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PREFACE

This gives us immense pleasure to present you the latest edition of this book. We thank you from the depth of our hearts, for the love and affection given by you just from the beginning. Dear friends, change is the law of nature. We must learn to tolerate the blows of time with patience and learn not only to endure, but also to expect, welcome, and enjoy both the joys as well as the sorrows of life. We must do what we can to get 'success.' We have to operate with the information and skills that are necessary for winning.

Today's era is governed by technology. The technology has increased the pace of changing the world we see day by day, and so the pattern of examination and criteria of selection have also changed. As we are aware that interview is a part of various examinations and the written/objective exams are going to be tougher than earlier.

Every choice you make — including the thoughts you have — has consequences. When you start choosing the right behaviour and thoughts — which will take a lot of discipline — you'll get the right outcomes.

Be aware of the factors that influence the way you see the world, so that you can deal with them and react against them. You are your own most important resource for making your life work. Success is a moving target that must be tracked and continuously pursued.

In this context we have completely updated this book keeping the forthcoming examination pattern in mind. This edition caters to need of English Language that is asked in Preliminary and Mains stages of most of the Banking and Insurance examinations for various posts. This book is thoroughly based on the latest pattern in which time limit is given for each section. Every chapter in this book describes the concept with the help of various examples and at the end gives miscellaneous examples to clear the concepts. Examples have been solved with standard as well as short methods. At the end of each chapter, exercises have been given to master the topic by solving variety of exam oriented questions. So we have now given a complete focus on concept building and mastering each topic through this book.

We are truly dedicated to providing you the best among the rest. This book is an initiative from our side to make you perfect in this subject.

We will be highly gratified, if this book helps students in getting selection.

Any suggestions related to the this book shall always be welcomed and we shall endeavor to incorporate them in our upcoming issues.



CONTENTS

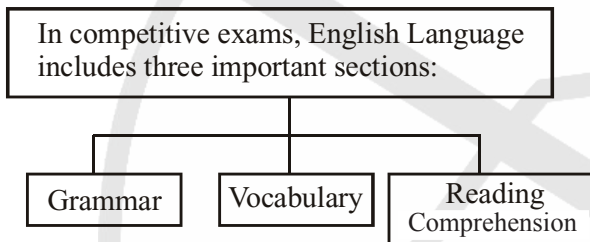
S.NO.	TOPICS	Pg. No.
1.	Introduction	7-9
2.	Noun	10-16
3.	Pronoun	17-22
4.	Verb	23-33
5.	Conjunction	34-38
6.	Time and Tense	39-43
7.	Rearrangement of Sentences	44-57
8.	Preposition	58-67
9.	Adjectives	68-75
10.	Cloze Test	76-98
11.	Articles	99-104
12.	Adverb	105-112
13.	Error Detection	113-131
14.	Vocabulary	132-146
15.	Reading Comprehension	147-179
16.	Fill in the Blanks	180-193
17.	Phrase Replacement	194-206
18.	Mis-Spelt and Inappropriate Words	207-215
19.	Spotting Similar and Dissimilar words	216-223
20.	Passage Completion	224-242

INTRODUCTION

Why is learning English important?

Today, English Language has a very significant role in banking and other competitive exams. This is one of the most important facets conducted where a candidate is judged by committees in all possible ways to stand him/her out from the crowd.

Besides this learning English will assist you to follow and achieve more career goals. These days, the job market is global—a lot of industries require employees who are expert in communicating with customers and clients across the nation and the world as well.



All these three sections make the board/committee which conducts the examinations understand candidate's capability of understanding, speaking, writing, analyzing, and listening English Language.

In today's competitive era, almost all the exams have a mandatory test for English Language and are conducted in English medium as well. It is absolutely necessary for a candidate to understand English to finish his/her exam successfully. The skill to analyse very new words from both the context and structure shows the ability to make ways through some of the advanced writing on different topics.

Why does English Language hold an important place in competitive exams?

The section of English Language is given aiming at evaluating the language skills of the candidates. It is a way to judge the mental attention, the quick analytical power, presence of mind of the students. In most of the parts of work, the variety of vocabulary is highly required to express some of the ideas concisely and effectively. A large vocabulary correlates well with the capability of handling complex ideas. That is why, English Language holds significance in competitive exams.

How to prepare English for competitive exams?

For doing well in the paper of English language we have worked on all the three sections: Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary and Grammar.

Here are the tips to improve the above-mentioned sections:

Improving reading comprehension

Remove distractions from your surroundings: The first thing towards improving your reading comprehension is to read in a place where you'll be able to concentrate. Remove any kind of distraction from your environment and turn off TV, Music, etc. to prevent unexpected distractions from appearing.

Read numerous books and articles: Regular reading enables you to understand words automatically and at a certain speed. In order to improve fluency and comprehension and to learn various new words and phrases read the number of books, newspapers, etc.

Be with someone superior if you're reading something above your level: You should be with someone who can assist you in understanding while reading tough topics or articles; that helper may be a teacher, a friend, a parent or whoever you're comfortable talking to and asking questions.

Read aloud: Reading the articles aloud is a very good way to *slow down* while reading and give you more time to process what you're reading, thereby improving comprehension.

Read the text again and again as necessary to improve your comprehension: Sometimes when you're reading, and likely to finish a paragraph or page and realize that you don't remember any of what you have just read. In such case go back and re-read what you've just read to refresh your memory and improve your comprehension.

Prefer the books at or below your level: Instead of initiating with books that are very difficult, or not of your interest, read the books you're comfortable with first and develop a baseline of reading comprehension.

Improve the vocabulary: If you are unable to understand what a word means, it's going to be tough to improve your reading comprehension. So in order to comprehend a passage, you must have a rough idea of what vocabulary has been used in the particular passage.

Try to understand the theme: To understand the central idea or theme of the article, your reading will help you improve

your comprehension by getting you truly involved in the story. Most of the exams ask a question based on the theme or idea of the passage.

Go through important sections first instead of reading a book linearly: If you are going through factual information, such as a textbook or a newspaper, use the structure of the piece to guide you. You must read the sections like summaries, introductions, and conclusions first to get a better sense.

Where it helps:

Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

The mind-body problem concerns the explanation of the relationship that exists between minds, or mental processes, and bodily states or processes. The main aim of philosophers working in this area is to determine the nature of the mind and mental states/processes, and how—or even if—minds are affected by and can affect the body. Human perceptual experiences depend on stimuli which arrive at one’s various sensory organs from the external world and these stimuli cause changes in one’s mental state, ultimately causing one to feel a sensation, which may be pleasant or unpleasant. Someone’s desire for a slice of pizza, for example, will tend to cause that person to move his or her body in a specific manner and in a specific direction to obtain what he or she wants. The question, then, is how it can be possible for conscious experiences to arise out of a lump of grey matter endowed with nothing but electrochemical properties. A related problem is to explain how someone’s propositional attitudes (e.g. beliefs and desires) can cause that individual’s neurons to fire and his muscles to contract in exactly the correct manner. These comprise some of the puzzles that have confronted epistemologists and philosophers of mind from at least the time of René Descartes.

Q.1. “The main aim of philosophers working in this area is to determine the nature of the mind”.

Which area is being talked about in the statement, given above?

- (A) Neurons and stimuli
- (B) Bodily and mental relationship
- (C) Conscious State of mind
- (D) Propositional attitudes.

Q.2. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage.

- (A) The main aim of philosophers is to determine the nature of the mind.
- (B) Conscious experiences arise out of a lump of grey matter.

- (C) Perceptual experiences depend on stimuli.
- (D) Some of the puzzles have confronted epistemologists.

Answers:

- Q.1.(B)
- Q.2.(C)

Improving Vocabulary

Read again and again: ‘The more you read, the more you learn’ is suitable in case of improving vocabulary. Reading various things especially novels, literary works, magazines and newspapers enables you to learn more words. As you read and uncover new words, derive the meaning from the context of the sentence as well as from looking up the definition in a dictionary.

Always keep a dictionary: When you find a new word, search it in the dictionary to get both its pronunciation and its meaning(s). If you always keep a dictionary with you, you will be able to check the meaning instantly and reduce the chances of missing it.

Use a diary or notes: It's one of the good ideas to maintain the list of the new words you find so that you can go back to the list easily and slowly build them into your everyday vocabulary. Keeping the notes of all your new words can provide a positive approach for learning even more words -- especially when you observe how many new words you've already learnt.

Learn a word every day: Make a rigid habit of learning at least one new word daily to improve the list of words. Initially, it will not look effective but after a month or two, you will have a good piece of vocabulary.

Understand the root words: This is one of the most powerful ways to learn new words and understand the meaning of other new words based on the root. Just by seeing the suffix or prefix you will be able to comprehend the word.

Prefer the word games: This is also one of the effective ideas in order to increase word power. Such games that challenge you and help you find new meanings and new words. This is a fun tool in your quest for enhancing the vocabulary.

Engage in conversations: Talk to other people in English can help you find new words. If you are engaged in various conversation you will encounter some of the words you are not aware of, note down the words; and simultaneously the words you have learnt will also be used by you which makes you confident.

Where it helps:

Q.1. In the given question, choose the word most similar in meaning to the given word and mark your answer.

Carousal

- (A) Noisy (B) Callous
(C) Brawl (D) Calm

Q.2. In the question given below, choose the word most opposite in meaning to the given word and mark your answer.

Wary

- (A) vigilant (B) careful
(C) oblivious (D) leave

Q.1.(A) Noisy

For other options –

Brawl(n) – small fight

Callous(Adj.) – Unfeelingly.

Q.2.(C) For other options: vigilant(Adj.)- watchful

Improving Grammar

Strengthen the knowledge of the parts of speech: It is very essential to make a correct sentence. They are nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, and sometimes articles. If you want to put sentences together in a proper manner, you must understand what the parts of speech are and how they function in sentences.

Pay attention to proper word order: Generally, almost every English sentence is framed following the subject–verb–object order. You might be aware of some rules like articles come before adjectives, and adjectives come before the nouns they qualify. Modifiers should always be placed as close to their nouns as possible. By learning the order of the words and parts of speech you will be able to get the mistakes done in a sentence.

Learn the rules of Verb and Tense properly: For expressing and distinguishing the sentences in a perfect manner, you must be aware of the rules of verbs and tenses. A slight change in the verb or tense can highly impact the meaning you want to express.

Know the rules of Punctuation: It is well known that ‘Punctuation’ is an essential element of language because it indicates starts, stops, pauses, and relationships. Capitalization of the first letter of every sentence, and the first letter of all proper nouns (the names of people and places).

Prefer the children’s books: These books are well designed to teach the basics of language, including fundamental words and spellings, regular and irregular nouns and verbs, simple usage, and sentence structure.

Practice writing every day: In order to improve grammar, writing and practicing new rules plays a vital role. To check your grammar regularly; maintain a notes of learned things, write short stories or write letters, mails and messages to friends or family. Pay attention to improving any problem areas you might have or mistakes you often repeat.

Where it helps:

Q.1. In the question given below, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

My younger sister is seeing television.

- (A) looking (B) watching
(C) observing (D) No Improvement

Q.2. In the following question, find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark the answer to the appropriate letter (A), (B) and (C). If there is no error, mark your answer as (D).

Sagar sat down opposite him (A)/ and offer (B)/ a packet of cigarettes. (C)/ No error (D)

- (A) A (B) B
(C) C (D) D

Q.1.(B) Solution: ‘Watch’ is used for Television.

Q.2.(B) Solution

use ‘offered him’ instead of ‘offer’, sat is used in past tense so after conjunction 'and' another verb should also take the same form.

Consistency is the key to learning. If you keep practicing, reading, and writing, your knowledge and application of grammar, vocabulary as well as comprehension will keep improving. You will become successful in obtaining new opportunities and scoring well in competitive examinations.

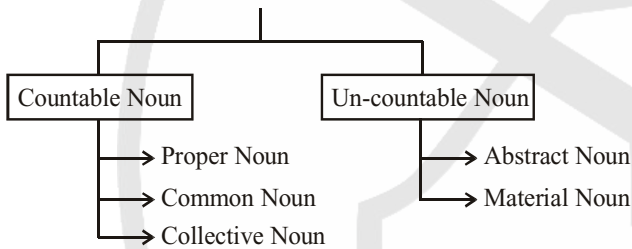
Introduction

Name of anything: person, animal, place, thing, idea, action, state or quality is called Noun.

Rahul, Boy, India, Chair, Teacher, Oil, Honesty, Happiness, Family, Sleep, Death, etc.

- ✗ A **person** is coming to us.
- ✗ **Rajiv** is a handsome **boy**.
- ✗ The **moon** shines in the **evening time**.
- ✗ **Honesty** is the best **policy**.
- ✗ **Poverty** is a **curse**.

Classification of nouns:



A noun can broadly be classified into **two categories**:

(1) Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted.

Person, Box, House, Pen, Boy, etc.

Since countable nouns can be counted, they can be both singular and plural.

We can say *person* (singular) or *persons* (plural), and they both make sense.

It is further classified into:

Proper Noun:

Proper noun is the name (used for calling) of a particular person, place or thing.

- ✗ **Delhi** is the capital of India.
- ✗ **Radha** is a beautiful girl.
- ✗ **Arjun** is a clever boy.

Note: Proper noun always starts with a capital letter.

Common Noun:

Common noun is not the name of a particular thing or class but represents one or all of the members of that class.

- ✗ Sohan is a smart **boy**.
- ✗ Mr. Siddhartha is an intelligent **teacher**.
- ✗ He is a well-known **doctor**.

Some Common Nouns are:

People: teacher, student, man, father, baby, child, etc.

Things: pen, pencil, book, table, computer, etc.

Animals: bird, dog, cat, cow, goat, wolf, tiger, etc.

Place: capital, beach, forest, city, country, state, etc.

Collective Noun:

A collective noun represents a collection or number or group of things or persons.

- ✗ The **army** is ready for retaliation.
- ✗ The **class** was not aware of the test.
- ✗ The issue was complained by the **committee**.

Some Collective nouns are:

Cabinet, group, company, society, troupe, corporation, class, army, mob, gang, team, jury, family, herd, committee, audience, council, public, navy, board, etc.

List of some Collective Nouns (group names):

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ✗ a cloud of flies | ✗ a cloud of insects |
| ✗ a cloud of locusts | ✗ a colony of gulls |
| ✗ a drove of cattle | ✗ a drove of horses |
| ✗ a flight of birds | ✗ a flight of doves |
| ✗ a flight of swallows | ✗ a flock of birds |
| ✗ a flock of sheep | ✗ a gaggle of geese |
| ✗ a haul of fish | ✗ a herd of buffaloes |
| ✗ a group of singers | ✗ a pack of rascals |
| ✗ a pack of thieves | ✗ a party of friends |
| ✗ a patrol of policemen | ✗ a regiment of soldiers |
| ✗ a staff of employees | ✗ a staff of servants |
| ✗ a staff of teachers | ✗ a team of players |
| ✗ a tribe of natives | ✗ a troop of scouts |
| ✗ a troupe of artists | ✗ a troupe of dancers |

☞ a troupe of performers	☞ a party of friends	☞ a string of horses	☞ a stud of horses
☞ a band of musicians	☞ a band of robbers	☞ a swarm of ants	☞ a swarm of bees
☞ a board of directors	☞ a body of men	☞ a swarm of insects	☞ a swarm of locusts
☞ a bunch of crooks	☞ a caravan of gypsies	☞ a team of horses	☞ a team of oxen
☞ a choir of singers	☞ a class of pupils	☞ a train of camels	☞ a tribe of goats
☞ a class of students	☞ a company of actors	☞ a troop of lions	☞ a troop of monkeys
☞ a company of soldiers		☞ a zoo of wild animals	☞ a bouquet of flowers
☞ a congregation of worshippers		☞ a bunch of grapes	☞ a clump of trees
☞ a crew of sailors	☞ a crowd of spectators	☞ a collection of coins	☞ a deck of cards
☞ a crowd of people	☞ a dynasty of kings	☞ a set of teeth	☞ a shelf of books
☞ a galaxy of stars	☞ a gang of crooks	☞ a string of pearls	☞ a pack of cards
☞ a band of soldiers	☞ a circle of friends	☞ a fleet of ships	☞ an album of photographs
☞ a gang of thieves	☞ a group of people	☞ an album of stamps	☞ an anthology of poems
☞ a horde of children	☞ a mass of people	☞ a bundle of hay	☞ a catalogue of goods
☞ a mob of hooligans	☞ a panel of experts	☞ a chain of mountains	☞ a chest of drawers
☞ a party of visitors	☞ an army of soldiers	☞ a cluster of coconuts	☞ a cluster of grapes
☞ a bevy of beauties	☞ a gang of labourers	☞ a cloud of dust	☞ a clump of bushes
☞ a gang of prisoners	☞ a gang of robbers	☞ a clump of trees	☞ a collection of coins
☞ a horde of savages	☞ a host of angels	☞ a collection of curiosities	☞ a collection of stamps
☞ a line of kings/rulers	☞ a mob of rioters	☞ a column of smoke	☞ a comb of bananas
☞ a group of dancers	☞ a colony of ants	☞ a compendium of games	☞ a constellation of stars
☞ a drove of cattle	☞ a plague of locusts	☞ an outfit of clothes	☞ an orchard of fruit trees
☞ a school of fish	☞ a hive of bees	☞ a pack of cards	☞ a pack of lies
☞ an army of ants	☞ a bevy of quail	☞ a packet of cigarettes	☞ a packet of letters
☞ a brood of chickens	☞ a catch of fish	☞ a pair of shoes	☞ a pencil of rays
☞ a herd of cattle	☞ a herd of deer	☞ a quiver of arrows	☞ a range of hills
☞ a herd of elephants	☞ a herd of goats	☞ a range of mountains	☞ a ream of paper
☞ a herd of swine	☞ a host of sparrows	☞ a reel of thread	☞ a roll of film
☞ a kindle of kittens	☞ a litter of cubs	☞ a rope of pearls	☞ a row of houses
☞ a litter of piglets	☞ a litter of kittens	☞ a series of events	☞ a set of clubs
☞ a litter of puppies		☞ a set of tools	☞ a sheaf of arrows
☞ a menagerie of wild animals		☞ a sheaf of corn	☞ a sheaf of grain
☞ a muster of peacocks	☞ a nest of ants	(2) Uncountable nouns are nouns that can't be counted.	
☞ a nest of mice	☞ a nest of rabbits	<i>Water, scenery, knowledge, homework, luggage, etc.</i>	
☞ a pack of hounds	☞ a pack of wolves	Uncountable nouns do not have their plural form because we can't count them.	
☞ a plague of insects	☞ a plague of locusts	It is further classified into:	
☞ a pride of lions	☞ a school of herrings	Material Noun:	
☞ a school of porpoises	☞ a school of whales	A material noun is the name of material, substance or ingredient of which is used to prepare something.	
☞ a shoal of fish			
☞ a skein of wild geese in flight			

- ✗ The bangles are made of **gold**.
- ✗ A cow gives us **milk**.
- ✗ Give me a piece of **wood**.

Some material nouns are:

Iron, Steel, Copper, Gold, Coal, Silver, Milk, Water, Sugar, Wheat, etc.

Abstract Noun:

An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a quality, action, state or concept and it is generally defined as the noun which can't be seen or touched but felt.

- ✗ **Honesty is the best policy.**
- ✗ **We want the days of childhood back.**
- ✗ **The soldiers' bravery is highly appreciated.**

Some abstract nouns are:

Quality- heroism, stupidity, darkness, kindness, goodness, brightness, honesty, beauty, bravery, wisdom, etc.

State- Poverty, slavery, sickness, sleep Childhood, boyhood, youth, death, etc.

Action- Judgement, movement, laughter, hatred, theft, etc.

Noun and Number

There are two numbers in Noun-Number: Singular and Plural.

- 1. Singular:** When we speak about one person and one thing, we use the noun in singular form.
- 2. Plural:** When we speak about more than one person and one thing, we use the noun in plural form.

List of some regular words.

1. In some cases, singular nouns ending in -s or -z, require that you double the -s or -z prior to adding the -es for pluralization.

- fez – fezzes
- gas –gasses

2. If the singular noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z, add -es to the end to make it plural.

- truss – trusses
- bus – buses
- marsh – marshes
- lunch – lunches
- tax – taxes
- blitz – blitzes

3. To make regular nouns plural, add -s to the end.

- cat – cats
- house – houses

4. If a singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a consonant, change the ending to -ies to make the noun plural.

- city – cities
- puppy – puppies

5. If the noun ends with -f or -fe, the f is changed to -ve before adding the -s to form the plural .

- wife – wives
- wolf – wolves

Exceptions:

- roof – roofs
- belief – beliefs
- chef – chefs
- chief – chiefs

6. If the singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a vowel, simply add an -s to make it plural.

- ray – rays
- boy – boys

7. If the singular noun ends in -o, add -es to make it plural.

- potato – potatoes
- tomato – tomatoes

Exceptions:

- photo – photos
- piano – pianos
- halo – halos
- volcano - volcanos

8. Some nouns don't change at all when they're pluralized.

- sheep – sheep
- series – series
- species – species
- deer –deer

List of some irregular singular-plural form.

Singular	Plural
louse	lice
mouse	mice
die	dice
ox	oxen
child	children
person	people
focus	foci (also focuses)
radius	radii (also radiuses)
fungus	fungi
nucleus	nuclei

cactus	cacti
alumnus	alumni
axis	axes
analysis	analyses
crisis	crises
thesis	theses
phenomenon	phenomena
criterion	criteria

Imporatnt Rules of Noun:

Rule: Some nouns are always written in plural form and don't have singular form.

A plural verb is used with these nouns.

Goggles, Belongings, Breeches, Braces, Binoculars, Dregs, Entrails, Embers, Fireworks, Lees, Odds, Scissors, Gentry, Trousers, Pants, Clippers, Shambles, Bellows, Gallows, Fangs, Eyeglasses, Tidings, Proceedings, Riches, Bowels, Remains, Shears, Spectacles, Surroundings, Tactics, Tongs, Vegetables, Valuables, etc.

☒ These **belongings** are mine.

☒ Where are my **goggles**?

Rule: Some nouns are always written and used in singular form. They are generally uncountable nouns.

Articles A/An are not used with these nouns.

Money, Language, Business, Mischievous, Knowledge, Bread, Stationery, Crockery, Baggage, Postage, Wastage, Jewellery, Breakage, Machinery, Work, Wood, Dust, Traffic, Electricity, Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Advice, Information, Luggage, Hair, etc.

☒ My teacher gave me **information**.

☒ Rahul sent his **furniture** by Truck.

☒ Kavita has good **knowledge** of Mathematics.

Rule: Some nouns have the same form in singular as well as in plural form.

Trout, Deer, Aircraft, Counsel, Swine, Vermin, Species, Sheep, Fish, Crew, Family, Team, Carp, Pike, etc.

☒ A **deer** is grazing in the field.

Deer are grazing in the field.

☒ A **sheep** is there.

I have many **sheep**.

Rule: Some nouns like Hundred, Pair, Stone, Dozen, Thousand, Million, Billion, Gross, Score, etc. are used in singular with numerical adjectives and without numerical adjective they can be written in plural form, if required.

☒ My father bought four **dozen** apples for me.

☒ Her sister got five **hundred** rupees.

☒ My friend has purchased two **pair** of sandals.

☒ I have **pairs** of shoes.

☒ **Hundreds** of persons are watching the match.

Rule: A plural noun is used after One of, Neither of, Either of, and Each of.

☒ One of my best friends is a doctor.

☒ Either of my friends is coming.

Rule: Some nouns look plural but have singular meaning. A **singular verb is used with them.**

Summons, News, Politics, Physics, Economics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Ethics, Rickets, Billiards, Draughts, Innings, etc.

☒ We all have good **news**.

☒ **Economics** is his favorite subject.

☒ It was really a good **innings** by Australia.

Rule: Some nouns look singular but have plural meaning. A plural verb is used with them.

Infantry, Children, Cattle, Cavalry, Poultry, Peasantry, Gentry, Police, Clergy, Etc.

☒ **Children** are dancing on the floor.

☒ **People** are not allowed to enter the ground.

☒ **Police** are coming soon.

Rules for using Apostrophe's' ('s)

For all singular nouns add apostrophe "s" at the end.

☒ Radha's book

☒ Kavita's pet

☒ Cat's home

For plural nouns add apostrophe 's' at the end.

☒ Children's school

☒ People's vote

For plural nouns which end with 's' add apostrophe after's'.

☒ Girls' hostel

☒ Students' mess

☒ Kids' school

For joint possession add apostrophe's' at the end of the last word.

☒ Shyam and Radha's house.

☒ Teacher and Student's relation.

For individual possession over different objects add apostrophe's' with all the words.

☒ Shyam's and Radha's houses.

☒ Teacher's and Student's lives.

EXERCISE

Q.1-40. In each of the following questions, read each sentence and find out whether there is an error in it. The error, if any will be one of the parts of the sentence which are marked as 1, 2, 3 and 4. If there is no error, the answer will be (5) i.e. No error.

- Q.1.** Men after men are earning (1)/an honest buck in mines for (2) the wages, who are migrated (3)/from their villages in the search of employment. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.2.** A pair of oxes are used (1)/to pull extremely large (2)/and heavy projects and (3)/ it is also used for ploughing the fields. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.3.** The peasantries takes shape as a (1)/ distinct social class as the (2)/ primitive communal system which was (3)/ dependent on the ruling class of feudal lords. (4) / No error (5)
- Q.4.** Indian armed forces are the military (1)/ forces of the Republic of India (2)/ consisting of three professional uniformed service (3)/the Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.5.** The doctor advised me (1)/ to have healthy diet and (2)/ I am a vegetarian and thankfully (3)/I love fruits and vegetables. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.6.** It is a pity that even (1)/ 6 years old boys are engaged in (2)/ hazardous factories to (3)/ earn livelihood for their family even after many restrictions.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.7.** The government is launching (1)/many schemes for the poors (2)/to cope with poverty and illiteracy (3)/to move towards developed nation. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.8.** I have baked countless (1)/ loaves of breads as a (2)/ baker and saved the world from hunger (3)/ during the floods. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.9.** A failure in either of the two States in Central India on account (1)/of a divided opposition will make the party (2)/efforts to put together a broad-based front against the rival (3)/that much more difficult. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.10.** A day before the killing of the BSF jawan, (1)/a statement by the Defence Minister that the Indian Army (2)/ is “also cutting heads, (3)/but not displaying them” only highlights the needs to stop the retaliatory cycle. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.11.** The story so far has thrown up a legal tussle between the Centre contention that it is probing a terrorist conspiracy (1)/ involving Maoist insurgents and their urban supporters and the counter-argument that (2)/ this is a thinly disguised crackdown on political dissent, the petitioners, led by historian, (3)/ have questioned the motivation for the police raids on the residences of these activists and a few others in a coordinated operation across several States.(4)/No error(5)
- Q.12.** I have my own standards for what (1)/ I want in my country and how (2)/ I want to be treated and i bring a lot to the table for my country’s development (3)/ and loyal is the key to it. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.13.** The rising angry mob violence, the political class and bureaucracy (1)/continued to remain a silent spectator and the human rights observers,(2)/ feel political class is behind the rise in mob lynching since most of the people(3)/ who are ruling the country retained or captured the power through political system which is aggressive and violent. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.14.** Four of the five judges on a Constitution Bench ruled that the law enabling the implementation of the programme does not (1)/ violate the right to privacy of citizens; instead, the project (2)/ empowers marginalized sections and procures dignity for them(3)/ along with service, benefits and subsidies by leveraging the power of technology. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.15.** Number of books is placed in the (1)/ library for different subjects as (2)/ intellectual objects that consist of drawings, (3)/ engravings or such things as crossword puzzles. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.16.** Whenever you buy articles, the (1)/shopkeeper weighs it, that’s how (2)/ we use the metric system (3)/ of weighing articles. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.17.** A unique identity number, that could be availed on (1)/ a voluntary base and was conceived to eliminate the rampant (2)/ fraud in the distribution of benefits, had threatened to morph — with the Centre’s (3)/ tacit acceptance — into things that was mandatory for various aspects of life.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.18.** These persons will have many levels of appeal as next resort (1)/ but India needs to officially give the assurance that it will not (2)/ condemn undocumented immigrants, who lack wherewithals (3)/ & are the most unfortunate victims of poverty and South Asia’s complicated history, to their own devices. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.19.** It’s high time we adopted ‘jobs, education, health, (1)/ security’ as a mantra for independent (2)/ that can empower and is personally meaningful (3)/ to India’s burgeoning young population. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.20.** The boy lives in the boarding where lodgers rent one or more (1)/ rooms for one or more nights, and sometimes for extended (2)/ periods of weeks, months, and years

- and the common parts of the (3)/ house are maintained, and some services, such as laundry and cleaning, may be supplied. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.21.** There is little doubt that provocations from Pakistan, and the (1)/ serious of the attacks launched by groups based there (2)/ warrant a firm signal from India but a credible position also (3)/ requires consistency, which the government has not brought to bear on its Pakistan policy thus far. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.22.** Allowing private players to use Aadhaar will lead to profiling, (1)/ which could be used to ascertain the political views of citizens, the judge, (2)/ who pronounced his separate verdict, said. (3)/the Justice also held that deny of social welfare measures was violation of fundamental rights of citizens. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.23.** Justice said it was now impossible to live in India (1)/ without Aadhaar but it was violative to Article 14 (2)/ and if Aadhaar is seeded with every database, (3)/ there is chance of infringing of the right to privacy, he said. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.24.** The protocol included provisions to adopt "Optimal Pricing of Spectrum" to (1)/ ensure sustainable and affordable access to digital communication,(2)/ high spectrum price and related charge have been main (3)/ concern of telecom services segment, which is reeling under a debt of around Rs7.8 trillion. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.25.** A sharp raise in retail prices of petrol and diesel (1)/ in the last five months has exposed the political (2)/ vulnerability of the Party (3)/ that leads the government at the Centre. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.26.** Alm involves giving to others as an act of virtue, (1)/ either materially or in the sense of providing capabilities (2)/ (e.g. education) free which exists in a number of religions and (3)/ regions and the concept of charitable giving is generally divided into voluntary giving (4)/No error (5)
- Q.27.** There was such acrimony between Egypt and Israel (1)/ heading into the talks at Camp that Carter reportedly had to speak (2)/ with each of the leaders separately in their respective cabins (3)/at Camp on several occasions to reach consensus. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.28.** With the civil aviation minister flagging off his new airlines, (1)/ he was making a comeback to the aviation circuit as the chief executive of Zoom Air, Dhar had been (2)/ at the helm of an airline thrice before — one was (3)/shut down, another sold, and the third failed to take off. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.29.** The Golden Temple of Amritsar is so called on account of its copper dome, (1)/covered with gold foil, which shines brilliantly in the rays of the sun,(2)/ and is reflected back from the water of the lake; but the building(3)/ to have much architectural merit apart from its ornamentation.(4)/No error (5)
- Q.30.** The Sensex and the Nifty were down 279 and 91 points, respectively, (1)/at the end of trading after a significant recovering, (2)/but the day-end figures failed to capture (3)/ the panic that struck investors during the day. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.31.** As things stand, great transparency is the only way to clear the air (1)/ and the decision to reject the formation (2)/ of a Joint Parliamentary Committee(3)/ to examine the deal should be reconsidered. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.32.** Private briefings to Opposition leaders and the enclosure (1)/ of all information that doesn't jeopardize (2)/ national security or impact the aircrafts' (3)/ operational capability are good starting points. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.33.** The trainer asked everyone to drink (1)/ spoonful of honey to a (2)/ glass of water that will not only (3)/make us healthy but also energetic whole day (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.34.** The book's cover is used as a promotional (1)/ feature in the launch of the book (2)/ which is the is first edition of the author and it is announced (3)/ that the book is for astrologers and surveyors. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.35.** I met with an accident last night (1)/ I lost my senses but there were many evidences(2)/ who were present there and some of them (3)/ are prime witness of the mishappening. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.36.** It was a two-hundred-pages diary (1)/which I read and got to know about (2)/ the ups and downs in that mysterious man's life,(3)/ how a company owner went to the mental asylum.(4)/No error (5)
- Q.37.** The manager first clarified what the agendum (1)/ for the meeting would be before (2)/ the CEO rose to speak and it should be at the (3)/ priority to remove the barriers for free trade in the country. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.38.** The Himalayas's snow cap is melting which (1)/ separates the plain of the Indian sub-continent from the Tibetan plateau (2)/ and it is distinct from the other great ranges of (3)/Central Asia which includes over fifty mountains. (4)/No error (5)
- Q.39.** This could in principle be dealt with a golden handshake (1)/, however the insuring that the government sector jobs offer (2)/is often a key attractive feature of these jobs (3)/, given the lack of significant upside financial rewards. (4)/No error.(5)
- Q.40.** The requirements of worker safety and provision of safety gear for rare instances (1)/ when human intervening is unavoidable, are often ignored (2)/and mere assertions by the Centre that (3)/it is pressing State governments to prosecute violators, therefore, ring hollow. (4)/ No error (5)

EXPLANATION

- Q.1.(1)** Man after man is used (When there is Noun+ Preposition + Noun, Noun should be singular).
- Q.2.(1)** Pair of oxen should be used (Plural of ox is oxen).
- Q.3.(1)** Peasantry (plural noun) should be used with plural verb (take).
- Q.4.(3)** 'services' should be used as it is talking about three types of services.
- Q.5.(4)** Fruit should be used because here the usage of fruits is not correct.
Usually fruit is an uncountable noun. You can count fruit by saying 1 piece of fruit, 2 pieces of fruit, or a bowl of fruit. Use fruit when you are talking about the entire group in general.
- Q.6.(2)** 'Years' should be replaced by year as 'Six year old' is used as an adjective.
- Q.7.(2)** Poors should not be used, the poor (plural) represents the whole community.
- Q.8.(2)** 'Loaves of bread' should replace 'loaves of breads' as 'loaves of bread' is already plural.
- Q.9.(2)** Party's efforts should be used as it is talking about the efforts made by the party.
- Q.10.(4)** 'Need' (singular) should replace 'needs' as 'there is a need (necessity) to stop the retaliatory cycle'.
- Q.11.(1)** 'Centre's contention' should be used as we are talking about the disagreement of the central government in particular.
- Q.12.(4)** 'Loyalty should replace 'loyal' as loyalty means 'the quality of being loyal'.
- Q.13.(1)** 'angry' should be removed as mob itself defines angry group of people.
- Q.14.(4)** According to the law of parallelism 'services' should be used.
- Q.15.(1)** It should be 'a number of books are placed' because a plural subject takes a plural verb.
- Q.16.(1)** 'Buy an article' should be used as a singular subject takes a singular verb.
- Q.17.(4)** Instead of 'things' there should be 'a thing' as in the sentence 'was' is given.
- Q.18.(3)** 'Wherewithal' is an example of a noun which can be used either as a singular or plural noun.
- Q.19.(2)** 'Independence' should replace 'Independent' (the fact of being independent) as a noun is required here.
- Q.20.(1)** It should be 'boarding house' (compound noun) which means 'a private house providing food and lodging for paying guests'.
- Q.21.(2)** 'Serious' should be replaced by 'seriousness' (the quality of being serious) which is used for the attacks.
- Q.22.(4)** 'Deny' is a verb here and we should use noun 'denial' (the action of denying something) of social welfare measures.
- Q.23.(4)** Infringement (noun-the action undermining something) should be there in place of infringing(verb).
- Q.24.(3)** 'Charges' should replace 'charge' as 'charges' for more than one service is given.
- Q.25.(1)** 'Rise' (noun) should replace 'raise'(verb) as adjective qualifies a noun.
- Q.26.(1)** (Alms) should be used here as it is a singular (noun) generally used in the plural form.
- Q.27.(4)** 'Occasions' (plural noun) should be used here as 'several' is given.
- Q.28.(1)** Airline (an organization providing a regular public service of air transport on one or more routes) should be used here as the name of the specific airline is given.
- Q.29.(3)** 'Waters' should be used as 'water' is uncountable noun and waters is used as specific body of water.
- Q.30.(2)** 'Recovering' verb is used here but instead of that 'significant recovery (noun)' should be used as it is talking about an event.
- Q.31.(1)** 'greater' should be used in place of 'great' as we are emphasizing on the need of transparency which needs to be increased.
- Q.32.(1)** Enclosure is not correct in context with the sentence, it should be disclosure i.e. to reveal something.
- Q.33.(2)** 'Spoonsful' should be replaced by 'spoonfuls' (plural noun).
- Q.34.(1)** It should be cover of the book as only living things can be used with apostrophe like table of the leg is correct but table's leg is wrong.
- Q.35.(4)** 'Witnesses' should be used as evidence refers to non-living things (paper, document) and witness refers to living beings or an individual.
- Q.36.(1)** 'It was a two hundred page diary' is correct as noun indicating numerals must be used in singular form.
- Q.37.(1)** As 'Agenda' expresses a list of items to be discussed at a formal meeting so, collectively we should use the word 'agenda'.
- Q.38.(1)** The words which end with s sound or hiss sound they take only apostrophe without 's' so it will be (The Himalayas').
- Q.39.(2)** 'Insurance' (noun) should replace 'insuring' as we are talking of the surety that insurance offers.
- Q.40.(2)** 'Intervention' (noun) should replace 'intervening' (verb) to make it correct.

CHAPTER

3

PRONOUN

Introduction

‘Pronouns’ are used in place of a noun that has already been mentioned in the sentence or that is already known, often to avoid repeating the ‘noun’.

Kishor was tired so he went to bed.

Radhika took the children with her.

Teacher’s face was close to mine.

They have a pen that was stolen last week.

Types of Pronoun

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

Personal Pronoun

A **personal pronoun** is a pronoun that is associated primarily with a particular person, in the grammatical sense.

Personal pronouns are divided into two groups:

Subjective Pronoun:	A pronoun which acts as the subject in the sentence (he, she, it, I, we, you, they)
Objective Pronoun:	A pronoun which acts as the object in the sentence (him, her, it, me, us, you, them)

Persons	Singular Number	Plural Number
First Person	I	We
Second Person	You	You
Third Person	He, She, It	They

Number	Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case	
			Poss. Adj.	Poss. Pro.
Singular	I	Me	My	Mine
Plural	We	Us	Our	Ours

Number	Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case	
			Poss. Adj.	Poss. Pro.
Singular	You	You	Your	Yours
Plural	You	You	Your	Yours

Number	Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case	
			Poss. Adj.	Poss. Pro.
Singular	He/She/It	Him/Her/It	His/Her/Its	His/Hers
Plural	They	Them	Their	Theirs

Rules of Personal Pronouns:

Rule: When more than one Persons are used in a sentence, the order should be:

When all Personal Pronouns are singular :	231
When all Personal Pronouns are plural :	123
If the sentence refers about accepting error or mistake or guilt feeling	123

He and I are going to see the magic show.	Both pronouns are singular
You and he have worked hard for our family.	Both pronouns are singular
I, you and he will have to apologize.	Sense of guilt
We and They are responsible for failure	Both pronouns are plural

Rule: The pronoun is used in the subjective case when it is placed after the verb ‘to be’ (is, am, are, was, were) and the verb ‘to be’ comes after the subject.

It is he.
It is I.
That is she.
It was she there.
If he were she, he would have been very successful.

Rule: In comparative sentences after ‘as’ or ‘than’, pronoun case should be subjective or objective depends on whether the comparison is between the subjects or objects.

She is more intelligent than he. (He is)
She is taller than I. (I am)
You are as honest as she. (She is).

He praises me as much as her. (He praises her)
You love me more than she. (She loves me)

Rule: If two nouns are joined with ‘as well as’ ‘in addition to’ ‘besides’ ‘and not’ ‘like’ ‘unlike’ etc. the pronoun is used as per the first subject.

His friends as well as I are now completing <u>their</u> work.
She in addition to her brothers is doing <u>her</u> work.
The girl with her parents is trying hard to finish <u>her</u> task.
The first chapter along with the last ones is correct in <u>its</u> format.

Possessive Pronoun:

Possessive pronouns are the words that demonstrate ownership. These are mine, ours, its, his, hers, theirs, and yours. If the book belongs to me, then it is mine. If the book belongs to her, then it is hers.

- ✗ The books are yours and mine.
- ✗ The car is theirs and its paint is fading.
- ✗ The money was really theirs for the taking.
- ✗ Their mother gets along well with yours.

Demonstrative Pronouns:

A demonstrative pronoun represents a thing or things:

	Near	Far
Singular	this	that
Plural	these	those

- ✗ **This** sweet tastes good.
- ✗ Have you seen **this** movie?
- ✗ **These** are my choices.
- ✗ Did he like **those** boys?

Distributive Pronoun:

Distributive pronoun is used in order to refer to persons or things one at a time. They are always singular –

Either means the one or the other of the two.

Neither is the negative of **either**.

- ✗ **Each** of the wrestlers is strong.
- ✗ **Either** of the boys behaves badly.
- ✗ **Neither** of the students was late.

The pronoun **each** is used at three positions:

- ✗ **Each** of the candidates received a prize.
- ✗ These girls **each** received a prize.
- ✗ These boys received ten rupees **each**.

Indefinite Pronoun:

The indefinite pronouns are:

anybody	everybody	nobody	somebody
anyone	everyone	no one	someone
anything	everything	nothing	something

Indefinite pronouns are used to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are.

- ✗ Is there **anything** to eat?
- ✗ Did you meet **anyone** last night?
- ✗ Is **everyone** here?
- ✗ Have you looked at **anything**?

Reciprocal Pronoun:

There are only two reciprocal pronouns.

- ✗ Each other
- ✗ One another

To refer to two people, we should use “each other.”

To refer to more than two people, we should use “one another.”

- ✗ Govind and Rajiv hate **each other**.
- ✗ The ten thieves were all blaming **one another**.
- ✗ They can’t see **each other**.
- ✗ The robbers were fighting **one another**.

Reflexive Pronoun:

A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun ending in self or selves that is used as an object to refer to a previously named noun or pronoun in a sentence.

Reflexive pronouns usually follow verbs or prepositions.

The reflexive pronouns are:

Singular:	myself - yourself - himself - herself - itself
Plural:	ourselves - yourselves - themselves

When the subject and the object refer to the same person or thing.

He accidentally cut himself while he was chopping the vegetables.
She bought a present for herself.
We helped ourselves to the free drinks at the launch party.
They injured themselves during the rugby match.

We can use a reflexive pronoun as a direct object with most transitive verbs, but these are the most common:

amuse	avail	cut	dry	enjoy	help
hurt	introduce	kill	prepare	satisfy	teach
pride	cheat	resign	apply	acquit	assert

- ✗ Did you hurt **yourself** when you fell?
- ✗ We blamed **ourselves** for the mistake.
- ✗ We enjoyed **ourselves** there.
- ✗ The new teacher introduced **himself** to the class.
- ✗ He presented **himself** before the king.

Some below given verbs are used intransitively hence reflexive pronoun is not used:

adapt	complain	concentrate	stay
hide	lie down	meet	move
shave	bathe	make	relax
remember	shower	stop	gather

You stayed yourself away from my class. (Incorrect)

You stayed away from my class. (Correct)

We qualified ourselves in the test. (Incorrect)

We qualified in the test. (Correct)

She kept herself away from the shower there. (Incorrect)

She kept away from the shower there. (Correct)

Emphatic Pronoun:

- (i) Emphatic Pronoun is used to explain the action done by the noun without anyone's help.
- (ii) An emphatic pronoun is a personal pronoun that is used to emphasize its referent.
- (iii) Emphatic Pronoun looks similar to Reflexive Pronoun.
 - ✗ I **myself** carried his lunchbox and gave him.
 - ✗ You **yourself** can write that article.
 - ✗ He **himself** attended that lecture. ('himself' emphasizes 'he')
 - ✗ The building **itself** is very tall. ('itself' emphasizes 'building')

Interrogative Pronoun:

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.

The main interrogative pronouns are:

who, whom, what, which, whose

Who – It is used to ask questions about people.

- o Who was playing the match?
- o I'm discussing who will inaugurate the event.
- o Who is coming to take the cloth?

Whom – it is generally used to ask questions about people.

- o Whom do you call at dinner?

- o You should think whom to invite.
- o Whom do you think smart?

What – It is used to ask questions about people or objects.

- o What do you bring for lunch?
- o I think what we're doing is not correct.
- o What is your friend's name?

Which – It is used to ask questions about people or objects. (In case of limited choices)

- o Which color do you prefer?
- o Which of these options is your choice?
- o They asked which food to take.

Whose – it is used to ask questions about people, animals or objects, it is always related to possession.

- o Whose pen is this?
- o They wonder whose dog is barking so loudly.
- o Whose selection is possible this year?

Relative Pronoun:

Relative pronouns are used to introduce relative clauses. Some common relative pronouns are **who, whom, whose, which, that**.

We use relative pronoun considering what we are referring to and the type of relative clause.

Who

(i). We use 'who' in relative clauses to refer to people.

- ✗ There'd be a lot of boys **who** don't like going to school.
- ✗ That's the girl **who** doesn't like milk.
- ✗ There's the man at work, **who**'s one of my friends.

(ii). 'Who' can act as the subject or the object of the relative clause:

- ✗ They're going out with a man **who**'s in the Navy.
- ✗ The boy **who** I saw yesterday was a teacher.

(iii). 'Who' is as the complement of a preposition:

- ✗ It was Rahul **who** Vikas gave the keys to. It wasn't Shivam.

(iv). A preposition is used at the end of the relative clause, and not immediately before 'who':

- ✗ **Correct:** Of all my friends, Ram's the one **who** I know I can rely **on**.
- ✗ **Incorrect:** Of all my friends, Ram's the one **on who** I know I can rely.

Whom

(i). 'Whom' is used to refer to people when the person is the object of the verb.

- ✗ The action of those doctors **whom** I have consulted has been very effective.
- ✗ Kapil was a celebrated actor **whom** they had known and loved.

- (ii) We put the preposition before *whom*.
 ✘ Extra activities in schools are good for students for **whom** these are allowed.

Whose

- (i). 'Whose' is generally used as a relative pronoun to indicate possession by people, animals and nonliving things.
 ✘ I know Rahul **whose** father is a doctor.
 ✘ They have the card **whose** envelope is missing.
 ✘ This is the dog **whose** colour is black.
 (iii). **Whose + noun** is used as the complement of a preposition:
 ✘ John, **whose** father used to talk to me, has won a contest.

Which

- (i). 'Which' is used in relative clauses to refer to animals and things.
 ✘ They need to choose the box **which** is mandatory to be filled.
 ✘ They won't have much time to prepare for the function, **which** is to be held tomorrow.
 (ii). 'Which' is used to introduce a relative clause when it refers to a whole sentence.
 ✘ My brother had to get up and walk all the way to the park, **which** isn't an easy task.
 (iii). 'Which' **can be used** as the complement of a preposition:
 ✘ I have a surprise for you **at which** you can't believe.

That: (We should be very careful while using 'that')

- (i). Any preposition can't be used immediately before 'that', if it is necessary, it can be used at the end of the sentence.
 The train is well known **that** the passengers get in.
 They were not able to get the point **that** you were talking about.
 (ii). **That** should be used after superlative degree and other words like all, same, any, none, nothing, only, everything, little, much and no.
 ✘ You are the **same** guy **that** met me yesterday.
 ✘ This is the **best** game **that** is ever played by me.
 ✘ **None that** participated in the contest won the gold medal.
 (ii). After Indefinite Pronouns like everyone, everybody, no one, nobody both **that** and **those** should be used.
 ✘ **Everyone that** participated in the competition performed well.
 ✘ Everything **that** was written in the exam made him a topper.

- (iv). **That** should be used after the interrogative pronouns **what, which** and **who**.
 ✘ What is the **issue that** worries you the most?
 ✘ Which is the friend **that** you would like to invite?
 ✘ Who is the player **that** you like the most?

Some important rules of Pronouns

- Rule:** A pronoun placed before a verb should be in the nominative case
 A pronoun placed after a verb should be in the objective case.
 ✘ I am scolding **him**.
 ✘ We have seen **him**.
Rule: The pronoun must be used according to its **antecedent** in number, gender and person.
 ✘ The **boy** loves **his** Mother.
 ✘ **Everyone** should take **one's** responsibility towards cleanliness.
Rule: When two or more nouns are joined by 'and' and refer to the **same** person, **Singular Pronoun** should be used for them but If they refer to **different persons, Plural Pronoun** should be used for them.
 ✘ The Clerk and cashier of the college told **their** vision statement. (Incorrect)
 The Clerk and cashier of the college told **his** vision statement. (Correct)
 ✘ The Clerk and the cashier are boasting about **his** rich father. (Incorrect)
 The Clerk and the cashier are boasting about **their** rich father. (Correct)
Rule: Objective Case of pronoun is used after **Let, But/except, Between, Prepositions and Like**.
 ✘ Let **him** open the window.
 ✘ We've received replies from every candidate but **him**.
 ✘ They've received compliments from everybody except **her**.
Rule: In case of Each or Every, if two singular nouns are joined by **and**, we should use **Singular Pronoun** only.
 ✘ Every boy and teacher has lost **his** wallet.
 ✘ Every elephant and horse has lost **its** tail.
Rule: If two singular nouns that are joined by **either ... or, neither ... nor, or**, we should use **Singular Pronoun**.
 ✘ Either My friend or Madhav has submitted **his** report.
 ✘ Neither Sita nor her friend has brought **his** report.
Rule: If a singular noun and a plural noun are joined by **or / nor** then we should use **Plural Pronoun**.
 ✘ Either Ravi or his friends submitted **their** report.

- Q.21.** I. Having walked out of (A)/ the RCEP, India should up it's (B)/ efforts to strike bilateral trade deals. (C)
II. Blunting the competitiveness of Indian (P)/ exports is something which can be done (Q)/ only by the Chinese market. (R)
(1) C and R (2) B and Q
(3) A and R (4) B and P
(5) All correct
- Q.22.** I. Between you and I, (A)/ you are the one with bigger (B)/ moustache and longer hair. (C)
II. I clearly stated that it was (P)/ only me that was at the door (Q)/ but still he did not open the door. (R)
(1) C and R (2) B and P
(3) A and Q (4) B and R
(5) All correct
- Q.23.** I. It seems more a function of (A)/ foreign inflows into our capital markets (B)/ than of trade dynamics. (C)
II. What needs to be (P)/ addressed as soon as possible (Q)/ is the sustained fall in exports. (R)
(1) C and R (2) B and Q
(3) A and R (4) B and P
(5) All correct
- Q.24.** I. My mother and myself (A)/ are very religious and we (B)/ generally visit the temple together. (C)
II. He advised me that one (P)/ must not reveal their goals (Q)/ and career planning to anyone. (C)
(1) C and R (2) B and P
(3) A and Q (4) B and R
(5) All correct

EXPLANATION


- Q.1.(4)** Few words like hide, stop, turn, rest etc. does not take reflexive pronoun.
- Q.2.(4)** 'accept yourself' should be used in place of 'accept you' to get the proper meaning of the sentence.
- Q.3.(2)** 'herself' should be used in place of 'her' after the word 'poisoned' to get the proper meaning.
- Q.4.(4)** 'he/she' should be used in place of 'it', according to 'the lift operator' a human being.
- Q.5.(1)** 'whose importance' should be replaced with 'the importance of which because 'whose' is not used for non-living things.
- Q.6.(2)** 'who' should be used in place of 'whom' as the subjective case is required here to get the proper meaning.
- Q.7.(3)** 'every' will be used in place of 'each' as 'everyone' expresses 'all'.
- Q.8.(4)** Words like the same, the few, the little, such etc. are used with the relative pronoun 'that' not 'which'.
- Q.9.(4)** It should be "she needs favour from you" possessive pronouns are not used with words like 'report, pardon, sight, favour, separation, etc.'
- Q.10.(2)** 'our' does not have any meaning here, so it should be changed into 'we'.
- Q.11.(1)** Replace 'whom' with 'who' as the 'subject' is required here to connect with the verb 'turned down'.
- Q.12.(4)** 'who' should be replaced with 'which', according to 'words' a non-living entity.
- Q.13.(2)** It should be 'their' brothers not 'her' brothers as a pronoun must agree with its antecedent, 'girls' a plural noun here.
- Q.14.(3)** 'its company' should be changed into 'his company', according to 'entrepreneur'.
- Q.15.(3)** Exclude 'he' from the sentence as the pronoun 'who' is already used for the man.
- Q.16.(3)** 'that/which' should be used in place of 'who' as 'crowd' is a non-living entity.
- Q.17.(2)** 'what' is the incorrect relative pronoun here, it should be 'when' to express the point of time.
- Q.18.(2)** As 'two' is mentioned in the sentence, we should use 'either' in place of 'any'.
- Q.19.(1)** After graduates 'who' needs to be added, to get the proper meaning.
- Q.20.(1)** In part C: 'our' should replace 'ours' as no possession has been depicted here, so objective pronoun will be used.
In part R: 'him' should replace 'them' as singular pronoun 'his' has already been used in the reference of the person.
- Q.21.(2)** In part B: 'its' should replace 'it's' as 'it's' means 'it is' whereas 'its' shows 'association with a thing previously mentioned'.
In part Q: 'that' should replace 'which' as indefinite pronoun takes 'that' not 'which'.
- Q.22.(3)** In part A: 'me' should replace 'I' as 'I' is a subjective pronoun which is not the doer here. The doer is 'you'. So, 'me (objective pronoun)' is correct.
In part Q: 'I' should replace 'me' as 'it + Verb (to be) + subjective case' is the correct structure.
- Q.23.(5)** All correct.
- Q.24.(3)** In part A: 'I' should replace 'myself' as subjective case is required in the subject of the sentence.
In part Q: 'one's' should replace 'their' as 'one' is given in the sentence.

CHAPTER


4

VERBS


Verbs
A **verb** is a word that shows action.



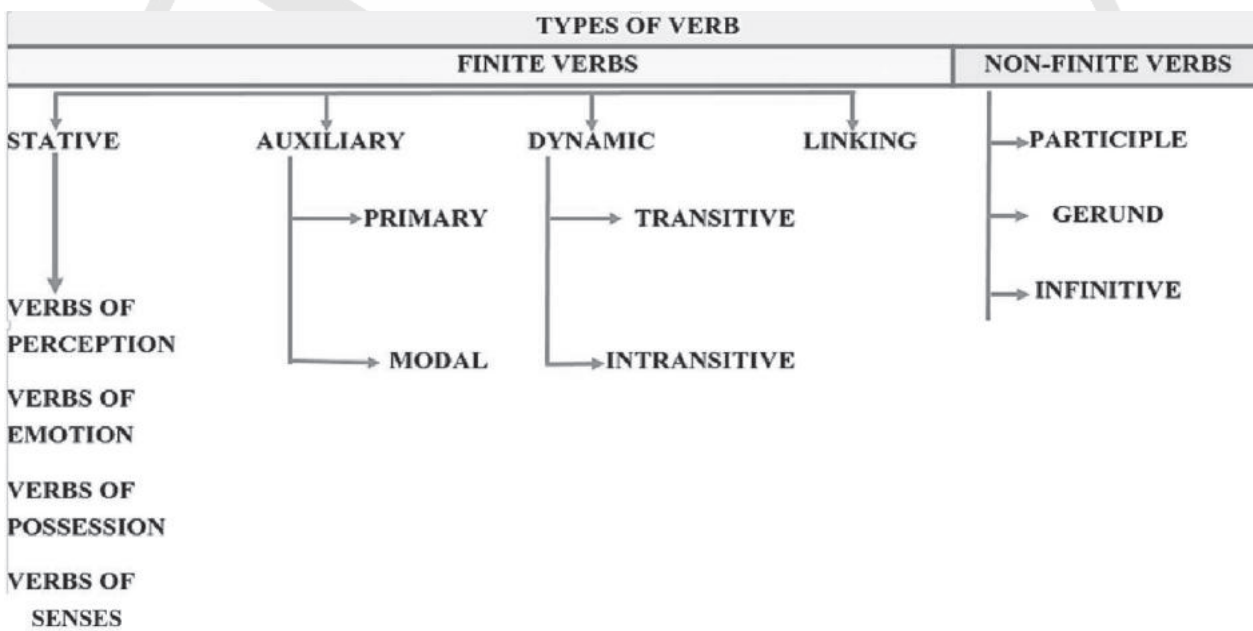
Jumping girl.



The baby sleeps.



A man eats a burger.



Stative Verbs:

Stative verbs describe a *status* of something not an action.

These are avoided to be used in continuous tense.

Stative Verbs of Perception:

Approve/Disapprove, Suppose, Suspect, Know, Believe, Understand, Recognize, Prefer and Agree/Disagree.

- ✗ I've **known** my teacher since last year. (Correct)
- ✗ I've **been knowing** my teacher since last year. (Incorrect)
- ✗ I **agree** with my father. (Correct)
- ✗ I **am agreeing** with my father. (Incorrect)

Stative Verbs of Emotion:

Want, Need, Desire, Wish, Love, Hate and Like,

- ✗ I **love** my brother. (Correct)
- I'm **loving** my brother. (Incorrect)
- ✗ We **need** some help. (Correct)
- We're **needing** some help. (Incorrect)

Stative Verbs of Possession:

Possess, Include, Owe, Have, Own and Belong

- ✗ I **have** my own car. (Correct)
- I'm **having** my own car. (Incorrect)
- ✗ This book **includes** a very important topic. (Correct)
- This book **is including** a very important topic. (Incorrect)

Stative Verbs of Senses:

Hear, Smell, See, Feel, Appear, Seem and Resemble

- ✗ We **hear** some noise around me. (Correct)
- We're **hearing** some noise around us. (Incorrect)
- ✗ They **seemed** sad last night. (Correct)
- They **were seeming** sad last night. (Incorrect)

Auxiliary verb:

Auxiliary verbs are well known as helping verbs. They add functional or grammatical meaning to the clauses in which they are used.

Auxiliary Verb is classified into two parts:

(1) Primary Auxiliary verbs

Have	Do	Be
-------------	-----------	-----------

- ✗ These are used before the main verb.
- ✗ Their purpose is to change time or emphasis.
- ✗ Mr. Mathur is a very cooperative colleague.
- ✗ He has never complained about his struggle.
- ✗ My friend fails to pay attention.

(2) Modal Auxiliary Verbs

The modal verbs are:

- ✗ Can
- ✗ Could
- ✗ May
- ✗ Might
- ✗ Must
- ✗ Ought to
- ✗ Shall
- ✗ Should
- ✗ Will
- ✗ Would

They are used with main/action verbs to express ability, obligation, possibility, and so on.

Below is a detailed description of usage provided.

Infinitive (base) form	Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Participle	Past Participle
to park	park, parks (-s)	Parked (ed)	Parking (ing)	Parked (-ed)
to sing	sing, sings (-s)	sang	singing (-ing)	sung
to carry	carry, carries (-ies)	Carried (-ed)	carrying (ing)	carried (-ied)
to write	write, writes (-s)	wrote	writing (drop e before -ing)	written
to take	take, takes (-s)	took	taking (drop e before -ing)	taken
to be	am, is (singular), are (plural)	was (3rd person were)	being (-ing)	been
to set	set, sets(-s)	set	setting (double T, add- ing)	set
to think	think, thinks (-s)	thought	thinking (-ing)	thought
to drink	drink, drinks (-s)	drank	drinking (-ing)	drunk
to have	have, has	had	having (drop e before-ing)	had

Modal	Example	Uses
Can	They can control their own budgets.	Ability / Possibility
	We can't fix it.	Inability / Impossibility
	Can I smoke here?	Asking for permission
	Can you help me?	Request
Could	Could I borrow your dictionary?	Asking for permission
	Could you say it again more slowly?	Request
	We could try to fix it ourselves.	Suggestion
	I think we could have another Gulf War.	Future possibility
	He gave up his old job so he could work for us.	Ability in the past
May	May I have another cup of coffee?	Asking for permission
	China may become a major economic power.	Future possibility
Might	We'd better phone tomorrow, they might be eating their dinner now.	Present possibility
	They might give us a 10% discount.	Future possibility
Must	We must say good-bye now.	Necessity / Obligation
	They mustn't disrupt the work more than necessary.	Prohibition
Ought to	We ought to employ a professional writer.	Saying what's right or correct
Shall	Shall I help you with your luggage?	Offer
	Shall we finalise 2.30 then?	Suggestion
	Shall I do that or will you?	Asking what to do
Should	We should sort out this problem at once.	Saying what's right or correct
	I think we should check everything again.	Recommending action
	Profits should increase next year.	Uncertain prediction
Will	I can't see any taxis so I'll walk.	Instant decisions
	I'll do that for you if you like.	Offer
	I'll get back to you first thing on Monday.	Promise
	Profits will increase next year.	Certain prediction
Would	Would you mind if I bring a colleague with me?	Asking for permission
	Would you pass the salt please?	Request
	Would you mind waiting a moment?	Request
	"Would three o'clock suit you?" - "That'd be fine."	Making arrangements
	Would you like to play golf this Friday?	Invitation
	"Would you prefer tea or coffee?"	Preferences
	- "I'd like tea please."	

Dynamic/Action/Main Verbs:

Main verbs or action verbs are used to express action that an animal, a person or a thing does. In each of the following sentences the highlighted word is.

- ✎ The sun **shines**.
- ✎ The child **cries**.
- ✎ The man **shouts**.

There are two types of main verbs:

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs always have a direct object:

1. Rishabh irritates **his father** so much. (**His father** is the direct object of irritates)
2. My daughter brings **me** lunch every day. (**'me'** is the direct object of brings).

Here's a list of some common transitive verbs:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| ✎ check | ✎ get |
| ✎ wash | ✎ finalize |
| ✎ annoy | ✎ lay |
| ✎ lend | ✎ offer |
| ✎ bring | ✎ send |
| ✎ owe | ✎ contain |
| ✎ buy | ✎ show |
| ✎ take | ✎ tell |
| ✎ verify | ✎ edit |
| ✎ make | ✎ phone |

Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs do not require any direct object. Here is a list of common intransitive verbs:

- ✎ respond
- ✎ run
- ✎ cough
- ✎ swim
- ✎ emigrate
- ✎ smile
- ✎ act
- ✎ cry
- ✎ immigrate
- ✎ lie
- ✎ come
- ✎ explode

- ✎ laugh
- ✎ sit
- ✎ rise
- ✎ excel
- ✎ arrive
- ✎ continue
- ✎ die
- ✎ go

1. If my friend **continues** to be late for the office, he will have to face the trouble. (**Continues** has no direct object here.)
2. The bomb **exploded** at various places. (Here, **exploded** is followed by a preposition with no direct object.)

Participles

A participle is a word which is formed from a verb and it is used as an Adjective.

Present Participles

Present participles end in **-ing**. Examples:

- ✎ struggling boy
- ✎ caring mother
- ✎ deserving candidate

Some other examples:

- ✎ A **laughing** person is stronger than a **suffering** one.
- ✎ If you feed a **starving** child and make him happy, he will love you forever.
- ✎ I found a **sleeping** man in my room.

Past Participles

Past participles generally end with **-ed, -d, -t, -en, or -n**.

- ✎ broken door
- ✎ painted house
- ✎ destroyed road

Perfect Participles

The structure of perfect participle is:

"Having" + Verb IIIrd form

Having taken

- ✎ **Having heard** the news, I suddenly informed my father.
- ✎ **Having been** beaten by the teacher, he left the school.

Forms of Some Regular Verbs

BASE FORM	PAST FORM	PAST PARTICIPLE FORM	S / ES/ IES	'ING' FORM
abash	abashed	abashed	abashes	abashing
abate	abated	abated	abates	abating
abide	abode	abode	abides	abiding
bang	banged	banged	bangs	banging
banish	banished	banished	banishes	banishing
bash	bashed	bashed	bashes	bashing
call	called	called	calls	calling
canvass	canvassed	canvassed	canvasses	canvassing
capture	captured	captured	captures	capturing
damage	damaged	damaged	damages	damaging
damp	damped	damped	damps	damping
dance	danced	danced	dances	dancing
earn	earned	earned	earns	earning
eat	ate	eaten	eats	eating
educate	educated	educated	educates	educating
face	faced	faced	faces	facing
fail	failed	failed	fails	failing
faint	fainted	fainted	faints	fainting
gag	gagged	gagged	gags	gagging
gain	gained	gained	gains	gaining
gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	gainsays	gainsaying
handle	handled	handled	handles	handling
hang	hung	hung	hangs	hanging
happen	happened	happened	happens	happening
illuminate	illuminated	illuminated	illuminates	illuminating
illumine	illumined	illumined	illuminates	illuminating
illustrate	illustrated	illustrated	illustrates	illustrating
join	joined	joined	joins	joining
jump	jumped	jumped	jumps	jumping
justify	justified	justified	justifies	justifying
keep	kept	kept	keeps	keeping

kick	kicked	kicked	kicks	kicking
kid	kidded	kidded	kids	kidding
lade	laded	laden	lades	lading
land	landed	landed	lands	landing
last	lasted	lasted	lasts	lasting
marry	married	married	marries	marrying
mash	mashed	mashed	mashes	mashing
match	matched	matched	matches	matching
nail	nailed	nailed	nails	nailing
nap	napped	napped	naps	napping
need	needed	needed	needs	needing
obey	obeyed	obeyed	obeys	obeying
oblige	obliged	obliged	obliges	obliging
observe	observed	observed	observes	observing
part	parted	parted	parts	parting
partake	partook	partaken	partakes	partaking
participate	participated	participated	participates	participating
qualify	qualified	qualified	qualifies	qualifying
quarrel	quarrelled	quarrelled	quarrels	quarrelling
question	questioned	questioned	questions	questioning
race	raced	raced	races	racing
rain	rained	rained	rains	raining
rattle	rattled	rattled	rattles	rattling
sabotage	sabotaged	sabotaged	sabotages	sabotaging
sack	sacked	sacked	sacks	sacking
sacrifice	sacrificed	sacrificed	sacrifices	sacrificing
tee	teed	teed	tees	teeing
tell	told	told	tells	telling
tempt	tempted	tempted	tempts	tempting
undo	undid	undone	undoes	undoing
uproot	uprooted	uprooted	uproots	uprooting
upset	upset	upset	upsets	upsetting
value	valued	valued	values	valuing
vanish	vanished	vanished	vanishes	vanishing
vary	varied	varied	varies	varying

weep	wept	wept	weeps	weeping
weigh	weighed	weighed	weighs	weighing
welcome	welcomed	welcomed	welcomes	welcoming
yawn	yawned	yawned	yawns	yawning
yell	yelled	yelled	yells	yelling
yield	yielded	yielded	yields	yielding

Gerund

The verb ending in “-ing” and used as a noun is called Gerund.

I read a book every day.

In the sentence, “read” is used as a verb. I am “doing” the action “to read.”

I like reading a book every day.

In the sentence, “reading” is used as a gerund (noun) and “like” is the verb.

Functions of Gerund:

- ✘ Cooking makes my mother happy.
- ✘ Rahul enjoys singing.
- ✘ The professor made teaching a priority.
- ✘ It was commanding that made Kohli happy.

Gerund as an Object of Preposition

- ✘ Besides singing, he likes dancing.

Infinitives

An **infinitive** is a form of verb functions as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

It is formed by using “to” + the verb.

- ✘ He likes **to run**.
- ✘ I wanted **to cook** dinner for my parents.
- ✘ The fair is the place **to go**.
- ✘ I have some jeans **to wash**.
- ✘ **To complete** the math problem, you divide by x.
- ✘ I bought paint **to finish** the picture for my mom.

Subject Verb Agreement

Basic Rule.

The basic rule states that a singular subject takes a singular verb, while a plural subject takes a plural verb.

NOTE: The trick is in knowing whether the subject is singular or plural. The next trick is recognizing a singular or plural verb.

Hint: Verbs do not form their plurals by adding an ‘s’ as nouns do. In order to determine which verb is singular and which one is plural, think of which verb you would use with he or she and which verb you would use with they.

Example:

talks, talk

Which one is the singular form? Which word would you use with he? We say, “He talks.” Therefore, talks is singular. We say, “They talk.” Therefore, talk is plural.

RULE 1.

Two singular subjects connected by **or** require a singular verb.

Example:

My aunt or my uncle is arriving by train today.

RULE 2.

Two subjects connected by **either, or; neither, nor** require the verb according to the second subject.

Example:

Neither Ajay nor Aman is available.

Either Karishma or her friends are helping today with stage decorations.

RULE 3.

When I is one of the two subjects connected by either/or or neither/nor, put it second and follow it with **the singular verb am/or a verb that is suitable with I**.

Example:

Neither she nor I am going to the festival.

RULE 4.

When a singular subject is connected by ‘or’ or ‘nor’ to a **plural subject**, put the **plural subject last and use a plural verb**.

Example:

The serving bowl or the plates go on that shelf.

RULE 5.

When a singular and plural subject are connected by **either/or** or **neither/nor**, put the **plural subject last and use a plural verb**.

Example:

Neither Tina nor the others are available.

RULE 6.

As a general rule, use a plural verb with two or more subjects when they are connected by **and**.

Example:

A car and a bike are my means of transportation.

RULE 7.

Sometimes the subject is separated from the verb by words such as along with, as well as, besides, and not. Ignore these expressions when determining whether to use a singular or plural verb.

Example:

The politician, along with the newsmen, is expected shortly.

Excitement, as well as nervousness, is the cause of her shaking.

RULE 8.

The pronouns **each, everyone, every one, everybody, anyone, anybody, someone, and somebody** are singular and **require singular verbs**. **Examples:**

Each of the girls sings well.

Each student was present in the class.

RULE 9.

The expression the number is followed by a singular verb while the expression a number is followed by a plural verb.

Example:

The number of people we need to hire is thirteen. A number of people have written about this subject.

RULE 10.

When either and neither are subjects, they always take singular verbs.

Example:

Neither of them is available to speak right now.

Either of us is capable of doing the job.

RULE 11.

The words here and there have generally been labelled as adverbs even though they indicate place. In sentences beginning with here or there, the subject follows the verb.

Example:

There are four hurdles to jump.

There is a high hurdle to jump.

RULE 12.

Use singular verb with sums of money or periods of time when these are taken as/compared to a single unit/amount

Example:

Ten dollars is a high price to pay.

Five years is the maximum imprisonment for that offence.

RULE 13.

Sometimes the pronoun who, that, or which is the subject of a verb in the middle of the sentence. The pronouns who, that, and which become singular or plural according to the noun directly before them. So, if that noun is singular, use a singular verb. If it is plural, use a plural verb.

Example:

Salma is the scientist who writes the reports.

The word before who is scientist, which is singular. Therefore, use the singular verb 'writes'.

EXERCISE

- Q.1-20.** The sentences given below, have four parts, indicated by (1), (2), (3) and (4). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error. If you find an error in any part [(1), (2), (3) or (4)] of a sentence, then choose the corresponding option. If a sentence has no error, mark your answer as (5), i.e. 'No error'.
- Q.1.** Many a loyalist (1)/ were filled with loyalism (2)/ and gallantry, they were the epitome of valour during (3)/ the World War II. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.1.** There are a dozen (1)/ of Sanskrit books lying (2)/ in the shelf (3)/ and you can use them whenever you like. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.3.** The number of amendments (1)/ to the constitution of India (2)/ have been very wide (3)/ during the last fifty years of independence. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.4.** Just to the North of India (1)/ is the Himalayas (2)/ that were once unassailable (3)/ and the symbol of great strength and mettle. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.5.** According to the sources, a young veterinary doctor was missing (1)/ and the next day she (3)/ found burnt (2)/ near a toll plaza. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.6.** I had been (1)/ to London last month (2)/ to visit my friends (3)/ and family moreover, I also had an urgent piece of work to do. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.7.** When Ram entered (1)/ the room, he found the (2)/ child sleeping peacefully and (3)/ the fan move slowly. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.8.** It were the infants (1)/ that caused a lot of (2)/ problem to their parents (3)/ during long trekking experience. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.9.** He will be likely (1)/ to leave for the United States (2)/ last year to visit (3)/ his brother. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.10.** The soldiers along with the lieutenant (1)/ was court-martialled (2)/ for flouting the orders (3)/ and for disrespecting the uniform. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.11.** The rest (1)/ of the team-members is (2)/ still working on the project (3)/ but Radhika decided to quit. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.12.** No one in this world (1)/ can be able to do work (2)/ continuously for twenty hours (3)/ so do you, said Avantika. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.13.** The period of twenty-five years (1)/ have passed (2)/ and still Anam is without a job (3)/ what do you think she can do now. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.14.** The citizens of India have a right to criticise (1)/ but at the same time (2)/ each of them (3)/ have to remember his duty also. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.15.** A burned paper (1)/ from the street (2)/ was picked up by the child (3)/ as he was willing to make paper boat with it. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.16.** Your English teacher was angry (1)/ when she found that (2)/ you are not there (3)/ along with all your friends. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.17.** Manisha would like you (1)/ to complete this project (2)/ before you will leave for Bengaluru (3)/ in order to work freely. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.18.** One of his many (1)/ good characteristics that come to my mind (2)/ was Suhan's integrity (3)/ and the honesty he had. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.19.** When the therapist came in (1)/ my body was stopped aching (2)/ out of fear that I might feel more pain (3)/ and end up returning home with terrible pain. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.20.** A simple notion behind any common type of tourist (1)/ is to see as many objects of interest (2)/ as he possibly could (3)/ and use them for his convenience. (4)/ No error (5).
- Q.21-25.** In the following question, a word has been given and there are three ways in which the word has been used, in similar or different forms. Choose which of the sentences has/have the given word correctly used and mark your answer accordingly.
- Q.21. BURST**
- I. Broad beans are positively bursting with health and promise a bumper crop any minute now.
- II. No sooner had the child seen his mother than he burst into tears.
- III. She leaned against her mother and bursted into such a loud, ringing fit of laughter that even the prim visitor could not help joining in.
- (1) Only I (2) Only II
(3) Only III (4) Both I and II
(5) All I, II and III
- Q.22. FORECAST**
- I. Yields of up to four tonnes an acre had been forecasted before weather broke.
- II. The announcer on the radio this morning had forecasted that the storm would last until late this evening.
- III. The weather forecast predicts a sunny start on Sunday but showers arriving later in the day.
- (1) Only I (2) Only II
(3) Only III (4) Both I and II
(5) All I, II and III

Q.23. DELUGE

- I. Even a little stream can cause a deluged when it rains heavily for a long duration.
- II. At the back window, the oaks and the steep brown hill looked wonderfully romantic in the deluge.
- III. Your savings are being eroded by the deluging of bills that arrive every month.

(1) Only I (2) Only II (3) Only III
(4) Both II and III (5) All I, II and III

Q.24. EBB

- I. He listened intently to the ebb and flow of these sounds.
- II. After frequent failures my enthusiasm was ebbed away.
- III. They had been there for a while and kept on swimming till the tide began to ebbed.

(1) Only I (2) Only II (3) Only III
(4) Both I and II (5) All I, II and III

Q.25. TEETER

- I. She was so mad at him that she teetered after him in her high-heeled sandals.
- II. The aircraft continued to teeter absurdly on the edge of the sky.
- III. Cows wander the streets, ragged children pester dogs with sticks and tailors teeter past on bicycles balancing bolts of fabric.

(1) Only I (2) Only II (3) Only III
(4) Both I and II (5) All I, II and III

Q.26-33. The sentences given below, have four parts, indicated by (1), (2), (3) and (4). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error. If you find an error in any part [(1), (2), (3) or (4)] of a sentence, then choose the corresponding option. If a sentence has no error, mark your answer as (5), i.e. 'No error'.

Q.26. The Commerce Ministry has launched (1)/ an online certification programme to reach out (2)/ to potential exporters and mentors them (3)/ through orientation, counselling sessions, and individual facilitation. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.27. The government of India have drafted (1)/ a manual for municipal solid waste management (2)/ to help municipal bodies (3)/ to manage their waste (4)/ No error (5)

Q.28. With arrival of monsoon, Raipur, which has (1)/ considerably high population of snakes (2)/ has witnessed a spurt (3)/ in its sight in residential areas and households. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.29. Parliament was stalled for the 2nd consecutive (1) day due to ruckus by the party opposition which were demands (2)/ in Lok Sabha a debate on monetisation and(3)/ subsequent voting.(4)/No Error(5)

Q.30. Although a huge amount of funds have been doled out (1)/ for widen some of the major city roads, the municipal corporation (2)/ has never made any efforts (3)/ to clear the encroachment on footpaths. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.31. Every (1)/ insect, leaf, bird and animal (2)/ has the right to living (3)/ like the human beings. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.32. Computer revolution is driving (1)/ new ideas and changes (2)/ in compute by creating (3)/ large volumes of data. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.33. A close look at India's merchandise exports (1)/ show that the share of European Union(2)/ has declined from 21.2% to 17% (3)/ during the six-year period. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.34-40. The sentences given below, have four parts, indicated by (1), (2), (3) and (4). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error. If you find an error in any part [(1), (2), (3) or (4)] of a sentence, then choose the corresponding option. If a sentence has no error, mark your answer as (5), i.e. 'No error'.

Q.34. Most Indian states provide (1)/ unmetered farm powered (2)/ to farmers. (3)/ Often, that power is of low quality. (4)/ No error (5).

Q.35. The continuing impasse over Brexit (1)/ has brought an entire continent (2)/ to a standstill. (3)/ It has also strained the very unity of the United Kingdom. (4)/ No error (5).

Q.36. To stop the mother tongue from (1)/ being used across the curriculum as a (2)/ medium is like changes the (3)/ architecture of the collective mind. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.37. This is an opportunity to catapult (1)/ India to the next phase of (2)/ economic development and creating new jobs (3)/ for hundreds of millions of our youth. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.38. Technology start-ups, an important new engine (1)/ of economic growth and jobs (2)/ seems to live under a shadow (3)/ of constant surveillance and deep suspicion. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.39. Mutual trust and self-confidence (1)/ are the bedrock of social (2)/ transactions among people (3)/ that fosters economic growth. (4)/ No error (5)

Q.40. Controversies have bring out (1)/ severe churning within Supreme Court (2)/ on issues like collegium deliberations, and CJI's powers (3)/ as a master of the roster in charge of setting up benches. (4)/ No error (5)

EXPLANATION

- Q.1.(2)** Replace 'were' by 'was', because 'many a' takes 'v1'.
- Q.2.(1)** Replace 'are' by 'is', because 'a dozen' takes singular helping verb.
- Q.3.(3)** Replace 'have' by 'has', because 'the number of' takes 'singular helping verb'.
- Q.4.(2)** Replace 'is' by 'are', because 'Himalayas' is the range of mountain.
- Q.5.(2)** Add 'was' after 'she', because a passive structure is required here.
- Q.6.(1)** Replace 'had been' by 'went', because 'last week/day/month/year' shows the presence of the simple past tense.
- Q.7.(4)** Replace 'move' by 'moving' as when two verbs are joined using 'and', they are used in the same form.
- Q.8.(1)** Replace 'were' by 'was', because 'it' is a 'singular pronoun' which takes a 'singular verb'.
- Q.9.(1)** Replace 'will be' by 'was', because 'last week/day/month/year' shows the presence of the simple past tense.
- Q.10.(2)** Replace 'was' by 'were', because 'along-with/together with' takes the verb according to the first subject.
- Q.11.(2)** Replace 'is' by 'are', because team members is the plural subject.
- Q.12.(2)** Replace 'can be' by 'is', because 'able to do' is making the sentence superfluous, so use 'is able to do work'.
- Q.13.(2)** Replace 'have' by 'has', because the subject is 'the period', which is singular.
- Q.14.(4)** Replace 'have' by 'has', because 'each of' takes 'singular helping verb'.
- Q.15.(1)** Replace 'burned' by 'burnt', because a participle 'burnt' is required to qualify a noun 'paper'.
- Q.16.(3)** Replace 'are' by 'were', because the main clause is in the past tense hence 'were' will be correct.
- Q.17.(3)** Delete 'will', because conditional statements are not written in the future tense.
- Q.18.(3)** Replace 'was' by 'is', because the main clause is in present tense hence 'is' will be correct.
- Q.19.(2)** Replace 'was' by 'had', because the sentence is in active voice, as the subject is given.
- Q.20.(3)** Replace 'could' by 'can', because the main clause is in present tense hence 'can' will be correct.
- Q.21.(4)** In sentence I, burst means eruption.
In sentence III, Burst (v) – issue suddenly and uncontrollably. It is used only in its basic form.
- Q.22.(3)** In sentence III, forecast (n) – a calculation or estimate of future events.
In sentence I and II, forecast (predict or estimate) is used as a verb and it is used in its base form only.
- Q.23.(2)** In sentence I and II, deluge (n) – a severe flood, it should be 'deluge' as a noun is required and 'deluge' is a noun.
In sentence III, it should be 'deluge' (n) – a great quantity of something arriving at the same time.
- Q.24.(1)** In Sentence II: 'ebbing' is the correct form.
In Sentence III: 'ebb' is the correct form, according to 'to+v1'.
- Q.25.(5)** Teeter (v) – move or balance unsteadily; sway back and forth.
- Q.26.(2)** 'mentor' (v1) in place of 'mentors' as it is used here as a verb, 'to reach outand mentor'.
- Q.27.(1)** 'Has' should replace 'have'- 'the government' is a singular noun.
- Q.28.(4)** 'Sighting' should replace 'sight'- 'sighting' means 'viewing'.
- Q.29.(2)** Replace 'demands' with 'demanding', was/were takes V (ing) form.
- Q.30.(2)** 'widening' should replace 'widen' as gerund form is required here.
- Q.31.(3)** 'live' should replace 'living', because 'to' takes 'v1'.
- Q.32.(3)** 'Computing' should be used – gerund is to be used after a preposition.
- Q.33.(2)** Replace show with shows. A singular verb is required here for the subject.
- Q.34.(2)** 'powered' will be replaced by 'power', because a noun is required here.
- Q.35.(2)** 'had' should replace 'has' because Brexit took place before 2 years and still the effect is there.
- Q.36.(3)** 'Changing' should replace 'changes' as 'gerund' is required here.
- Q.37.(3)** 'create' will be correct due to the rule of parallelism.
- Q.38.(3)** 'seem' (plural verb) will be correct as 'start-ups' is a plural noun.
- Q.39.(4)** 'foster' will be correct as it is referring to 'transactions' which is a plural.
- Q.40.(1)** Replace 'bring out' with 'brought out', because has/have/had take 'v3'.

CHAPTER

5

CONJUNCTION

A conjunction is a word that connects words or group of words.

Kinds of Conjunctions :-

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

Co-ordinating conjunctions are conjunctions which connect two equal parts of a sentence. The most common ones are and, or, but, and so these are used in the following ways.

And is used to join or add words together in a sentence.

✎ They ate and drank.

Or is used to show choice or possibilities in a sentence.

✎ He will be here on Monday or Tuesday.

But is used to show opposite or conflicting things in a sentence.

✎ She is small but strong.

So is used to show result in a sentence.

✎ I was tired so I went to sleep.

Correlative conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions are used in pairs, in order to show the relationship between the ideas expressed in different parts of a sentence.

For instance, in the following example, the expression either ... or is used to indicate that the ideas expressed in the two clauses represent two alternative choices of action.

✎ You should either study harder or take a different course.

The most commonly used correlative conjunctions are both ... and, either ... or and neither ... nor. In the table below, each pair of correlative conjunctions is accompanied by an example of its use. **Note** in the construction if ... then, the word then can usually be omitted.

Correlative Conjunctions

both ... and	He is both intelligent and good-natured.
either ... or	I will either go for a walk or read a book.
neither ... nor	He is neither rich nor famous.
hardly ... when	He had hardly begun to work when he was interrupted.

if ... then	If that is true then what happened is not surprising.
no sooner ... than	No sooner had I reached the corner than the bus came.
not only ... but also	She is not only clever but also hard-working.
rather ... than	I would rather go swimming than go to the library.
scarcely ... when	Scarcely had we left home when it started to rain.
whether ... or	I am going, whether she likes it or not.

Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions connect two groups of words by making one into a subordinating clause. The subordinating clause acts as one huge adverb, answering the questions “when” or “why” about the main clause, or imposing conditions or opposition on it.

Here are some examples of subordinating conjunctions changing a clause into adverbial subordinating clauses in different ways:

- ✎ I can go shopping after I finish studying for my exam. (when)
- ✎ Because the night was young, Gertrude decided to take a walk. (why)
- ✎ I'll give you a dime if you give me a dollar. (condition)
- ✎ Although he never figured out why, Hanna winked on her way out the door. (opposition)

Note: The subordinating conjunction does not always come between the two clauses it connects. Often, it comes at the beginning of the first clause.

Subordinating Conjunctions

As	Because: As he is my friend, I will help him.
	When: We watched as the plane took off.
After	Later in time: After the train had left, we went home.
Although or though	In spite of the fact that: Although it was after midnight, we did not feel tired.

Before	Earlier than: I arrived before the stores were open.
Because	For the reason that: We had to wait, because we arrived early.
For	For, because: He is happy, for he enjoys his work.
If	On condition that: If she is here, we will see her.
Lest	For fear that: Work hard, lest you should fail.

Note: The use of the Subjunctive Mood in the clause with lest.

Provided	On condition that: All will be well, provided you are careful.
Since	From a past time: I have been here since the sun rose.
	As, because: Since you are here, you can help me.
So or so that	Consequently: It was raining, so we did not go out.
	In order that: I am saving money so that I can buy a bicycle.

Note: When used with the meaning **in order that**, **so** is usually followed by **that** in formal English.

☞ I am saving money so that I can buy a bicycle.

Suppose	If: Suppose that happens, what will you do?
Than	Used in comparisons: He is taller than you are.
Unless	Except when, if not: Unless he helps us, we cannot succeed.
Until or till	Up to the time when: I will wait until I hear from you.
Whereas	Because: Whereas this is a public building, it is open to everyone.
	On the other hand: He is short, whereas you are tall.
Whether	If: I do not know whether she was invited.

While	At the time when: While it was snowing, we played cards.
	On the other hand: He is rich, while his friend is poor.
	Although: While I am not an expert, I will do my best.

In addition, the following phrases are often used at the beginning of subordinate clauses.

As if	In a similar way: She talks as if she knows everything.
As long as	If: As long as we cooperate, we can finish the work easily.
	While: He has lived there as long as I have known him.
As soon as	Immediately when: Write to me as soon as you can.
As though	In a similar way: It looks as though there will be a storm.
Even if	In spite of a possibility: I am going out even if it rains.
In case	Because of a possibility: Take a sweater in case it gets cold.
Or else	Otherwise: Please be careful, or else you may have an accident.
So as to	In order to: I hurried so as to be on time.

Certain words, such as **after**, **before**, **since** and **until** may function either as prepositions or subordinate conjunctions. However it should be noted that in some cases different words must be used as prepositions and subordinate conjunctions, in order to express similar meanings.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

EXERCISE

- Q.1-10. Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).**
- Q.1.** Chasing animals is a sport (1)/ in Papua New Guinea, and boys (2)/ are trained for the (3)/ hunt as soon as they can walk. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.2.** Although he was bad with calligraphy, (1)/ but he tried his best (2)/ to write a letter (3)/ to her on her birthday. (4) / No error (5)
- Q.3.** No sooner had the match gone into (1)/ the second period then the moans (2)/ were replaced by smiles and (3)/ later by hysterical laughter. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.4.** Hardly had they spoken (1)/ these words than the door (2)/ opened and Pratyush himself (3)/ stood before them. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.5.** No sooner is an asylum (1)/ built when it is filled with maniacs, (2)/ suicidal melancholics, or senile dements in (3)/ need of care and treatment. (4) / No Error (5)
- Q.6.** Hardly had he done so before (1)/ then he felt the bed rocking backwards (2)/ and forwards beneath him as if it were (3)/ breathing heavily and jolting. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.7.** Hardly the team had unpacked and (1)/ assembled their equipment than (2)/ the Inspector reported on the radio (3)/ that the dell was clear. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.8.** Scarcely a day goes by as (1)/ they don't see or talk to each other (2)/ now even whole society has started (3)/ talking about them. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.9.** Barely had she finished (1)/ one project than (2)/ she started working (3)/ on the next. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.10.** No sooner did we (1)/ hear the noise (2)/ then we rushed (3)/ to the spot and caught the thief. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.11-20 Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).**
- Q.11.** Mahesh either washes (1)/ the clothes himself (2)/ nor asks her to (3)/ wash them, but she never helps him. (4) / No Error (5)
- Q.12.** Raghav may attend (1)/ the function or (2)/ his wife may attend (3)/ the function. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.13.** Preet told everybody (1)/ that either he keeps the keys (2)/ himself or leaves them (3)/ with his wife. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.14.** The PR team of an actor (1)/ told the press that he will (2)/ neither come here or send (3)/ a representative because he is very busy. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.15.** She could not keep back her tears (1)/ and the chief, because of her pain, (2)/ seemed to be afraid lest people (3)/ should not doubt her truthfulness. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.16.** He actually smiled, (1)/ because it was so brief (2)/ that she questioned whether (3)/ she had imagined it. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.17.** According to Siddhant, (1)/ Nisha and Raman were (2)/ close siblings despite of (3)/ their age difference. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.18.** Pratyush was told that (1)/ his younger brother neither (2)/ attends the class regularly (3)/ or learns his lessons. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.19.** Shanu told me that, (1)/ he doesn't know (2)/ the difference between astronomy (3)/ as well as astrology. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.20.** Prashant washes either (1)/ the clothes himself (2)/ or asks Mandira (3)/ to wash them. (4)/ No error (d)
- Q.21-30. Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).**
- Q.21.** During the summerbreak, (1)/ Nishank had no other business (2)/ but to play (3)/ with computers. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.22.** The war caused (1)/ not only destruction (2)/ and death and also generations (3)/ of hatred between the two communities.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.23.** Scarcely had the police (1)/ seen the culprit (2)/ where he started (3)/ fleeing away. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.24.** Parag was acutely meticulous student (1)/ of our college as he left home (2)/ two years ago and has (3)/ till become a soldier. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.25.** The board of director and Chairperson of the bank (1)/ was engaged somewhere else (2)/ so I was told to pay a visit to him (3)/ between four to five in the evening. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.26.** No sooner had he given his supporters (1)/ real hope when (2)/ an adamant approach came cantering in (3)/ behind on the bridle. (4)/ No error (5)

- Q.27.** Because Kushagra (1)/ is mentally strong (2)/ therefore he was selected (3)/ for the Maths olympiad. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.28.** The reason his conclusion concerning your argument (1)/ seemed plausible at that time was because (2)/ his propositional constituents are entities (3)/ rather than the names of those entities. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.29.** Couple of foreigners asked (1)/ the Rickshaw puller (2)/ that which was the way (3)/ to the bada Imambara. (4) / No error (5)
- Q.30.** Ordinarily I assume that (1)/ things are as they look, (2)/ unless it does not occur to me that my vision (3)/ is being affected abnormally. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.31-40.** Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).
- Q.31.** Let's go to the cinema (1)/ early because we can (2)/ get good seats and moreover (3)/ we don't have to face the difficulty in finding them. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.32.** It was such a cold afternoon (1)/ as we stopped playing (2)/ and went to our homes (3)/ and sat near the fireplace. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.33.** They were all preaching and (1)/ telling the moral lessons (2)/ so he asked (3)/ that who I was. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.34.** Kritika likes to read a lot (1)/ hence she is interested (2)/ in such books (3)/ that are interesting. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.35.** Ashu is quite a superstitious man (1)/ and once he said that (2)/ there's been nothing than (3)/ trouble since he came. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.36.** As per the news (1)/ not Italy not France got (2)/ to the quarter finals (3)/ last year. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.37.** According to the Dean,(1)/ neither the teacher (2)/ or the students (3)/ were in the classroom this morning. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.38.** Everybody was saying (1)/ that Anuj had gone for river rafting (2)/ so we are not sure (3)/ if he is coming to the party (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.39.** The machine crushes (1)/ the cans because they (2)/ can be stored until they (3)/ are recycled. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.40.** Manish is a skinflint and (1)/ thus he use gave him (2)/ no money (3)/ nor he did help him in any way. (4)/ No error (5)

EXPLANATION

- Q.1.(4)** Replace 'as sooner as' with 'as soon as'. As + positive degree of an adj. + as is the correct structure as the conjunction 'as soon as' is used to denote simultaneous actions i.e. two things/ actions taking place at the same time.
- Q.2.(2)** Replace 'but' by 'yet', because 'although' takes 'yet' with it.
- Q.3.(2)** 'No sooner....than' is correct not 'then (at that time)' as 'no sooner' takes 'than' with it.
- Q.4.(2)** 'Hardly' is always followed by 'when', and not 'than'.
- Q.5.(4)** Replace 'when' with 'than'. 'No sooner' is always followed by 'than'
- Q.6.(2)** 'Hardly' is always followed by 'when', and not by 'then'.
- Q.7.(1)** Hardly takes 'inversion' so hardly + had + 'third' form of verb.
- Q.8.(1)** 'When' should replace 'as'. 'Scarcely' is always followed by 'when'.
- Q.9.(2)** Replace 'than' with 'when', because the correct pair is 'barely....when'.
- Q.10.(3)** 'No sooner....than' is correct not 'then (at that time)' as 'no sooner' takes 'than' with it.
- Q.11.(3)** 'Either or' is used to show a choice between two alternatives, so replace 'nor' with 'or'.
- Q.12.(1)** Formula 2: 'Either...Or'; (Two persons – one action - at least one does have that quality)
- Q.13.(2)** Replace 'either he keeps' with 'he either keeps', because of 'law of parallelism' which means after both 'either' and 'or' similar part of speech is required.
- Q.14.(3)** Replace 'or' with 'nor', because either...or is a different pair and 'neither nor' is different.
- Q.15.(4)** Remove 'not' after 'should' as 'Lest...should' already conveys a negative sense.
- Q.16.(2)** Replace 'because' with 'though'. The conjunction 'because' gives the reason while 'though' means 'despite the fact that'.
- Q.17.(3)** Remove 'of' after 'despite' because despite does not take 'of' with it, while 'in spite of' can also be used in its place.
- Q.18.(4)** Replace 'or' after 'nor', because 'neither....nor' is co-relative conjunction and used in pair.
- Q.19.(4)** Replace 'as well as' with 'and', because 'between....and' is co-relative conjunction and used in pair.

- Q.20.(1)** Replace 'washes either' by 'either washes', because same part of speech is required after a conjunction.
- Q.21.(3)** Replace 'but to play' by 'than playing', because, the correct structure is no other + 'noun'....than + 'gerund'.....
- Q.22.(3)** Replace 'and also' by 'but also'. 'Not only..... but also', is a correct pair of conjunction.
- Q.23.(3)** Replace 'where' by 'when'. 'Scarcely/ hardly.... when' is a correct pair of conjunction.
- Q.24.(4)** Replace 'till' by 'since', because 'since' means 'from the time in the past when'.
- Q.25.(4)** Replace 'to' by 'and', because 'between...and' is a correct pair of conjunction.
- Q.26.(2)** Replace 'when' by 'than', because 'no sooner..... than' is a correct pair of conjunction.
- Q.27.(3)** Delete 'therefore', because it is superfluous here.
- Q.28.(2)** Delete 'because', because it is superfluous here due to the presence of 'the reason' in the first part.
- Q.29.(3)** Delete 'that', because it is superfluous here.
- Q.30.(3)** Delete 'does not occur', because 'not' does not come after 'unless', so the correct sentence will be 'unless it occurs to me'.
- Q.31.(2)** Replace 'because' by 'so that', because '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.
- Q.32.(2)** Replace 'as' by 'that', because such....that... is a correlative conjunction. It is used to give reason.
- Q.33.(4)** Delete 'that', because conjunction and relative pronoun can't come simultaneously.
- Q.34.(4)** Replace 'that' by 'as', such...as is a correlative conjunction, which should be used here.
- Q.35.(3)** Replace 'than' by 'but', because 'nothing but' means only.
- Q.36.(2)** Replace 'not Italy not France' by 'neither Italy nor France'
- Q.37.(3)** Replace 'or' by 'nor', because 'neither...nor' is a correct pair of conjunction.
- Q.38.(4)** Replace 'if' by 'that', because 'that' is used to introduce a subordinate clause expressing a statement.
- Q.39.(2)** Replace 'because' by 'so that', it is used before the clause which indicates the purpose.
- Q.40.(4)** The correct form is 'and also he did not help him'.

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CHAPTER

6

TIME AND TENSE

A Tense is a form of a verb that is used to show the time of an action. For example: when an action happened.

Types of Tense

There are 3 types of tense.

1. Present Tense
2. Past Tense
3. Future Tense

Each tense is further divided into 4 sub types.

Present Tense

1. Simple Present/Present Indefinite Tense

S + V1(s, es) + O

It is used for expressing established facts and things in general.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The Sun rises in the East. ✗ Two and two make four.
It is used for habitual activities or routines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ I wake up early in the morning at 6. ✗ My boss calls me Sachin.
It is generally used with verbs of perception: <i>sound, seem, appear, smell, taste, look and feel</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The sugar tastes sweet. ✗ The rose smells nice.
It is also preferred in newspaper headlines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ India wins the series. ✗ Iran attacks Afghanistan.

2. Present Continuous Tense

S + is/am/are + V1 + ing + O

It is used for temporary actions or events going on at the time of speaking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ You are not listening to me. ✗ She is denying being there.
It is used with adverbs of (high) frequency to express disapproval of annoying habits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ The new candidate is always complaining. ✗ We're never denying the facts.

3. Present Perfect Tense

S + has/have + V3 + O

It links the recent past to the present. It explains the impact of a recent activity or occurrence on present moment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ We all have missed our train. ✗ They have not created the problem for us.
It can be used with already, just and yet.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ I have not completed the paper yet. ✗ He has just reached the office.
It is also used to quantify something completed, or progress made so far.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ I have saved Rs. 20000 so far. ✗ The engineers have finished one-third of the assigned task so far.

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

S + has/have been + V1 + ing + O + since/for + time/duration.

It is used for emphasizing activities that were in progress right up to or shortly before the time of speaking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ My boss has been using a computer all day. ✘ My elder brother has been eating my sandwiches.
It is also used to express how long an ongoing or continuing activity has been in progress with <i>for</i> or <i>since</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ Rahul has been dancing for three hours. ✘ Jawahar has been trying hard for a BMW since last summer.

Past Tense

1. Simple Past/Past Indefinite Tense

S + V2 + O

It is used for activities or events completed at a specific time in the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ The teacher declared holiday. ✘ You did not mention the reason.
It is used with adverbs of frequency to talk about repeated actions or events in the past. It is also used to talk about past habits and routines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ He never came late to the class. ✘ I used to complete the task before scheduled time.

2. Past Continuous Tense

S + was/were + V1 + ing + O

It is used for temporary actions or events that were going on at a specific time in the past.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ The teacher was continuously delivering the lecture. ✘ He was not discussing any hard topic.
It is also used for two activities of similar duration that were going on in parallel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ While he was waiting for the auto-rickshaw, I was observing him continuously.

3. Past Perfect Tense

S + had + V3 + O

It is used to talk about the activities or events completed before relevant to subsequent activities or events referred to in the Past Indefinite.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ They had just prepared a dinner for guests before they received the information. ✘ Keshaw who had climbed on the top of house, got quite breathless."
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4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

S + had been + V1 + ing + O + since/for + time/duration.

This tense is used to express an activity that was still in progress up until or immediately prior to a particular moment in the past. It is expressed by using 'since' or 'for' with time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ They had not been working since morning. ✘ The new person had been designing the pamphlets for the last two days.
--	--

Future Tense

1. Simple Future/Future Indefinite Tense

S + will/shall + V1 + O

WILL: is used to express definite action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ The sun will rise tomorrow morning.
WILL: is used for expressing surety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✘ My brother will help you, I'm sure.

WILL: is used for informal requests, as well as orders given to subordinates.	✗ Raghav, will you post this letter for me?
WILL/SHALL: is used for spontaneous plans made at the time of speaking, or to agree to something.	✗ If she decides to purchase this car model, sir, we'll include this satellite navigation system.
WILL/SHALL: is used to express promises.	✗ I will never let my mother down.
SHALL: It is used in more formal style to express futurity, especially in cases where the element of willpower is involved.	✗ I shall be late this evening." ✗ We shall not go that nightclub anymore; their prices are exorbitant.
SHALL: is used while seeking permission of others.	✗ Shall I buy you a watch on this birthday? ✗ Shall we all go out for dinner?

2. Future Continuous Tense

S + will be/shall be + V1 + ing + O

It is used for actions or events forecast to be in progress at a particular time in the future.	✗ The guests will be sleeping when I get home.
This can be used instead of the present continuous with future expression.	✗ They'll be leaving home after breakfast.

3. Future Perfect Tense

S + will/shall have + V3 + O

It is used for activities or events forecast to be completed by a particular time in the future.	✗ The President will have arrived at the platform before the train comes.
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4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

S + will/shall have been + V1 + ing + O + since/for + time/duration.

This tense is used for activities forecast still to be in progress at some time in the future.	✗ By the end of this year, we will have been working in this company for 12 years.
--	--

EXERCISE

Q.1-10. In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, choose the correct option to fill in the blank to complete it in a meaningful way.

- Q.1.** When one of teachers went back to his village three years ago, he found that a lot of changes _____.
 (1) are taken place (2) were taken place
 (3) have taken place (4) had taken place
 (5) have took place
- Q.2.** Hey everyone, please, see! A cat _____ by a dog.
 (1) is chased (2) is being chased
 (3) was being chased (4) has been chased
 (5) had been chased
- Q.3.** We are sorry, the hostel is not available any longer. It _____ to a new businessman.
 (1) is sold (2) was being sold
 (3) has been sold (4) will be sold
 (5) will sell
- Q.4.** The newly appointed Chief Minister _____ to Mathura in 1997.
 (1) is transferred (2) was transferred
 (3) has been transferred (4) should be transferred
 (5) had transferred
- Q.5.** According to the new rules, passengers _____ to smoke in public transport.
 (1) are not allowed (2) was not allowed
 (3) had not allowed (4) will not allow
 (5) were not allowing
- Q.6.** The firemen who controlled the fire informed that it is _____ under control after forty minutes.
 (1) is brought (2) was brought
 (3) can be brought (4) has been brought
 (5) have been brought
- Q.7.** The new candidates _____ to leave the building immediately.
 (1) orders (2) will order
 (3) have ordered (4) have been ordered
 (5) would be order
- Q.8.** In future, various famous actors _____ to perform at charity concerts.
 (1) are invited (2) were invited
 (3) has been invited (4) will be invited
 (5) have been invited
- Q.9.** The roof of my house has been leaking for the past few weeks but I do not have to worry about it any longer. It _____ now.
 (1) was repaired (2) is repairing
 (3) has repaired (4) is being repaired
 (5) had been repaired
- Q.10.** The price of this television _____, but I doubt whether it will remain same for some days.

- (1) went down (2) had gone down
 (3) has gone down (4) was going down
 (5) will have gone

Q.11-15. In the following questions, use the correct form of verb(in form of active or passive voice) in the brackets to give the sentence the proper meaning.

- Q.11.** Karan's brother(paint) the house but when we(go) to their house we found that only half the gate(paint).
- Q.12.** One of the officers(turn) round when he(feel) someone tapped him on the shoulder. It(be) his colleague who said that he(follow) him for some distance.
- Q.13.** It(not rain) for more than a month; but the day before yesterday Mr. Rao(notice) some rain clouds in the sky, and it is sure enough that it(rain) in the last two days.
- Q.14.** One of the members(drive) to home when he(realize) that he(not bring) the keys to his office with him.
- Q.15.** The little poor boy(not eat) for almost one week; but when my mother(give) him some food, he(refuse) to take it.
- Q.16.** Yesterday, the Sun(shine) brightly and there(be) no sign of rain. We(find) a fine day for the picnic.
- Q.17.** The police commissioner(hold) the robber by the collar and(demand) to tell where he(hide) the things he(steal).
- Q.18.** All the party members(argue) about the issue when their president(come) in. Eventually, only he could settle the issue for them.
- Q.19.** The wind on Christmas(blow) quite strongly; it(be) evident that a high paced storm(approach), so the tourists(decide) to stay in hotels.
- Q.20.** Although the cell phone(ring) various times, no one in the family(bother) to answer it. It(continue) ringing for one hour, then suddenly(stop).
- Q.21-25. In the following question, a sentence with a blank is given, choose the correct option to fill in the blank to complete it in a meaningful way.**
- Q.21.** The lady who came shopping _____ always _____ about the quality of products.
 (1) is ... complained (2) was ... complaining
 (3) was ... being complained
 (4) has ... complaining
 (5) has... complained
- Q.22.** The players _____ of the cancellation of the match.
 (A) were not informed (B) were not informing
 (C) not informed (D) had informed
- Q.23.** When the headmaster _____ into the classroom, the students _____ an essay.

- (A) was walking; were writing
(B) walked; were writing
(C) walked; wrote
(D) was walking; wrote
- Q.24.** While their parents _____ plans, the children _____ eagerly.
(A) were making; were listened
(B) were making, were listening
(C) made; listening
(D) was making; listened
- Q.25.** Beef _____ at a very low price at the market this morning.
(A) was being sold (B) selling
(C) been sold (D) will be selling
- Q.26.** The little girl _____ on a stool and _____ to reach for the cup on the table.
(A) stood; tried (B) was standing; tried
(C) stood; was trying (D) stood; was tried
- Q.27.** _____ you _____ the blind man who was knocked down by a car.
(A) Were ... helping (B) Were ... helped
(C) Did .. help (D) Have ... helped
- Q.28-34.** In each of the following sentences, one of the helping verbs/ main verbs is given in highlighted. Read the sentence carefully and decide whether the sentences is **Right or Wrong**.
- Q.28.** In the past, disabled people **are** treated badly. _____.
- Q.29.** The blind man **was crossing** the road when a car knocked him down. _____.
- Q.30.** Helen Keller **is** a role model for people with physical impairments. _____.
- Q.31.** At present, the workers **were repairing** the broken ramps. _____.
- Q.32.** As a wheelchair-bound student, Salina **faces** a lot of difficulties when she was in university. _____.
- Q.33.** It is hoped that in the future, the government **do** something to help the disabled. _____.
- Q.34.** Syed **participated** in one of the paralympic events last year. _____.

EXPLANATION

- Q.1.(4)** As 'changes' here works as a subject, the structure of passive voice is not required, hence 'had taken' – active voice and past expression is correct.
- Q.2.(2)** The phrase (please, see) expresses that the incident is going on, so 'present continuous- passive' is the correct option.
- Q.3.(3)** 'is not available any longer' expresses that any incident has taken place recently, therefore 'has been sold' is correct.
- Q.4.(2)** The chief minister is used as an object in the sentence so 'passive voice' is required and that too of past tense.
- Q.5.(1)** The sentence is expressed as an instruction/order which should be written in Present Indefinite passive voice sentence.
- Q.6.(2)** As 'informed' is mentioned in the sentence, which shows that the sentence is in 'past form', 'option 2' is the only correct option.
- Q.7.(4)** 'the candidates' here acts as an object here, in that case 'passive voice' is required, hence only option 4 is correct.
- Q.8.(4)** According to 'in future' mentioned in the sentence, only option 4 is correct.
- Q.9.(4)** 'now' is mentioned in the sentence means the work is going on, hence option 2 is the correct answer.
- Q.10.(0)** 'will remain same' here indicates that something has happened recently and in that case 'has +v3' will be the correct structure.
- Q.11.** painted, went, was painted
- Q.12.** turned, felt, was, followed
- Q.13.** did not rain, noticed, rained
- Q.14.** drove, realized, did not bring
- Q.15.** did not eat, gave, refused
- Q.16.** shone, was, found
- Q.17.** held, demanded, hid, stole
- Q.18.** were arguing, came
- Q.19.** blew, was, approached, decided
- Q.20.** rang, bothered, continued, stopped
- Q.21.(2) Q.22.(1) Q.23.(2) Q.24.(2)**
- Q.25.(1) Q.26.(1) Q.27.(3)**
- Q.28.** The sentence is incorrect. 'were' should replace 'are' as the sentence mentions a past activity.
- Q.29.** The sentence is correct.
- Q.30.** The sentence is correct.
- Q.31.** The sentence is incorrect. 'are' should replace 'were' as the sentence mentions a present activity.
- Q.32.** The sentence is incorrect. 'faced' should replace 'faces' as the sentence mentions a past activity.
- Q.33.** The sentence is incorrect. 'does' should replace 'do' as the subject is singular.
- Q.34.** The sentence is correct.

REARRANGEMENT OF SENTENCES

Now a days 'Rearrangement of sentences' has become a vital section of the paper of English Language in most of the examinations.

In such questions, the candidate is provided with a set of five or six sentences which are in jumbled order and they are required to be arranged properly to form a meaningful paragraph and answer the questions based on the new sequence.

Some important tips to arrange jumbled sentences:

- 1). First of all try to infer the **topic addressed** in the paragraph. This can be done by attentively observing the words that are repeated in the given sentences.
- 2). If a specific **word** is **repeated** in more than one sentence, the sentences can be placed one by one in the paragraph respectively (as per the meaning).
- 3). If a sentence starts with a '**Proper noun**', that sentence will probably be the 1st sentence for the paragraph to be formed.
- 4). If a sentence initiates with a pronoun other than '**I**' and '**You**', that sentence will not be the **first** sentence of the paragraph.
- 5). The sentences starting with the words '**That**', '**These**', '**Thus**' and '**Those**', will not necessarily come **first** in the paragraph.
- 6). Be very careful about article '**a**', '**an**' or '**the**' if present at the starting of a sentence, the chances of that sentence to be the first in the arrangement are high.
- 7). If a sentence starts with a '**Relative pronoun**', that sentence will not be the first sentence of the paragraph.
- 8). In case of the presence of conjunctions '**But**', '**So**' and '**Now**'. These will be arranged in the following order:
But>So>Now
- 9). If a sentence starts with the words **Hence**, **Finally** or **Therefore**, that sentence should be put at **last in the arrangement**.

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EXERCISE LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE-1

In each of the following questions, what will be the correct rearrangement of the parts of the sentence given below and in case you feel the given sequence is in its correct form then mark option (5) i.e no change required as your answer.

- Q.1.** The rates of death from heart disease and cancer (A)/ servings of whole grains appears (B)/ a diet that includes three daily (C)/ to help people live longer, including by reducing (D)
 (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) CBDA
 (4) DBCA (5) No change required
- Q.2.** Devastating than last year's (A)/ the Himalayan region may (B)/ be under the risk of earthquakes more (C)/ Nepal that killed over 8,000 people. (D)
 (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) CBAD
 (4) BCAD (5) No change required
- Q.3.** The metro cities which do (A)/ there are some schools in (B)/ not try to subject the (C)/ child to too much pressure (D)
 (1) BDCA (2) BACD (3) DACB
 (4) DBCA (5) No change required
- Q.4.** By scrapping the five year domestic (A)/ liberalising the right to fly abroad (B)/ real room for manoeuvre for investors (C)/ flight operations requirement doesn't create (D)
 (1) BACD (2) BADC (3) DACB
 (4) DBCA (5) No change required
- Q.5.** Announcement of the start of preparatory (A)/ reactors does mark a significant thaw in (B)/ work in India for six Westinghouse nuclear (C)/ civil nuclear matters after the deep freeze of many years. (D)
 (1) BACD (2) ADBC (3) DACB
 (4) ACBD (5) No change required
- Q.6.** There are many challenges before (A)/ there is the factor of migrant labour. (B)/ the arrest shows that (C)/ the police especially when (D)
 (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) CADB
 (4) DBCA (5) No change required
- Q.7.** To relieve teachers and particularly children (A)/ from facing undue stress and strain (B)/ the continuous and comprehensive (C)/ evaluation system must be introduced (D)
 (1) BACD (2) CDAB (3) DACB
 (4) DBCA (5) No change required
- Q.8.** The competition is most acute in Bandipur and Badlapur, (A)/ and Badlapur is surrounded by 100 old villages (B)/ which forms the core of the elephant-cum-tiger reserve (C)/ while Bandipur is surrounded by 180 villages (D)
 (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
 (4) ACDB (5) No change required
- Q.9.** Rhesus macaque, and nilgai as vermin within specified (A)/ from Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar to declare wild boar (B)/ since 2015, the Union Environment Ministry has acceded to requests (C)/ territories of these states and outside forests and protected areas.(D)
 (1) CBAD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
 (4) DBCA (5) No change required
- Q.10.** As thousands prepared to (A)/ strikes closed the Eiffel Tower (B)/ with the Euro 2018 games in full swing (C)/ march against labour reforms (D)
 (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
 (4) BADC (5) No change required
- Q.11.** During the hearing, the counsel said (A)/ in the case and added that the bank's (B)/ claims were completely against facts (C)/ his client was not a party or guarantor (D)
 (1) BACD (2) ADBC (3) DACB
 (4) DBCA (5) No change required
- Q.12.** Concluded in the favour (A)/ we hope to do an intensive (B)/ of both the countries (C)/ exercise so that it can be (D)
 (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) BDAC
 (4) DBCA (5) No change required
- Q.13.** The coming together of these two big private players (A)/ this will help them efficiently use the resources both capital and policy holder base (B)/ the market share of the combined entity, for another (C)/ makes enormous business sense, for one it could improve (D)
 (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) ADCB
 (4) DBCA (5) No change required
- Q.14.** The current norms could be amended based on public feedback (A)/ the board of SEBI met in Mumbai and decided (B)/ for portfolio managers and REITs so that (C)/ to release consultation papers on regulation (D)
 (1) BACD (2) ACBD (3) DACB
 (4) BDCA (5) No change required
- Q.15.** Insurance market and the rest 19 private insurers (A)/ constitute 65 per cent of the private (B)/ the top four

private insurers (C)/ have a combined share of 35 per cent (D)

- (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) CBAD
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

Q.16. Rs. 5,000 a candy, in the last few (A)/ the steep hike in cotton prices, by about (B)/ for which cotton is the main raw material (C)/ weeks is a matter of concern to textile industry (D)

- (1) ACBD (2) BDCA (3) BADC
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

Q.17. Contrary to advertisements, most so called ice creams (A)/ it a rich creamy texture, and a characteristic flavour (B)/ milk and other dairy products. The milk fat in dairy gives (C)/ are actually frozen desserts, made with vegetable oil (D)

- (1) BACD (2) ADCB (3) DACB
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

Q.18. A recent study at the European (A)/ the risks of stroke and heart diseases (B)/ Norfolk found that antioxidants reduce (C)/ Prospective Investigation of Cancer(D)

- (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
(4) ADCB (5) No change required

Q.19. Ability on par with that of primates (A)/ birds have more densely packed (B)/ animals, contributing to cognitive (C)/ neurons in their brains than other (D)

- (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

Q.20. The reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) have (A)/ such things like offensive grain of social or political opinions (B)/ these restrictions were never meant to include (C)/ been routinely invoked to choke free speech and expression, (D)

- (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) ADCB
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

EXERCISE-2

Q.1-5. In the following question, sentences given when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

- (A) the most important person in the room
(B) on him rests much of the responsibility
(C) in the middle of one side of the square sits the chairman of the committee.
(D) as the meeting opens he runs briskly through a number of formalities.
(E) for success and failure of the committee.

Q.1. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) C (2) D (3) A
(4) B (5) E

Q.2. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) C (3) D
(4) A (5) E

Q.3. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) D (2) E (3) C
(4) B (5) A

Q.4. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) C (2) E (3) B
(4) A (5) D

Q.5. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) D (3) C
(4) E (5) B

EXERCISE-3

Q.1-5. 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.

(A) The FAO has said two-thirds of the country's vast wheat crop.

(B) The Food and Agriculture Organization's diagnosis of China's wheat.

(C) Is at risk due to the winter drought.

(D) Crisis defers from the one.

(E) Presented by the Chinese government.

Q.1. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) A (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.2. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) C (3) E
(4) B (5) D

Q.3. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) C (2) B (3) D
(4) E (5) A

Q.4. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) E (3) D
(4) A (5) C

Q.5. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) E (3) C
(4) D (5) A

EXERCISE-4

In each of the following questions, if the (C) part of the sentence is fixed at its place then what will be the correct rearrangement of the parts given below and in case you feel the given sequence is in its correct form then mark option (5) i.e no change required as your answer.

Q.1. he is planning(A)/ with his first smartphone (B)/ and catch the hinterland consumer while he is still fiddling(C)/ to race ahead of e-retailers.(D)

- (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
(4) ADCB (5) No change required

Q.2. people who earn more money tend to become selfish,(A)/ while those who earn less take greater pleasure(B)/ in their relationships and ability(C)/ to connect with others, according to a study.(D)

- (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
(4) DCAB (5) No change required

Q.3. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan set a lot of objectives (A) and workers but all the citizens of the country (B) better. In addition, it not only appealed the sweepers (C) to achieve so that India could become cleaner and. (D)

- (1) BACD (2) ADCB (3) DACB
(4) BDCA (5) No change required

Q.4. It certainly provides the technical skills necessary for using technology. (A) Education makes an individual a better user of technology. (B) Hence, without Education, it would probably be difficult (C) to handle modern machines. (D)

- (1) BDCA (2) BACD (3) DACB
(4) ADCB (5) No change required

Q.5. losing their hard-earned money (A)/ There is a real and heightened risk of investment (B)/ and prolonged crash exposing investors, especially retail consumers(C)/ bubble of the type seen in Ponzi schemes which can result in sudden.(D)

- (1) BACD (2) DACB (3) ABCD
(4) BDCA (5) No change required

Q.6. Patel, who started his entrepreneurial journey(A)/ in the late 1960s as a manufacturer of detergent,(B)/ and cycling around towns and villages to sell it,(C)/ is known for creating low-priced products(D)

- (1) BDCA (2) ADCB (3) DACB
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

Q.7. 2010 for the first time in 400 years, after another period of inactivity (A)/ Mount Sinabung roared back to life in (B)/ it erupted once more in 2013,(C)/ and has remained highly active since.(D)

- (1) BDCA (2) DACB (3) BACD
(4) ADCB (5) No change required

Q.8. themselves to by investing in Bitcoin (A)/ by the Reserve Bank of India about the potential financial,(B)/ and security related risks that they are exposing(C)/ users and traders of VCs have already been cautioned three times,(D)

- (1) BDCA (2) DBCA (3) ADCB
(4) DACB (5) No change required

Q.9. he further said that the petroleum sector (A)/would be brought under (B)/the ambit of the Goods and Services tax (GST) (C)/as and when the consensus is reached among the states.(D)

- (1) ADCB (2) BDCA (3) DACB
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

Q.10. and data become cheaper, the e-retailers wait (A)/ as internet penetrates Bharat and phones (B)/ for Indians in the hinterland(C)/ to get online and buy stuff from them.(D)

- (1) ADCB (2) BDCA (3) DACB
(4) BACD (5) No change required

Q.11. most people think of money as some kind of unmitigated good.(A)/ But some recent research suggests that this may not actually be the case.(B)/ In many ways, money does not(C)/ necessarily buy you happiness.(D)

- (1) BDCA (2) DACB (3) ADCB
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

EXERCISE-5

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) But also makes us virtuous and happy.
(B) Money can show us all the roads to happiness but not happiness itself.
(C) It not only gives us the necessities and comforts of life
(D) But money is merely a means and man is always more important than money.
(E) Money is the foundation of our society.
(F) And it enables us to attain our cherished ambitions.

Q.1. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.2. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) C (2) D (3) B
(4) A (5) F

Q.3. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) D (2) B (3) A
(4) E (5) F

Q.4. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) F
(4) E (5) D

Q.5. Which of the following should be the **LAST** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE 1

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| Q.1.(3) | Q.2.(4) | Q.3.(2) |
| Q.4.(2) | Q.5.(4) | Q.6.(3) |
| Q.7.(2) | Q.8.(4) | Q.9.(1) |
| Q.10.(4) | Q.11.(2) | Q.12.(3) |
| Q.13.(3) | Q.14.(4) | Q.15.(3) |
| Q.16.(3) | Q.17.(2) | Q.18.(4) |
| Q.19.(2) | Q.20.(3) | |

EXERCISE 2

The correct re-arrangement is **CABED**

‘C’ is the first statement as it starts the story which is about a Chairman.

‘A’ is the second statement as it is directly connected to ‘C’

‘B’ is the third statement as it is talking about the responsibility of the chairman.

‘E’ is the fourth statement as it is completing the third statement.

‘D’ is the last statement as it ends the conversation.

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| Q.1.(2) | Q.2.(4) | Q.3.(4) |
| Q.4.(1) | Q.5.(4) | |

EXERCISE 3

The arrangement is “BDEAC”

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| Q.1.(2) | Q.2.(5) | Q.3.(4) |
| Q.4.(1) | Q.5.(3) | |

EXERCISE 4

Q.1.(4) He is planning to race ahead of e-retailers and catch the hinterland consumer while he is still fiddling with his first smartphone.

Q.2.(5)

Q.3.(2)

Q.4.(2)

Q.5.(4)

There is a real and heightened risk of investment bubble of the type seen in Ponzi schemes which can result in sudden and prolonged crash exposing investors, especially retail consumers losing their hard-earned money.

Q.6.(5)

Q.7.(3)

Mount Sinabung roared back to life in 2010 for the first time in 400 years, after another period of inactivity it erupted once more in 2013, and has remained highly active since.

Q.8.(2)

Users and traders of VCs have already been cautioned three times, by the Reserve Bank of India about the potential financial, and security related risks that they are exposing themselves to by investing in Bitcoin.

Q.9.(5)

Q.10.(4)

As internet penetrates Bharat and phones and data become cheaper, the e-retailers wait for Indians in the hinterland to get online and buy stuff from them.

Q.11.(5)

EXERCISE 5

The correct arrangement is **ECAFDB**

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| Q.1.(5) | Q.2.(4) | Q.3.(1) |
| Q.4.(3) | Q.5.(2) | |

EXERCISE LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE 1

Q.1-5. Rearrange the following seven sentences in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph where F is fixed at its place and then answer the questions given below them.

- A. By the 1930s, more than 282 million acres of farmland were damaged by erosion.
 B. After 40 years of conservation efforts, soil erosion has accelerated due to
 C. Erosion of America's farmland by wind and water has been a problem since settlers first
 D. put the prairies and grasslands under the plow in the nineteenth century.
 E. it causes are likely to replace petroleum scarcity as the nation's most critical natural resource problem.
 F. In the years ahead, soil erosion and the pollution problems
 G. new demands placed on the land by heavy crop production.

Q.1. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) D (3) E
 (4) C (5) G

Q.2. The position of which of the following sentences remains unchanged after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) G (3) D
 (4) E (5) None

Q.3. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) D (3) E
 (4) C (5) G

Q.4. After rearrangement, which of the following pairs falls between the first and the fixed sentence?

- (1) C-D (2) G-E (3) C-E
 (4) B-G (5) B-C

Q.5. Which of the following will be the LAST sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) D (2) A (3) B
 (4) G (5) E

EXERCISE 2

Q.6-8. In the following question, a passage with four highlighted phrases is given, some of the phrases are not appropriate at their place. Read the passage carefully and answer the question:
 The mythologized history of India does not

provide many clues to the direct rebellions of the oppressed masses against their oppression. But it is **attributable to its own design that effectively obviated coalescence (A)** of two millennia that nibbled at their existence every moment with a 'divine' contrivance called caste. The extraordinary success of this contrivance of social stratification **is as much inconceivable that they did not take place at all over a long period (B)** of the oppressed castes and facilitated establishment and maintenance of the **consequent ruination of the prospects of getting a better birth in their next life (C)**. None could ordinarily raise a question as it meant incurring divine wrath and **ideological hegemony as to its purported divine origination (D)**. **According to your understanding of the context of the passage, what would be the correct sequence of the highlighted parts?**

- (1) BCDA (2) DCBA (3) BADC
 (4) ADCB (5) DBCA

Q.7. There's hardly an industry that has been left **headway for our culture, businesses, and lifestyles (A)** - from healthcare and business to astronomical discoveries and even home entertainment - it is **gathered in just the last few years and by 2020 (B)** to make **untouched by data science (C)**. The multi-disciplinary field has been delivering results at exponential rates backstage; over 90% of the world's data was **moulding the way we interact and use data (D)** each human being on Earth will be generating around 1.7 megabytes of data every second. **According to your understanding of the context of the passage, what would be the correct sequence of the highlighted parts?**

- (1) BCDA (2) CBDA (3) BADC
 (4) CDAB (5) DBCA

Q.8. It is inconceivable to think of the modern world without advertising. It is one of the **unprecedented development in the means of transport and communication (A)** involves astronomical figures. In its extended sense advertising is as much applicable to the **intensity and subtlety of the advertising it resorts to (B)**. Here, however we will confine ourselves to the more common world of business, where one is struck by the **world of politics and religion as to that of business and trade (C)**. Perhaps it is inherent in mass production for extensive markets across a country and beyond to thrive on large-scale advertising. One thing generally leads to another.

International trade was made possible, thanks to the **constitutive elements of modern living and in terms of costs (D)**, and it in turn created the giant publicity firms and advertising agencies. **According to your understanding of the context of the passage, what would be the correct sequence of the highlighted parts?**

- (1) BCDA (2) DBCA (3) BADC
(4) ADCB (5) DCBA

EXERCISE 3

Q.9-12. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

A. India's resolve adds immensely to the global message that China's coercive diplomacy or strategy against fragile, weak or failed states in the region will not work and that a credible regional stand against China is possible. Two, in its role as a regional security provider, this deal reflects the larger strategic outreach in pursuit of regional stability by strengthening the security architecture in Southeast Asia.

B. To promote peace and security in the region, it is critical to strengthen engagement in defence capabilities, invest in capacity-building, maritime security and counter-terrorism and advocating the rule of law. In his speech at the Chiefs of Air Staff Conclave earlier in the month, defence minister said that the deteriorating geopolitical landscape requires strengthening of security frameworks, based on the principles of cooperation, collaboration and coexistence.

C. China's aggressive policy to unilaterally settle territorial disputes with Japan, Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia by the outrageous nine-dash line, 2,000 km away from China's coastline, and Beijing's rejection of the International Court of Justice's ruling demonstrated China's writ in the region.

D. The alliance government had, in 2020-21 waived the licence fee to liquor dealers and lifted the liquor ban in Chandrapur district. The alliance government seems to believe that liquor consumers and sellers are the key factors in the state's economy. The government also does not seem to hesitate to take decisions only in the favour of liquor sellers and the builder lobby.

E. Seen in this backdrop, the BrahMos deal is India's first export of this critical strategic weapon system, which will have significant strategic implications. This deal repositions India in two strategic perspectives. One, internally, India's strong

response and the position taken in the standoff with China at the Galwan Valley and subsequent build-up, have reassured the country and smaller regional nations of our resolve to challenge China's territorial ambitions and our willingness to share our capabilities with them.

Q.9. Which will be the first passage after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.10. After rearrangement, which of the following pairs falls between first and the last passage?

- (1) A-B (2) B-A (3) C-B
(4) D-A (5) E-A

Q.11. Which short passage is irrelevant in the context to the whole passage?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.12. What is the correct rearrangement of the short passages, after leaving out the odd one?

- (1) D-B-A-C (2) E-D-A-C (3) B- E-A-C
(4) C-D-B-A (5) B-E-C-D

EXERCISE 4

Q.13-14. Read the following short paragraphs which are the parts of a passage and answer the questions based on it.

A. The bigger cause for optimism at this point—besides dropping covid cases—is the revival in economic activity reflected in our tax mop-up. Signs of it have been increasingly visible. Of the 16 indicators it tracks, eight were green in August, implying their readings were above their five-year averages.

B. The Union Budget's fiscal math, done before our second wave of covid, should need no big revision—if other revenue aims are met. While our 2020-21 budget was taken apart by covid, relative stability this year on the fiscal front will offer some relief to our over-supplied bond market, which also has inflation to sweat over.

C. From a production perspective, the purchasing managers' index in August went nicely above its five-year average, as did growth in rail freight traffic. Overall, these data charts speak of resilience, though we clearly have some way to go.

D. Applying new and improved emission control techniques must be part of the solution, but minimising the use of fossil fuels is key to resolving both climate change and air pollution, as it cuts

emissions of the main greenhouse gas carbon dioxide as well as those of health-damaging sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, fine particulate matter and mercury.

E. This makes for our best performance not just since the pandemic began, but in nearly two-and-a-half years. Impressive as this is under the circumstances, a broad recovery will need us to perform better than average on more parameters. The Tracker's four Ease of Living counts remain in the red, while its Consumer Economy block is split

halfway, with tractor sales strong and air-traffic still weak.

Q.13. Which short passage is irrelevant in the context of the whole passage?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.14. What is the correct rearrangement of the short passages, after removing the irrelevant one?

- (1) BACD (2) EDAC (3) CDBA
(4) BAEC (5) ECDA

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE 1

Q.1.(4) The correct rearrangement is CDABGFE. C is the introductory part, introducing erosion joined with D with main verb, then A and B follow as D ends with mentioning nineteenth century and A continues that joins with B which mentions acceleration of soil erosion and G mentions its reasons. F is fixed so E is the last sentence.

Q.2.(5)

Q.3.(1)

Q.4.(4)

Q.5.(5)

EXERCISE 2

Q.6.(3) The correct paragraph will be:

The mythologized history of India does not provide many clues to the direct rebellions of the oppressed masses against their oppression. But it is **as much inconceivable that they did not take place at all over a long period (A)** of two millennia that nibbled at their existence every moment with a 'divine' contrivance called caste. The extraordinary success of this contrivance of social stratification is as much **attributable to its own design that effectively obviated coalescence (B)** of the oppressed castes and facilitated establishment and maintenance of the **ideological hegemony as to its purported divine origination (C)**. None could ordinarily raise a question as it meant incurring divine wrath and **consequent ruination of the prospects of getting a better birth in their next life (D)**.

Q.7.(4) The correct paragraph will be:

There's hardly an industry that has been left **untouched by data science (A)** - from healthcare and business to astronomical discoveries and even home entertainment - it is **moulding the way we interact and use data (B)** to make **headway for**

our culture, businesses, and lifestyles (C). The multi-disciplinary field has been delivering results at exponential rates backstage; over 90% of the world's data was **gathered in just the last few years and by 2020 (D)** each human being on Earth will be generating around 1.7 megabytes of data every second.

Q.8.(5) The correct paragraph will be:

It is inconceivable to think of the modern world without advertising. It is one of the **constitutive elements of modern living and in terms of costs (A)** involves astronomical figures. In its extended sense advertising is as much applicable to the **world of politics and religion as to that of business and trade (B)**. Here, however we will confine ourselves to the more common world of business, where one is struck by the **intensity and subtlety of the advertising it resorts to (C)**. Perhaps it is inherent in mass production for extensive markets across a country and beyond to thrive on large-scale advertising. One thing generally leads to another. International trade was made possible, thanks to the **unprecedented development in the means of transport and communication (D)**, and it in turn created the giant publicity firms and advertising agencies.

EXERCISE 3

Q.9.(2) The correct rearrangement of the short passages is BEAC. The passage speaks about 'India's deal regarding BrahMos and China's involvement in it'.

Q.10.(5) The correct rearrangement of the short passages is BEAC. The passage speaks about 'India's deal regarding BrahMos and China's involvement in it'.

Q.11.(4) The passage speaks about 'India's deal regarding BrahMos and China's involvement

in it' whereas point D mentions 'the alliance government waiving the licence fee for liquor dealers' which is entirely irrelevant.

Q.12.(3) The correct rearrangement of the short passages is BEAC. The passage speaks about 'India's deal regarding BrahMos and China's involvement in it'.

EXERCISE 4

Q.13.(4) The passage speaks about the 'Union Budget and the effect of the waves of Covid' whereas point D mentions 'emission control techniques' which is entirely irrelevant.

Q.14.(4) Paragraphs A and E can't be taken as the first one as 'this' is mentioned at start in both the paragraphs which indicates that something related to this is given in any other paragraph. So between B and E if we understand carefully, B seems to be the introductory part of new Union Budget. Since B is talking about some relief and the reason for it is mentioned in A, clearly can be seen 'this optimism'. Further we can attach E and then C. The correct rearrangement of the short passages is BAEC.

**PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER QUESTIONS
(BASED ON MEMORY)**

Q.1.-5. In the following question, the first sentence is fixed at its respective position. Rearrange the other sentences (B), (C), (D), (E), and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the given questions.

(SBI CLERK PRE 2019)

- (A) Agriculture sector around the world is a major player
- (B) its livelihood by supplying food to the rest of the world
- (C) hugely contributes in its overall development
- (D) it is the largest employer in rural areas and
- (E) nearly 80% of world population depends on agriculture for
- (F) in sustaining rural economy and development

Q.1. Which of the following would be the **FOURTH** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) D (2) C (3) F
- (4) E (5) B

Q.2. Which of the following would be the **SECOND** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) F (2) D (3) E
- (4) C (5) B

Q.3. Which of the following would be the **FIFTH** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) E (2) F (3) C
- (4) B (5) D

Q.4. Which of the following would be the **LAST** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) D (2) C (3) B
- (4) E (5) F

Q.5. Which of the following would be the **THIRD** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) C (2) E (3) F
- (4) D (5) B

Q.6-10. 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.

(SBI PO PRE 2019)

- (A) Here's a rundown of some useful Google gems that
- (B) But those apps are just a hint of what this Internet behemoth offers
- (C) Gmail, Google maps, and Blogger are used widely.
- (D) By now, most know that Google is about far more than search.
- (E) Under the hood of its famous search engine.
- (F) You may not know about, but probably should.

Q.6. Which is the **FIRST** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
- (4) D (5) E

Q.7. Which is the **FIFTH** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) F
- (4) D (5) E

Q.8. Which is the **LAST** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) F (3) B
- (4) C (5) D

Q.9. Which is the **SECOND** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
- (4) D (5) E

Q.10. Which is the **THIRD** sentence after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
- (4) D (5) E

Q.11-15. Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and answer the given questions.

(IBPS CLERK PRE 2019)

- A. consequently resulting in raised ocean level and floods
 B. results in reduction in the number of marine species like
 C. galactic and polar ice is melting as a result of global warming
 D. planktons, coral fish, seals, great barrier reef etc.
 E. also, the rise in oceanic temperature and plastic pollution
- Q.11. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?**
 (1) D (2) C (3) A
 (4) E (5) B
- Q.12. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?**
 (1) D (2) A (3) E
 (4) C (5) B
- Q.13. Which of the following would be the LAST sentence after the rearrangement?**
 (1) E (2) A (3) C
 (4) B (5) D
- Q.14. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?**
 (1) B (2) D (3) C
 (4) E (5) A
- Q.15. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?**
 (1) C (2) E (3) A
 (4) D (5) B
- Q.16-20. 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.**
(LIC ASSISTANT PRE 2019)
 A. that was classic Nancy Reagan. Since her death, she has been remembered as a powerful and stylish first lady.
 B. for more than two hours, Nancy Reagan sat behind the artist Everett Raymond Kinstler as he painted her husband's portrait in
 C. President Gerald Ford, was unnerved by Mrs. Reagan's intensity. "It was terribly distracting," he recalled. When he
 D. his New York City studio shortly after the Reagans left the White House. Mr. Kinstler, who had done several portraits of
 E. asked if she would wait in the living room, Mrs. Reagan replied, unmoved, "No, I really would like to stay here while you work."
- Q.16. Which of the following would be the LAST sentence after rearrangement?**
 (1) D (2) E (3) B
 (4) A (5) C
- Q.17. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?**
 (1) B (2) E (3) C
 (4) D (5) A
- Q.18. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?**
 (1) A (2) B (3) C
 (4) D (5) E
- Q.19. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?**
 (1) A (2) C (3) D
 (4) B (5) E
- Q.20. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?**
 (1) D (2) B (3) E
 (4) A (5) C
- Q.21-25. 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.**
(NABARD ASSISTANT PRE 2019)
 (A) And that by 2050, 70% of people will be living in cities?
 (B) Adding to the strain are ever-changing public demands for better education, greener programmes, accessible government, affordable housing and more options for senior citizens.
 (C) Do you know that every minute during the next 20 years, 30 Indians will leave rural India for urban areas?
 (D) That deliver vital services such as transportation, healthcare, education and public safety.
 (E) If there were ever a time to focus on developing solutions for sustainable cities, that time is now.
 (F) The moot point is this: as population centers grow, they are placing greater demands on the city infrastructures
 (G) At this rate, India will need some 500 new cities in the next two decades.
- Q.21. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?**
 (1) A (2) E (3) F
 (4) B (5) D
- Q.22. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?**

- (1) G (2) B (3) A
(4) D (5) C

Q.23. Which of the following would be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) D (2) C (3) A
(4) F (5) G

Q.24. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) G (3) E
(4) C (5) A

Q.25. Which of the following would be the SEVENTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) D (2) F (3) A
(4) E (5) C

Q.26-30. In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given which is divided into four parts which are not in a correct order. Rearrange the phrases to make a meaningful sentence.

(CRP PO MAINS 2019)

Q.26. this ranking is not the only factor influencing investment decisions (A) it has been conjectured that investment has been lacklustre (B) but the disconnect with investment demands a closer look at what is happening (C) in the period India's ease of doing business ranking improved and certainly (D)

- (1) ACBD (2) CBAD (3) BDAC
(4) BCAD (5) DABC

Q.27. to clear collegium recommendations on appointments to high courts is important (A) investment climate improves when contract enforcement is not only backed by (B) a Supreme Court decision that government should stick to a deadline of six months (C) carefully thought out statutes but is also realised in a timely manner and in this context (D)

- (1) BCDA (2) BDCA (3) ABDC
(4) CDBA (5) DCBA

Q.28. the process of having contractual employees at employers' discretion (A) at hereon which would certainly help to formalize, rationalize and simplify (B) provides a clear definition of how fixed-term employment should be looked (C) the new Industrial Relations Code, a reform initiative protecting the interest and benefits of employees(D)

- (1) ACBD (2) DACB (3) ABDC
(4) CBDA (5) DCBA

Q.29. of what our handsets can do, leaders of the telecom sector are sending out distinct signals of distress (A) has held us spellbound but, just as wireless web connectivity reaches another pivotal moment, (B) with newer technology promising to open up even

more expansive possibilities (C) the transformation of Indian life that the telecom sector has caused over the past decade or so, be it social or commercial(D)

- (1) ABDC (2) ACBD (3) DCBA
(4) DBCA (5) BCDA

Q.30. all combined with the threat of low and jobless growth for a prolonged period, (A) rural distress, spatial disparities, the gender divide and climate change, (B) to deal with the global economic downturn (C) make it important to reshape economic policy (D)

- (1) CBDA (2) ACBD (3) BADC
(4) BDAC (5) BACD

Q.31-35. If the (C) part of the sentence is fixed at its place then what will be the correct rearrangement of the sentence given below and in case you feel the given sentence is in its correct sequence then mark option (5) i.e. no change required as your answer. (IBPS CLERK PRE 2021)

Q.31. I would shoot early in the morning (A)/ Finding good guides was another problem, (B)/ but they would always guide me to the touristy spots and to beat the heat, (C)/ I would ask them to take me to interesting, offbeat places (D)

- (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

Q.32. Some were optimistic, (A)/ while others thought life was unfair and (B)/ it's the same all over the world and one thing (C)/ I found interesting was that nobody ever said no to being photographed (D).

- (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

Q.33. and patterns and it's apparent in the way people wrap scarves around (A)/ streets are flooded with this rich visual culture (B)/ their neck or tie a lungi around the waist and India's (C)/ Indians have an innate sense of mixing textures (D)

- (1) BACD (2) BDCA (3) DACB
(4) DBCA (5) No change required

Q.34. Arrange the following phrases to make a meaningful sentence and answer the question that follows.

(IBPS CLERK PRE 2021)

- A. consideration has come from the requests from the states which have
B. use of machines in MGNREGS works in some states and the trigger for such
C. according to reports, the government is actively considering allowing
D. submitted that rocky terrain makes it difficult to do manual work under the scheme.

What is the correct rearrangement of the given phrases?

- (1) BACD (2) ABCD (3) CBAD
(4) ACBD (5) CDAB

Q.35. Arrange the following phrases to make a meaningful sentence and answer the question that follows.

- A. the resolution adopted by the working committee of the party
B. the esteemed political party's categorical assertion in support of
C. the construction of a magnificent temple seems to have evoked mixed reactions within
D. the party, with a section of party leaders asking if the public articulation went beyond

What is the correct rearrangement of the given phrases?

- (1) ABCD (2) BDCA (3) CBDA
(4) DACB (5) BCDA

Q.36-40. 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.

(IBPS CLERK MAINS 2022)

- A. Youngsters have started living in the virtual world.
B. Such settings are meant for user privacy and must be thoroughly understood beforehand.
C. They must understand that internet is not a space for sharing emotions.
D. The first thing that must be kept in mind is to understand all the privacy rules and settings and to activate them before operating any social site.
E. By sharing their happiness, sadness, worries on social networking sites, children make themselves more vulnerable to crimes.

Q.36. Which of the following would be the **SECOND** statement after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.37. Which of the following would be the **LAST** statement after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.38. Which of the following would be the **FIRST** statement after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.39. Which of the following would be the **FOURTH** statement after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.40. Which of the following would be the **THIRD** statement after rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.41-45. Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

(RRB CLERK MAINS 2021)

- A. been made by the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
B. it is estimated that almost 40% of new cases in London are now due to Omicron
C. at this rate, an estimation of over 1,75,000 hospitalisations and 24,700 deaths has
D. the United Kingdom reported its and the world's first death from the new Omicron variant
E. infected patients is 2.3 days while that of hospital admissions is 6 days
F. predictions on the UK are not comforting as the estimated doubling rate of

Q.41. Which of these would be the second last sentence after rearranging the given sentences?

- (1) A (2) F (3) D
(4) E (5) C

Q.42. After rearrangement, which of the following pair of sentences would lie between second and last sentence?

- (1) A-B (2) D-A (3) B-D
(4) F-E (5) C-A

Q.43. Which of these would be the first sentence after rearranging the given sentences?

- (1) A (2) F (3) E
(4) B (5) D

Q.44. The place of which of the following will remain unchanged after the rearrangement?

- (1) A (2) B (3) D
(4) F (5) C

Q.45. Which of these would be the third sentence after rearranging the given sentences?

- (1) E (2) A (3) F
(4) C (5) B

Q.46-50. 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.

(RRB PO MAINS 2021)

- A. Gujarat's milk production has risen to 269 lakh litre per day, pushing Punjab to the fifth slot with more than 261 lakh litre milk production per day.

B. The result: There is a distinct change in the way that India's largest food and dairy organization presents itself today.

C. GCMMF presently procures over 164 lakh litre milk per day and has broken its own record of 2012 when it had procured more than 140 lakh litre milk per day.

D. In 2013, Gujarat, the cradle of India's White Revolution, had beaten Punjab in milk production and emerged as the country's fourth largest milk producing state.

E. Amul, which was traditionally perceived as a brand for housewives, is aggressively promoting itself as a young brand and is going great guns on promotions.

F. All this was possible with the efforts of the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation (GCMMF), which owns and markets brand Amul

Q.46. Which of the following would be the **FOURTH** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) D (2) E (3) B
(4) C (5) F

Q.47. Which of the following would be the **THIRD** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) A (3) E
(4) C (5) F

Q.48. Which of the following would be the **LAST** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) B (2) F (3) C
(4) A (5) E

Q.49. Which of the following would be the **FIRST** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) E (2) C (3) B
(4) A (5) D

Q.50. Which of the following would be the **SECOND** sentence after rearrangement?

- (1) C (2) E (3) A
(4) B (5) D

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ANSWERS (BASED ON MEMORY)

Q.1-5.

Q.1.(2) The correct rearrangement is 'FDCEB'. The passage is based on 'Agriculture and Rural Development'.

Q.2.(1) The correct rearrangement is 'FDCEB'. The passage is based on 'Agriculture and Rural Development'.

Q.3.(1) The correct rearrangement is 'FDCEB'. The passage is based on 'Agriculture and Rural Development'.

Q.4.(3) The correct rearrangement is 'FDCEB'. The passage is based on 'Agriculture and Rural Development'.

Q.5.(4) The correct rearrangement is 'FDCEB'. The passage is based on 'Agriculture and Rural Development'.

Q.6-10. The correct sequence is **DCBEAF**. The passage discusses Google and its apps.

Q.6.(4) Q.7.(1) Q.8.(2) Q.9.(3) Q.10.(2)

Q.11.(5) The correct rearrangement is 'CAEBD'. The passage is about the 'adverse effects of Global Warming'.

Q.12.(2) The correct rearrangement is 'CAEBD'. The passage is about the 'adverse effects of Global Warming'.

Q.13.(5) The correct rearrangement is 'CAEBD'. The passage is about the 'adverse effects of Global Warming'.

Q.14.(4) The correct rearrangement is 'CAEBD'. The passage is about the 'adverse effects of Global Warming'.

Q.15.(1) The correct rearrangement is 'CAEBD'. The passage is about the 'adverse effects of Global Warming'.

Q.16.(4) The correct rearrangement is 'BDCEA'. The passage is based on 'Nancy Reagan'.

Q.17.(3) The correct rearrangement is 'BDCEA'. The passage is based on 'Nancy Reagan'.

Q.18.(5) The correct rearrangement is 'BDCEA'. The passage is based on 'Nancy Reagan'.

Q.19.(1) The correct rearrangement is 'BDCEA'. The passage is based on 'Nancy Reagan'.

Q.20.(5) The correct rearrangement is 'BDCEA'. The passage is based on 'Nancy Reagan'.

Q.21-25. The arrangement would be CAGFDBE. The paragraph stresses on the need to give more importance to city infrastructure because more and more people are choosing to live in cities.

Q.21.(3) Q.22.(5) Q.23.(1) Q.24.(2) Q.25.(4)

Q.26.(3) The correct rearrangement is 'BDAC'. It has been conjectured that investment has been lacklustre in the period India's ease of doing business ranking improved and certainly, this ranking is not the only factor influencing investment decisions but the disconnect with investment demands a closer look at what is happening.

- Q.27.(2)** The correct rearrangement is 'BDCA'. Investment climate improves when contract enforcement is not only backed by carefully thought out statutes but is also realized in a timely manner and in this context, a Supreme Court decision that government should stick to a deadline of six months to clear collegium recommendations on appointments to high courts is important.
- Q.28.(5)** The correct rearrangement is 'DCBA'. The new Industrial Relations Code, a reform initiative protecting the interest and benefits of employees, provides a clear definition of how fixed-term employment should be looked at hereon which would certainly help to formalize, rationalize and simplify the process of having contractual employees at employers' discretion.
- Q.29.(4)** The correct rearrangement is 'DBCA'. The transformation of Indian life that the telecom sector has caused over the past decade or so, be it social or commercial, has held us spellbound but, just as wireless web connectivity reaches another pivotal moment, with newer technology promising to open up even more expansive possibilities of what our handsets can do, leaders of the telecom sector are sending out distinct signals of distress.
- Q.30.(3)** The correct rearrangement is 'BADC'. Rural distress, spatial disparities, the gender divide and climate change, all combined with the threat of low and jobless growth for a prolonged period, make it important to reshape economic policy to deal with the global economic downturn.
- Q.31.(2)** Finding good guides was another problem, I would ask them to take me to interesting, offbeat places but they would always guide me to the touristy spots and to beat the heat, I would shoot early in the morning.
- Q.32.(5)** Some were optimistic, while others thought life was unfair and it's the same all over the world and one thing I found interesting was that nobody ever said no to being photographed.
- Q.33.(3)** Indians have an innate sense of mixing textures and patterns and it's apparent in the way people wrap scarves around their neck or tie a lungi around the waist and India's streets are flooded with this rich visual culture.
- Q.34.(3)** The correct rearrangement is CBAD.
- Q.35.(5)** The correct rearrangement is BCDA.
- Q.36.(3)** The arrangement would be ACEDB. The paragraph mentions the precaution youngsters should take in order to stay safe, in the virtual world.
- Q.37.(2)** The arrangement would be ACEDB. The paragraph mentions the precaution youngsters should take in order to stay safe, in the virtual world.
- Q.38.(1)** The arrangement would be ACEDB. The paragraph mentions the precaution youngsters should take in order to stay safe, in the virtual world.
- Q.39.(4)** The arrangement would be ACEDB. The paragraph mentions the precaution youngsters should take in order to stay safe, in the virtual world.
- Q.40.(5)** The arrangement would be ACEDB. The paragraph mentions the precaution youngsters should take in order to stay safe, in the virtual world.
- Q.41.(5)** The correct rearrangement is 'DBFECA'. The passage is based on 'the Omicron variant and its effects'.
- Q.42.(4)** The correct rearrangement is 'DBFECA'. The passage is based on 'the Omicron variant and its effects'.
- Q.43.(5)** The correct rearrangement is 'DBFECA'. The passage is based on 'the Omicron variant and its effects'.
- Q.44.(2)** The correct rearrangement is 'DBFECA'. The passage is based on 'the Omicron variant and its effects'.
- Q.45.(3)** The correct rearrangement is 'DBFECA'. The passage is based on 'the Omicron variant and its effects'.
- Q.46.(4)** The arrangement would be DAFCEB. The paragraph discusses some facts of Gujarat's milk production and achievements of Amul, as an organization
- Q.47.(5)** The arrangement would be DAFCEB. The paragraph discusses some facts of Gujarat's milk production and achievements of Amul, as an organization
- Q.48.(1)** The arrangement would be DAFCEB. The paragraph discusses some facts of Gujarat's milk production and achievements of Amul, as an organization
- Q.49.(5)** The arrangement would be DAFCEB. The paragraph discusses some facts of Gujarat's milk production and achievements of Amul, as an organization
- Q.50.(3)** The arrangement would be DAFCEB. The paragraph discusses some facts of Gujarat's milk production and achievements of Amul, as an organization

PREPOSITION

Preposition is a relation word; they can indicate location, time, or other more abstract relationships. A preposition combines with another word (usually a noun or pronoun) called the complement.

- ✗ Sangya sang **until three in the morning**.
- ✗ We were happy **for Shanaya**.
- ✗ Mikesh counted **to five**.
- ✗ The woods **behind her house** are super creepy **at night**.

Prepositions generally come before their complements (, **in** India, **of** Tara, **under** the table.). However, there are a small handful of exceptions, including **notwithstanding** and **ago**:

- ✗ **Financial limitations notwithstanding**, Garima paid back his debts.
- ✗ Aditya was released **four days ago**.

Prepositions of location are pretty easily defined (*near, far, over, under*, etc.), and prepositions about time are as well (*before, after, at, during*, etc.). Prepositions of “more abstract relationships,” however, are a little more nebulous in their definition.

Examples of Preposition

Here are some examples of commonly used prepositions:

for	from	in
onto	opposite	out
to	toward	under
with	within	without
about	above	across
along	behind	below
besides	between	down
after	against	
beneath	beside	
during	except	

Kinds of Preposition

1. Prepositions of Time
2. Prepositions of Place

3. Prepositions of Movement
4. Prepositions of Direction
5. Prepositions of Manner
6. Prepositions of Measure
7. Prepositions of Source
8. Prepositions of Possession
9. Prepositions of Agent or Instrument
10. Prepositions of Instruments, devices or Machines

1. Prepositions of Time:

These prepositions denote time in the sentence.

Prepositions of time words are **on, at, in** etc.

- ✗ Why don't you come to Delhi **on** Saturday evening?
- ✗ They gathered in the assembly hall **at** 3 o'clock.
- ✗ They are traveling abroad **in** the summertime.

2. Prepositions of Place:

These prepositions denote a place in the sentence.

Prepositions of place words are **in, on, under** etc.

- ✗ There's a painting **on** the wall.
- ✗ Let's get **under** the umbrella as it's starting to drizzle.
- ✗ There's a shoe rack **in** the lobby.

3. Prepositions of Direction:

These prepositions show the direction of something.

Prepositions of direction words are **into, towards, past** etc.

- ✗ She dived **into** the river.
- ✗ All students walked **towards** the assembly hall.
- ✗ **Past** the orchard, you will find my grandmother's house.

4. Prepositions of Movement:

These are used to describe the **movement** of one noun or pronoun towards another noun or pronoun.

Prepositions of movement words are **to, into, towards, through** etc.

- ✗ I went **to** the bookstore.

✘ The swimmer jumped **into** the pool.

✘ The dog was coming **towards** him.

5. Prepositions of Direction:

Prepositions of direction are used to indicate the direction of someone or something in the sentence.

Prepositions of direction words are **over, under, to, on, into, in, onto, right, left, between, behind, near** etc.

✘ It's time to go **to bed**

✘ We are going **over** the bridge.

✘ He saw someone coming **towards** him.

✘ She dived **into** the river.

6. Prepositions of Manner:

Prepositions of manner words are applied to describe the way or means by which something happened or happens when used in a sentence.

Prepositions of manner words are **on, in, with, by, like** etc.

✘ He goes to work **by** train came there in a taxi.

✘ The boy speaks **like** an old man.

7. Prepositions of Measure:

Prepositions of measure words are applied to connect the **quantity** of the noun with the noun itself when used in a sentence.

Prepositions of measure words are **of, by** etc.

✘ I bought a pound **of** cheese today.

✘ This shop sells cloth **by** the yard.

8. Prepositions of Source:

Prepositions of source are applied, when it is needed to convey that one noun or pronoun has originated from another noun or pronoun in the sentence.

Prepositions of source words are **from, by** etc.

✘ The Earth receives light **from** the Sun.

✘ This poem is written **by** me.

9. Prepositions of Possession:

Prepositions of possession words are used, when it is required to indicate noun or pronoun or owns another noun or pronoun in the sentence.

Prepositions of possession words are **in, with, of** etc.

✘ I met the boy **with** red hair today.

✘ The old man had no money **with** him.

10. Prepositions of Instruments, devices or Machines:

These prepositions connect instruments, machines or devices in the sentence.

Prepositions of instruments, devices or machines words are **by, with the helped** etc.

✘ She came to the wedding party **by** train.

✘ I made a hole in the wall **with the help of** a drill for the waste-pipe.

Difference Between common prepositions-

At and in

In is used to indicate the location of someone at a particular point of time.

✘ He was **in** the church when I went to his home.

✘ The thought occurred **in** the mind.

✘ **At** is used to indicate the proximity of nearness of something. For example, look **at** the following sentence.

✘ The dog was **at** the gate.

✘ He was in the canteen **at** the railway station.

In and In to

In generally refers to being inside something.

✘ Aruna stood alone **in** the elevator.

✘ She's **in** the bedroom getting dressed.

✘ She was walking **in** the garden.

Into generally means movement toward inside of something.

✘ Aniket walked **into** the elevator.

✘ She walked **into** the house.

✘ She ran **into** the room carrying a paper.

Into and in to

Into

✘ They went **into** the theatre.

✘ After a long night, she crawled **into** her bed to go to sleep.

✘ He threw the note **into** the fire.

In to

✘ They went **in to** the reception.

✘ You are either **in to** win or you're not.

✘ The skateboarder dropped **in to** the ramp.

To and in to

To

✘ We're going **to** Paris.

✘ It's a quarter **to** 2.

✘ I prefer sleeping **to** working.

Into

- ✎ Speak clearly **into** the microphone.
- ✎ The truck crashed **into** a parked car.
- ✎ Come **into** the house.

On and On to

- ✎ **On** refers to a position on a surface.
- ✎ Your keys are **on** the table.
- ✎ The men were standing **on** the roof.

Onto is a preposition that means, on top of, to a position on, upon. **Onto** implies movement, so it has an adverbial flavor to it even though it is a preposition.

- ✎ The cat jumped **onto** the dresser.
- ✎ The gymnast jumped **onto** the mat.

Since, for and from

Since expresses duration up to the present.

- ✎ I have lived in this house **since** 1997.
- ✎ We've been married **since** last June.

Since is used in the present perfect or present perfect continuous.

- ✎ It was 1974, and he had been living in London **since** 1964.

For is used for a time period:

- ✎ We have lived in this house **for** thirty years.
- ✎ I've been waiting here **for** three hours.

From expresses duration.

- ✎ **From** the 1920s until his death, Picasso lived in France.
- ✎ The shop is open **from** 9 A.M on Saturdays.

During, while and for

During is a preposition which is used before a noun (during + noun) to say when something happens. It does not tell us how long it happened.

- ✎ Nobody spoke **during** the presentation.
- ✎ We get plenty of snow here **during** the winter.

While is used to talk about two things that are happening at the same time. The length of time is not important.

- ✎ The phone rang **while** I was watching TV.
- ✎ I met him **while** we were studying in the library.

For is a preposition which is used with a period to say how long something goes on:

- ✎ Simran has been sleeping **for** 8 hours.

- ✎ We waited **for** 30 minutes outside your house.

By and with

The person or thing that performs the action usually comes at the end of the sentence and is indicated by the preposition **By**.

- ✎ He was killed **by** his wife.
- ✎ The decision was approved **by** the committee.
- ✎ The victim has been abused **by** the police.

With

With is used when something is done with the help of some instrument.

- ✎ The vegetables were sliced **with** her new knife.
- ✎ I opened the bottle **with** a bottle opener.

Made of and made from

'Made of' is used in a sentence when you talk about the basic material or qualities which remains unchanged.

- ✎ The bags are **made of** leather.
- ✎ The windows are made of glass.

'Made from' is used to describe the structure of the material. When the material undergoes a change or transforms from its original form, then we use made from. Here the material is different from what it was originally.

- ✎ The paper is **made from** wood.
- ✎ The beer is **made from** barley and water.

Under, below, beneath and underneath

Under

Under is also good for talking about layers of something:

- ✎ I have put on a t-shirt **under** my jacket.

Under is also used for numbers:

- ✎ I did it in **under** 7 hours.

Under also shows up in expressions like:

- ✎ under stress
- ✎ under pressure
- ✎ under someone's control

Below

Below to talk about the level of something, like a temperature:

- ✎ It's supposed to drop below freezing tonight.

In writing, "below" can also be used to talk about something later on:

- ✎ Please read the instructions below before you begin.

Beneath

Beneath is more formal than “under”:

- ✘ In the unlikely event of an emergency water landing, you may find a flotation device beneath your seat cushion.

Beneath can also suggest being covered by something:

- ✘ Beneath the blankets

Beneath is used to talk about the true emotions that a person is hiding:

- ✘ Beneath it all, he still loves her.

Underneath

“Underneath” has a kind of casual and expressive feeling. You can choose “underneath” instead of “under” to explain the location of something with a little more emphasis.

- ✘ My bag was underneath the sofa.

Above and Over

Above is used to show **Overhead, upstairs, or in the sky.**

- ✘ *The show ended with a display of fireworks above the park.*

- ✘ It is used to show **higher in quantity or number.**

One hundred is above ninety one.

Above is also used to indicate a higher rank.

- ✘ *Mr. Pratap is working above Mr. Gambhir.*

Over, unlike above, implies movement from one location or position to another. That is to say; it always indicates a path of motion.

- ✘ We also use over when the object referred to in a sentence touch or cover the other.
- ✘ She put her hand over my mouth to keep me quite.

Over is also used with numbers.

- ✘ They have been together for over twenty years.
- ✘ He gets over hundred fan mails every day.

Of and off

Of shows connection.

- ✘ The hat is made of cotton.

Of shows an amount/quantity.

- ✘ I eat a handful of popcorn.

Of shows the relationship between the two.

- ✘ Sarah is a friend of Ramesh.

Of is used with consisting.

- ✘ He gave her a ring of gold.

Off shows always shows disconnection.

- ✘ Take off your hat.
- ✘ Stay off nuts for a few months.

Between, among and amongst

Between is used when naming distinct, individual items.

- ✘ The negotiations **between** Brazil, Argentina, and Chile are going well.
- ✘ He had to choose between a bicycle and a bike, a pair of sneakers, and a new backpack for his birthday present.

Among is used when the items are part of a group, or are not specifically named (must be 3 or more).

- ✘ The negotiations among the countries of South America are going well.
- ✘ I found myself among the wealthy.

While **among** and **amongst** are both prepositions, meaning in the midst of, surrounded by, in the company of, or in association with.

- ✘ A Northeasterner amongst Southerners.
- ✘ They are always fighting amongst themselves.

To and towards

To is normally used with a verb showing movement and shows the result of the movement the place or person that the movement was towards or in the direction of.

- ✘ She is going to the market.

The preposition towards has a similar meaning, but it's not exactly the same: with towards, the direction of the movement is shown, but not the result.

- ✘ He was walking towards his office.

Across and along

Along often refers to movement in a linear direction. This preposition is used to describe something or someone that is moving in one direction

- ✘ We drove along a narrow lane.
- ✘ Tom and Jerry walked along the beach.
- ✘ Vehicles sped along in both directions on the narrow road.

Across also indicates a movement, but this movement is from one side to another to the other side.

- ✘ The little girl ran across the road, ignoring her mother's warnings.
- ✘ The pond was small enough to jump across.
- ✘ It nearly took him one hour to swim across the river.

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
deal with	To handle, take care of (problem, situation)
die down	To calm down, become less strong
do without	To manage without
drag on	To last longer than expected
draw up	To write (contract, agreement, document)
dress up	wear elegant clothes
drop in	To visit, usually on the way somewhere
drop off	1. To deliver someone or something 2. To fall asleep
drop out	To leave school without finishing
ease off	To reduce, become less severe or slow down (pain, traffic, work)
end in	To finish in a certain way; result in
end up	To finally reach a state, place or action
fall through	To fail; doesn't happen
figure out	To understand, find the answer
fill out	To complete (a form/an application)
find out	To discover or obtain information
focus on	To concentrate on something
get along (with)	To be on good terms; work well with
get at	To imply
get away	To escape
get by	To manage to cope or to survive
get in	To enter
get into (+noun)	To enter
get off	1. To leave (bus, train, plane) 2. To remove
get on	To board (bus, train, plane)
get on with (something)	To continue to do; make progress
get on (well) with (somebody)	To have a good relationship with
get out	To leave
get out of	To avoid doing something
get over	To recover from (illness, disappointment)
get rid of	To eliminate
get together	To meet each other
get up	To rise, leave bed
give in	1. To cease opposition; yield 2. To hand in; submit
give up	To stop doing something
go through	To experience

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
pick up	To collect somebody
point out	To indicate/direct attention to something
rely on	To count on, depend on, trust
rule out	To eliminate
run away	To escape from a place or suddenly leave
run into	To meet by accident or unexpectedly (also: bump into)
run out of	To have no more of something.
set off	To start a journey
set up	To start a business
shop around	To compare prices
show off	To brag or want to be admired
show up	To appear/arrive
shut up (impolite)	To be silent, stop talking
sit down	To take a seat
stand up	To rise from a sitting position
stick up for	To defend
take after	To resemble, in appearance or character
take care of	To look after
take off	To leave the ground
take on	To hire or engage staff
take out	To remove; extract
tell off	To reprimand/criticize severely
think over	To consider
try on	To wear something to see if it suits or fits
turn down	To refuse
use up	To finish a product (so that there's none left)
watch out	To be careful
wear out	1. To become unusable 2. To become very tired
work out	1. To do physical exercise 2. To find a solution or calculate something
wipe off	To clean (board, table).

EXERCISE

- Q.1-10. The sentences given below, have four parts, indicated by (1), (2), (3) and (4). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error. If you find an error in any part [(1), (2), (3) or (4)] of a sentence, then choose the corresponding option. If a sentence has no error, mark your answer as (5), i.e. 'No error'.**
- Q.1.** While in a meeting, Shipra (1)/ said to Sai that you can't (2)/ move me with my decisions (3)/ with your logic. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.2.** Last year when he came (1)/ to the village he himself noticed (2)/ that during drought the cattle was (3)/ perished by starvation. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.3.** Knowing all my flaws inside out, (1)/ I found that the given directives (2)/ are useful for me for (3)/ success in exam. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.4.** I have noted (1)/ his appeal to doctors (2)/ to desist by industrial action (3) in their current impasse. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.5.** Since the roads were closed (1)/ during the storm, my family (2)/ had to subsist to biscuits and (3)/ canned meats for three days. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.6.** I personally will remain (1)/ indebted for her for some of (2)/ the most wonderful and memorable shows (3)/ I have seen in Egypt. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.7.** According to Parag, (1)/ the harsh lights and cameras (2)/ were hardly conducive in (3)/ a relaxed atmosphere. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.8.** Having taken all the consultative sessions, (1)/ he knows he's not supposed to (2)/ dwell in what was or agonize (3)/ about what might be. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.9.** After the bomb blast, (1)/ the panicked crowd trampled at (2)/ the poor girl, resulting in (3)/ numerous broken bones. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.10.** The decision-making process (1)/ must comply of (2)/ these prerequisites to result (3)/ in a decisive policy. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.11-20. The sentences given below, have four parts, indicated by (1), (2), (3) and (4). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error. If you find an error in any part [(1), (2), (3) or (4)] of a sentence, then choose the corresponding option. If a sentence has no error, mark your answer as (5), i.e. 'No error'.**
- Q.11.** Some residents of Alaska suffer with (1)/ cabin fever when they (2)/ remain indoors throughout (3)/ the long, snowy winters. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.12.** According to the survey report, (1)/ there should be (2)/ a lot of progress on (3)/ the next century. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.13.** We set off on foot (1)/ and walk for an hour (2)/ before we manage to flag (3)/ a taxi down on the crossroads. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.14.** Rahul told Priya, (1)/ that he inserted (2)/ a needle among the (3)/ close petals of a flower, because he wanted to make a garland with it. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.15.** In conjunction with a state of (1)/ emergency the President (2)/ might also impose temporary (3)/ direct presidential rule for a union republic. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.16.** As per the recent reports (1)/ and press releases (2)/ Niharika claims that (3)/ he attacked on her without any provocation. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.17.** While presented before the Principal (1)/ Anam told that Srishti is (2)/ neither ashamed nor sorry for (3)/ her misdeeds and that she is very upset about it. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.18.** The design of (1)/ this bungalow is (2)/ different and inferior to that of (3)/ other house, as per the Main Architect. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.19.** She told Ishanvi (1)/ that the snake hissed (2)/ and attacked her, (3)/ but I still stood unmovingly, then it crawled away. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.20.** The man was someone you (1)/ could depend at and (2)/ was always willing to lend (3)/ a helping hand. (4)/ No Error (5)
- Q.21-30. The sentences given below, have three blanks, indicated by (1), (2), (3) and (4). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error. If you find an error in any part [(1), (2), (3) or (4)] of a sentence, then choose the corresponding option. If a sentence has no error, mark your answer as (5), i.e. 'No error'.**
- Q.21.** She passed away (i) _____ six o'clock (ii) _____ the evening (iii) _____ Monday.
- Q.22.** (i) _____ the afternoon, there's a great film (ii) _____ TV and a comedy programme (iii) _____ night.
- Q.23.** Rajan stopped (i) _____ his house to borrow a raincoat (ii) _____ the middle (iii) _____ a storm on Monday.
- Q.24.** (i) _____ your father's opinion, you can rely (ii) _____ him to come (iii) _____ evening.
- Q.25.** Reema saw him looking (i) _____ some CD (ii) _____ the library (iii) _____ Tuesday.
- Q.26.** Radhika posted his father's parcel (i) _____ the Main Post Office (ii) _____ Mall Road _____ coming back from tuition.
- Q.27.** The wire won't fall (i) _____ because I have twisted it (ii) _____ that post to keep it (iii) _____ position.
- Q.28.** Ramesh was woken up (i) _____ the sound of the TV (ii) _____ my brother's room which was (iii) _____ a bit high volume.
- Q.29.** She was lying injured (i) _____ the road (ii) _____ a fall (iii) _____ her scooter.
- Q.30.** They were shocked (i) _____ the way (ii) _____ which she reacted (iii) _____ someone calling her 'chubby'.

EXPLANATION

- Q.1.(3)** Replace “with” with “from”, because ‘move from’ –one’s determination.
- Q.2.(4)** Replace ‘perished by’ with ‘perished with’ because ‘perish with’- hunger.
- Q.3.(3)** Replace “useful for” with “useful to”, because ‘useful to’- person and ‘useful for’-thing.
- Q.4.(3)** Replace “desist by” with “desist from”, because desist takes ‘from’ with it.
- Q.5.(3)** Replace “to” with “on”, because ‘subsist’ takes ‘on’ with it.
- Q.6.(2)** Replace “indebted for” with “indebted to”, because ‘indebted to’-someone ‘for’ something is correct.
- Q.7.(3)** Replace ‘conducive in’ with ‘conducive to’, because ‘conducive’ takes ‘to’ with it.
- Q.8.(3)** Replace “dwell in” with “dwell on”, because ‘dwell on’ means dwell on the past or ‘brooding over’.
- Q.9.(2)** Replace “trampled at” with “trampled on”, because ‘trample’ generally takes ‘on’ with it.
- Q.10.(2)** Replace “comply of” with “comply with”, because ‘comply’ takes ‘with’ with it.
- Q.11.(1)** Replace ‘suffer with’ by ‘suffer from’, because ‘suffer’ takes ‘from’ with it.
- Q.12.(3)** Replace ‘on the next century’ with ‘in the next century’, because ‘months/years/centuries and long periods’ take ‘in’.
- Q.13.(4)** Replace ‘on the crossroads’ with ‘at the crossroads’, because before points we use ‘at’.
- Q.14.(3)** Replace ‘among’ by ‘between’, between can be used for more than two entities only if they are ‘closely associated’.
- Q.15.(4)** Replace ‘Rule for’ with ‘Rule over’, rule over a country is correct.
- Q.16.(4)** Remove ‘on’ after ‘attack, because preposition is not used generally after ‘Transitive verbs’.
- Q.17.(3)** Ashamed takes ‘of’ with it so add ‘of’ after ‘ashamed’.
- Q.18.(3)** Different takes ‘from’ after it, so use ‘different from and inferior to’.
- Q.19.(5)** The given sentence has no error.
- Q.20.(2)** The correct usage of preposition is ‘depend upon’, so replace ‘depend at’ with ‘depend upon’.
- Q.21.** (i) at (ii) in (iii) on
‘At’ is used before certain point of time.
‘In the evening/morning/afternoon’ is the correct idiomatic usage.
‘On’ is used before ‘Week Days’.
- Q.22.** (i) In (ii) on (iii) at
‘In the evening/morning/afternoon’ is the correct idiomatic usage.
‘On’ is used to indicate the surface.
‘At night’ is the correct idiomatic usage.
- Q.23.** (i) at (ii) in (iii) of
Stop ‘at’ certain place is correct.
‘In the middle of (-something)’ is the correct idiomatic usage.
- Q.24.** (i) in (ii) on (iii) by
‘In-someone’s opinion’ is correct idiomatic error.
Rely takes ‘on’ with it.
‘By evening’ means before evening.
- Q.25.** (i) at (ii) in (iii) on
Looking ‘at’-seeing something carefully.
‘In’ is used before a place.
‘On’ is used before ‘Week Days’.
- Q.26.** (i) at (ii) in (iii) while
‘At’ is used before comparatively small places.
‘In’ is used before larger places.
‘While’ shows ‘a period of time’.
- Q.27.** (i) off/down (ii) round (iii) in
‘Fall off’- separated and ‘Fall down’- lie down, both are correct.
‘Round’- so as to encircle (someone or something).
‘In position’ is a phrase which means something is in its correct or usual place or arrangement.
- Q.28.** (i) by (ii) in (iii) at
‘By’ is used to show some that the work is done through some agent.
‘In’ is used before places.
‘At’ is used to show some specific point.
- Q.29.** (i) on (ii) after (iii) from
‘On’ is used to show a part of the surface.
‘After’ shows ‘in the time following’.
‘From’ shows the separation from something.
- Q.30.** (i) at (ii) in (iii) to
‘Shocked at’ something is correct, as shocked/laughed/amused generally take ‘at’ after them.
‘In which’ here shows the way.
React ‘to’-something/someone’s remark is correct usage.

ADJECTIVES

Definition of an adjective:

An adjective describes or modifies a noun. It provides further information about a noun, indicating things like size, shape, colour, and more. Adjectives can modify pronouns as well.

For example:

orange, quick, happy, and perfidious are adjectives because they can describe things—an orange hat, the quick puppy, a happy face, a perfidious person.

They answer questions like, “Which one?,” “How many?,” “Whose?,” and “What kind?”

- ✗ It’s an **ancient** story. (age)
- ✗ It’s a **Portuguese** dish. (origin)
- ✗ It’s a **blue** handbag. (colour)

Also, when an item is defined by its purpose, that word isn’t usually an adjective, but it acts as one with the noun in that situation.

- ✗ **anger** management
- ✗ **cab** driver
- ✗ **Kite** seller

Identification of Adjective

In English language, there’s likely an exception for every rule. Certain adjectives end with these suffixes-

- ✗ **-ic/-ical**: pragmatic, hypnotic, magical, scientific
- ✗ **-ine**: libertine, asinine, equine, feminine, masculine
- ✗ **-ile**: ductile, futile, fertile, virile
- ✗ **-able/-ible**: abominable, penetrable, illegible, combustible
- ✗ **-ous**: cautious, vigorous, strenuous, rigorous
- ✗ **-al**: educational, diagonal, legal, neo-liberal
- ✗ **-an**: Australian, Mexican, urban
- ✗ **-ar**: cellular, stellar, , vulgar
- ✗ **-ent**: reverent, potent, intermittent, frequent
- ✗ **-ful**: handful, powerful, tasteful, thoughtful
- ✗ **-ive**: informative, native, talkative
- ✗ **-less**: careless, endless, homeless, timeless

- ✗ **-some**: awesome, handsome, lonesome, wholesome
- Many adjectives also end with -y, -ary, -ate, -ed, and -ing. However, nouns and adverbs can end with -y. Many nouns end with -ary. Nouns and verbs also end with -ate. And verbs can also end in -ed and -ing. To work out if a word is an adjective or not, look at its location in a complete sentence.

Types of adjective

- (1) Quantitative Adjective: more, all, some, half, more than enough etc.
- (2) Qualitative Adjective: colour, size, smell etc.
- (3) Possessive Adjective: my, his, their, your etc.
- (4) Interrogative Adjective: which, whose, what etc.
- (5) Distributive Adjectives: each, every, either, neither etc.
- (6) Demonstrative Adjective: this, that, those, these etc.
- (7) Numerical Adjective : six, one hundred and one etc.

1. Quantitative Adjectives

Quantitative adjectives describe the quantity of something.

In other words, they answer the question “how much?” or “how many?” Numbers like **one** and **thirty** are this type of adjective. So are more general words like **many**, **half** and **a lot**.

- ✗ How many children do you have? I only have **one** daughter.
- ✗ Do you plan on having more kids? Oh yes, I want **many** children!
- ✗ I can’t believe I ate that **whole** cake!

Adjectives talk about specific traits, qualities, or features – in other words, they are used to discuss attributes. There are different kinds of attributive adjectives:

2. Qualitative Adjectives

Qualitative adjectives such as real, perfect, best, interesting, beautiful or cheapest can indicate value or talk about subjective measures.

Size and shape adjectives talk about measurable, objective qualities including specific physical properties.

- ✗ small, large, square, round, poor, wealthy, slow
- Age adjectives denote specific ages in numbers, as well as general ages.

- ✎ old, young, new, five-year-old
- Colour adjectives are exactly what they sound like – they're adjectives that indicate colour.
- ✎ pink, yellow, blue.
- Origin adjectives indicate the source of the noun, whether it's a person, place, animal or thing.
- ✎ American, Canadian, Mexican, French.
- Material adjectives denote what something is made of.
- ✎ cotton, gold, wool
- Qualifier adjectives are often regarded as part of a noun. They make nouns more specific.
- ✎ log cabin, luxury car, and pillow cover.

3. Possessive Adjectives

Possessive adjectives show *possession*. They describe to whom a thing belongs. Some of the most common possessive adjectives include:

- ✎ **My** — Belonging to me
- ✎ **His** — Belonging to him
- ✎ **Her** — Belonging to her
- ✎ **Their** — Belonging to them
- ✎ **Your** — Belonging to you
- ✎ **Our** — Belonging to us

All these adjectives, except the word *his*, can only be used before a noun. You can't just say "That's my," you have to say "That's *my* pen." When you want to leave off the noun or pronoun being modified, use these possessive adjectives instead:

- ✎ Mine
- ✎ His
- ✎ Hers
- ✎ Theirs
- ✎ Yours
- ✎ Ours

For example, even though saying "That's *my*" is incorrect, saying "That's *mine*" is perfectly fine.

- ✎ "Whose dog is that?" "He's *mine*. That's *my* dog."

4. Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives *interrogate*, meaning that they ask a question. These adjectives are always followed by a noun or a pronoun, and are used to form questions. The interrogative adjectives are:

- ✎ **Which** — Asks to make a choice between options.
- ✎ **What** — Asks to make a choice (in general).

- ✎ **Whose** — Asks who something belongs to.

Other question words, like "who" or "how," aren't adjectives since they don't modify nouns. For example, you can say "whose coat is this?" but you can't say "who coat?"

Which, what and **whose** are only considered adjectives if they're immediately followed by a noun. The word **which** is an adjective in this sentence: "**Which** colour is your favorite?" But not in this one: "**Which** is your favorite colour?"

- ✎ "**Which** song will you play on your wedding day?"
- ✎ "**What** pet do you want to get?"
- ✎ "**Whose** child is this?"

5. Distributive Adjectives

Distributive adjectives describe specific members out of a group. These adjectives are used to single out one or more individual items or people. Some of the most common distributive adjectives include:

- ✎ **Each** — Every single one of a group (used to speak about group members individually).
- ✎ **Every** — Every single one of a group (used to make generalizations).
- ✎ **Either** — One between a choice of two.
- ✎ **Neither** — Not one or the other between a choice of two.
- ✎ **Any** — One or some things out of any number of choices. This is also used when the choice is irrelevant, like: "it doesn't matter, I'll take *any* of them."

These adjectives are always followed by the noun or pronoun they're modifying.

- ✎ "**Every** rose has its thorn."
- ✎ "Which of these two songs do you like?" "I don't like *either* song."

6. Demonstrative Adjectives

A **demonstrative adjective** describes "which" noun or pronoun you're referring to. These adjectives include the words:

- ✎ **This** — Used to refer to a singular noun close to you.
- ✎ **That** — Used to refer to a singular noun far from you.
- ✎ **These** — Used to refer to a plural noun close to you.
- ✎ **Those** — Used to refer to a plural noun far from you.

Demonstrative adjectives always come before the word they're modifying.

Sometimes, when you're responding to a question, you can leave off the noun being described and only use the adjective.

For example, if someone asks you how many cakes you want to buy you can respond: "I want to buy *two* cakes," or you can just say: "I want to buy *two*."

✎ “Which bicycle is yours?” “**This** bicycle is mine, and **that** one used to be mine until I sold it.”

7. Numerical Adjectives

When they’re used in sentences, numbers are almost always adjectives. You can tell that a number is an adjective when it answers the question “How many?”

✎ The stagecoach was pulled by a team of six

✎ He ate 23 hotdogs during the contest, and was sick afterwards.

An **ordinal number** is an adjective that denotes what place an object has in a certain order.

Example – first , second, third, fourth

A **Cardinal number** tells us about the number of things.

one ,two, three ,four, five.....

Ordinal adjective is used before a **cardinal adjective**.

✎ The first two classes went smoothly.

✎ The first five people were given a surprise gift by the store.

Degrees of Adjectives

Imagine changing the temperature on your air conditioner. The air conditioner has different degrees of temperature you can select. Adjectives have different degrees, as well.

The three degrees of an adjective are **positive, comparative** and **superlative**. When you use them depends on how many things you’re talking about:

✎ A **positive adjective** is a normal adjective that’s used to describe, not compare. “This is **good** soup” and “I am **funny**.”

✎ A **comparative adjective** is an adjective that’s used to compare two things (and is often followed by the word **than**). “This soup is **better** than that salad” or “I am **funnier** than her.”

✎ A **superlative adjective** is an adjective that’s used to compare three or more things, or to state that something is the **most**. “This is the **best** soup in the whole world” or “I am the **funniest** out of all the other bloggers.

List of some Regular Adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
white	whiter	whitest
wide	wider	widest
wild	wilder	wildest
blue	bluer	bluest
bold	bolder	boldest
bossy	bossier	bossiest
greedy	greedier	greediest
gross	grosser	grossest
guilty	guilter	guiltiest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
wet	wetter	wettest
wise	wiser	wisest
young	younger	youngest

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
ancient	more ancient	most ancient
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
brilliant	more brilliant	most brilliant

careful	more careful	most careful
careless	more careless	most careless
cheerful	more cheerful	most cheerful
comfortable	more comfortable	most comfortable
dangerous	more dangerous	most dangerous
delightful	more delightful	most delightful
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
enjoyable	more enjoyable	most enjoyable
foolish	more foolish	most foolish
forgetful	more forgetful	most forgetful
frightening	more frightening	most frightening
generous	more generous	most generous
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
helpful	more helpful	most helpful
ignorant	more ignorant	most ignorant
important	more important	most important
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent

List of some Irregular Adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
well(healthy)	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	further	the furthest
	farther	the farthest
old (people in a family)	elder	the eldest
old (general use)	older	the oldest

Confusing adjectives

Many – Much

Use **much** with collective nouns and singular nouns. Use **many** with plural nouns. Here's an example.

- ✗ Geeta doesn't have much food.
- ✗ Chitra doesn't have many friends.

Few – A Few

A few represents a positive quantity, but it can only be used with countable nouns.

The word few represents a negative quantity or shortage.

- ✗ Julie has a few friends although she is new in the city.
- ✗ Julie has few friends although she has been in the city for two years.

Little – A little

Like few and a few, the little and a little represent negative and positive quantities.

Always use a little with non-countable nouns. The word little expresses a negative quantity.

- ✗ There is a little sauce left for you to eat with the bread.
- ✗ He has been studying this topic for the last three days but there is little improvement.
- ✗ There is little hope of his survival as his head was nearly crushed in the accident.

Farther – Further

Farther (root word far) is always used for distance, and **further (think furthermore)** means advancement.

- ✗ How much farther is Delhi from Chandigarh?
- ✗ I am too tired to walk any farther.

Last – Latter- Latest

Last is the opposite of first, the latter is the opposite of the former and the latest means the most recent.

- ✗ Of the two choices, I prefer the latter.
- ✗ The last question was out of the syllabus.
- ✗ The latest innovations were mind blowing.

Late / lately

Late can be an adjective or an adverb that means after the correct time.

- ✗ I'm not hungry because I had a late lunch. (adjective)
- ✗ He slept late and missed his first class. (adverb)

Hard / hardly

Hard can be an adjective or an adverb.

- ✗ This book is too hard for me. I can't read it. (hard is an adjective meaning difficult)
- ✗ This mattress is too hard. I can't sleep. (hard is an adjective meaning opposite of "soft")
- ✗ She's working hard to finish the project by tomorrow. (hard is an adverb meaning working intensely)

Hardly has a completely different meaning. It means "almost not."

- ✗ We have a bad connection, I can hardly hear you. (I almost can't hear you)

Nearest/Next

Nearest is closest in distance. Next means the next in order.

- ✗ The next six months will be the hardest to survive.
- ✗ The next chapter is a very simple one.
- ✗ Who's next in the queue?
- ✗ The week after next.

Some important rules related to adjective:

Rule 1

While making comparisons between two things the comparative degree is used and not the superlative degree.

- ✗ She is the richer of the two sisters. (Correct)

Rule 1

If a choice has to be made between two persons or things the comparative degree will be used. Article 'the' will be used before the 'comparative degree' and (of the) will be used after the 'comparative degree'.

The structure will be—

.....the + Comparative + of the.....

- ✗ Chandigarh is the better of the two cities.

- ✗ Virat is the better of the two players.

Similarly, if the choice is to be made between more than two things or persons the superlative degree will be used.

The structure will be—

.....the + Superlative degree + of the.....

- ✗ Harit is the best of all the businessmen in the business world.
- ✗ English is the easiest of all the languages taught in the school.

Rule 4

If two qualities are to be compared of the same person or thing then we don't use the comparative degree.

Comparative degree is used for comparison between two different things or persons. Instead of using the comparative degree more and positive degree will be used.

- ✗ Gaurav Shakya is more lucky than hardworking. (Correct)

Rule 2

In comparative degree- (adjective + er) + than is used.

- ✗ Amit is taller than his sister.

Rule 3

Article 'the' is used before superlative degree as it becomes definite.

- ✗ Delhi is the most polluted city of India.

Rule 4

Certain adjectives can't be used in comparative and superlative degree, such as-

Ideal, everlasting, eternal, triangular, supreme, impossible, absolute, square, round, major, minor, ulterior, universal, complete, entire, chief, extreme, excellent, unique, last and final.

Rule 5

In those sentences where we wish to state that someone or something is better or worse than the rest but is to be taken one at a time any other will be used.

- ✗ Pranay is taller than any other boy in the class.
- ✗ English is more interesting than any other subject.

Rule 6 Prefer and preferable.

It is used in comparative degree only.

We use the preposition 'to' with it.

'Prefer to' can be replaced by 'rather than'.

- ✗ I prefer singing to dancing.
- ✗ I prefer walking rather than running.

Rule 7

If an adjective is to be used between “as.....as” and “so.....as” the adjective should be in positive degree.

- ✘ As.....as is used to show that something is equally good or bad.
- ✘ Shimla is as cold as Kullu in March.

So.....as is used to show something is not as good or as bad.

- ✘ Rampur is not so developed as Lucknow.

Rule 8

In comparative degree ‘than’ is used. But for adjectives ending in ‘ior’ than is not used, instead ‘to’ is used, such as- prior, anterior, superior, inferior, junior, senior, posterior, exterior, interior etc.

- ✘ Sumit was junior to me in college.

Rule 9

If two adjectives are being used for the same noun or pronoun, the adjective should be in the same degree.

- ✘ India is a great and tolerant country.(Correct)

Rule 10

For directions and some other adjectives there is positive and superlative degree only. There is no comparative degree.

	POSITIVE DEGREE	SUPERLATIVE DEGREE
1	Top	Topmost
2	Center	Centermost
3	Right	Rightmost
4	Bottom	Bottommost
5	Northern	Northernmost

Rule 11

The same word can be an adjective in a sentence and a noun in another sentence. For certain words that are mostly used as nouns if they are used as an adjective in a sentence they can’t be used in the plural form.

- ✘ The table cloth was washed, ironed and spread on the table.

Table is a noun but here it is used as an adjective. So tables can’t be used but table will be used.

Rule 12

There are certain adjectives if we use ‘the’ before them they will become plural common noun, as the adjective becomes a noun.

- ✘ The rich people feel the law can be modified.
- ✘ The blind men walked slowly.
- ✘ There are many plans to provide good farm produce rates to the farmers.

Rule 13

With certain adjectives if we add ‘ly’ they become adverbs.

Adjective	Adverb
Sweet	sweetly
Bad	badly
Polite	politely

Note : But not in every case, when ‘ly’ is added to all the adjectives they become adverbs such as fast.

Rule 14

Adjectives ending in -ly

miserly, friendly, beastly, costly, cowardly, deadly, friendly, likely, brotherly, kingly, leisurely, lovely, lively, womanly, princely, scholarly, silly, ugly and unlikely.

The following words may be used as both adjectives and adverbs:

Late

- ✘ The engagement ceremony is in the late evening. (Adjective)
- ✘ He arrived late. (Adverb)

With other verbs like seem, like, look, prove, make, keep, grow, get, turn, be and become the adjective is used instead of the adverb.

- ✘ Kanak proved it right.
- ✘ It is rightly said that hard work leads to success.

Fast

- ✘ Modern man leads a fast life. (Here the adjective fast modifies the noun life.)
- ✘ Antul drove the car fast. (Here the adverb fast modifies the verb drove.)

Straight

- ✘ Don’t expect to get a straight answer from Mani. (Here the adjective straight modifies the noun answer.)
- ✘ Sarika went straight home. (Here the adverb straight modifies the verb went.)

Just

- ✘ Priya just left. (Adverb)
- ✘ God is just. (Adjective)

EXERCISE

Q.1-25. In the following questions, a sentence is divided into four parts. Read each part of the sentence to find an error, if any. If no error is found, mark your answer as 'No error'.

- Q.1. The hot summer sun beat down (1)/mercilessly on the scorching desert (2)/sands, making the already unbearable (3)/heat even most intensely unbearable. (4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.2. The volatile economy experienced frequency fluctuations (1)/in the stock market and currency (2)/exchange rates, making it difficult for (3)/investors to make sound financial decisions.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.3. The worse part of the economy (1)/was the high unemployment rate, which (2)/made it hard for people to (3)/find work and make ends meet.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.4. The alarming trend of rising homelessness in many (1)/cities is a stark reminder of the growing (2)/gap between the rich and poor, and the (3)/urgent need for most effective social welfare programs.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.5. The complex issue of immigration policy has sparked (1)/intense debate and controversy, with many arguing (2)/for more open borders and others advocating (3)/for more strict controls to protect national security.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.6. The most rampant issue of gender inequality (1)/has long plagued our society, (2)/with women facing discrimination and oppression (3)/in many aspects of their lives.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.7. Modern banking systems have become (1)/increasingly complex and sophisticated, (2)/requiring a high degree of (3)/technical expertise and regulatory compliance.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.8. The Jordan flows into the lake (1)/and then exits it before ending (2)/in the Dead Sea, the saltiest (3)/and the lower point on land.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.9. While polyphonic tones were better than (1)/monotones, they still sounded most (2)/like an old video game than (3)/the music they were patterned after. (4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.10. Marginalized communities are often the most (1)/vulnerable to natural disasters and have fewer (2)/resources to adapt to change conditions, (3)/making them most affected by climate change.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.11. In this era of information overload, it's (1)/imperative to exercise a high degree of critically (2)/thinking and discernment to ensure that we're (3)/not falling prey to misinformation or propaganda.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.12. The rigorous screening process that many (1)/banks use to vet loan applicants (2)/helps to ensure that only the more (3)/creditworthy borrowers are approved for financing.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.13. The new model of the smartphone (1)/is far more superior to its predecessor, (2)/boasting advanced features such as facial (3)/recognition and improved battery life.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.14. Too much of this ballast, and the (1)/ship will wallow in the river, (2) /endangering the crew and most importantly the (3)/cargo if the ship were to capsize. (4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.15. The reason is both to avoid (1)/unfair competition, and a wish (2)/to have market economy instead of (3)/ plan economy as more as possible.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.16. The heavy fighting in the Battle (1)/of Britain had eaten up more (2)/of Fighter Command's resources, so there (3)/was little investment in night fighting. (4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.17. A Flemish string can be twisted (1)/far more than an endless (2)/loop type, so brace adjustment (3)/for this style of string (4)/has a more greater range.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.18. The antique, wooden, strong chest had (1)/been passed down through generations, its (2)/sturdy construction and beautiful craftsmanship a (3)/testament to the skill of its makers.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.19. The crisp, autumn air was (1)/invigorating, with a chill that (2)/tingled the nose and the promise (3)/of cozily sweaters and warm drinks.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error

- Q.20. In the end, our fundamental challenge is to (1)/become better individuals, and technology offers few help (2)/on that front; it is up to each one (3)/of us to solve that for ourselves.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.21. Payment terms are much closer to (1)/those of Amazon and least favorable (2)/than those they offer to more (3)/established publishers via Lightning Source.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.22. The longer the evacuees remained in (1)/centers, the more dependent they (2)/would become, and the hard (3)/readjustment would be to make.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.23. While the number of competing clubs (1)/was down on last year's entry (2)/the competition was, nevertheless, keen (3)/with some most excellent individual scoring.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.24. Learning the many different conjugations (1)/of Spanish irregular verbs is (2)/possibly the more difficult part (3)/of learning Spanish for most students.
 (4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error
- Q.25. The site was one of many sites (1)/launched by ALP pollies throughout the year,(2)/but this one was more definitely (3)/ahead of the rest of the pack.(4)
 (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
 (4) 4 (5) No error

EXPLANATION

- Q.1.(4) 'more' should replace 'most' as it is compared with the previous situation.
- Q.2.(1) 'frequent' should replace 'frequency' as an adjective is required to qualify noun (fluctuations).
- Q.3.(1) 'worst' should replace 'worse' as it is comparing all the parts of the economy.
- Q.4.(4) 'more' should replace 'most' as it is being compared with previous state.
- Q.5.(4) 'stricter' should replace 'more strict' as it is a possible comparative degree form of strict.
- Q.6.(1) 'rampant' should replace 'most rampant' as no comparison is being done here.
- Q.7.(4) 'technical' should replace 'technically' as an adjective is required here to qualify a noun.
- Q.8.(4) 'lowest' should replace 'lower' as superlative degree will follow 'the' and comparative degree is used with 'than'.
- Q.9.(3) 'more' should replace 'most' as comparison of two things is done here.
- Q.10.(2) 'changing'-present participle should be used in place of 'change' as we need to use an adjective to describe the quality of conditions.
- Q.11.(2) 'critical' should replace 'critically' as an adjective is required to qualify noun 'thinking'.
- Q.12.(3) 'most' should replace 'more' as it is comparing all the loan applicants.
- Q.13.(2) remove 'more' as it is superfluous here, 'superior' and some other words like, junior, senior, etc. is not used with 'more/most'.
- Q.14.(3) 'more' should replace 'most' as it shows comparison between crew and cargo.
- Q.15.(4) 'much' should replace 'more' as positive degree is used with 'as...as' structure.
- Q.16.(2) 'most' should replace 'more' as it is used in sense of majority of (most of) here.
- Q.17.(4) 'much' should replace 'more' as greater is itself a comparative degree so 'much' an adverb is to be used.
- Q.18.(1) 'strong' should be placed before 'wooden' as order of adjective used is quantity, opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material and purpose/qualifier of the noun being described.
- Q.19.(4) 'cozy' should replace 'cozily' as an adjective qualifies the noun here.
- Q.20.(2) 'little' will replace 'few' as it is used for uncountable noun (help).
- Q.21.(2) 'less' will replace 'least' as comparative degree is required before 'than'.
- Q.22.(3) 'harder' will replace 'hard' as comparative degree is used in such structures.
- Q.23.(4) 'most' will not be used with excellent as some adjectives do not admit of comparison because their meaning is already superlative. 'Excellent' is one such adjective.
- Q.24.(3) 'most' will replace 'more' as the intention here is to convey that it is the most difficult part, superlative degree is required.
- Q.25.(3) 'most' will replace 'more' since one thing is being compared to more things', superlative degree is used.

CLOZE TEST

A **cloze test** is a kind of exercise under which a passage is given with some words missing from it.

It is a pure combination of fill in the blanks and reading comprehension. Therefore, it is very important to understand the theme, context and tone of the given passage.

A passage of cloze test has a defined structure, logical pattern and chronological order which helps in maintaining a unified tone throughout. In order to solve cloze test passage questions, proficiency in English Language is a must.

Here are some points suggested to attempt cloze test:

Read the passage thoroughly: You must read the given passage thoroughly and attentively to get the idea about the passage.

Read slowly: While reading the passage you should not hurry in order to gain an understanding of the passage. Once the

theme of the paragraph is clear, it becomes much easier to fill in the blanks.

Link the sentences together: You must never forget that it is a passage, so the sentences are linked to one another. Try to find out the clue of their connectivity and never make a mistake of understanding any sentence as an individual one.

Assessment of word to choose: Observe the blanks carefully and try to judge which kind of word to put in the blank. Words may be based on grammar, prepositions, tenses, vocabulary etc.

Get the tone: The given passage may contain some kind of specific tone like narrative, critical, sarcastic, humorous etc. Accordingly choose the word to fill in.

Elimination: Most of the times the given options are very close to decide, in that case prefer elimination of wrong choices which can help.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

EXERCISE LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1-5. In the following passage, some blanks are given and against each blank five alternative words are suggested. Choose the correct alternative to complete the passage in a meaningful way.

The elections might be over—sordid, controversial and _____ (A) as they have been. It is also very clear that Imran Khan is Pakistan's next Prime Minister. Whether his wife's prophecy of Pakistan entering a golden era will come true or not in Naya Pakistan will depend, to start with, on how the Prime Minister-designate handles the immediate expected _____ (B) from the political parties which have lost. Mr. Khan, till now the _____ (C) candidate and opposition leader, will have to mature to be a more _____ (D) influence on government and on his many first-time, overly enthusiastic Ministers who are inexperienced in _____ (E), much like himself. Probably the considerable influence of the military and the judiciary on him will go a long way in helping this. Or, perhaps, the current Mrs. Khan's visions will now guide his and the country's future.

Q.1. Choose the correct option for (A).

- (1) noted (2) rigged (3) restraint
(4) sustained (5) sorted

Q.2. Choose the correct option for (B).

- (1) stillness (2) corollary (3) cause
(4) backlash (5) commencement

Q.3. Choose the correct option for (C).

- (1) compassionate (2) kind
(3) quiet (4) exotic
(5) vitriolic.

Q.4. Choose the correct option for (D).

- (1) autonomous (2) updated
(3) endeavouring (4) sobering
(5) exasperating.

Q.5. Choose the correct option for (E).

- (1) modesty (2) subordination
(3) extension (4) sustenance
(5) governance.

EXERCISE- 2

Q.6-10. In the following passage, some blanks are given and against each blank five alternative words are suggested. Choose the correct alternative to complete the passage in a meaningful way.

The fashion industry accounts for 10 percent of global carbon _____ (A) more than the aviation and shipping industries combined. The demand for clothing and other fashion goods is increasing at a rapid rate. Several factors are contributing to the growth of the fashion industry. The world's growing middle class, rising globalization, change in consumer habits (Now, more and more people prefer to wear fashionable outfits), and promotion of fashion goods by social media influencers are some of the reasons for the _____ (B) of the fashion industry. The growth of the fashion industry is good for the economy because it is creating plenty of jobs and also fetches revenue for governments. But at the same time, the burden on the environment is also increasing because most fashion goods are not eco-friendly. The world would be a boring place without fashion. But we have to protect the environment too to preserve the earth for future generations. So, the solution for this is Sustainable Fashion. Sustainable fashion comes in many ways such as buying eco-friendly clothes, repairing and reusing the clothes we already have, swapping or donating clothes to prevent them from ending up in landfills (circular fashion), _____ (C) fashion goods, buying from brands that ensure employees work in safe conditions and earn fair wages (ethical fashion), taking clothes for rent to wear in ceremonies instead of buying them etc. Globally, people were regularly using eco-friendly clothes. But fast fashion, which means the mass production of cheap and poor-quality clothing replaced eco-friendly clothing and became the _____ (D). As a result, the fashion industry accounts for 10 percent of global carbon emissions more than the aviation and shipping industries combined. Now, as people are more _____ (E) of the effects of their actions on the environment, the sustainable fashion market is expected to grow.

Q.6. Choose the correct option for (A).

- (1) gaseous (2) emissions (3) absorption
(4) diffusion (5) solutions.

Q.7. Choose the correct option for (B).

- (1) silence (2) corollary (3) control
(4) boom (5) buzz.

Q.8. Choose the correct option for (C).

- (1) wasting (2) downcycling (3) removing
(4) unbinding (5) upcycling.

Q.9. Choose the correct option for (D).

- (1) autonomous (2) hype
(3) myth (4) norm
(5) change.

Q.10. Choose the correct option for (E).

- (1) modest (2) careless (3) clueless
(4) noxious (5) conscious.

EXERCISE- 3

Q.11-15. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are given below the passage and against each five words have been suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

There is no _____ (A) experimental evidence in reducing stubble burning via behavioural interventions (although there are a few in subsidy schemes). One of the key _____ (B) from existing studies is that a social network can help in reducing information constraints and create new social norms. When it comes to technology adoption (such as the use of the Happy Seeder machinery), creating farmer networks and intervening with capacity building and targeted information delivery can help. Malawian farmers needed to learn from multiple 'seed' farmers (key network influencers) before adopting new technologies. When it comes to behaviour that is _____ (C) largely by existing social norms (a status quo), collective bonuses have also been helpful in encouraging environmentally sustainable behaviour (especially if subsidies are integral to technology adoption). Farmer producer organizations or cooperatives already in place could be tasked with monitoring and implementing such an intervention. Thus, a farmer wishes to _____ (D) the stubble quickly and burning is the fastest way to deal with this. Offering small, time-limited discounts to farmers helps: the timing of the subsidies (and their framing as discounts) therefore might make a difference to whether or not farmers decide to take it up. The same applies to converting stubble to fuel or energy; if services can be offered to farmers to manage stubble so that they are timed to align with harvesting patterns, then it may be more taken up. If stubble burning needs to stop, it is clear that bans, incentives, and targeted subsidies may be useful to varying degrees but unable to wholly resolve the problem. Behavioural measures can be combined with subsidies or other incentives aimed at a subset of farmers and tested using experimental

methods. Until policy feedback at the level of the farmer is taken into account, one might expect this atmospheric ballet to carry on _____ (E).

Q.11. Choose the correct answer for (A).

- (1) concise (2) snappish (3) tardy
(4) full-body (5) robust.

Q.12. Choose the correct answer for (B).

- (1) judgements (2) intuitions
(3) solaces (4) insights
(5) acuity.

Q.13. Choose the correct answer for (C).

- (1) pertinent (2) determined
(3) curtailed (4) dictated
(5) both (2) and (4).

Q.14. Choose the correct answer for (D).

- (1) entail (2) dispatch (3) dispose
(4) induce (5) effectuate.

Q.15. Choose the correct answer for (E).

- (1) intervened (2) obstructed
(3) unhindered (4) ceaselessly
(5) both (3) and (4).

EXERCISE- 4

Q.16-20. In the following passage, five words are highlighted but the words are not placed at the appropriate place. You need to swap the words with the suitable ones.

As is universally understood now, the pandemic's most visible impact on white-collar work has been the dramatic increase in employees working **simultaneously** (P). While normalcy may moderate this trend, there is consensus that it is here to stay. But what may finally prove to be more disruptive are complementarity flexibilities, for example in work contracts. In what could set a trend among large corporates in India, HUL has launched 'U-Work' and 'Open2U' offers to employees and **gig** (Q) workers respectively, providing different combinations of flexi-work, financial security and medical benefits. From the corporate point of view this flexi-curity is key to the talent pool that has **sinister** (R) the 40-40-40 model, whereby office workers wanted to be employed for 40 hours a week, 40 weeks a year, for 40 years. The enduring rigidity of that model has been blamed for India's failures to either attract investment away from China or grow formal employment. **Remotely** (S), the white-collar tech and managerial segments, the

unicorns and 'soonicorn' have seen a real war for talent. It follows that the new flexi-curity will also simultaneously sound attractive and **outgrown (T)**, depending on where one stands in the 'wanted' list of the white-collar job market.

Q.16. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (Q)?

- (1) P
(2) R
(3) S
(4) No replacement required
(5) T.

Q.17. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (R)?

- (1) P (2) Q (3) T
(4) S (5) No replacement required..

Q.18. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (P)?

- (1) Q
(2) R
(3) No replacement required
(4) T
(5) S.

Q.19. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (S)?

- (1) Q (2) P (3) R
(4) T (5) No replacement required..

Q.20. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (T)?

- (1) R (2) Q (3) P
(4) S (5) No replacement required..

EXERCISE- 5

Q.21-25. In the following passage, there are some bold words which may or may not be appropriate in the context of the passage. If the highlighted word is incorrect and needs improvement, choose any one of the options given below. But if the given word is correct and requires no change then mark (5) i.e. 'no change required' as your answer.

The low latency of 5G will enable the **scrapping (P)** of education in remote areas of India, where children will be able to access good quality education at home without any network **lead (Q)** between them and their favourite tutor. Also, 5G will make it possible to use new age technologies like AR and VR for more **insubstantial (R)** learning in schools and colleges. 5G will vastly increase

the number of networks that can be connected, handling up to a trillion Internet of Things terminals, which will enable machines and humans in a factory to communicate with each other seamlessly, making the business more efficient and reducing the possibility of error. 5G in banking will bring much-needed financial inclusion to India's rural and remote populations, for whom access to a physical bank is not possible. With the help of 5G, payments will become simpler and faster, fuelling further adoption of digital payments by customers and merchants. The government will be able to improve its governance and give a boost to its digital India **lethargy (S)**, which aims to ensure the government's services are made available to citizens electronically, making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. 5G can transform telemedicine services. It will become possible to provide healthcare services to rural and remote areas of our country. Patients will be able to connect virtually with doctors and other health care providers using telehealth technology, allowing them to receive assistance in their time of need. Smart farming will be possible in agriculture for our farmers, who will be able to easily manage and track their livestock using smart sensors and GPS technology. According to the National Employability Report, only 3% of Indian engineers have skills related to AI, Machine Learning, etc. Due to the lack of skilled manpower, India may not be able to utilize the full potential of 5G technology and might even miss the opportunities of Industrial Revolution 4.0. Due to lack of fibre infrastructure, India faces poor quality of service and call drop issues, which indicate the country's low investment in fibre and **backend (T)** infrastructure, which is used for getting data to a point from which it can be distributed over a network. Only 20% of towers in India are backhauled, compared with 80% in countries like the US, China, and Korea.

Q.21. Choose the correct option for (P)

- (1) suspension (2) illusion
(3) segregation (4) inclusion
(5) No change required..

Q.22. Choose the correct option for (Q)

- (1) push (2) feedback (3) lag
(4) swag (5) No change required..

Q.23. Choose the correct option for (R)

- (1) regressive (2) immersive (3) soporific
(4) conflictive (5) No change required..

Q.24. Choose the correct option for (S)

- (1) initiative (2) procedure
 (3) derivative (4) directives
 (5) No change required..

Q.25. Choose the correct option for (T)

- (1) protocol (2) backhaul
 (3) marshal (4) overall
 (5) No change required..

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE 1

- Q.1.(2)** Rigged (adj.) - Manage or conduct (something) fraudulently so as to gain an advantage.
 For other options:
 Restraint (n) - a measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control.
- Q.2.(4)** Backlash (n) - A strong negative reaction by a large number of people, especially to a social or political development.
 For other options:
 Corollary (n) - a direct or natural consequence or result.
- Q.3.(5)** Vitriolic (adj.) - Filled with bitter criticism or malice.
- Q.4.(4)** Sobering (adj.)-Make or become more serious, sensible, and solemn.
 For other options:
 Endeavour (v) - try.
- Q.5.(5)** Governance (n) - The action or manner of governing a state, organization, etc.
 For other options:
 Sustenance (n) - the process of making something continue to exist.

EXERCISE 2

- Q.6.(2)** Emissions (n) - That which is emitted or sent out; issue.
- Q.7.(4)** Boom (n) - a period in which something increases or develops very quickly
 For other options:
 Corollary (n) - a direct or natural consequence or result.
- Q.8.(5)** Upcycling (n) - The act of converting (waste materials, etc.) into new materials or products of higher quality and greater functionality.
- Q.9.(4)** Norm (n) - That which is regarded as normal or typical.
- Q.10.(5)** Conscious (adj.) - Aware of one's own existence; aware of one's own awareness.
 For other options:
 Noxious (adj.) - harmful or poisonous.

EXERCISE 3

- Q.11.(5)** Robust (adj.) – strong and healthy; vigorous.
For other options-
 Snappish (adj.) – irritable and inclined to speak

sharply.

Tardy (adj.) – late

- Q.12.(4)** Insight (n) – an accurate and deep understanding.

For other options-

Intuition (n) – the ability to understand something instinctively, without the need for conscious reasoning.

Solace (n) – comfort or consolation in a time of great distress or sadness.

Acuity (n) – sharpness or keenness of thought, vision, or hearing.

- Q.13.(5)** Dictate (v) – control or decisively affect; determine.

For other options-

Pertinent (adj.) – relevant or applicable to a particular matter; apposite.

Curtain (v) – conceal or screen.

- Q.14.(3)** Dispose (v) – get rid of by throwing away or giving or selling to someone else.

For other options-

Entail (v) – involve (something) as a necessary or inevitable part or consequence.

Induce (v) – succeed in persuading or leading (someone) to do something.

Effectuate (v) – put into force or operation.

- Q.15.(5)** Unhindered, ceaselessly means without any obstruction, stoppage or disturbance.

For other options-

Obstruct (v) – prevent or hinder.

Intervene (v) – take part in something so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events.

EXERCISE 4

- Q.16.(4)** Gig (n) - a job, especially one that is temporary or that has an uncertain future.
- Q.17.(3)** Outgrow (v) - grow too big for
 For other options:
 Sinister (adj.) - giving the impression that something harmful or evil is happening or will happen.
- Q.18.(5)** Remotely (adv.) - from a distance; without physical contact.
 For other options:
 Simultaneously (adv.) - at the same time.
- Q.19.(2)** Simultaneously (adv.) - at the same time.
 For other options:

Remotely (adv.) - from a distance; without physical contact.

Q.20.(1) Sinister (adj.) - giving the impression that something harmful or evil is happening or will happen.

For other options:

Outgrow (v) - grow too big for.

EXERCISE 5

Q.21.(4) Inclusion (n) - the action or state of including or of being included within a group or structure.

For other options-

Segregation (n) - the action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.

Q.22.(3) Lag (n) - A gap, a delay; an interval created by something not keeping up; a latency.

Q.23.(2) Immersive (adj.) - providing, involving, or characterized by deep absorption or immersion in something (such as an activity or a real or artificial environment).

For other options –

Soporific (adj.) - tending to induce drowsiness or sleep.

Q.24.(1) Initiative (n) - the ability to assess and initiate things independently.

Q.25.(2) Backhaul (n) - the physical part of a communications network between the central backbone and the individual local networks.

EXERCISE LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1-5. In the following passage, some blanks are given and against each five words are suggested to fill in the blank. You have to choose a pair of words which can appropriately be filled in the blank.

The dynamics of democracy might be likened to the Newtonian axiom that every action has an equal and opposite reaction. A similar interaction of opposing forces to enhance rather than undermine stability is seen in the field of architecture, in forms such as the cantilever bridge, the gothic arch and the flying _____ (A) of medieval churches. What holds true for political democracy, the striking of a balance between opposing forces, is equally valid for the far larger system of all existence. To _____ (B) the illusion of three-dimensional reality on the two-dimensional surface of a painting, artists use the technique of chiaroscuro, the _____ (C) of light and darkness, to create the effect of depth and dramatic impact. Such artifice reflects not only the world of phenomena as experienced through sense perception, but also an underlying reality on which this world is imprinted, as a painting is on the canvas that underlies it. Hegel saw history as a dialectic, the interaction between the opposition of one consciousness against another. This idea was taken by Marx – who claimed that he'd found the German Transcendentalist standing on his head and put him the right way up – and adapted to formulate his own theory which his followers encapsulated into the Communist mantra of thesis vs antithesis equals synthesis. Some might claim that the _____ (D) of Marxism is itself

based on the ancient Chinese cosmology which identifies and _____ (E) the opposing and interdependent forces of Yin and Yang to form a symbiosis, a gestalt larger than the sum of its parts.

Q.1. Choose the correct option for (A).

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A. avid | B. abutments |
| C. attainments | D. arrangements |
| E. buttresses | |
| (1) Both A & C | (2) Both B & E |
| (3) Both B & D | (4) Both C & E |
| (5) Both A & B | |

Q.2. Choose the correct option for (B).

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| A. ranges | B. eschew | C. ensnare |
| D. dicker | E. capture | |
| (1) Both A & C | (2) Both B & E | |
| (3) Both B & D | (4) Both C & E | |
| (5) Both A & B | | |

Q.3. Choose the correct option for (C).

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A. juxtaposing | B. mixing |
| C. avenue | D. setback |
| E. juncture | |
| (1) Both A & C | (2) Both B & E |
| (3) Both B & D | (4) Both C & E |
| (5) Both A & B | |

Q.4. Choose the correct option for (D).

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| A. utility | B. gospel | C. revere |
| D. principle | E. derivative | |
| (1) Both A & C | (2) Both B & E | |
| (3) Both B & D | (4) Both C & E | |
| (5) Both A & B | | |

- Q.5. Choose the correct option for (E).**
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A. reconciles | B. consisted |
| C. settles | D. ordains |
| E. contradict | |
- (1) Both A & C (2) Both B & E
 (3) Both B & D (4) Both C & E
 (5) Both A & B

EXERCISE- 2

- Q.6-10. In the following passage, five phrases are highlighted but they are not placed at the appropriate place. You need to swap the phrases with the suitable ones.**

I believe that the mental fitness required for success as a top competitor is largely formed in childhood. As children, our errors of both judgment and action are **(P) respond with a teaching moment or with severe discipline**. Our teachers and parents may exhibit love or disdain for our actions. They may **(Q) met with a wide range of responses**. What may be needed, instead, is training in the skills that enable young people to control their thoughts and emotions—skillsets that empower them to become tactical when faced with adversity, to become calculating when surprised by unanticipated events, to become cunning when attacked, and to be mindful at all times. The mature athlete brings to the game his or her life story of success and failure, which often needs to be accommodated rather than built upon. It should be **(R) recognized that an early introduction to mindfulness**—often expressed simply as the ability to put a pause between the brain and the tongue—may determine our overall success in life. Mindfulness deserves skilful childhood training; an education that should continue throughout one’s life. This is possible. We enroll our children in all kinds of afterschool activities: from religious schooling to arts and crafts, from sports camps to computer programming sessions. But where do they go to get the type of mental training that allows them to respond skilfully? Apparently not from team sports, which are often **(S) taken from my observations of professional athletes**. Coaching in individual sports certainly addresses the mental game, but it often comes too late. One of the key lessons I have **(T) filled with violence and exhortations to hit harder and get psyched up** and their equanimity (or lack of it), is the importance of sophisticated, intuitive, and careful coaching of children. Their initial approach to sport will be imprinted in their psyches forever. When mindfulness is taught in the beginning, all else is coachable.

- Q.6. Which of the following phrases is appropriate at place (P)?**
 (1) Q (2) R (3) S
 (4) T (5) No replacement required.
- Q.7. Which of the following phrases is appropriate at place (Q)?**
 (1) P (2) R (3) S
 (4) T (5) No replacement required.
- Q.8. Which of the following phrases is appropriate at place (R)?**
 (1) P (2) Q (3) S
 (4) T (5) No replacement required.
- Q.9. Which of the following phrases is appropriate at place (S)?**
 (1) P (2) Q (3) R
 (4) T (5) No replacement required.
- Q.10. Which of the following phrases is appropriate at place (T)?**
 (1) P (2) Q (3) R
 (4) S (5) No replacement required.

EXERCISE-3

- Q.11-14. In the following passage, four highlighted phrases are given, these phrases may or may not be appropriate as per the context of the passage. Against each highlighted phrase, four phrases are suggested below, read the passage carefully and choose the option in order to replace the highlighted phrase, if found incorrect, else choose ‘No change required’.**

Starvation is a very deadly **(A) government which fails to help the underprivileged when they need it most**. India and starvation have been going hand in hand for a very long time. It is so because the people living below the poverty line in India are very high. Moreover, starvation is a cause of so many deaths every year that it needs to be stopped. We must recognize the causes of starvation in India so that we can work better to eradicate them. Furthermore, when we **(B) all need to come together to eradicate this issue completely**. There are a number of causes due to which starvation happens in our country. First, we will look at the regions hit most by this condition. The areas of North Bengal, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh suffer the most in this aspect. The most important reason is that of poor implementation of government schemes. The government of India **(C) services and technology will require a more skilled and educated workforce**; but unfortunately, there is a very poor implementation of these. Corruption makes it difficult to let these schemes become a success. Moreover, the officials who are appointed with distributing grains or monitoring this procedure have

the least interest in the welfare of the people. Thus, it makes **(D) it impossible to make an adequate supply of food available to people**. Furthermore, the state does not exactly specify which people come under the 'poor' sector. While the National Food Security Bill promises to offer people facilities like mid-day meals and health care schemes for pregnant women, it does not specify who is eligible for this. Therefore, this vague description often contributes to the failure of such well-intended schemes.

Q.11. Choose the correct option for (A)

- (1) in India has been calculated at an impressive nine or ten per cent.
- (2) which is believed that, in economic terms, society got a very low rate of return.
- (3) problem at bay which we must be talking about.
- (4) condition which results in malnutrition and even loss of life
- (5) No change required.

Q.12. Choose the correct option for (B)

- (1) won't know what their rights are, they will fail to ensure its execution.
- (2) eradicate starvation, we will also be ending a lot of problems
- (3) do not raise a voice against the corruption of such officials, the issue exists.
- (4) do not go for the appropriate solution in these cases, it shows a lack of awareness.
- (5) No change required

Q.13. Choose the correct option for (C)

- (1) must work to feed people so that there are no deaths due to starvation
- (2) ensure their schemes are being implemented properly by honest officials
- (3) has released numerous schemes which aim to eradicate this problem.
- (4) has made the problem seem less urgent than it actually is, and allowed people to through difficult times.
- (5) No change required

Q.14. Choose the correct option for (D)

- (1) noises about doubling spending on education, and a host of new colleges and universities
- (2) the Earth producing more than enough food for the existing amount of people
- (3) serious changes at a time when things seem to be going very well
- (4) the need for skilled workers was increasing, India was devoting relatively fewer resources to producing them

(5) No change required.

EXERCISE-4

Q.15-19. In the following question, a passage with five blanks has been given. Choose the appropriate phrase for each blank from the given options to make the passage meaningful.

Over the past decade, the media and entertainment industry has undergone a revolution. The demand for streaming media skyrocketed with the proliferation of smartphones and the accessibility to the internet. The OTT wave gave it further momentum by offering on-demand content, based on individual preferences. Evolving technologies, consumer preferences, and even _____ **(P)** _____, making it the most preferred medium of content consumption for viewers across the country. While there were only two OTT providers in 2012, today there are over 40. Boston Consulting Group predicts that the OTT content market is at an inflection point in India, likely to reach \$ 5bn in size by 2023. Connected TVs, often referred to as a smart TV, are becoming increasingly popular. As per the 'India CTV Report 2021 – Mapping Connected TV (CTV) Viewership in India and the Opportunities for Brands' report, 78 percent of respondents own a smart TV and 93 percent of these smart TV users access internet-based content. This reflects a growing trend of viewers _____ **(Q)** _____ subscriptions to streaming or VOD formats. While everything has changed about broadcasting and television viewing, the core remains the same – broadcasting is a storytelling business. There'll always be an audience for a good story! The market for OTT is nascent, and for traditional broadcasters in the transition phase, this is good news. The opportunity lies in understanding these changes and adapting to it. Broadcasting is (and has always been) a complex and challenging process. Creating and distributing video content at scale needs many elements to work together – transmission technologies, licensing fees, delivery mechanisms and more – _____ **(R)** _____. For a very long time, the process of broadcasting remained unchanged, with no significant innovations in operational workflows or systems. Viewership was predictable and advertising revenues flowed in, helping broadcasters generate revenue. The internet brought about a change in this behavior, impacting the business model of the industry. From consuming content on a common family television set, viewers started using personal viewing devices.

The internet reached the far corners of rural areas. _____ (S) _____ To serve these new consumer preferences, new models were pioneered by the likes of YouTube and Netflix. Today's consumers are cancelling TV subscriptions and showing higher preference for streaming TV in favour of 'personalized' content and 'on-the-go' culture. The traditional model was 'one to many' – a fixed technology providing a fixed set of content that viewers consumed. But OTT changed the game, placing viewers in the driver's seat and giving them the power to shift gears as and when they want. Viewers can now choose what they want to watch, any time they want to watch it. The media and entertainment industry has been built around the audience, and the fragmentation of consumer behavior needs new business and technology models. Broadcasters need to adopt an operating model that helps them effectively cater to consumer demands, rather than the traditional capex model, which is limited and inflexible in scope and scale. _____ (T) _____. Hence, new operating models need technology that can provide the type of infrastructure that mirrors the new consumption patterns.

- Q.15. Choose the correct phrase for (P).**
- (1) external factors like the onset of the Covid-19 pandemic impacted the streaming wave
 - (2) those services who weren't of use anymore
 - (3) abundance of OTT platforms has always remained present
 - (4) the drastic effect of covid-19 led to its shortcoming coming into fore
 - (5) none of the above
- Q.16. Choose the correct phrase for (Q).**
- (1) disrupting their traditional viewing experiencing while also dising
 - (2) wanting to return to the place where they were comfortable cancelling
 - (3) discarding their traditional cable and satellite subscriptions in favour of
 - (4) discussing the upturn in the trend of traditional platforms
 - (5) Both 1 and 3
- Q.17. Choose the correct phrase for (R).**
- (1) making broadcasting unchanged and unaffected
 - (2) needing people who work round the clock, increasing the output
 - (3) showcasing that broadcasting already has efficient capital enablers

- (4) making traditional broadcasting hardware-dependent and capital-intensive
- (5) all of the above

- Q.18. Choose the correct phrase for (S).**
- (1) The choices are varied and so are the tastes and preferences of viewers.
 - (2) Those travelled across the country, preferred the easily available content online.
 - (3) Young consumers across the country viewed videos while commuting or traveling.
 - (4) Streaming online became a necessity owing to external factors
 - (5) Both (2) and (3)
- Q.19. Choose the correct phrase for (T).**
- (1) Broadcasters have gained momentum after catering to new users
 - (2) It can never be assessed how a prospective buyer would be.
 - (3) Setting up of a parameter for a specific audience could be done.
 - (4) New consumer behaviors are unpredictable.
 - (5) Both (2) and (4)

EXERCISE-5

Q.20-24. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are given below the passage and against each five words have been suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

While factors like vaccine availability _____ (A) played a large role in this success, we've seen that vaccination rates have often been constrained by sluggishness amongst the populace rather than a scarcity of vaccines. The UK overcame this by incorporating two key _____ (B) from behavioural economics: the default effect is powerful and choice architecture matters. The default effect captures how people like to stick with the default option. The _____ (C) cause of this is the cost of decision-making: even if someone wants to get vaccinated, it is costly to think about when they would be free to set an appointment, for instance. Instead, they remain with the default: no appointment. It is important to _____ (D) that this cost matters. To get vaccinated in India, you had to log on to an online portal, fill out a form, and provide details of your identity documents or wait in line for hours.

In the UK, however, the National Health Service contacted every citizen personally, inviting them

to book their appointment through a link or phone number. Those that did not respond got a follow-up phone call offering assistance. The UK tried to disable the default effect by _____ (E) contacting citizens and changing the choice architecture, simplifying the decision by offering instant support. Changing choice architecture has proven immensely helpful with organ donation drives, which are _____ (F) similar to vaccine drives. An Ipsos survey tells us that in India, 74% of people are willing to donate their organs; however, according to the WHO, fewer than 0.1% actually do. Once more, we can point to the default effect to explain this.

India, like many other countries, operates an opt-in system where people must _____ (G) agree to donate their organs, typically while applying for a driving license. The tick-box to confirm your consent is empty at first, establishing a default option - no - for those who are in a rush or simply don't want to think about it too much. Even if everyone would like to donate their organs, many end up not ticking the box for one reason or another. Understanding the power of choice architecture, countries like Colombia and Wales have switched from a system where citizens opt-in to donate organs after death to a system where people can opt-out. After Wales switched from opt-in to opt-out in 2015, there was an increase in _____ (H) rates from 58% to 77% over four years.

By modifying how a choice is presented, we can preserve autonomy while _____ (I) people towards a public goal such as disease immunity. Now that booster shots are becoming increasingly important with the onset of the Omicron variant, it is _____ (J) that we learn from the past. In this case, behavioural economics informs us that if you want to increase vaccination rates, you should make it as easy as possible for them. Use phone

calls, emails, and letters to invite people to take the vaccine. Don't fall victim once more to the default effect.

Q.20. Choose the correct option for (A) and (B).

- (1) shockingly, invitations
- (2) certainly, implements
- (3) doubtfully, unawareness
- (4) indubitably, insights
- (5) undoubtedly, intact

Q.21. Choose the correct option for (C) and (D).

- (1) secondary, avert
- (2) leading, acknowledge
- (3) preening, reject
- (4) primary, recognize
- (5) both (2) and (4)

Q.22. Choose the correct option for (E) and (F).

- (1) breezily, eminently
- (2) surreptitiously, sinking
- (3) proactively, strikingly
- (4) privy, prominently
- (5) Both (2) and (3)

Q.23. Choose the correct option for (G) and (H).

- (1) explicitly, consent
- (2) imperatively, convict
- (3) implicitly, disdain
- (4) serendipity, conviction
- (5) expectedly, dissect

Q.24. Choose the correct option for (I) and (J).

- (1) jiving, impasse
- (2) pushing, trivial
- (3) coaxed, impale
- (4) knitting, important
- (5) nudging, imperative

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE 1

Q.1.(2) Buttness (n): a structure of stone or brick built against a wall to strengthen or support it.

Abutment (n) - a structure built to support the lateral pressure of an arch or span, e.g. at the ends of a bridge.

For other options-

Avid (adj.) - having an eager desire for.

Q.2.(4) Ensnare (v) - catch in or as in a trap.

For other options-

Eschew (v) - deliberately avoid using.

Dicker (v) - engage in petty argument or bargaining.

Q.3.(5) Juxtapose (v) - place or deal with close together for contrasting effect, mix

For other options-

Avenue (n) - a way of approaching a problem or making progress towards something.

Setback (n) - a reversal or check in progress.

Juncture (n) - a particular point in events or time.

Q.4.(3) Gospel (n) - a set of principles.

For other options-

Derivative (n.) - something which is based on another source.

Utility (n) - usefulness.

- Q.5.(1)** Reconcile (v) - settles.
For other options-
Ordain (v) - order (something) officially.

EXERCISE 2

- Q.6.(1)** Phrase P when joined says 'are respond' which makes no sense whereas swapping P with Q makes the passage meaningful.
- Q.7.(1)** Phrase P when joined says 'are respond' which makes no sense whereas swapping P with Q makes the passage meaningful.
- Q.8.(5)** The phrase is both contextually and grammatically apt in the context of the sentence.
- Q.9.(4)** After joining phrase T with the passage, it means 'I have filled with violence and exhortations' which is incorrect but if we swap S with T, both the phrases fit in contextually.
- Q.10.(4)** After joining phrase T with the passage, it means 'I have filled with violence and exhortations' which is incorrect but if we swap S with T, both the phrases fit in contextually.

EXERCISE 3

- Q.11.(4)** Option 1 can be cancelled on the basis of grammar, simply we can check it. 'Article a' is given before 'very deadly' it means definitely we have a noun after 'deadly' which we are not getting through option 1. Option 2, we have two reasons to cancel this option, first is the same that is given for option 1 and the second is, the different context (related to economy and rate of return) mentioned in it.
Options 3, 'at bay' means 'away or far' but we are saying that starvation is very deadly, it means it is felt by almost all, so how it is away and point of concern
Option 5, We need a change because according to the given phrase 'starvation' is 'government' which is completely illogical.
- Q.12.(2)** Through the phrase 'when we' it is clear that it is putting a condition followed by an action, so in this way the given phrase looks incomplete. Option 3 is completely different, as it is talking about 'such officials' it means the officials discussed earlier. Option 4 is completely different, as it is talking about 'these cases' it means the cases discussed earlier, but no case is mentioned anywhere.
- Q.13.(3)** Since 'The government of India services and technology' does not any proper sense, option 5 can't be opted.
Option 1 looks appropriate, but at last 'these' is mentioned, which indicates that, which means some plural entity should be used earlier, hence incorrect. Again option 2 also can be eliminated on the basis of grammar, 'ensure' plural verb is not fit for the singular subject 'government of India'.

Option 4, is not appropriate as it is saying that government is trying to hide the intensity of the problem.

- Q.14.(5)** The first option is completely out of context as it is talking something about education, whereas the passage is based on 'starvation'.
The second options is conveying a positive message, whereas the last line is complaining about the personnel related to food distribution.
Option 3 is not getting contextually connected.
If we try to put options 4, it is not suitable on the basis of meaningful sentence formation as 'was increasing' is mentioned.

EXERCISE 4

- Q.15.(1)** Option 2 says those services were of no use but the passage contradicts the fact. Option 3 says that there have always been many OTT platforms which haven't anywhere been referred to the passage and if it is there, why would it be in a demand and same is the case with option (4) which says that the shortcomings have come into light and if this has happened, why would people like it? Hence, option 1 is most suited as per the context as it means that the beginning of covid forced people to stay inside their houses which is why people preferred watching content online.
- Q.16.(3)** Option 1 contradicts the theme of the passage which favors the OTT services and the option 2 disregards it. Similarly, Option 2 and 4 are saying that people are choosing traditional platforms over VOD formats whereas the passage says that maximum people are now smart TV users accessing internet-based content.
- Q.17.(4)** Option 4 only suits the theme of the passage and continues the sense which has been mentioned in the paragraph that the broadcasting needs a lot of hardware and money to be put in.
- Q.18.(5)** Both options 2 and 3 mention that people online content which was readily available and easily accessible when they weren't at their homes. Options 1 and 4, while relevant, seem out of place as they do not continue the sense of the line before the blank which was about the reach of the internet.
- Q.19.(5)** Both the options 2 and 4 convey that the consumer behavior is always unpredictable and hence they both connect to the theme of the passage.

EXERCISE 5

- Q.20.(4)** Indubitably (adv.) - undoubtedly.
Insight (n) - the capacity to gain an accurate and deep understanding of someone or something.
For other options:
Intact (adj): not damaged or impaired in any way; complete

Q.21.(5) Leading (adj.) - most important; primary.

Acknowledge (v) - accept or admit the existence or truth of; recognize.

For other options-

Preen (v) - congratulate or pride oneself.

Avert (v) - turn away (one's eyes or thoughts).

Q.22.(3) Proactively (adv.) - by taking action to control a situation rather than just responding to it after it has happened.

Strikingly (adv.) - in a way that attracts attention by reason of being unusual, extreme, or prominent.

For other options-

Breezily (adv.) - in a happy and relaxed way.

Eminently (adv.) - greatly.

Surreptitiously (adv.) - secretly.

Privy (adj.) - hidden.

Prominently (adv.) - to a large extent.

Q.23.(1) Explicitly (adv.) - in a clear and detailed manner, leaving no room for confusion or doubt.

Consent (n) - permission for something to happen or agreement to do something.

For other options-

Imperatively (adv.) - importantly

Implicitly (adv.) - completely.

Serendipity (n) - calmness

Convict (n) - a person found guilty of a criminal offence and serving a sentence of imprisonment.

Dissect (v) - analyse in detail

Q.24.(5) Nudge (v) - coax or gently encourage (someone) to do something.

Imperative (adj.) - important.

For other options-

Impasse (n) - dead end.

Trivial (adj.) - unimportant.

Impale (v) - transfix or pierce with a sharp instrument.

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER QUESTIONS (BASED ON MEMORY)

Q.1-5. In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are given below the passage and against each five words have been suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SBI PO PRE 2019)

The above-normal monsoons, though great news for the agrarian economy, have exposed the near-total absence of planning that has marked India's urbanization process, and efforts to adapt to flooding of monsoon-fed rivers in rural areas. India cannot join the ranks of the developed nations without learning to manage, and not just cope with, floods.

_____ (A) excess water requires proper assessment, planning and appropriate engineering. Monsoon-fed rivers are prone to flooding during the rainy season, therefore planning should focus on how best to utilize the water and allow the surplus to drain away without causing damage. Build irrigation canals that

_____ (B) the overflow. Do not allow construction that hinders drainage of surplus waters. Improved river management systems can help regulate water flows, create early warning systems, to prevent damage to life and property. But it is the increased incidence of urban flooding that exposes the absence of planning resulting in mal-development. Excess rains are a problem in part because cities and towns are paved, hindering the natural flow of water. This problem is _____ (C) by building towns without

taking natural hydrology of the area into account. Developments have been allowed without any regard for the carrying capacity, and without the requisite infrastructure of sewage, drainage and roads. Town planners have to be taken seriously. The incidence of extreme rainfall events is expected to increase with climate change. As the pace of _____ (D) picks up, the country needs to build cities and towns that are resilient. Rural India's capacity to handle the extreme weather events too needs to be _____ (E). Planning works, as Orissa has shown, after the cyclone damage of 1999.

Q.1. Choose the correct option for (A)

- (1) Executing (2) Managing (3) Irrigating
(4) Surplus (5) Flooding

Q.2. Choose the correct option for (B)

- (1) Capture (2) Obstruction (3) Filibuster
(4) Expedite (5) Improve

Q.3. Choose the correct option for (C)

- (1) Solved (2) Improved (3) Alleviated
(4) Rankled (5) Exacerbated

Q.4. Choose the correct option for (D)

- (1) Irrigation (2) Urbanisation (3) Drainage
(4) Hindrance (5) Cyclone

Q.5. Choose the correct option for (E)

- (1) Abridged (2) Razed (3) Intensify
(4) Augmented (5) Turgid

Q.6.-10. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are given below the passage and against each five words have been suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(IBPS PO PRE 2019)

There is no _____ (A) experimental evidence in reducing stubble burning via behavioural interventions (although there are a few in subsidy schemes). One of the key _____ (B) from existing studies is that a social network can help in reducing information constraints and create new social norms. When it comes to technology adoption (such as the use of the Happy Seeder machinery), creating farmer networks and intervening with capacity building and targeted information delivery can help. Malawian farmers needed to learn from multiple 'seed' farmers (key network influencers) before adopting new technologies. When it comes to behaviour that is _____ (C) largely by existing social norms (a status quo), collective bonuses have also been helpful in encouraging environmentally sustainable behaviour (especially if subsidies are integral to technology adoption). Farmer producer organizations or cooperatives already in place could be tasked with monitoring and implementing such an intervention. Thus, a farmer wishes to _____ (D) the stubble quickly and burning is the fastest way to deal with this. Offering small, time-limited discounts to farmers helps: the timing of the subsidies (and their framing as discounts) therefore might make a difference to whether or not farmers decide to take it up. The same applies to converting stubble to fuel or energy; if services can be offered to farmers to manage stubble so that they are timed to align with harvesting patterns, then it may be more taken up. If stubble burning needs to stop, it is clear that bans, incentives, and targeted subsidies may be useful to varying degrees but unable to wholly resolve the problem. Behavioural measures can be combined with subsidies or other incentives aimed at a subset of farmers and tested using experimental methods. Until policy feedback at the level of the farmer is taken into account, one might expect this atmospheric ballet to carry on _____ (E).

Q.6. Choose the correct answer for (A).

- (1) concise (2) snappish (3) tardy
(4) full-body (5) robust

Q.7. Choose the correct answer for (B).

- (1) judgements (2) intuitions (3) solaces
(4) insights (5) acuity

Q.8. Choose the correct answer for (C).

- (1) pertinent (2) determined (3) curtailed
(4) dictated (5) both (2) and (4)

Q.9. Choose the correct answer for (D).

- (1) entail (2) dispatch (3) dispose
(4) induce (5) effectuate

Q.10. Choose the correct answer for (E).

- (1) intervened (2) obstructed (3) unhindered
(4) ceaselessly (5) both (3) and (4)

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

(NABARD ASSISTANT 2019)

The budget for 2016-17 ----A---- by the Prime Minister-led government, regarded as its most crucial one, has great potential to be a game changer for the NDA government. The Modi government has been ----B---- to overcome the mismanagement of the economy by the UPA II, which had messed up the telecom, coal and steel sectors, burdening the banking sector with huge stressed assets. While the two scams had adversely ----C---- the first two budgets presented by Finance Minister, the sequential Non Performing Assets of the banks have greatly strained the budget-making for 2016-17 with the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) pontificating to the former on the need to cut the fiscal deficit which is not in the RBI's domain. The global headwinds — falling growth and trade and trembling financial markets — have also forced the government to first ensure that the clouds of global crisis do not invade India. considering the current

global and domestic ecosystem, the government must be ----D---- for presenting a budget of depth in ideas, reach and responsibility.

The budget rightly focuses on domestic demand, investment and entrepreneurs, and on agriculture and rural areas, ----E---- on infrastructure and job creation. This is probably the first budget since the 1990s, where the Finance Minister first took up agriculture, farmers and rural issues. The Indian reality manifestly informs the budget.

The allocation to agriculture and irrigation to execute 23 of the 89 stalled schemes in 2016-17 in order to improve the ----F---- area by almost close 3 million hectares — finally by 8 million hectares in the next four years — is remarkable. The provision for rural roads to reach 65,000 habitations is almost three times that of the UPA's spend. The rural thrust is again reinforced in the interest ----G---- of ₹15,000 crore for farmers, allocation for farm insurance of ₹5,500 crore development allocation of over ₹87,000 crore, electrification of 5,500 villages achieved and the plan and provision to complete the balance 13,000 villages in the next 14 months. Grants of ₹60 lakh for each gram panchayat and ₹21 crore for each municipality, all aggregating to ₹2.87 lakh crore as ----H---- by the 14th Finance Commission will hike up the rural demand.

The voluntary surrender of 75 lakh subsidised LPG connections on the call of the Prime Minister by the well-to-do and ----I---- the connections to 1.5 crore BPL families in next year and to another 3.5 crore such families in the next two years is a huge shift of resources to the poor. The government must be congratulated for ----J---- 85 per cent of the 70 languishing road projects and completing 10,000 kms of roads in 2015-16 and for making the highest ever road kilometres awarded in any year in 2015. The total infrastructure spend of ₹ 2,18,000 crore is a huge leap.

Q.11. Choose the correct option for (A)

- (1) covered (2)discloses(3)unveiled
(4) showed (5) introduces

Q.12. Choose the correct option for (B)

- (1) struggling (2) focusing (3) explained
(4) suffered (5) fighting

Q.13. Choose the correct option for (C)

- (1) focused (2) impacted (3) resulted
(4) affects (5) effected

Q.14. Choose the correct option for (D)

- (1) congratulated (2) thanked
(3) commenced (4) grants
(5) admired

Q.15. Choose the correct option for (E)

- (1) besides (2) as (3) since
(4) except (5) even though

Q.16. Choose the correct option for (F)

- (1) ploughed (2) showered (3) tried
(4) irrigated (5) supplied

Q.17. Choose the correct option for (G)

- (1) subvention (2) amount (3) application
(4) allocation (5) money

Q.18. Choose the correct option for (H)

- (1) preferred (2) allocates (3) recommended
(4) introduce (5) asked

Q.19. Choose the correct option for (I)

- (1) extending (2) restrict (3) enhanced
(4) add (5) bringing

Q.20. Choose the correct option for (J)

- (1) moving (2) install (3) activating
(4) declare (5) approaching

Q.21-25. In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are given below the passage and against each five words have been suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(RBI ASSISTANT 2020)

A full match usually takes just under an hour. It is _ (A) to watch even for the unversed spectator. A smooth backhand, the tremble of thudding hooves, a huddle of beasts and mallets undone with a precise swing, and, in culmination, the rapid, harmonious charge of horse and rider. Despite these obvious attractions, however, polo struggles to find a _ (B) audience in India. The sport must negotiate three

major _ (C). The first is logistical: A polo field is about three times the size of a football field, making it impractical in space-crunched cities. Even cities that are building a riding and equestrian culture, such as Pune, don't have polo-training facilities. Polo is also a/an _ (D) sport. Professional players need to buy their own horses and be able to pay for their upkeep. Nor is it very television-friendly; the game is extremely fast, and centered on a tiny ball that zips between thundering hooves. _ (E) polo requires an elaborate multiple-camera set-up.

Q.21. Choose the correct option for (A).

- (1) Thrilling (2) Upsetting (3) Depressing
(4) Fabulous (5) Discouraging

Q.22. Choose the correct option for (B).

- (1) Oversize (2) Scanty (3) Meagre
(4) Large (5) Small

Q.23. Choose the correct option for (C).

- (1) Benefits (2) Hurdles (3) Hiccups
(4) Advantages (5) Break

Q.24. Choose the correct option for (D).

- (1) Reasonable (2) Precious (3) Expensive
(4) Amusing (5) Valuable

Q.25. Choose the correct option for (E).

- (1) Circulating (2) Showing (3) Suppressing
(4) Hiding (5) Televising

Q.26-30. In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are given 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.

(IBPS PO MAINS 2019)

Being healthy and fit in simple terms means taking good care of the body. We should remember that a healthy mind resides only in a healthy body. Good health of both _____ (A) _____ in life. All of us must strive to achieve wholesome health.

Protecting your body from the intake of harmful substances, doing regular exercises, having proper food and sleep _____ (B) _____.

Being fit allows us to perform our activities without

being lethargic, restless or tired. A healthy and fit person is capable of living the life to the fullest, without any major medical or physical issues. Being healthy is not only related to the physical well-being of a person, it also involves the mental stability or the internal peace of a person.

Generally, _____ (C) _____ eating green and fresh vegetables, fruits, having milk, eggs, minerals, proteins and vitamins essential for a human's lifestyle. Practicing Yoga including regular exercises in your daily routine also help you maintain your desired fitness, blood sugar and immunity level.

Healthy habits improve your physical appearance, mental stability, ability to perform activities in a better way, which help you lead a stress-free lifestyle, maintaining happy moods, high energy levels, etc. Each individual should take care of one's health on a priority; no single day _____

(D) _____ and mental fitness. Being happy is directly related to boosting your mental strength and health, so happiness is _____ (E) _____.

Q.26. Choose the correct option for (A)

- i. the internal feelings and extrinsic response is mandatory to be positive
- ii. physical and mental composition is slightly significant to obtain the goals
- iii. mind and body helps one maintain the required energy level to achieve success
- iv. one's body and mind clearly indicates that one is all set to unearth new facts

- (1) Only ii (2) Only iii
(3) Both iii and iv (4) Both i and ii
(5) All except i

Q.27. Choose the correct option for (B)

- i. are some of the important instances that define a healthy lifestyle
- ii. do not have such influence that makes a person victorious in his life
- iii. are getting tougher to bring in habit due to hectic working schedule
- iv. play a vital role in making one's manner of living wholesome.

- (1) Only ii (2) Only iii (3) All except ii
(4) Both i and iv (5) Only iv

Q.28. Choose the correct option for (C)

- i. due to non-availability of proper resources and money we prefer
- ii. almost everyone today in the world is skipping a healthy diet and regularly
- iii. a healthy diet consists of taking a proper and healthy food which includes
- iv. the nutritious food which must be ingested gets completely balanced by

- (1) Only ii (2) Only iii (3) Both iii and iv
(4) Both i and iv (5) All except iv

Q.29. Choose the correct option for (D)

- i. one should waste without discussing over how to gain physical
- ii. any activity related to exercise should not be left to get physical
- iii. should be skipped for making efforts on maintaining physical
- iv. one can spend doing tough exercise throughout the day to obtain physical

- (1) Only ii (2) Only iii (3) Both iii and iv
(4) All except ii (5) Only iv

Q.30. Choose the correct option for (E)

- i. one of the consequences of good health and competent way of living
- ii. supposed to be consequentially related to good physical condition
- iii. the most coveted thing for all and sundry for earning adequate affluence
- iv. considered as the result as well as the part of a healthy and fit lifestyle

- (1) Only ii (2) Only iii
(3) Both iii and iv (4) All except iii
(5) Only iv

Q.31-35. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are given below the passage and against each, five words have been suggested, one of which fits the

blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020)

In the last few years, the only time street names have mattered, really, is when they are being changed. And as they are burdened with the — **(A)** — task of rewriting history and fulfilling the demands of a majoritarian politics, their primary purpose has been lost. Since the — **(B)** — of Google Maps and other navigation systems on the smartphone, the name of a place is no longer the marker it once was — a pleasant, if obviously artificial, voice guides you along the way. A sense of direction — like the memory for phone numbers — has been outsourced to technology. Now, it appears that it's time to go back to navigating by direction, not — **(C)** —.

The North Pole, it turns out, is shifting eastwards at an unprecedented pace. About 15 years ago, this would have made little difference to the daily lives of people and even Google Maps — **(D)** — largely on satellite imaging, which is mostly unaffected by this shift. But now, in addition to its implications for industries and sectors that depend on the magnetic north — airports, defence, drilling — it will affect smartphones as well. Most contemporary phones have three magnetic sensors that tell the direction the user is facing. This — **(E)** — could be compromised with the pole shifting, and people would be, quite literally, direction-less.

Q.31. Choose the correct option for (A)

- (1) facile (2) onerous (3) trivial
(4) painless (5) simple

Q.32. Choose the correct option for (B)

- (1) advent (2) departure (3) absence
(4) quietus (5) retirement

Q.33. Choose the correct option for (C)

- (1) occupation (2) mutation (3) correction
(4) dictation (5) promotion

Q.34. Choose the correct option for (D)

- (1) distrust (2) flaw (3) hikes
(4) depends (5) rely

Q.35. Choose the correct option for **(E)**

- (1) blunder (2) infraction (3) feature
(4) profit (5) benefit

Q.36-40. In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are given below the passage and against each, five words have been suggested. Find out the appropriate word(s) in each case and mark your answer accordingly.

(IBPS CLERK PRE 2021)

Traditionally, a city guarded itself by _____ **(P)** a fortified gate at its entrance. The gate kept out foes and let in friends and so was an important security support that allowed inhabitants of the city to live in safety as a community. The gate represented the power of the city and stood for justice and security, much the same way as a country protects its borders today. As individuals, we tend to 'shut' our 'gates' in defence, when we feel _____ **(Q)** or when we face a difficult situation. When we do open up, we find that it lets in a great deal of freshness and warmth, allowing for forging lasting and fulfilling relationships. A gate can, however, become a/an _____ **(R)** when we shut ourselves in or do not allow others to touch us or our lives in any way. When we cut ourselves off from societal interaction, we could be paving the way to stagnation and inner death, _____ **(S)** of stimulation and engagement. Sometimes we become like impregnable fortresses because we guard the gates of our hearts _____ **(T)**. We may have been hurt in life may not be willing to risk getting into relationships again. How relevant are gates in today's information-communications rich world, accelerated by the Internet and other technology? Gates are relevant, in a symbolic sense.

Q.36. Choose the correct option for **(P)**

- (1) relocating (2) emerging
(3) installing (4) uproot
(5) producing

Q.37. Choose the correct option for **(Q)**

- (1) separated (2) receded
(3) threatened (4) fortified
(5) blurred

Q.38. Choose the correct option for **(R)**

- (1) obstruction (2) gradient (3) consent
(4) acquiescence (5) brake

Q.39. Choose the correct option for **(S)**

- (1) realization (2) starved (3) reserved
(4) scared (5) queer

Q.40. Choose the correct option for **(T)**

- (1) collectively (2) peacefully (3) fiercely
(4) candidly (5) bitter

Q.41-45. Read the following passage carefully and answer the given questions.

(SBI CLERK PRE 2021)

During war, petroleum was "as indispensable as blood" in the 20th century. In peace the oil business dominated stock markets, bankrolled despots and _____ **(A)** up the economies of entire countries. But the 21st century will see oil's influence slacken. Cheap natural gas, renewable energy, electric vehicles and coordinated efforts to _____ **(B)** global warming together mean that the power source of choice will be electricity. That is welcome. The electricity era will diminish the _____ **(C)** of the \$2trn oil trade, reduce the choke points that have made oil a source of global tension, put energy production into local hands and make power more _____ **(D)** to the poor. It will also make the world cleaner and safer—reassuringly dull, even. The trouble is getting from here to there. Not just oil producers, but everyone else, too, may find the transition perilous. Oil and electricity are a study in contrasts. Oil is a wonder fuel, packed with more energy by weight than coal and by volume than natural gas (both still the main sources of electricity). It is easy to ship, store and turn into myriad refined products, from petrol to plastics to pharmaceuticals. But it is found only in specific places favoured by geology. Its production is concentrated in a few hands, and its oligopolistic suppliers— from the Seven Sisters to OPEC and Russia— have consistently attempted to drip-feed it on to the market to _____ **(E)** prices high. Concentration and cartelisation make oil prone to crises and the governments of oil-rich states prone to corruption and abuse.

Q.41. Choose the correct option for (A).

- (1) put (2) hamper
(3) propped (4) crops
(5) suggest

Q.42. Choose the correct option for (B).

- (1) attempt (2) tackle
(3) know (4) scuffle
(5) believe

Q.43. Choose the correct option for (C).

- (1) clout (2) pattern
(3) focus (4) track
(5) strike

Q.44. Choose the correct option for (D).

- (1) accessible (2) perishable
(3) palpable (4) agreeable
(5) position

Q.45. Choose the correct option for (E).

- (1) made (2) urge
(3) keep (4) renew
(5) grow

Q.46-50. In the following passage, some blanks are given and against each five words are suggested to fill in the blank. You have to choose a pair of words which can appropriately be filled in the blank.

(IBPS PO MAINS 2022)

People over the world have tried to crack the code to long lasting and harmonious relationships. Yet, if we know where to look, _____ (A) relationships are not far from our reach. As social beings living in this world, we continually seek harmonious relationships with those around us – our family, our loved ones, friends, co-workers and neighbors.

No matter what the relationship, at the heart of all relationship challenges, lies our _____ (B) to handle anger, control our ego and stay calm in the face of a trying situation. Most problems arise when people disagree with each other or have differing viewpoints about a matter. They may each feel they are right and the other party is wrong, and will each try to make their case. When the other party

does not come around or give in, anger surfaces. If we are unable to stay calm at this point, we end up saying or doing something hurtful to the other. This _____ (C) and leads to retaliation. Soon, what began as a minor disagreement evolves into a fight or over time, a long-term _____ (D). The relationship then suffers. There is another ending to this story; one in which we maintain harmony within the relationship, and it all begins with the simple technique of meditation. It can help short-circuit the cycle of anger and _____ (E) and instead instill in us peace and harmony.

Q.46. Choose the correct option for (A).

- A. lure
B. harmonious
C. amicable
D. conspicuous
E. competent

- (1) Both A and C
(2) Both B and E
(3) Both B and C
(4) Both C and E
(5) Both A and B

Q.47. Choose the correct option for (B).

- A. cognition
B. versatile
C. perception
D. vindication
E. commendation

- (1) Both A and C
(2) Both B and E
(3) Both B and C
(4) Both C and E
(5) Both A and B

Q.48. Choose the correct option for (C).

- A. Spurn
B. Admonishes
C. Fretful
D. Escalates
E. Intensifies

- (1) Both A and C
- (2) Both D and E
- (3) Both B and C
- (4) Both C and E
- (5) Both A and B

Q.49. Choose the correct option for **(D)**.

- A. Chaste
- B. feud
- C. Sullied
- D. Rivalry
- E. Resurgence

- (1) Both A and C
- (2) Both D and E
- (3) Both B and C
- (4) Both B and D
- (5) Both A and B

Q.50. Choose the correct option for **(E)**.

- A. Retaliation
- B. Repercussion
- C. Consent
- D. Accede
- E. Revenge

- (1) Both A and C
- (2) Both D and E
- (3) Both B and C
- (4) Both B and D
- (5) Both A and E

Q.51-55. In the following passage, few highlighted words have been given which may or may not be appropriate in the context of the passage. If the word highlighted is incorrect and needs improvement then choose any one option. But if the given word is correct and requires no change then mark (5) i.e. no change required as your answer.

(RRB CLERK MAINS 2021)

On Friday, two major events took place. First, the Taliban was formally crowned the ruler of Afghanistan. Second, in the quiet city of Auckland in New Zealand, a man went on a stabbing spree **(A)** at a supermarket while raising religious slogans. Thankfully, the cops were present and he

was shot dead immediately, or else he could have proved more frail **(B)**. Those who measure the size of attacks by the number of casualties know that such incidents are not small. The intentions behind it are diabolical. There is a/an belief **(C)** that more such incidents may happen soon because there are other people with such satanic thoughts. For reactionaries, such incidents act as a stimulant.

German interior minister Horst Seehofer recently revealed that racist violence had risen by 5.7% in the past year—the highest jump since Germany started counting such incidents. The government is not able to figure out ways to prevent this epitome **(D)** and these incidents. As Angela Merkel prepares to leave after 15 years in power, elections are to be wielded **(E)** later this month.

Q.51. Choose the correct option for **(A)**.

- (1) consequence
- (2) session
- (3) restraint
- (4) sustained
- (5) No change required

Q.52. Choose the correct option for **(B)**.

- (1) stillness
- (2) corollary
- (3) curable
- (4) fatal
- (5) No change required

Q.53. Choose the correct option for **(C)**.

- (1) ease
- (2) quietude
- (3) apprehension
- (4) pleasantness
- (5) No change required

Q.54. Choose the correct option for **(D)**.

- (1) virtue
- (2) ideology
- (3) endeavor
- (4) uptake
- (5) No change required

Q.55. Choose the correct option for (E).

- (1) held
- (2) yelled
- (3) exerted
- (4) flourished
- (5) No change required

Q.56-60. In the following passage, five words are highlighted but the words are not placed at the appropriate place. You need to swap the words with the suitable ones.

(SBI CLERK MAINS 2021)

As is universally understood now, the pandemic's most visible impact on white-collar work has been the dramatic increase in employees working **simultaneously (P)**. While normalcy may moderate this trend, there is consensus that it is here to stay. But what may finally prove to be more disruptive are complementarity flexibilities, for example in work contracts. In what could set a trend among large corporates in India, HUL has launched 'U-Work' and 'Open2U' offers to employees and **gig (Q)** workers respectively, providing different combinations of flexi-work, financial security and medical benefits.

From the corporate point of view this flexi-curity is key to the talent pool that has **sinister (R)** the 40-40-40 model, whereby office workers wanted to be employed for 40 hours a week, 40 weeks a year, for 40 years. The enduring rigidity of that model has been blamed for India's failures to either attract investment away from China or grow formal employment. **Remotely (S)**, the white-collar tech and managerial segments, the unicorns and 'soonicorn' have seen a real war for talent. It follows that the new flexi-curity will also simultaneously sound attractive and **outgrown (T)**, depending on where one stands in the 'wanted' list of the white-collar job market.

Q.56. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (P)?

- (1) Q
- (2) R
- (3) No replacement required
- (4) T
- (5) S

Q.57. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (Q)?

- (1) P
- (2) R
- (3) S
- (4) No replacement required
- (5) T

Q.58. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (R)?

- (1) P
- (2) Q
- (3) T
- (4) S
- (5) No replacement required.

Q.59. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (S)?

- (1) Q
- (2) P
- (3) R
- (4) T
- (5) No replacement required.

Q.60. Which of the following words is appropriate at place (T)?

- (1) R
- (2) Q
- (3) P
- (4) S
- (5) No replacement required.

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ANSWERS (BASED ON MEMORY)

- Q.1.(2) For other options:**
Execute (V) – put (a plan, order, or course of action) into effect.
- Q.2.(1) For other options:**
Filibuster (N) – delaying/ holding up
Obstruction (N) – a curb/check
- Q.3.(5) Exacerbate (v) – worsen**
For other options:
Alleviate (V) – make (suffering, deficiency, or a problem) less severe.
Rackle (V) – cause continuing annoyance or resentment.
- Q.4.(2) For other options:**
Drainage (N) – the action or process of leaving something empty or dry.
Hindrane (N) – a thing that provides resistance, delay, or obstruction to something or someone.
- Q.5.(4) Augment (v): make (something) greater by adding to it; increase.**
For other options:
Raze (V) – destroy/demolish
Turgid (Adj.) – swollen and distended or congested.
- Q.6.(5) Robust (adj.) – strong and healthy; vigorous.**
For other options-
Snappish (adj.) – irritable and inclined to speak sharply.
Tardy (adj.) – late
- Q.7.(4) Insight (n) – an accurate and deep understanding.**
For other options-
Intuition (n) – the ability to understand something instinctively, without the need for conscious reasoning.
Solace (n) – comfort or consolation in a time of great distress or sadness.
Acuity (n) – sharpness or keenness of thought, vision, or hearing.
- Q.8.(5) Dictate (v) – control or decisively affect; determine.**
For other options-
Pertinent (adj.) – relevant or applicable to a particular matter; apposite.
Curtain (v) – conceal or screen.
- Q.9.(3) Dispose (v) – get rid of by throwing away or giving or selling to someone else.**
For other options-
Entail (v) – involve (something) as a necessary or inevitable part or consequence.
- Induce (v) – succeed in persuading or leading (someone) to do something.
Effectuate (v) – put into force or operation.
- Q.10.(5) Unhindered, ceaselessly means without any obstruction, stoppage or disturbance.**
For other options-
Obstruct (v) – prevent or hinder.
Intervene (v) – take part in something so as to prevent or alter a result or course of events.
- Q.11.(3) unveiled (v) - to disclose**
We can't take option 2 and 5 as they are in simple present which is not possible before 'by'.
- Q.12.(1) struggling**
'suffered is also a possible option but sentence relates to present perfect continuous tense.
- Q.13.(2) impacted**
'Affects' is simple present so not a right option.
- Q.14.(1) congratulated**
- Q.15.(1) besides**
- Q.16.(4) Irrigate (v) - supply water to (land or crops) to help growth, typically by means of channels.**
- Q.17.(1) subvention (n)- a grant of money, especially from a government.**
- Q.18.(3) recommended**
Another possible option- 'introduce' but due to passive expression it is wrong.
- Q.19.(1) extending**
- Q.20.(3) Activating**
- Q.21.(1) Explanation – Thrill (v.) – cause (someone) to have a sudden feeling of excitement**
For other options-
Fabulous (adj.) – extraordinary
- Q.22.(4) Explanation –**
For other options-
Meagre (adj.) – lacking in quantity or quality.
- Q.23.(2) Hurdle (n) - a problem or difficulty that must be overcome.**
For other options-
Hiccup (adj.) – a temporary or minor problem.
- Q.24.(3) For other options-
Precious (adj.) - of great value
Reasonable (adj.) – (of a price or product) not too expensive.**
- Q.25.(5) Televisе (v.)- record for or transmit by television**
For other options-
Suppress (v.) – forcibly put an end to

- Q.26.(2)** For option i: 'to be positive' is mentioned, if we connect it becomes 'Good health of both the internal feelings and extrinsic response is mandatory to be positive' here good health to be positive, does not make any logical sense.
For option ii: The whole passage is based on the importance of healthy body and mind, but in this option 'slightly significant' is mentioned which does not support the theme of the passage.
For option iv: As 'set to unearth new facts' is given in this, it seems to be illogical to get any relation between having a good health and discovering new things in life.
- Q.27.(4)** For option ii: If good living habits and healthy food are the part of life, it surely makes the person happy and successful, but in option ii, it is mentioned that they do not have any role in a person's success.
For option iii: Undoubtedly, due to hectic schedule, now a days there is a least possibility to manage time for exercise and physical activities but with having good and healthy food, it does not have any relation, If we have time to intake harmful items and unhealthy food, we can have healthy food instead.
- Q.28.(3)** For option i: If non-availability of resources and money is there how is it possible to get such kind of nutritious things, because without resources one can't grow fresh vegetables, fruit, cereals and without money one can't purchase all these things. This option is completely illogical.
For option ii: It is said in this option that healthy diet is missed or not consumed by people then how they are regularly eating all such healthy items, both the statements are contradictory.
- Q.29.(2)** For option i: To live healthy, we have to do some physical activities, not discussion, by discussing over good health and healthy lifestyle, we can't live healthy. This option is completely illogical.
For option ii: For a negative sentence, any negative word should not be used as it does not make any sense. (no single day..... should not be.....)
For option iv: according to the previous statement, the next part should be an advisory statement, but here it is giving an information and that too is not correct, because it is possible for some persons to do tough workout throughout the day.
- Q.30.(4)** For option iii: According to the previous line, happiness is important for good mind and health but this option is showing its importance for earning money and wealth which is not supporting the theme of this passage too.
- Q.31.(2)** Onerous (adj.) - involving a great deal of effort, trouble, or difficulty.
For other options-
Facile (adj.) – painless.
Trivial (adj.) – of little value or importance.
- Q.32.(1)** Advent (n) – arrival.
For other options-
Departure (n) – the action of leaving.
Quietus (n) – death or something that causes death.
- Q.33.(4)** Dictation (n) - the action of dictating words to be typed, written down, or recorded on tape.
For other options-
Mutation (n) – alteration.
Promotion (n) – encouragement.
- Q.34.(5)** Rely (v) – depend.
For other options-
Distrust (v) - doubt the honesty or reliability of (something).
Flaw (v) – weaken something.
- Q.35.(3)** Feature (n) – a distinctive attribute or aspect of something.
For other options-
Blunder (n) – mistake.
Infraction (n) – violation.
- Q.36.(3)** Install (v) - place or fix (equipment or machinery) in position ready for use.
For other options-
Relocate (v) – move to a new place and establish one's home or business there.
uproot (v): remove completely
- Q.37.(3)** Threaten (v) - cause (someone or something) to be vulnerable or at risk; endanger.
For other options-
Recede (v) - go or move back or further away from a previous position.
Fortify (v): secure, protect.
- Q.38.(1)** Obstruction (n) - a thing that impedes or prevents passage or progress; an obstacle or blockage.
For other options-
Gradient (n) - an inclined part of a road or railway; a slope.
Consent (n): permission for something to happen or agreement to do something, acquiescence.
Brake (n): a thing that slows or hinders a process.
- Q.39.(2)** Starve (v) - deprive of something necessary.
For other options-
Realization (n) - an act of becoming fully aware of something as a fact.
Reserve (v) - retain for future use.
Scare (v): frighten.
Queer (adj.): strange, odd.

Q.40.(3) Fiercely (adv.) - a savagely violent or aggressive manner.

For other options-

Collectively (adv.) - as a group; as a whole.

Candid (adj.) - truthful and straightforward; frank.

Q.41.(3) For other options-

Hamper (v)-hinder

Q.42.(2) For other options-

Scuffle (N)-rumpus

Q.43.(1) Clout (N)- Dominance, influence

For other options-

Track (N)-path

Q.44.(1) For other options-

Perishable (adj)- to decay or go bad quickly.

Palpable (adj)-perceptible

Q.45.(3) For other options-

Urge (n)-desire

Renew (v)-revive

Q.46.(3) Harmonious(adj.) - free from disagreement or dissent; amicable.

For other options-

Lure (v) - to charm.

Conspicuous (adj.) - remarkable.

Competent (adj.) - suitable.

Q.47.(1) Cognition (n) - a perception, sensation, idea, or intuition resulting from the process of cognition.

For other options-

Versatile (adj.) - able to adapt

Vindication/commendation (n) - goodwill

Q.48.(2) Escalate/intensify (v) - to increase rapidly.

For other options-

Spurn (v) - to repel

Admonish (v) - to punish.

Fretful (adj.) - irritating

Q.49.(4) Feud/rivalry (n) - a prolonged and bitter quarrel or dispute.

For other options-

Chaste (n) - pure

Sullied (n) - lustful

Resurgence (n) - blessing

Q.50.(5) Retaliation/revenge (n) - to counter-attack

For other options-

Repercussion (n) - outcome/result

Consent/accede (v) - to agree

Q.51.(5) Spree (n) - a spell or sustained period of unrestrained activity of a particular kind

For other options:

Restraint (n) - a measure or condition that keeps someone or something under control.

Q.52.(4) Fatal (adj.) - leading to failure or disaster.

For other options:

Frail (adj.) - weak and delicate

Corollary (n) - a direct or natural consequence or result.

Q.53.(3) Apprehension (n) - anxiety or fear that something bad or unpleasant will happen.

For other options:

Quietude (n) - a state of stillness, calmness, and quiet in a person or place.

Q.54.(2) Ideology (n) - a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy.

For other options:

Endeavour (v) - try.

Epitome (n) - a person or thing that is a perfect example of a particular quality or type.

Q.55.(1) Wield (v) - have and be able to use (power or influence).

For other options:

Flourish (v) - prosper.

Yell (v): shout in a loud, sharp way.

Exert (v): apply or bring to bear (a force, influence, or quality).

Q.56.(5) Remotely (adv.) - from a distance; without physical contact.

For other options:

Simultaneously (adv.) - at the same time.

Q.57.(4) Gig (n) - a job, especially one that is temporary or that has an uncertain future.

Q.58.(3) Outgrow (v) - grow too big for

For other options:

Sinister (adj.) - giving the impression that something harmful or evil is happening or will happen.

Q.59.(2) Simultaneously (adv.) - at the same time.

For other options:

Remotely (adv.) - from a distance; without physical contact.

Q.60.(1) Sinister (adj.) - giving the impression that something harmful or evil is happening or will happen.

For other options:

Outgrow (v) - grow too big for.

CHAPTER

11

ARTICLES

An article is a kind of adjective which is always used with and gives information about a noun in the noun phrase. It is a type of a determiner that leads a noun. If something in general is referred and the nouns used are either plural or uncountable, an article is left out.

There are two kinds of articles.

- Indefinite Article :** A, An (in the sense of 'one' and 'any')
- Definite Article :** The (in the sense of 'this' and 'that')

Rules of Article

The Use of Definite Article 'The'

- (A) **When we talk of a particular person or a thing as already mentioned.**

✗ The book (which you mentioned) is not available in the market.

- (B) **Before proper nouns (unique objects) when they refer to the name of historical buildings, mountain ranges, planets, rivers, oceans, gulfs, groups of islands, holy books, ordinals, descriptive names of countries, states, newspapers, magazines, deserts, superlative degree, names of trains, hotels, shops, trains.**

- ✗ The first man
- ✗ The USA
- ✗ The Himalayan
- ✗ The Ambracian Gulf
- ✗ The Sudan
- ✗ The Hindu
- ✗ The Moon
- ✗ The Sun
- ✗ The Sahara
- ✗ The Netherlands
- ✗ The Indian Ocean
- ✗ The Earth
- ✗ The best picture
- ✗ The Maurya Sheraton
- ✗ The Padma Shri

- ✗ The Ramayana
- ✗ The Taj Mahal
- ✗ The South Pole
- ✗ The Ganges
- ✗ The Bay of Bengal
- ✗ The Vedas
- ✗ The Amaravati Express

But; 'The' is not used before Araveli and Everest because they are not mountain ranges.

- (C) **When a singular noun expresses a class of animal or things. But 'the' is avoided with their plural forms and persons to express a class.**

- ✗ The dog is a faithful animal.
- ✗ The rose is a sweet flower.
- ✗ The cow is economically useful.
- ✗ Dogs are faithful.

While,

- ✗ The son should be obedient. (Delete 'The', use 'A'. 'The' before a person does not express a class of persons)

Note : Indefinite article 'A' is used.

- (1) **In the sense of 'any' to single out a person, a thing as a representative of a class.**

- ✗ A cow is a useful animal.
- ✗ A mango is a sweet fruit.
- ✗ Sons should be obedient.

- (2) **'Man/Woman/Mankind' used in general sense to represent human race are used without article.**

- ✗ Man is mortal. (used in general sense.)

- (D) **Before an adjective while representing a class of persons.**

- ✗ The rich should help the poor.
- ✗ The old are respected by the young.

- (E) **Before the adjectives 'same & whole' and after the adjective 'all & both' used with plural nouns.**

- ✗ This is the same book that you gave me.

- ✗ The whole class was absent.
- ✗ All the boys were present there.
- ✗ Both the brothers were honest.
- But;** All sugar is wasted.
- (F) Before musical instruments.**
- ✗ Ankit can not play the Piano.
- ✗ Tiya is fond of playing the harmonium.
- (G) As an adverb with a comparative sense. (Double comparison).**
- ✗ The sooner, the better.
- ✗ The higher you go, the colder it is.
- (H) Before comparative degree in case of a choice.**
- ✗ Soni is the taller of the two sisters.
- ✗ Sita is the more beautiful of the two sisters.
- (I) Before proper noun for the sake of comparison.**
- ✗ Surdas is the Milton of India.
- ✗ Kalidas is the Shakespeare of India.
- (J) Before sports cups and trophies.**
- ✗ The Ranji Trophy
- ✗ The World Cup.
- (K) With the directions.**
- ✗ The North
- ✗ The East
- (L) Before a unit of measurement.**
- ✗ The dozen.
- ✗ The kilogram
- ✗ The hectare
- (M) Before physical positions.**
- ✗ The top
- ✗ The centre
- ✗ The front
- (N) Before caste and communities.**
- ✗ The Marathas
- ✗ The Brahmins
- ✗ The Mughals
- (O) Before a common noun to give it the sense of an abstract noun.**
- ✗ The judge in him. (sense of justice)
- ✗ The father in him. (feeling of a father)
- ✗ The beast in him. (cruelty of a beast)
- (P) In certain idiomatic phrases.**
- ✗ In the wrong.
- ✗ On the contrary
- ✗ The benefit of the doubt.
- (Q) Before inventions.**
- ✗ The telephone.
- ✗ The wireless.
- ✗ The television.
- (R) Before the case in apposition.**
- ✗ Netaji, the hero of Modern India, ought to be remembered.
- ✗ Mr. Vajpayee, the former Prime Minister will always be in our heart.
- (S) Before the Armed forces.**
- ✗ The Army
- ✗ The Police
- ✗ The Air Force
- (T) Before the name of professions.**
- ✗ The Press
- ✗ The Bench
- ✗ The Council
- (U) Before a noun, qualified by adjectives.**
- ✗ The eminent Scientist Abdul Kalam
- ✗ The immortal Shakespeare
- ✗ The late Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayi
- (V) Before the organs of government.**
- ✗ The Judiciary
- ✗ The Legislature
- (W) Before the dates.**
- ✗ The 10th of June.
- ✗ The 5th of November.
- (X) Before the parts of a body of a person in place of possessive adjectives.**
- ✗ Hit me on the back.
- ✗ She caught me by the arm.
- (Y) Before the political parties.**
- ✗ The BJP
- ✗ The Congress
- (Z) (a) Before the empires, dynasties, wars, revolutions, centuries.**

- ✗ The Gupta Dynasty
- ✗ The Vedic ages
- ✗ The sixth century
- ✗ The Red revolution

(b) Before the language to signify nationality.

- ✗ The Chinese are hard working.
- ✗ The Japanese are patriots out and out.

(c) Before nationality (plural).

- ✗ The Greeks
- ✗ The Indians

Note : But we say, An Indian, An Asian, A Greek

(d) Before little and few.

- ✗ The little — some but all
- ✗ The few — some but all

The Use of Indefinite Articles ‘A’, ‘An’

RULE -1

A student must note that the choice between ‘A’ and ‘An’ is determined primarily by **Sound**.

(A) ‘A’ is used before a word beginning

(i) With consonant.

- ✗ a boy
- ✗ a chair
- ✗ a student

(ii) With a vowel giving the sound of a consonant.

- ✗ a one eyed man
- ✗ a European
- ✗ a uniform

(B) ‘An’ is used before a word beginning.

(i) With a vowel.

- ✗ an eagle
- ✗ an ostrich
- ✗ an umbrella

(ii) With a mute ‘h’.

- ✗ an hour
- ✗ an heir
- ✗ an honourable person

(iii) With a consonant pronounced with the sound of a vowel.

- ✗ an S.P.
- ✗ an X-ray

- ✗ an F.I.R

RULE -2

(I) Indefinite article ‘A’/‘An’ is used when we talk of a thing or a person that is indefinite or that is mentioned for the first time. (in the sense of ‘one’).

(II) Indefinite article is also used to express a class (in the sense of ‘any’)

(A) Before a singular/countable common noun when it is mentioned for the first time representing no particular person or a thing.

- ✗ Twelve inches make a foot. (one)
- ✗ Please get me a scooter. (one)

(B) Before a singular countable noun which is used to single out some person/ something as a representative of a class of things, animals and persons.

- ✗ A cow is a useful animal. (any in the sense of class)
- ✗ A rose is a beautiful flower. (any in the sense of class)

(C) To make a common noun of a proper noun to express quality.

- ✗ A shylock is living in my neighbourhood. (a cruel miser)
- ✗ He is a Harishchandra known for his fairness. (a just man)

(D) To express ‘Price/rate, speed, ratio’.

- ✗ Rupees ten a kilo.
- ✗ A dozen mangoes.
- ✗ Half a dozen.

(E) When ‘A/An’ is used to represent a weakened form of preposition ‘in’.

- ✗ Deepanshu earns fifty thousand rupees a year.
- ✗ We should brush our teeth two times a day.

(F) In exclamations with ‘what’ or ‘how’ before singular countable nouns.

- ✗ What a beautiful day!
- ✗ How fine a day!
- ✗ What a pretty girl!

(G) With ‘rather, very, much, quite, so, too, such, as’.

- ✗ It is rather a good step (or a rather good step)
- ✗ Avinash is a very good person.
- ✗ Garvit is such a nice man that everybody likes him.
- ✗ It is quite an interesting story.
- ✗ Shimaila is so weak a student that she can’t pass.

(H) Before a person unknown to the speaker.

✗ A Mr. Sen = Some Mr. Sen

✗ A Mrs. Kaushik = Some Mrs. Kaushik

(I) Before the verbs used as nouns.

✗ For a swim

✗ For a talk

✗ For a drive

✗ Have a pain

(J) Before certain phrases.

✗ Feel a shame

✗ In a hurry

✗ Make a noise

✗ Tell a lie

(K) Before the adjectives 'little' and 'few' to give the sense of 'some'

A little – some (Quality)

A few – some (Number)

✗ I have **little** money to buy a house. (hardly any)

✗ Please give me **a little** sugar. (some)

✗ Shashwat has spent **the little** money that he had. (some but all)

✗ There are **few** boys in the hall. (hardly anyone)

✗ I met **a few** students in the university. (some)

✗ **The few** students that were in the class were sitting idle. (some but all)

(L) There is no plural of 'a', 'an', 'some' or 'Any' is the equivalent of the plural.

✗ A house (some horses/ any horses)

✗ An orange (some oranges/any oranges)

The Omission of Article

The article 'A/An, The' are omitted.

(A) Before a proper noun.

✗ Shakespeare was the greatest dramatist.

✗ Delhi is the capital of India.

(B) In the presence of some words like Appoint, make, elect, select etc.

✗ The Committee appointed him Chairperson.

✗ They elected him president.

(C) Before uncountable nouns.

✗ Atul gave me advice.

✗ Vikas passed information to me.

(D) Before the names of material noun.

✗ Gold

✗ Tea

✗ Silver

✗ Water

(E) Before common noun used in widest sense.

✗ Man is Mortal.

✗ God is omnipresent.

(F) Before abstract nouns as qualities, feelings and states of mind used in the general sense.

✗ Truth is a noble quality.

✗ Kindness is a natural feeling.

✗ Honesty is the best policy.

(G) Before collective nouns in general sense.

✗ Life is complex.

✗ Society does not allow this.

(H) Before regular meals.

✗ I take breakfast at 7 am.

✗ You should take dinner early.

EXERCISE

- Q.1-10. In each of the following questions, a sentence divided into four parts is given, read the sentence carefully and find out the grammatically incorrect part. If the sentence is free from error, mark option 5, 'No error'.**
- Q.1.** The newly constructed (1)/ road to one of (2)/ most popular monuments (3)/ passes through a dense market. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.2.** This wonderful Housing Society (1)/ comprises of eight blocks and (2)/ fifty three flats in (3)/ area of about five lac sq. feet (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.3.** Now that my mathematics teacher(1)/ is living in her own house, (2)/ she cleans the curtains twice a week (3)/ in the summer and once a week in the winter (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.4.** With positive imagination and (1)/ expectation the cricket tournament (2)/ could have been transformed (3)/ into one of the major attractions (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.5.** If in the world, someone (1)/ has faith in almighty everything (2)/ going on wrong will turn out (3)/ to be right for him (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.6.** The primary teachers of (1)/ this school are not wealthy so (2)/ they cannot afford (3)/ to buy a expensive car (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.7.** As far as I know this city isn't (1)/ very well-known and there(2)/ isn't much to see and enjoy (3)/ so a few tourists like coming here (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.8.** One of my friends took to (1)/ reading Quran (2)/ for better knowledge of (3)the facts in this religion (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.9.** The fast pace of life in some (1)/ metropolitan cities has had the (2)/ mind-blowing effect (3)/ on culture and life-style of society (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.10.** Scientists have observed (1)/ in past that pathogens can effectively (2)/ block apoptosis, (3)/ allowing them to reproduce and spread intracellularly. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.11-20. In each of the following questions, a sentence divided into four parts is given, read the sentence carefully and find out the grammatically incorrect part. If the sentence is free from error, mark option 5, 'No error'.**
- Q.11.** The Central and the state governments (1)/ together are facing a Rs. 20,000 crore revenue loss due (2)/ to refunds claimed by companies on account of (3)/ flaws in the GST rate structure, according to findings disclosed by states.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.12.** This year, Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (1)/ has launched many services to make train (2)/ journey more transparent and passenger-friendly such as (3)/ the OTP-based refund system, New IRCTC PNR linking and fare refund policy. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.13.** The system gives the information about (1)/ exact refund amount received by the agent on (2)/ the passenger's behalf against a cancelled (3)/ ticket or waitlisted tickets that didn't get confirmed.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.14.** With the more and more Indian enterprises striving (1)/ to go digital, the increased speed and bandwidth (2)/ of 5G networks will drive a new round (3)/ of transformation across India from next year.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.15.** There will be a shift of computing to the edge, (1)/ as India's businesses take advantage of (2)/ benefits of cloud and hyper-converged (3)/ infrastructure to deal with increasing data gravity.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.16.** A fast metabolism ensures that calories are (1)/ burned and used quickly, while a slow metabolism means that (2)/ calories are burned slowly and an excess of them may be left at the end of the day, (3)/ leading to accumulation of those calories as fat in body.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.17.** China has upped the ante against India's security (1)/ establishment by massively enhancing its (2)/ military infrastructure in bordering areas in Ladakh that (3)/ have witnessed skirmishes between the forces of the two countries.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.18.** As the Christmas and New Year approach as you (1)/ binge on cakes, oily and unhealthy food, (2)/ cocktails and drinks, it is important to remind yourself (3)/ that you will regret it, as soon as the holiday season is over.(4)/ No error (5)
- Q.19.** Solar eclipse or Surya Grahan is a geographical (1)/ concept, where the sun, the Earth (2)/ and

Moon align in such a way, (3)/ that you see the sun partially or fully covered, from the Earth.(4)/ No error (5)

- Q.20.** Talking about myths and superstitions (1)/ around eclipses, many cultures, including in India, (2)/ advise pregnant women and (3)/ young children to stay indoors during a solar eclipse.(4)/ No error (5)

Q.21-25.In the given passage, there are some blanks which need to be filled with appropriate article (a, an, the). In some blanks there might be no need of any article. Fill in the blanks accordingly.

Researchers have engineered new bacterial strain that consumes __ (21) __ carbon dioxide for energy instead of complex organic compounds, an advance that may lead to future projects to lower atmospheric levels of the greenhouse gas using microbes.

__ (22) __ researchers, including those from the Weizmann Institute of Science in __ (23) __ Israel, said living organisms on the Earth are one of two categories -- autotrophs that convert inorganic carbon dioxide into biomass, and heterotrophs that consume organic compounds.

The study, published in the journal Cell, described __ (24) __ process by which the researchers converted the bacterium Escherichia coli to a carbon dioxide consuming autotrophic strain.

The researchers said autotrophic organisms dominated the biomass on the Earth, supplying much of the planet's food and fuels.

They added that __ (25) __ better understanding of the principles of autotrophic growth, as well as methods to enhance the process are critical for the Earth's sustainability in the age of a human-driven climate crisis.

EXPLANATION

- Q.1.(2)** Add 'the' before 'most', as the superlative degree takes 'the' with it.
- Q.2.(4)** Add 'an' before 'area', article should be used before a noun.
- Q.3.(4)** Delete 'the' before 'summer' and 'winter' because 'article' is not used with the name of season.
- Q.4.(1)** Add 'a' before 'positive' to qualify 'imagination'.
- Q.5.(2)** Add 'the' before 'Almighty', as with superior things, we should use article 'the'.
- Q.6.(4)** Replace 'a' by 'an', there is a vowel sound for 'expensive'.
- Q.7.(3)** Delete 'a' before 'few', as there is a sense of 'very less or no'.
- Q.8.(2)** Add 'the' before 'Quran', with Epic or holy books, we should use 'the'.
- Q.9.(4)** Add 'the' before 'culture', here the structure is 'noun + of + noun'.
- Q.10.(2)** Add 'the' before 'past' as the words 'past, present and future' take 'the' with it.
- Q.11.(4)** 'the' should be written before 'findings', as this is specific which is disclosed by states.
- Q.12.(2)** An article is mandatory to be used before a noun, so 'a' or 'the' can be used before 'train journey'.
- Q.13.(1)** Add 'the' before 'exact' as it generally takes 'the' with it.
- Q.14.(1)** Remove 'the' before more and more as 'enterprises' is a plural noun, and generally, article is not used with plural nouns.
- Q.15.(2)** Add 'the' before 'benefits' as here the structure is 'noun + of + noun'.
- Q.16.(4)** 'The' should be added before 'body'.
- Q.17.(3)** Add 'the' before 'bordering areas' as it is a noun and described further with a relative pronoun 'that'.
- Q.18.(1)** Remove 'the' before 'Christmas' as article is not used before a festival.
- Q.19.(3)** Add 'the' before 'moon' as article 'the' is used with 'universal unique things'.
- Q.20.(1)** Add 'the' before 'myths' as it is specifically used here relating to eclipse.
- Q.21.** No article, with a proper noun (here name of a gas) article is not used.
- Q.22.** The, here researchers are known who are described in the first paragraph.
- Q.23.** No article, with a proper noun (here name of a country) article is not used.
- Q.24.** The, as relative pronoun 'which' is used for 'process'.
- Q.25.** A, in general sense for a singular unit, article 'a' or 'an' is used, here the word 'better' starts with consonant sound, so 'A' is correct.

CHAPTER

12

ADVERBS

An adverb is a word that is used to modify several types of words including an adjective, a verb, a clause, another adverb, or any other type of word or phrase.

In other words adverbs provide a description of how, where, when, in what manner and to what extent something is done or happens. Normally, we can spot an adverb by the fact that it often ends in -ly, but there are lots of adverbs that don't end in this way. Moreover, adverbs can be used in many combinations with each other.

Kinds of Adverb

Adverbs of Manner:

Tisha moved slowly and spoke quietly.

Adverbs of Place:

Tanya has lived on the island all her life.

Twinkle still lives there now.

a. Directions

Rampur is located in the **north** of Lucknow.

We traveled **down** the mountainside.

First, I looked **here**, and then I looked **there**, but I can't find them anywhere.

b. Distance

Kanika is moving **far** away.

Kalki is sitting **close** to me.

c. Position

The treasure lies **underneath** the box.

The dog is sleeping **on** the bed.

Why are you standing in the **middle** of the dance floor?

In addition, some adverbs of position will refer to a direction of movement. These often end in -ward or -wards.

Oorvi travelled onward to Los Angeles.

Nithya looked upwards to the heavens.

Rhia, move forward to the front of the queue, please!

Adverbs of Frequency:

Sagarika takes the boat to the mainland every day.

Aslesha often goes by herself.

Adverbs of Time:

Anamika tries to get back before dark.

It's starting to get dark now.

Arya finished her tea first.

Shanaya left early.

Adverbs of Purpose:

Gina drives her boat slowly to avoid hitting the rocks.

Jahnvi shops in several stores to get the best buys.

Positions of Adverb

The positions of adverbs are not a fixed or set thing. As you have seen, adverbs can appear in different position in a sentence. However, there are some rules that help us decide where an adverb should be positioned. The rules will be different depending on whether the adverb is acting to modify an adjective or another adverb, a verb or what type of adverb it is.

Adverb position with adjectives and other adverbs

These adverbs will usually be placed before the adjective or adverb being modified:

We gave them a really tough match. (The adverb really modifies the adjective tough.)

It was quite windy that night. (The adverb quite modifies the adjective windy.)

We don't go to the movies terribly often. (The adverb terribly modifies the adverb often.)

Adverb position with verbs

This can be a bit trickier because, it will depend on the type of adverb – place, position, time etc. – and there are many exceptions to the rules. However, a basic set of guidelines is shown below:

Adverbs of manner or place are usually positioned at the end of the sentence:

She laughed timidly.

I stroked the cat gently.

Janine lived here.

There is money everywhere.

As mentioned, if the adverb is of definite time it will be placed at the end of the sentence.

I did it yesterday.

We can discuss it tomorrow.

Let's go to Paris next week.

However, if it is an indefinite period of time, it will go between the subject and the main verb.

- ✎ We often go to Paris in the springtime.
- ✎ Ravi regularly swims here.
- ✎ Bobby and Kishan always loved fishing by the lake.

Late / Lately

Late can be an adjective or an adverb that means after the correct time.

I'm not hungry because I had a late lunch. (adjective)

He slept late and missed his first class. (adverb)

Lately is an adverb that means the same as recently.

I haven't studied a lot lately. Work has been busy for the past couple weeks.

Hard / Hardly

Hard can be an adjective or an adverb – and the adjective form has two meanings!

This book is too hard for me. I can't read it. (hard = adjective = difficult)

This mattress is too hard. I can't sleep. (hard = adjective = opposite of "soft")

She's working hard to finish the project by tomorrow. (hard = adverb = intensely)

Order of Adverbs

There is a basic order in which adverbs will appear when there is more than one. It is similar to **The Royal Order of Adjectives**, but it is even more flexible.

The Royal Order of Adverbs

Verb	Manner	Place	Frequency	Time	Purpose
Roger swims	enthusiastically	in the river	every morning	before dawn	to keep in shape.
Father walks	impatiently	into town	every afternoon	before supper	to get a newspaper.
Trisha sleeps		in her room	every morning	before lunch.	

Rules related to Adverb Order

As a general principle, shorter adverbial phrases precede longer adverbial phrases, regardless of content. In the following sentence, an adverb of time precedes an adverb of frequency because it is shorter (and simpler):

- ✎ Dad takes a brisk walk before breakfast every day of his life.

A second principle: among similar adverbial phrases of kind (manner, place, frequency, etc.), the more specific adverbial phrase comes first:

- ✎ My grandmother was born in a sod house on the plains of northern Nebraska.

- ✎ She promised to meet him for lunch next Tuesday.

Bringing an adverbial modifier to the beginning of the sentence can place special emphasis on that modifier. This is particularly useful with adverbs of manner:

- ✎ Slowly, ever so carefully, Jessi filled the coffee cup up to the brim, even above the brim.

- ✎ Occasionally, but only occasionally, one of these lemons will get by the inspectors.

Hardly has a completely different meaning. It means "almost not."

We have a bad connection – I can hardly hear you. (= I almost can't hear you)

Most / Most Of / Mostly

Most or **most of** (adjective) means "the majority, the greater part."

Most people like the country's president. (= more than 50% of the people)

Most of the students in the class are nice. (= more than 50% of the students)

Most as an adverb means "to the greatest degree" – it is used to form the superlative:

She's the most popular girl in school. (= more popular than EVERYONE else)

This is the most confusing chapter in the book.

(= more confusing than ALL the other chapters)

Mostly (adverb) means "mainly, generally, usually."

We mostly go to dance clubs, but sometimes we go to a cafe. (= we usually go to dance clubs)

I've mostly dated athletes; I love women who play sports.

(= I've mainly dated athletes)

Negative Adverbs

What is a negative adverb?

Negative adverbs and negative adverbials (groups of words that function as an adverb) are used to modify the meaning of a verb, adjective, other adverb, or entire clause in a negative way. Like all adverbs, they usually answer questions about manner, place, time, or degree.

No and Not

There is a debate whether *no* and *not* should be classed as adverbs, but they are by far the most commonly used words for creating negative statements, so we'll briefly look at how they work.

Using no

We use *no* as a negative answer to questions or an expression of disagreement. It's often classed as a determiner or an exclamation, but other grammarians argue that it's an adverb, especially when it is used to negate **comparative adjectives** or **comparative adverbs**. For example:

- ✗ "He is **no better** than his rival."
- ✗ "She runs **no more quickly** than her sister."

Using not with auxiliary and modal verbs

To negate a verb phrase, we insert *not* after the first auxiliary or modal verb. For example:

- ✗ "I have seen him here before." (positive)
- ✗ "I have **not** seen him here before." (negative)
- ✗ "I would have done the same." (positive)
- ✗ "I would **not** have done the same." (negative)

Using not with only a main verb

If the verb phrase contains only a main verb, we negate it by adding *do/does/did* + *not*. For example:

- ✗ "I go swimming on Mondays." (positive)
- ✗ "I **do not** go swimming on Mondays." (negative)
- ✗ "He works every day." (positive)
- ✗ "He **does not** work every day." (negative)
- ✗ "We went to the supermarket yesterday." (positive)
- ✗ "We **did not** go to the supermarket yesterday." (negative)

Using not with the verb be

When a form of the verb *be* is the only verb in the statement, we place *not* after it. For example:

- ✗ "They **are** tall." (positive)
- ✗ "They **are not** tall." (negative)
- ✗ "It **is** an interesting project." (positive)
- ✗ "It **is not** an interesting project." (negative)

Other negative adverbs

Now that we have seen how *no* and *not* are used, let's look at other negative adverbs. The principle characteristic they all

have in common is that we don't modify them with *not* because they already express negative meaning on their own.

Negative adverbs meaning "almost not"

Some negative adverbs mean "almost not." They are:

- ✗ **hardly**
- ✗ **barely**
- ✗ **scarcely**

These negative adverbs are placed in the same position as *not*. They generally go after the first auxiliary or modal verb, before a main verb when it is the only verb, and after forms of the verb *be*.

For example:

- ✗ "I **hardly** go out anymore." (I almost don't go out anymore.)
- ✗ "I can **barely** see the mountain through the clouds." (I almost can't see it.)
- ✗ "It's **scarcely** surprising that you're quitting your job." (It is not very surprising at all.)

Negative adverbs meaning "not often" or "not ever"

When we want to stress how infrequently something occurs, we can use these negative adverbs:

- ✗ **no longer**
- ✗ **rarely**
- ✗ **seldom**
- ✗ **barely ever**
- ✗ **hardly ever**
- ✗ **never**

Again, these adjectives are usually placed in the same position as *not*. For example:

- ✗ "I **no longer** cook at home." (I cooked at home before, but now I don't.)
- ✗ "He has **seldom/rarely/hardly ever** played football." (very infrequently)
- ✗ "We are **never** late." (not ever)

Note that *seldom*, *rarely*, *barely ever*, and *hardly ever* are interchangeable. They all mean "very infrequently."

Negative adverbs that emphasize quick succession of events

When we want to express that two events happened in quick succession (one event almost did not finish before the next event happened) we can use any of these negative adverbs:

- ✗ **hardly**
- ✗ **barely**
- ✗ **scarcely**
- ✗ **no sooner**

Some of these are the same negative adverbs that mean "almost not," but when we use them for events in quick

succession, we must use them in combination with either **when** (for *hardly*, *scarcely* and *barely*), or **than** (for *no sooner*).

The first event is usually expressed in the **past perfect** tense, with the negative adverb following the auxiliary verb **had**. The two clauses are joined with **when** or **than** (depending on which negative adverb is used), and the second event follows in the **past simple** tense.

For example:

- ✂ “We had **hardly** finished cleaning **when** the guests arrived.”
- ✂ “I had **barely** walked in the door **when** she called.”
- ✂ “She had **scarcely** been home five minutes **when** they arrived to take her to the movie.”
- ✂ “We had **no sooner** put dinner on the table **than** the doorbell rang.”

Adverbial phrases for total negation

There are a few adverbial phrases that are used to completely negate a clause. For example:

- ✂ **under no circumstances**
- ✂ **in no way**
- ✂ **on no condition**

Like **not**, these adverbials can be placed in mid position:

- ✂ “We **in no way** like this plan.” (We don’t like this plan.)
- ✂ “We have **under no circumstances** allowed them to come inside.” (They have definitely not been allowed inside.)
- ✂ “She is **on no condition** to be disturbed.” (Don’t disturb her.)

However, they are more commonly placed in initial position using inversion, which we will examine later in this article.

Using **only** for conditional negativity

Only can be used when we want to place conditions on whether something is going to occur or not. It most closely means “exclusively,” and can be used in several combinations. For example:

- ✂ **only ... after**
- ✂ **only ... if**
- ✂ **only ... when**
- ✂ **only ... until**

Usually, we place **only** before the action that may or may not occur, and **if/after/when/until** before the condition. For example:

- ✂ “I will **only** go to the movie **if** you go too.”
- ✂ **Meaning:** I am not going to the movie if you don’t go.

- ✂ “I’ll **only** help you **when** you ask for it.”
- ✂ **Meaning:** I will not help you if you don’t ask for help.
- ✂ “They are **only** living here **until** they find a new house.”
- ✂ **Meaning:** They will leave from here when they find a new house.

Using inversion

We have shown how negative adverbs are often placed in mid position. However, it’s also very common for negative adverbs to appear at the beginning of a sentence. This is often done in more formal or literary styles, as well as when we want to place special emphasis on the negative adverb.

When we place the negative adverb at the beginning of the sentence, we must use **inversion**. This is when we rearrange the normal subject/verb order of the sentence. We already use the principle of inversion all the time when we form questions. For example:

- ✂ “**Arun has seen this movie.**” (no inversion)
- ✂ “**Has Arun seen this movie?**” (inversion)

To form the question, the subject (*Arun*) and the auxiliary verb (*has*) switch places. The process is the same when we use negative adverbs.

Inversion with auxiliary/modal verbs

If a negative adverb is being used at the beginning of the sentence that has a modal or auxiliary verb, we simply switch the order of the first auxiliary/modal verb and the subject. For example:

- ✂ “**I have never** seen such a beautiful creature.” (no inversion)
- ✂ “**Never have I** seen such a beautiful creature.” (inversion)
- ✂ “**We had scarcely** arrived home when they called.” (no inversion)
- ✂ “**Scarcely had we** arrived home when they called.” (inversion)
- ✂ “**He can under no circumstances** play that game.” (no inversion)
- ✂ “**Under no circumstances can he** play that game.” (inversion)

Inversion with only a main verb

If a negative adverb is placed at the beginning of a sentence that contains only a main verb, we must insert the auxiliary verbs **do/does** or **did** and use the **bare infinitive** form of the verb, just like when we form questions. For example:

- ✂ “We **in no way like** this plan.” (no inversion)
- ✂ “**In no way do we like** this plan.” (inversion)
- ✂ “She **scarcely leaves** the city anymore.” (no inversion)
- ✂ “**Scarcely does she leave** the city anymore.” (inversion)

✗ “He **barely stopped** in time.” (no inversion)

✗ “**Barely did he stop** in time.” (inversion)

Inversion with the verb “be”

When a negative adverb begins a sentence that only contains the verb **be**, we switch the order of the subject and **be** (again, the same as when we form questions):

✗ “**We are seldom** late.” (no inversion)

✗ “**Seldom are we** late.” (inversion)

✗ “**He is hardly** working.” (no inversion)

✗ “**Hardly is he** working.” (inversion)

✗ “**She is on no condition** to be disturbed.” (no inversion)

✗ “**On no condition is she** to be disturbed.” (inversion)

Inversion of “only” for conditional negativity

When negative conditional expressions are formed with **only**, we have to do a bit more rearranging. The entire **conditional clause** joins **only** in the beginning of the sentence, and the subject-verb word order changes in the **main clause**. For example:

✗ “I will **only** go to the movie **if** you go too.” (no inversion)

✗ “**Only if** you go too **will I** go to the movie.” (inversion)

✗ “I’ll **only** help you **when** you ask for help.” (no inversion)

✗ “**Only when** you ask for help **will I** help you.” (inversion)

✗ “They are **only** living here **until** they find a new house.” (no inversion)

✗ “**Only until** they find a new house **are they** living here.” (inversion)

Usage of some important adverbs:

Here are some rules for using adverb which can be very useful for finding errors in competitive exams.

Too

It can modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

Too has a negative meaning. It means ‘more than is necessary or desirable’.

She is **too** chubby.

The water is **too** cold.

It is **too** late.

An infinitive structure can be used after too +**adjective / adverb / determiner**.

He is **too** old to work.

We arrived **too** late to have dinner.

All expressions which modify comparative adjectives and adverbs can be used to modify too.

Examples: much, a lot, far, a little, a bit, rather

She is **far too** young to live on her own.

You are a **little too** confident.

It happened a **bit too** soon.

Too much

He is **much too** old to work.

Much too

Too much cannot be used before adverbs and before adjectives without nouns.

He arrived **too** late.

Ankul is **too old to** work.

Cases where too is not used

Too is not normally used before **adjective + noun**.

She doesn’t like men who are **too** short. (NOT She doesn’t like too short men.)

I couldn’t solve the problem – it was **too** difficult. (NOT I couldn’t solve the too difficult problem.)

Rather

Rather as a degree modifier

Rather can suggest ideas such as ‘more than is usual’, ‘more than was expected’ or ‘more than was wanted’.

✗ Do you see that **rather tall boy** standing over there?

✗ She speaks English **rather well**. (= She speaks English remarkably well.)

Rather as a degree adverb

We use rather to give emphasis to an adjective or adverb. It has a similar meaning to quite when quite is used with gradable words. It is more formal than quite. We often use it to express something unexpected or surprising:

A: You’re not just wasting your time here, are you?

B: No, I’m **rather** busy, in fact.

They walked **rather** slowly.

I’m afraid I behaved **rather** badly.

Enough

Enough + **noun**

✗ There was **enough food** for everybody at the party.

✗ I had **enough money** to pay for dinner with my girlfriend.

✗ Is there **enough time** to finish the test?

Adjective + Enough

✗ She is **pretty enough** for everybody to notice her. (Everybody notices her because she is very pretty.)

✗ My friend lives **close enough** to my house to walk.

✗ Last summer it was **hot enough** to go swimming every day.

Enough + **infinitive**

✗ When she lost her dog, it was **enough to make** her cry.

✗ He was sick **enough to stay** home from work today.

✗ I arrived at the airport early **enough to make** my flight to New York.

EXERCISE

- Q.1-10. Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).**
- Q.1.** Till the time he (1)/ was back home, (2)/ I was too exhausted (3)/ and didn't even eat food. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.2.** Raj did not know hardly (1)/ anyone in the city (2)/ which makes his (3)/ days lonely and mundane. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.3.** I rarely find (1)/ something in the movies (2)/ that is worth my time (3)/ and money. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.4.** We have already (1)/ said that you have (2)/ acted noble (3)/ than all of us. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.5.** I was told not (1)/ to stop anywhere (2)/ in the way and (3)/ reach home directly (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.6.** It is clear that she has no time (1)/ to read magazines (2)/ and no desire neither (3)/ to do it. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.7.** She has not (1)/ seldom visited his (2)/ parents since she (3)/ left this place. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.8.** It was much (1)/ hot yesterday and (2)/ we didn't (3)/ go out. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.9.** I meet him often (1)/ near the Town Hall (2)/ while returning (3)/ from office. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.10.** I told her as blunt (1)/ as I could but (2)/ she gave no reaction (3)/ as he was not convinced. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.11-20. Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).**
- Q.11.** My mother works (1)/ very quicker than (2)/ I at embroidery (3)/ and other household chores. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.12.** She is sure (1)/ a great singer (2)/ and no other singer (3)/ is a match for her. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.13.** It is better to be (1)/ frugal but don't (2)/ be miser in (3)/ giving alms. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.14.** I never remember (1)/ to have met (2)/ a more interesting (3)/ girl in my life. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.15.** I refused to (1)/ accompany him (2)/ because I was (3)/ so tired. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.16.** Raja Ram Mohan Roy tireless (1)/ tried to eradicate (2)/ social evils with (3)/ tooth and nail. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.17.** The student came (1)/ to the classroom (2)/ lately and was (3)/ punished by the teacher. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.18.** He looks full (1)/ of energy today (2)/ because he soundly slept (3)/ last night beside his dog. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.19.** She had barely (1)/ nothing to eat when (2)/ she came to (3)/ me last month. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.20.** It had been (1)/ too cold the whole (2)/ month and we preferred (3)/ to stay in the plains. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.21-30. Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).**
- Q.21.** Shakti was exorbitantly (1)/ remunerated for how (2)/ skilful she welcomed (3)/ the visitors. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.22.** The information was (1)/ conveyed to the contractor (2)/ that his brother had (3)/ only died five days before. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.23.** The student requested (1)/ the principal to be (2)/ enough kind to grant (3)/ him seven days leave. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.24.** When we examined carefully (1)/ all the aspects, (2)/ we got to know the true (3)/ colours of our fellow team mates. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.25.** Rima was one of my closest friends but now, (1)/ she hardly likes to hear my name (2)/ after the dispute which (3)/ occurred between us last year. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.26.** In pursuit of finding the guilty (1)/ with the help of the officer concerned, (2)/ they always should try to (3)/ joining the two ends. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.27.** We thought of buying that (1)/ house as it was very good (2)/ but too much small to (3)/ accommodate the full family. (4)/ No error (5)

- Q.28.** What I still cannot (1)/ do well is inadvertent make friends (2)/ due to which I (3)/ am leading a lonely life. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.29.** In our family, each and every (1)/ one is addicted to drinking (2)/ a minimum ten glasses (3)/ of water and so Asha is. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.30.** The amount which (1)/ the company paid to (2)/ the dependents of the (3)/ deceased was fair unjustified. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.31-40. Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).**
- Q.31.** The employee had behaved (1)/ in a coward manner (2)/ before the employer and (3)/ hesitated to do the work. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.32.** One of my friends (1)/ told an incident where (2)/ he refused not to (3)/ return the articles. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.33.** When asked, he took (1)/ coffee and said (2)/ that it tasted (3)/ sweetly. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.34.** Many actresses in our times (1)/ are too much beautiful (2)/ due to which many actors (3)/ run after them and want to influence them. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.35.** The driver who drove (1)/ our cab and had come to (2)/ receive us at the airport (3)/ was speaking fluently French. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.36.** The class teacher told us (1)/ that even the strongest team (2)/ has to face defeat when (3)/ the players don't play whole hearted. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.37.** Although it is observed (1)/ that she is usually rude (2)/ with everyone, she behaved (4)/ nice with all of us today. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.38.** He ran fastly so as to (1)/ be the first one to reach (2)/ there but practically, it (3)/ did nothing for him. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.39.** Despite the fact that he (1)/ made tiresome efforts and (2)/ toiled very hardly, he realised that (3)/ he had not earned anything substantial. (4)/ No error (5)
- Q.40.** The examiners are expected to (1)/ be much carefully in their (2)/ approach so that they efficiently (3)/ complete the complicated task. (4)/ No error (5)

EXPLANATION

- Q.1.(3)** Replace 'too' by 'very'. With certain words such as exhausted, tired, etc., 'too' is not used.
- Q.2.(1)** Replace 'did not know hardly' by 'hardly knew'
- Q.3.(2)** Replace 'something' by 'anything' as the sentence gives a negative sense for which 'any' is appropriate.
- Q.4.(3)** Replace 'noble' by 'more (for showing comparison between behaviours) nobly (adverb is needed so as to convey the 'manner' in which the work is being done)'.
or after the modal verb or first auxiliary verb, or after be as a main verb) or in end position.
- Q.5.(4)** Replace 'directly' by 'direct'.
- Q.6.(3)** Replace 'neither' by 'either'. 'Either' used to indicate a similarity or link with a statement just made.
- Q.7.(1)** Delete 'not' as 'seldom' means 'not often'. So, 'not' is not required.
- Q.8.(1)** Replace 'much' by 'very' as much is used to qualify uncountable nouns and here an adverb is required to qualify the adjective (hot).
- Q.9.(1)** Replace 'meet him often' by 'often meet him'. 'Often' should be used in front position, in mid position (between the subject and the main verb, or after the modal verb or first auxiliary verb, or after be as a main verb) or in end position.
- Q.10.(1)** Replace 'blunt' by 'bluntly' as an adverb is needed here to convey the manner in which something has been said.
- Q.11.(2)** Replace 'very quicker' by 'more (for showing comparison) quickly (adverb is needed so as to convey the 'manner' in which the work is being done)'.
or after the modal verb or first auxiliary verb, or after be as a main verb) or in end position.
- Q.12.(1)** Replace 'sure' by 'surely' as an adverb is needed here.
- Q.13.(3)** Replace 'miser' by 'miserly'
- Q.14.(1)** Replace 'never' by 'do not'
- Q.15.(4)** Replace 'so' by 'very'.io
- Q.16.(1)** Replace 'tireless' by 'tirelessly' as an adverb is needed here to qualify the verb 'tried'.
- Q.17.(3)** Replace 'lately (recently)' by 'late (behind schedule)'.
or after the modal verb or first auxiliary verb, or after be as a main verb) or in end position.
- Q.18.(3)** Replace 'soundly slept' by 'slept soundly'. The adverb qualifies the verb so it is placed before it.

- Q.19.(2)** Replace 'nothing' by 'anything' as the sentence gives a negative sense for which 'any' is appropriate.
- Q.20.(2)** Replace 'too' by 'very' as it is working as an adverb here to qualify the adjective (cold).
- Q.21.(3)** skillfully
- Q.22.(4)** died only five days
- Q.23.(3)** kind enough
- Q.24.(1)** 'carefully examined' will be correct as 'examined' is not being used as a participle here. So, the adverb 'carefully' must qualify the verb 'examined'.
- Q.25.(1)** 'Hardly does she like'. Inversion will be used here.
- Q.26.(3)** 'Always' is an adverb so it has to come after modal verb 'should'.
- Q.27.(3)** 'much too small' should be there
- Q.28.(2)** 'Inadvertently' should replace 'inadvertent' as an adverb is needed to qualify the verb 'make'.
- Q.29.(4)** 'so is Asha' should replace 'so Asha is'. When one wants to repeat a statement without repeating the whole sentence, inversion is applied.
- Q.30.(4)** 'Fairly unjustified' should replace 'fair unjustified' as an adverb is required here to qualify the adjective (unjustified).
- Q.31.(2)** Replace 'coward' with 'cowardly' to qualify the 'manner'.
- Q.32.(3)** Omit the word "not" as 'refuse' already gives a negative meaning.
- Q.33.(4)** Replace "sweetly" with "sweet" as the taste should be described by an adjective, not by an adverb.
- Q.34.(2)** Replace "too much" with "very".
- Q.35.(4)** Replace "fluently French" with "French fluently" as the adverb
- Q.36.(4)** Replace "whole-hearted" with "whole-heartedly" as an adverb is required here to fulfill
- Q.37.(4)** Replace "nice" with "nicely" so as to qualify the manner in which something has been said.
- Q.38.(1)** Replace "fastly" with "fast" as fastly is an incorrect word.
- Q.39.(3)** Replace "hardly (only just)" with "hard (putting a lot of energy into an activity)".
- Q.40.(2)** Replace "carefully" with "careful (adj.)" which qualifies the noun 'approach'.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

ERROR DETECTION

Error detection / spotting the errors section carries a good weightage of marks in various govt. exams. A number of aspirants face problem in attempting this section as it is comparatively difficult than the rest.

Spotting error is one of the most important and scoring topics in English section of major govt. jobs recruitment exams. In order to excel in this specific section, you need to have proficiency in English grammar.

Under this section, you are provided with a paragraph/sentence containing certain errors which need to be rectified. Generally, these errors are related to parts of speech, genders, infinitives, participles, the form of tenses, use of articles etc. Therefore, you require to be well aware of all the rules of grammar to solve spotting the errors in questions.

Tips to Solve Spotting Errors Questions

There are certain things which you must always remember. In order to solve spotting errors in questions, you need to practice a lot with regular improvement of English grammar.

Here are some points suggested:

1. Do regular practice with previous year's papers. You can get dozens of papers and Practice tests to help you in practicing various types of questions.
2. Take the help of text books in order to improve your grammar as it plays an important role in such questions, you should strive to learn more and more rules.
3. During the exam, you must read the complete sentence carefully again and again and by doing this you will be able to spot the error easily. If not, then read each part of the sentence individually and analyze what exactly is wrong with that part.
4. Do not panic during the exam. Always stay ahead of time and leave the questions which you find difficult for later.
5. Try to realize what kind of errors are asked frequently in the exams and make a proper notes of it.
6. The best way of improving grammar is practicing chapter wise with maximum questions, it will help you recognize the important questions of that particular chapter instantly.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

EXERCISE LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1-5. In the following questions, read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any error. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Find the error and mark your answer. If all parts are correct, your answer is (5).

- Q.1.** (1) Russia, under President Vladimir Putin, is well aware of the shifting
(2) global economic balance of power in favour of Asia,
(3) and understood that economic integration with this region is the key
(4) to Russia's successful long-term economic growth and geopolitical clout.
(5) No error
- Q.2** (1) The Central Water Commission was set up in 1945
(2) and has for then continued to function unreformed,
(3) presiding over a development paradigm based
(4) on command-and-control over the rivers of India.
(5) No error
- Q.3** (1) India's focus must be on strengthening public health systems
(2) at all levels by investing in better infrastructure as well as human resources
(3) and on the same time, progress also needs to be made
(4) on the regulation of the ever-growing private sector.
(5) No error
- Q.4** (1) NOTA, a choice of negative voting, is based on the
(2) principle that the spirit of democracy is upheld by giving
(3) citizens a platform to voice their dissent while
(4) simultaneously participating in the electoral process
(5) No error
- Q.5** (1) When a government fail on ensure
(2) a life with dignity for the sick and
(3) the elderly, it loses all moral authority to
(4) deny people the right to a dignified death
(5) No error

EXERCISE- 2

Q.6-9. In the following questions, read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any

error. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Find the error and mark your answer. If all parts are correct, your answer is (5).

- Q.6.** There were at that time (1)/ very little that families (2)/ could do to prevent (3)/ landlords from evicting them. (4)/No error (5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.7** They would accept a coalition (1)/ as a step toward absolute power (2)/ but has no intention whatsoever (3)/ of sharing power in a liberal democratic state. (4)/ No error (5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.8** A vast brown curtain, wrinkled (1)/ and puckered and covered in fine (2)/ brown hairs, were stretched (3)/ across a wide opening. (4)/ No error (5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.9** The summer polar mesopause is the coldest (1)/ part of the atmosphere, with (2)/ temperatures reaching below 130K, (3)/ in spite being continuously sunlight. (4)/ No error (5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5

EXERCISE- 3

Q.10-14. In each of the following questions, two sentences are given which are divided into two parts i.e., (A) and (B), either of them is free from errors. Find out which part of which sentence is incorrect. If there is no error in both the sentences, mark option (5) i.e. 'Both are correct' as your answer.

- Q.10.** I. The tearing of our social fabric of trust is the (A)/ fountainhead of its current economic malaise. (B)
II. Technology start-ups, an important new engine of economic growth (A)/ and jobs seems to live under a shadow of constant surveillance and deep suspicion. (B)
(1) I-A, II-B (2) I-B, II-B (3) I-B, II-A
(4) I-A, II-A (5) Both are correct
- Q.11.** I. A nation's state of the economy is a function (A)/ and reflects of the state of its society. (B)
II. It is very important for businessmen and workers to feel (A)/ confident and exuberance rather than being fearful and nervous. (B)

- (1) I-A, II-B (2) I-B, II-B (3) I-B, II-A
(4) I-A, II-A (5) Both are correct
- Q.12** I. Aggrieved citizens find nowhere (A)/ to go to air their grievances. (B)
II. Economic participants respond to social and economic incentives, (A)/ not diktats or coercions or public relations. (B)
(1) I-A, II-B (2) I-B, II-B (3) I-B, II-A
(4) I-A, II-A (5) Both are correct
- Q.13** I. There is profound fear and distrusted among people (A)/ who act as agents of economic growth. (B)
II. Mutual trust and self-confidence are the bedrock of social (A)/ transactions among people that fosters economic growth. (B)
(1) I-A, II-B (2) I-B, II-B (3) I-B, II-A
(4) I-A, II-A (5) Both are correct
- Q.14** I. This is an opportunity to catapult India to the next phase of (A)/ economic development and creating new jobs for hundreds of millions of our youth. (B)
II. India's request for country-specific tariff schedules (A)/ were rejected early in the negotiations. (B)
(1) I-A, II-B (2) I-B, II-B (3) I-B, II-A
(4) I-A, II-A (5) Both are correct
-
- EXERCISE- 4**
- Q.15-20.** In each of the following questions, read each part of the sentence/short passage to find out if there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one or more part(s) of the sentence. The number of that part (s) is the answer. If there is no error, mark your answer as (5).
- Q.15.** The supermarket chain has launched (1) / a clothes-only website and hired designers (2) / ranging from actress Mischa Barton over (3) / trendy East End label Liquorish to boost its range. (4) / No error. (5)
(1) Only (3) (2) (2) & (4) (3) (1) & (2)
(4) Only (1) (5) Only (5)
- Q.16** She had been pared down like this before, (1) / when she had travel up the mountains (2) / into rare snow—alone in white (3) / not unlike being alone in black. (4) / No error. (5)
(1) (2) & (3) (2) Only (4) (3) Only (2)
(4) (3) & (4) (5) (5)
- Q.17** It appeared to me increasing paradoxical, and (1) / it has been my experience that when paradox (2)/ crop up too often for comfort, it means (3)/ that certain factors are missing in the equation.(4)/ No Error. (5)
(1) (1) & (3) (2) Only (4) (3) Only (2)
(4) (3) & (4) (5) Only (5)
- Q.18** Relations between the science of archaeology as well as (1) /the hobby of using a metal detector to search for (2)/buried artefacts have not always been of the friendliest, although (3)/ hobbyists have made some remarkable finds over the years.(4)/ No Error. (5)
(1) Only (1) (2) (2) & (4) (3) Only (2)
(4) (3) & (4) (5) Only (5)
- Q.19** A judge is, of course, the person whose job is to make decisions (1)/ in a court of law. While the role of judges varies in (2)/ different judicial systems, in all of them a judge is a person who decide, (3) /whether about the meaning of the law or about the outcome to a particular case. (4) / No Error (5)
(1) (1) & (3) (2) (2) & (4) (3) (1) & (2)
(4) (3) & (4) (5) Only (5)
- Q.20** Former TV anchor and producer, who got life sentence by a trial court (1)/ in December last year for his wife's murder, has been acquitted (2)/ by Delhi High Court today. It was thought that (3)/ he'd committed the crime but there weren't sufficient evidences to convict him. (4)/ No Error (5)
(1) Only 1 (2) Only 2 (3) Only 3
(4) Only 4 (5) Only 5
-
- EXERCISE- 5**
- Q.21-24.** Read the short passage to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. If the given sentence is correct as it is, mark the answer as 'No error'.
- Q.21.** India is poised to became the research-and-development (1)/ capital of the world not because of the (2)/ cost advantage, but due to the rich (3)/ and intelligent human capital that the country is bestowed with.(4)/ No Error (5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.22.** Police initially set out to arrest the men who had allegedly (1)/ carried out a daring robbery in Raj Nagar but they soon found themselves (2)/ tracking another case of robbery. The number of cases (3)/ of robbery has risen by as many as 30% this year. (4)/ No Error (5)\
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5

Q.23. Since 2006, when then Prime Minister described the Maoist movement (1)/ as the greatest internal security threatening, security forces have (2)/ successfully gained in upper hand in areas (3)/ that were under the domination of the ultras. (4)/ No Error (5)

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5

Q.24. The reality is that Omicron is probably in most (1)/ countries, even if it hasn't been detected yet. Even if (2)/ Omicron does cause less severe disease, the sheer number (3)/ of cases could once again overwhelm unprepare health systems (4)/ No Error (5)

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5

EXERCISE- 6

Q.25-28. In each of the following questions, three sentences have been given which may or may not be grammatically correct. Find out the correct sentences and mark your answer accordingly. If all the sentences are correct, mark your answer (5) i.e., All correct.

Q.25. A. Bill has been warming the bench for three football season, he hopes that the coach will let him play this year.
B. Quick massive air reinforcements of Malaya could cut off and doom the Jap invaders.

C. If the temperature is too high, the yeast will mutate and produce unpleasant off flavours in the batter.

- (1) Only A
(2) Both B and C
(3) Only B
(4) Both A and C
(5) All correct

Q.26 A. Cholesterol is found only in animal product, such as meats-especially organ meats-whole milk products and the yolk of eggs

B. It's not who you are underneath, it's what you do that defines you.

C. Customers will be impressed by the expertise of our higher trained employees

- (1) Only A
(2) Both B and C
(3) Only B
(4) Both A and C
(5) All correct

Q.27 A. Cut out the collage pieces and position them on the backing and mark their places lightly with a pencil.

B. She was appointed as acting governor until an election could be held.

C. He was unwilling to make a prediction about which books would sell in the coming year.

- (1) Only A
(2) Both B and C
(3) Only B
(4) Both A and C
(5) All correct.

Q.28 A. The anti-corruption movement gained momentum, with rural development activist sitting on fast several times.

B. We have no more right to consumes happiness without producing it than to consume wealth without producing it.

C. Coal mines were allotted on a first-come-first-serve basis, without due diligence and much below their realisable potential value.

- (1) Only A (2) Both B and C
(3) Only B (4) Both A and C
(5) All correct

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE 1

Q.1.(3) 'understands' will be correct as the sentence is in present tense.

Q.2.(2) 'since' will be used as definite time has been mentioned.

Q.3.(3) Fragment 3 is erroneous due to usage of 'on' instead of 'at' because it is referring to time.

Q.4.(5) No error.

Q.5.(1) 'fails' should replace 'fail' and 'to' will replace 'on' as it is a purpose here.

EXERCISE 2

Q.6.(1) The subject is little. It is singular, so it requires a singular verb.

Q.7.(3) 'had' will replace 'has'. It has sense of past.

Q.8.(3) 'was' will replace 'were' as it refers to curtain.

Q.9.(4) 'of' should be used with 'in spite'.

EXERCISE 3

Q.10.(2) In sentence I, 'our' should replace 'its'.

In sentence II, 'seem' will be correct as there are three things as subject.

Q.11.(2) In sentence I, 'reflection' is correct as per the rule of parallelism.

In sentence II, 'exuberant' will be correct as an adjective is needed to describe the state of businessmen and workers.

Q.12.(5) Both are correct.

Q.13.(1) In sentence I, 'distrust' will be correct as a noun is required.

In sentence II, 'foster' will be correct as it is referring to 'transactions' which is a plural.

Q.14.(2) In sentence I, 'create' will be correct due to the rule of parallelism.

In sentence II, 'was' will be correct as the subject is 'India's request' which is singular.

EXERCISE 4

Q.15.(1) 'to' should be used with 'ranging' in place of 'over'.

Q.16.(3) 'travelled' should be used here in place of 'travel' as it is in past tense.

Q.17.(1) 'increasingly' must be here instead of 'increasing' an adverb is required. 'crops' is used here as the subject is singular.

Q.18.(1) 'and' should replace 'as well as'; between is used with and.

Q.19.(4) 'decides' should replace 'decide' as the subject is singular.

'of' is used here instead of 'to' it predicts the result of.

Q.20.(4) 'evidence' is an uncountable noun so can't be written in plural form. It should be 'there wasn't sufficient evidence'.

EXERCISE 5

Q.21.(1) 'became' should be changed into 'become' as 'to' takes 'v1' with it.

Q.22.(4) 'as much as' should be used in place of 'as many as' as 30% expresses here 'quantity'.

Q.23.(2) 'threat' will be used in place of 'threatening' as it is used as a noun over here.

Q.24.(4) 'unprepared' will be used in place of 'unprepare' as to qualify the noun 'health systems' an adjective is required.

EXERCISE 6

Q.25.(2) In sentence A, 'seasons' should replace 'season' as numeral adjective 'three' is given here.

Q.26.(3) In sentence A, 'products (plural noun)' should be used as more than one product is talked about. In sentence C, 'highly' should replace 'higher (adjective)' as an adverb is required here.

Q.27.(5) All the given sentences are grammatically correct.

Q.28.(4) In sentence B, 'consume' should be used here as 'to' takes 'v1' with it.

EXERCISE LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1-3. In the question given below, a passage is given with some highlighted words which may or may not be grammatically correct. Three questions related to the highlighted words are asked below the passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

The Indian **government's** conception of the war memorial was not **merely** absent-minded. Rather, it **accurately** reflected the fact that academic history and popular memory **both** have yet to come to terms with India's Second World War, **which** continues to be seen as little more than mood music in the drama of **India** advance towards **independence** and partition in 1947. Further, the political trajectory of the postwar subcontinent **has** militated against popular **remember** of the war. With partition and the onset of the India-Pakistan rivalry, both of the new nations needed fresh stories for self-legitimization rather than focusing on **shared** wartime experiences.

Q.1. Choose the word which is grammatically wrong as used in the passage.

- (1) government's
- (2) both
- (3) accurately
- (4) independence
- (5) All are correctly used.

Q.2. Choose the word which is grammatically wrong as used in the passage.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| (1) accurately | (2) has |
| (3) shared | (4) India |
| (5) All are correctly used. | |

Q.3. Choose the word which is grammatically wrong as used in the passage.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| (1) which | (2) independence |
| (3) remember | (4) merely |
| (5) All are correctly used. | |

EXERCISE- 2

Q.4-5. In the question given below, a passage is given with some highlighted words which may or may not be grammatically correct. Three questions related to the highlighted words are asked below the passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

One very old method used in the investigation of past **climate** conditions involves the measurement of water levels in ancient lakes. In **temperate** regions, there are **enough** lakes for correlations among them to give us a **reliable** picture. In arid and semiarid regions, on the other hand, the small number of lakes and the great distances among them reduce the possibilities for correlation. Moreover, since lake levels are controlled by rates of evaporation as well as **by** precipitation, the interpretation of such levels is **ambiguous**. For instance, the fact that lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States **appear** to have been higher during the last ice age than they are now was at one time attributed to **increase** precipitation. On the **basis** of snow-line elevations, however, it has been concluded that the climate then was not **necessarily** wetter than it is now, but rather that both summers and winters were cooler, resulting in reduced evaporation.

Q.4. Choose the word which is grammatically wrong as used in the passage.

- (1) Enough (2) Climate
(3) Reliable (4) Basis
(5) All are correctly used

Q.5. Choose the word which is grammatically wrong as used in the passage.

- (1) reliable (2) ambiguous
(3) basis (4) increase
(5) All are correctly used

EXERCISE- 3

Q.6-9. In each of the questions, two sentences are given with four bold words in each. These words may or may not be grammatically correct. Choose the option which consists of the words used grammatically wrong in the sentences.

Q.6. A. In India, women empowerment is **needing** more than **ever**, as it is **amongst** the countries which are not safe **for** women.

B. As long as sedition stays in the rulebooks, Dua's lawyer has offered the **eminent** sensible suggestion that sedition **complaints** be vetted by

a **bipartisan** committee **comprising** chief justice of the local high court, state home minister and leader of opposition.

- (1) for, complaints
(2) needing, bipartisan
(3) amongst, comprising
(4) needing, eminent
(5) ever, complaints

Q.7. A. Governments and other **institution** across the world are **intensely** focused on saving our bodies from Covid-19, while the virus is most **brutal** to the lungs it is known to **extensively** damage other vital organs and bodily systems too.
B. A very human **instinct** in the face of tragedy is to look back at the person's words for **augury**, the person **being** an actor in this case, the **character** he played also speak this.

- (1) intensely, instinct
(2) brutal, augury
(3) extensively, being
(4) institution, character
(5) extensively, character

Q.8. A. When you want to read at night, you **simply** press a **switch** and the **electric** bulb **gave** you light.

B. The son of a poor stone-**cutter**, Socrates **lived** in Athens about 400 B.C. and as a boy he was **ugly** and **undersize**.

- (1) simply, lived
(2) switch, ugly
(3) electric, undersize
(4) simply, cutter
(5) gave, undersize

Q.9. A. Supreme Court and high courts have for decades come to the **aid** of **beleaguered** citizens at the receiving end of this **poor** drafted law, which **essentially** criminalises criticism of government.

B. I have received so **many** love and **affection** from the Indian people that nothing I can do to repay even a small **fraction** of it, and indeed there can be no repayment of so **precious** a thing as affection.

- (1) beleaguered, affection
(2) essentially, precious
(3) poor, many
(4) poor, fraction
(5) aid, fraction

EXERCISE- 4

Q.10-12. In the following questions, three different sentences are given. Find out the sentence(s) consisting a grammatical error and mark your answer accordingly. If all the sentences are correct, your answer is (5).

Q.10. (A) Alexander the Great once encountered two Jain saints in India who were disinclined to show any deference to him.

(B) If you leave the district now and promise not to returned, the case against you would be withdrawn.

(C) The ability to speak truth to power has a hoary tradition in India and it is also true that it is easier for saints to be brave.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C
(4) Both B and C (5) All correct

Q.11. A. Killing by forethought felony was unnatural, against the law of nature.

B. From the abrogation of the special status of Jammu and Kashmir, to the landmark Ayodhya verdict, 2019 proved to be an eventful year.

C. Mr. Arora is not only sympathetic to the rich but also to the poor.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C
(4) Both B and C (5) All correct

Q.12. A. Putting out a prudent message, Union health minister have called for extra vigil during the upcoming festival season in light of the Covid-19 pandemic.

B. With Durga Puja, Navratri and Diwali around the corner, the festivals could turn super-spreaders of covid-19.

C. An expert committee on Covid-19 has warned Delhi could see as many as 15,000 daily cases this winter.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C
(4) Both B and C (5) All correct

EXERCISE- 5

Q.13-17. In each of the following questions, two sentences divided into three parts have been given, Choose the parts which are grammatically incorrect.

Q.13. I. The opposition politician who is being (A)/ targeted is one of the favourite son (B) / of the ruling dispensation at the Centre.(C)

II. The investigating officer (P)/ has been a part of the most (Q)/ oppressed portions of our society. (R)

- (1) B-Q (2) A-Q (3) C-R
(4) A-P (5) B-R

Q.14. I. The way they all keep on teasing me, (A)/ it seems that intend to put me (B)/ on all the time. (C)

II. Prospering in the senior ranks is a matter of (P)/ carefully combining work to home so (Q) / as not to lose themselves, their loved ones. (R)

- (1) B-Q (2) A-R (3) C-Q
(4) A-P (5) B-R

Q.15. I. The minister highlighted how Canada is (A)/ working to strengthen his immigration system (B)/ to reduce application backlogs and improve client experience.(C)

II. I hope that we continue to wash our (P)/ hands equally well in 2022, even after (Q)/ the pandemic has, hopefully, went away. (R)

- (1) B-Q (2) A-Q (3) C-R
(4) A-P (5) B-R

Q.16. I. He not only targeted (A)/ the politician but aimed his articulate (B) / wife too, who's not into politics. (C)

II. It is imperative that Aryan (P)/ land on his feet to be an (Q) / example for his younger siblings.(R)

- (1) B-Q (2) A-Q (3) C-R
(4) A-P (5) B-R

Q.17. I. The closure of educational institutions (A)/ has robbed young people, especially girls, (B)/ from education and peer relationships. (C)

II. With India facing the possibility of a third wave (P)/ of infections, there is a need to act swiftly and find (Q)/ ways to safeguard the most vulnerable and worst effects. (R)

- (1) B-Q (2) A-Q (3) C-R
(4) A-P (5) B-R

EXERCISE- 6

Q.18-22. In each of the following questions, each of the two sentences divided into two parts (A), (B) and (C), (D) respectively is given . Any two of these parts have grammatical errors. Choose the alternative consisting of the number of grammatically wrong parts. If both the sentences are grammatically correct, choose option (5) i.e. No error.

Q.18. i. For long, most people were under the assumption that cigarette filters are biodegradable (A)/ as they consist cellulose acetate at least in a part, which is itself a natural product. (B)

ii. Cellulose acetate fibres used as the predominant filter (C)/ material do not ready biodegrade due to the acetyl groups on the cellulose backbone, which itself can be degraded.(D)

- (1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and D
(4) C and D (5) No Error

- Q.19.** i. The program seeks innovative ideas for small and cost-constrain missions (A) that can help unravel the mysteries of the universe and explore our place in it. (B)
ii. Four video projectors are positioned at 90 degree increments around the sphere which acts as (C)/ the screen and each projector is responsible for one quadrant of screen space and projects images seamlessly. (D)
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and D
(4) C and D (5) No Error
- Q.20.** i. Space weather is important because it can have profound impacts affecting technology and (A)/ astronauts in space, disrupting radio communications and, at it's most severe, overwhelming power grids.(B)
ii. The new experiment will obtain global observations of an important driver of space (C) / weather in dynamic region of upper atmosphere that can cause interference with radio and GPS communications.(D)
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and D
(4) C and D (5) No Error
- Q.21.** i. The proposed mission would investigate how giant weather storms from the Sunspace (A)/ calls solar particle storms, are accelerated and released into planetary space. (B)
ii. The Science on a Sphere is an educational tool in which real-time planetary or space data are (C)/ transformed to visual images and shown on a suspended globe rather than a flat screen. (D)
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and D
(4) C and D (5) No Error
- Q.22.** i. Recently the scientists have learned that solar variability is not enough to (A)/ drive the changes observed and Earth's weather also must having an effect. (B)
ii. To help unravel that connection, the system will investigate how waves in the lower atmosphere, (C)/ caused by variations in the densities of different packets of air, impacts the upper atmosphere. (D)
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and D
(4) C and D (5) No Error

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE 1

- Q.1.(2) Sol:** 'academic history and popular memory both' should be 'both academic history and popular memory' as 'both' is used before the elements.
- Q.2.(4)** 'India's advance' is the correct structure here.
- Q.3.(3)** 'remembrance' should be used at the place of 'remember'.

EXERCISE 2

- Q.4.(2)** 'climatic' should be used in place of 'climate' as an adjective is required.
- Q.5.(4)** 'Increased' is to be written in place of 'increase'. An adjective is required here.

EXERCISE 3

- Q.6.(4)** In the sentence A, there should be 'needed' in place of 'needing' as to express passive voice form here. In the sentence B, there should be 'eminently' in place of 'eminent' because it is qualifying adjective so adverb should be used there.
- Q.7.(4)** In the statement A, there should be 'institutions' in place of 'institution' because "other +plural noun" is used.
In the statement B, there should 'characters (plural noun)' in place of 'character' according to the verb 'speak' mentioned further.

- Q.8.(5)** In sentence A, there should be 'gives' in place of 'gave' because the sentence in the first part is given in the present form.

In sentence B, there should be 'undersized' in place of 'undersize' as adjective is required there.

- Q.9.(3)** In sentence A, there should be 'poorly' in place of 'poor' because as an adverb is required to qualify the adjective (drafted) for the noun (law).

In sentence B, there should be 'much' in place of 'many' because 'much' is used before uncountable noun.

EXERCISE 4

- Q.10.(4)** B- Replace 'returned' with 'return' as to +V1 is the infinitive structure.

C- Replace 'and' with 'but' as two contrasting ideas are joined here.

- Q.11.(3)** C- put sympathetic before 'not only' as the relative conjunction always takes the same part of speech after both its pair.

- Q.12.(1)** A- Replace 'have' with 'has' as the subject is singular.

EXERCISE 5

- Q.13.(5)** In part B- 'sons' should replace 'son' as plural subject is used after 'one of the/none of the' etc.

In part R- 'portions' should replace 'portion' as singular subject should be used after 'the most' (superlative degree).

Q.14.(3) In part C- 'put out' is the correct phrase which means 'upset or annoy someone'.

In part Q- In place of 'work to home' should be 'work and home'.

Q.15.(5) In part B- 'its' should replace 'his' according to 'Canada'.

In part R- 'gone' should replace 'went' as V3 is used after 'has/have/had'.

Q.16.(1) In part B- Put 'also' after 'but' as 'not only...but also' is used in pair.

In part Q- 'lands' should replace 'land' as subject is singular- Aryan.

Q.17.(3) In part C- 'rob' takes 'of' with it accordingly 'from' should be changed into 'of'.

In part R- 'affected' should replace 'effects' as adjective form is needed to qualify the hidden noun 'persons'.

EXERCISE 6

Q.18.(3) In part B: add 'of' after 'consist'.

In part D: 'readily' at the place of 'ready' as 'biodegrade' is a verb and we need an adverb to qualify it.

Q.19.(2) In part A: 'cost-constrained (past participle as an adjective) missions' should be written.

In part C: 'act' should replace 'acts' according to 'four video projectors' a plural subject.

Q.20.(3) In part B : its should be used at the place of it's

In part D: add 'a' before 'dynamic region'

Q.21.(3) In part B: 'call' at the place of 'calls' according to 'storms' a plural subject.

In part D: 'transformed into' at the place of 'transformed to', when any change in appearance or surface takes place 'into' is used.

Q.22.(3) In part B: 'must have' or 'must be having' should be there.

In part D: 'impact' should replace 'impacts' according to 'waves'

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER QUESTIONS (BASED ON MEMORY)

Q.1-5. In each of the following questions, two sentences are given each of which is divided into two parts i.e., (A), (B) and (C), (D). Either of them is free from errors. Find out which part of which sentence is incorrect. If there is no error in both the sentences, mark option (5) i.e. 'Both are correct' as your answer.

(SBI CLERK PRE 2019)

Q.1. I. Most Indian states provide unmetered farm powered to farmers. (A)/ Often, that power is of low quality. (B)

II. Farm power rationing is ineffective because farmers convert (C)/ single-phase power to three-phase and run their pumps far longer.(D)

- (1) A-C (2) B-D (3) A-D
(4) B-C (5) Both are correct

Q.2. I. The continuing impasse over Brexit has brought an entire continent to a standstill. (A)/ It has also strained the very unity of the United Kingdom. (B)

II. The attainment of financial, environmental and social sustainable (C)/ and equity of services is currently the goal of urban development. (D)

- (1) A-C (2) B-D (3) A-D
(4) B-C (5) Both are correct

Q.3. I. A limitation of many previous studies is that they do not distinguish between (A)/ transitional and long-term effects, and tend to highlight the transitional ones. (B)

II. New statistically matrices have been able to pinpoint fielding lapses, (C) batting issues and bowling drawback.(D)

- (1) A-C (2) B-D (3) A-D
(4) B-C (5) Both are correct

Q.4. I. There had been fears of continuing confrontation between the people (A)/ and security forces; that has, mercifully, not happened. (B)

II. Economically constrained families are shifting their children (C)/ from free government schools to private English-medium schools.(D)

- (1) A-C (2) B-D (3) A-D
(4) B-C (5) Both are correct

Q.5. I. If public universities with good quality and affordable education begin to crumble,(A)/ the spirit of egalitarianism democracy will be in danger.(B)

II. The report covers dimensions of nutrition, some of which are new and important, (C)/and thereby herald a new beginning in collecting national level nutrition data. (D)

- (1) A-C (2) B-D (3) A-D
(4) B-C (5) Both are correct

Q.6-10. In each of the following questions, read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).

(SBI PO PRE 2019)

- Q.6.** The captain of the German cricket team was supposed to (1)/ announce his retirement from international duty (2)/ with immediate effect which was being speculated (3)/ by committee members for a while now.(4)/ No error(5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.7.** The Union Home Minister will undertake an aerial (1)/ survey of flood-affected areas in Assam (2)/ and it is high time the minister takes (3)/ a concrete step towards the betterment of situation.(4) No error(5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.8.** Goa Legislative Assembly Speaker expressed unhappiness (1)/ over “anti-democratic” conduct of (2)/ certain MLAs who staged a walkout (3)/ from House after create a ruckus. (4)/No error(5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.9.** As heavy rains lashed Delhi,(1)/ traffic was thrown out of gear with vehicles moving on (2)/ snail’s pace on several roads due to waterlogging, causing hardships to thousands of office(3)/ goers and other commuters throughout the day.(4)/No error(5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.10.** The nationwide strike by public sector banks employees(1)/ figured in Rajya Sabha as the opposition asked(2)/ the government to respond to the demands(3)/ rose by the bank unions.(4)/No error(5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.11-15.** In each of the following questions, two sentences divided into two parts (A), (B) and (C), (D) are given. Any two of these parts have grammatical errors. Choose the alternative consisting of the number of grammatically wrong parts. If both the sentences are grammatically correct, choose option (5) i.e. No error. (IBPS PO PRE 2019)
- Q.11.** (1) Computer are data storage and processing device, (A)/ that was once seen as a luxury has become a necessity these days. (B)
(2) India boasts of a number of beautiful (C)/birds with different feature and habits. (D).
(1) A-B (2) A-D (3) B-C
(4) C-D (5) No Error
- Q.12.** (1) Computer is a high end device that receives and (A)/ processes data to provide the right output swiftly and easily. (B)
(2) Hunting was a popular activity during the earlier (C)/times and the kings indulged in the same quite often. (D).
(1) A-B (2) A-C (3) B-C
(4) C-D (5) No Error
- Q.13.** (1) Being from different cultural backgrounds, (A)/ the two family find it hard to get along. (B)
(2) Peacock has been a source of inspiration for (C)/ painters, poets and other artists from times immemorial. (D)
(1) A-B (2) B-D (3) A-C
(4) C-D (5) No Error
- Q.14.** (1) He put the birds softly, one by one, (A)/ into there warm little home. (B)
(2) A postman wears a khaki uniform and (C)/holds a bag full of letters in his shoulder (D).
(1) B-D (2) A-D (3) B-C
(4) A-C (5) No Error
- Q.15.** (1) The peacock throne were embedded with (A)/ numerous jewels that added to its beauty (B).
(2) The opening to the cave was only (C)/ a narrow hole among two rocks (D).
(1) B-D (2) B-C (3) A-C
(4) A-D (5) No Error
- Q.16-20.** Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5). (LIC ASISTANT 2019)
- Q.16.** The External Affairs Minister will hold extensive talks with her (1)/ Saudi Arabian counterpart during which she will discuss (2)/ entire gamut of bilateral ties besides regional and (3)/ global issues of mutual interests. (4)/ No Error(5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.17.** The Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh appealed to the (1)/ people to adopt the concept of “Swachh Bharat Mission” with a (2)/ sense of responsibility and not to treat it (3)/ as mere government programme. (4)/ No Error (5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.18.** Seeking to promote woman entrepreneurs, particularly (1)/ from rural parts of the country, government on the (2)/ international women’s day, launched a first-of-its-kind website (3)/ that would offer them a platform to sell their products. (4)/ No Error (5)
(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5

- Q.19.** Thousands bade tearful farewell to former (1)/ Lok Sabha Speaker Purno A Sangma as his remains (2)/ were laid to rest at his hometown Tura, the district (3)/ headquarter of West Garo Hills. (4)/ No Error (5)
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.20.** While undertaking visits abroad organised by (1)/ foreign organisations and individuals, MPs should ensure that (2)/ none of the activities give an unintended impression that (3)/ they are on an official visit on behalf of Parliament. (4)/ No Error (5)
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.21-25. Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any 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, mark your answer as (5).**
- Q.21.** Although a huge amount of funds have been doled out (1)/ for widen some of the major city roads, the municipal corporation (2)/ has never made any efforts (3)/ to clear the encroachment on footpaths. (4)/ No error (5)
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.22.** As mostly of the residents are working couples (1)/ they generally put their waste (2)/ in a carry bag and drop it (3)/ in one of the dustbins placed on the road (4)/ No error (5)
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.23.** Every (1)/ insect, leaf, bird and animal (2)/ has the right to living (3)/ like the human beings. (4)/ No error (5)
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.24.** They first sun dried the garbage (1)/ for one to three days (2)/ and bring down the moisture level (3)/ before recycling it (4)/ No error (5)
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.25.** The library (1)/ if used properly, (2)/ is an invaluable in helping you (3)/ develop discernment. (4)/ No error (5)
- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) 5
- Q.26-30. In the following question, a sentence divided into four parts is given. Choose the part which contains a grammatical error, if all the parts are grammatically correct, choose option (5) as the correct choice.**
- (RBI ASSISTANT 2020)**
- Q.26.** (1) In most remote areas, even today (2) people do not have access to (3) mobile phones but still have no (4) electricity connection to their homes (5) No error
- Q.27.** (1) The employees with less (2) emotional and personal problems (3) tend to be more efficient (4) and productive in their work (5) No error
- Q.28.** (1) At times one has difficulty (2) in understanding a scientific (3) equation which doesn't related to (4) our daily working conditions (5) No error
- Q.29.** (1) When over 190 countries came (2) together in Paris to make a joint (3) declaration against climate change, (4) the mood was buoyant and upbeat (5) No error
- Q.30.** (1) He decided to (2) read the Times for (3) best knowledge of the (4) facts and current news (5) No error
- Q.31-35. In each of the following questions, three sentences are given which are divided into two parts i.e., (A) and (B), either of them is free from errors. Find out which part of which sentence is correct. If there is no error in all the three sentences, mark option (5) i.e. 'All are correct' as your answer.**
- (IBPS PO MAINS 2019)**
- (1) I-A, II-B, III-A (2) I-B, II-A, III-B
(3) I-A, II-B, III-B (4) I-A, II-A, III-A
(5) All are correct
- Q.31.** I. Ever since I have stepped into adolescence, I have built interest in many areas (A)/ but I primarily like singing, dancing and to paint. (B).
II. Wary of the risks involved, I am hopeful to secure a loan (A)/ so as to make arrangements for my sister's marriage. (B)

- III. As far as my anticipation is concerned, there is no (A)/ hope of the fog's lifting by the end of the day. (B)
- Q.32.** I. The Scottish National Party is a Scottish Nationalist (A)/ and social democratic political party in Scotland. (B)
II. Economic rationality should prevail over base sentiments and the nation (A)/ must elect a government that's clear about what's best for the economy. (B)
III. The World Bank was set up to provide a steady stream of (A)/ patient capital to help reconstruct western economies. (B)
- Q.33.** I. To die with honour is better (A)/ than living with dishonour. (B)
II. After taken the lunch, he immediately left (A)/ from there and went to the hospital. (B).
III. We appreciate you taking out the time (A)/ to meet us and bless us with your kind thoughts. (B)
- Q.34.** I. Despite my perpetual efforts, he killed his sportsman spirit and (A)/ forbade him not to take part in the competition (B).
II. Owing to its economic problems, the MNC that I work (A)/ in has delayed to give pay raises. (B)
III. The company from which we rented a car wasn't happy with the (A)/ state of the car and made us paying \$100 extra. (B)
- Q.35.** I. International action can solve many of the world's pressing problems (A)/ such as global heating, money laundering, tax evasion or terrorism (B).
II. My mother dissuaded me to try for an occupation which involves (A)/ risk of losing of one's life namely a soldier's. (B)
III. I asked her whether he minds me asking a question related to (A)/ his growing proximity with my only best friend. (B)
- Q.36-40. In the following questions, each of the two sentences divided into three parts (A), (B), (C) and (P), (Q), (R) respectively is given. Any two of these parts have grammatical errors. Choose the alternative consisting of the number of grammatically wrong parts.**
(IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020)
- Q.36.** (1) The Commission agrees that company benefiting (A)/from structural funds will have to reimburse (B)/ the money if they leave within seven years. (C)
(2) The materialistic perception and the need of luxury products (P)/ have increased immense to lead a comfortable and (Q)/luxurious life regardless of whether it is needed or not.(R)
- (1) A-R (2) A-Q (3) B-P
(4) C-R (5) C-Q
- Q.37.** (1) Prostate carcinoma is certainly difficult to detect, (A)/ as it is very small in the earlier stages and (B)/ difficult to palpate in early cancer diagnosis. (C)
(2) Programs written in the basic language (P)/are usually ran through an interpreter, (Q)/though some can be compiled. (R)
- (1) A-R (2) A-Q (3) B-Q
(4) C-R (5) C-P
- Q.38.** (1) The social interaction mediated through (A)/ the visual channel in social media can be (B)/ an effective mechanism for cultural diffuse. (C)
(2) Investigative agencies would be better (P)/ advised to focus on gather relevant (Q)/ material or moving for an early trial. (R)
- (1) A-R (2) A-Q (3) B-P
(4) C-R (5) C-Q
- Q.39.** (1) The identity of his parents is still unknown, (A)/ but he appears to have been a member of a (B)/ distinguish and influential noble family. (C)
(2) The portal will provide property listings, (P)/ information and data research, and on the long term (Q)/will be a transaction exchange for the industry. (R)
- (1) A-R (2) A-Q (3) B-P
(4) C-R (5) C-Q
- Q.40.** (1) Praise him when they have (A)/resisted the temptation to buy (B)/ something they want. (C)
(2) He was told that the company (P)/ had checked and his name was (Q)/ not on the passenger manifested. (R)
- (1) A-R (2) A-Q (3) B-P
(4) C-R (5) C-Q
- Q.41.** In the following question, a sentence is given with errors in two parts. Find the incorrect parts and mark the option accordingly. If all parts are correct, mark your answer as 'all correct'.
(LIC ASSISTANT MAINS 2019)
The database is a reminder that the big (A)/ contentious debates of Indian spiritual, (B)/ political, economic and social life are not (C)/ often accurately reflected on the big, and conventional figures (D)/ we all study or distil in books. (E)
- (1) Both B and C (2) Both A and E
(3) Both C and D (4) Both D and E
(5) All correct

- Q.42.** In the following question, a sentence is given with errors in two parts. Find the incorrect parts and mark the option accordingly. If all parts are correct, mark your answer as 'all correct'.
Fiscal stimulus is fast running out of wiggle room (A)/ and naturally, the expectations will be for interest rate cuts (B)/ from the central bank, (C)/ but easing monetary policy to revive (D)/ demand is a bit like pushing on a string. (E)
(1) Both B and C (2) Both A and E
(3) Both C and D (4) Both D and E
(5) All correct
- Q.43.** In the following question, a sentence is given with errors in two parts. Find the incorrect parts and mark the option accordingly. If all parts are correct, mark your answer as 'all correct'.
Regulatory gaps, arbitrage and turf (A)/ wars harms the investor as retired bureaucrats, (B)/ sometimes with very little understanding (C)/ of the market, are given (D)/ a free reign to an entire market. (E)
(1) Both B and C (2) Both C and D
(3) Both B and E (4) Both D and E
(5) All correct
- Q.44.** In the following question, a sentence is given with errors in two parts. Find the incorrect parts and mark the option accordingly. If all parts are correct, mark your answer as 'all correct'.
The FASTag is a technology which (A)/ time was here some time ago, and (B)/ in the larger scheme of things, objections (C)/ for it on grounds of nostalgia will be (D)/ understandably ignored or dismissed as being Luddite. (E)
(1) Both B and C (2) Both A and D
(3) Both D and E (4) Both C and D
(5) All correct
- Q.45-49.** In the question, read each part of a sentence and find out the part which has a grammatical error. If all the parts are free from error, choose option (5) i.e. no error.
(IBPS CLERK PRE 2021)
- Q.45.** (1) Everyone knew each other
(2) well, except for the
(3) new guy Rocky, who is the
(4) joker in the pack.
(5) No error
- Q.46.** (1) As we express our gratitude,
(2) we must never forget that the highest
(3) appreciation is not to utter
(4) words, but to live by it.
(5) No error
- Q.47.** (1) The restaurant is full
(2) booked this evening, but
(3) we will let you know
(4) if there are any cancellations.
(5) No error
- Q.48.** (1) It never ceases to amaze me how
(2) the business world
(3) continues to trivialize the
(4) world's environmental problems.
(5) No Error
- Q.49.** (1) Eternal truth will be neither true
(2) nor eternal unless they
(3) have fresh meaning for
(4) every new social situation.
(5) No Error
- Q.50-54.** In the following question, a sentence is given which is divided into four parts i.e., (A), (B), (C) and (D). Find out which part contains an error. If there is no error in all the four parts, mark option (5) i.e. 'No Error' as your answer.
(IBPS PO PRE 2021)
- Q.50.** A. The party which wins after
B. such a bloody campaign will struggle
C. to woo investors to the state
D. and rebuild social cohesion.
E. No error
(1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E
- Q.51.** A. His unusual journey as a cricketer provides
B. an entry point into the diversity
C. of ways by which Indian cricket unearth
D. talent to represent the country.
E. No error
(1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E
- Q.52.** A. The government announced this week that
B. it has received multiple expressions of interest
C. for the airline and will now take
D. the transaction to the next stage
E. No error.
(1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E
- Q.53.** A. It makes no sense to be suspicious
B. of foreign ownership but managerial
C. expertise in civil aviation when
D. we cannot afford to be insular.
E. No error

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.54. A. While doctors is monitoring her
B. to ensure that she and her baby are safe,
C. it is a medical fact that stress
D. can lead to miscarriages.
E. No error

- (1) A (2) B (3) C
(4) D (5) E

Q.55-58. Read the sentence given below and find out whether there is an error in it, the error- if any; will be in one part of the sentence. If there is no error, the answer will be (5) i.e. No error. (SBI CLERK PRE 2021)

Q.55. All banks must (1)/ necessary keep a certain (2)/ percentage of deposits (3)/with the Reserve Bank (4). No error (5)

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) No Error

Q.56. It is rather silly for the Opposition to blame (1)/ the Modi government for (2)/ rising fuel prices and hold strikes to demand (3)/ rollback of prices. (4)/. No error (5)

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) No Error

Q.57. A populist grievance (1)/ cannot be a sustain basis (2)/ for challenging an (3)/ incumbent government. (4)/ No error (5)

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) No Error

Q.58. Custom takes time to catch up with the law — witness (1)/ a number of reprehensible customs, ranging from dowry and female foeticide (2)/ to under-age marriage and discrimination in the basis of caste (3)/ and religion. (4)/. No error (5)

- (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3
(4) 4 (5) No Error

Q.59-63. In the following question, three sentences are given which are divided into two parts (A) and (B), either of them is free from errors. Find out which part of which sentence contains an error. If there is no error in all the sentences, mark option (5) i.e. 'No Error' as your answer. (SBI PO PRE 2021)

Q.59. I. Individuals are now able to access high-quality (A)/ learns from top-rated colleges and universities sitting right at home. (B)
II. Innovation in payments is a bigger phenomenon (A)/ in emerging markets but in developed economies. (B)

III. The CEO must pay attention to the old plans first (A)/ rather than embarking at new ones. (B)

- (1) I-A, II-B, III-B (2) I-B, II-B, III-B
(3) I-A, II-B, III-A (4) I-A, II-A, III-B
(5) No error

Q.60. I. The success of alcohol prohibition is only (A)/ a matter of effective implementation of the law. (B)

II. Smartphone-based apps running on a shared (A)/ public utility have topped domestic Indian payments. (B)

III. "Natural gas accounted for about 13% of (A)/ OIL's upstream revenue in FY21" said Fitch Ratings. (B)

- (1) I-A, II-B, III-B (2) I-B, II-B, III-B
(3) I-A, II-B, III-A (4) I-A, II-A, III-B
(5) No error.

Q.61. I. The film is let off by a convoluted plot (A)/ in which nothing really happens. (B)

II. The killings are a one-off incident carried out by the (A)/ terrorists to send a message to its declining support base. (B)

III. She had never been remote (A)/ jealous of anyone as she is of her. (B)

- (1) I-A, II-B, III-B (2) I-B, II-B, III-B
(3) I-A, II-B, III-A (4) I-A, II-A, III-A
(5) No error

Q.62. I. MRPL want to stores a different grade (A)/ of crude in it, two of the sources said. (B)

II. The party still has the will and capacity (A)/ to target both state or centre representatives. (B)

III. Lead by Greyhounds, the Special Forces unit, (A)/ the police had since contained the activities of Maoists. (B)

- (1) I-A, II-B, III-B (2) I-B, II-B, III-B
(3) I-A, II-B, III-A (4) I-A, II-A, III-B
(5) No error

Q.63. I. Rohan has been both an intelligent (A)/ and hardworking since his childhood. (B)

II. The moral issues posed by revolutions (A)/ are practically important and theoretically complex both.(B)

III. India being one of the world's fastest growing economics, (A)/ many international companies are invested in India. (B)

- (1) I-A, II-B, III-B (2) I-B, II-B, III-B
(3) I-A, II-B, III-A (4) I-A, II-A, III-B
(5) No error

Q.64-68. In the following question, three sentences have been given. Choose the sentence(s) which are grammatically correct.

(IBPS PO MAINS 2022)

Q.64. A. The pandemic is unarguably most consequential global event of 2020, a risk publicly anticipated, as recently as 2019, by US Intelligence.

B. The pandemic brought home the costs of historical failures such as neglect of public health systems or of infectious diseases.

C. The economic response to the shock was a combined fiscal and monetary stimulus with unforeseen consequences lurking at the shadows.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and C (4) Both B and C
(5) All correct

Q.65. A. The geopolitical rivalry among the US and China sharpened with the pandemic.

B. President Donald Trump was a political victim of the virus and his defeat may pave the way for the US to again take up a global leadership role.

C. The pandemic marks the end of the post-Cold War phase of globalisation, characterised by a degree of naiveté.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and C (4) Both B and C
(5) All correct

Q.66. A. India is a country, always in election mode, with elections in different states coming up at different times.

B. The party has no other alternative but to grow their foot-print and this may come at the expense of some regional parties.

C. Where new geographies like Bengal and Tamil Nadu are waiting to be annexed, it helps to have well governed states to showcase as promises of what lies ahead.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and B (4) Both B and C
(5) All correct

Q.67. A. Amid existing tensions between India and the China, reports have come in that New Delhi has informally asked airlines not to fly Chinese nationals into the country.

B. There's no denying that ever since the Galwan Valley clashes in June, ties between the two sides have dipped sharply.

C. China has been trying to capitalise on the Covid pandemic and unilaterally pushed their territorial and maritime claims.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and B (4) Both B and C
(5) All correct

Q.68. A. There are reports that Pakistan is fencing off a large part of Gwadar city to protect Chinese projects in the port area.

B. A good strategy would be to wait and watch, rather than to either work itself into a lather or try to imitate tactics.

C. Given the power differential between India and the China-Pakistan axis, New Delhi has its work cut out defending its own borders.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and B (4) Both B and C
(5) All correct

Q.69-73. Read the THREE sentences i.e. (A), (B) and (C) given below respectively and try to find out the sentence(s) which is/are INCORRECT among them and mark your answer.

(RRB CLERK MAINS 2021)

Q.69. A. RBI had then said the payments network would be allowed to charge fees for transactions.

B. A large part of the retail payments are processed by NPCI.

C. The new entities would also earn interest from the float that customers maintain in their online payments accounts.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and B (4) Only C
(5) All are incorrect

Q.70. A. Social distancing should be strictly followed and no student will be force to come to the school.

B. By its brevity, that one word expands to fill the scene, and remains as a lasting memory.

C. Majority of consumers across demographics and geographies are reimagining their values and basing purchasing decision.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and B (4) Only C
(5) All are incorrect

Q.71. A. It's liking that RBI will wait and watch before proceeding with the new policy.

B. The popular UPI, Bharat Bill Pay and RuPay are some retail payment platforms operated by NPCI.

C. Many employees felt left around after the inclusion of only a few employees for the incentives.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and C (4) Only C
(5) All are incorrect

- Q.72.** A. It has been decided to resume schools, colleges, coaching activities in Delhi with all precautions, in a phased manner.
B. Seen from a distance, though, they create an indelible impression in people's memories of our city.
C. The research found that five distinct areas are increasingly driving consumers purchasing decisions.
(1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and B (4) Only C
(5) All are incorrect
- Q.73.** A. The text is dense, yet accessible to someone with only an indelible knowledge of Greek myths.
B. The Party is giving the entire credit to the Indian armed forces for this victory and the creation of the new nation.
C. Due to pressure from the government, banks are accepting the new policies reluctantly.
(1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and B (4) Only C
(5) All are incorrect
- Q.74-78. Read each part of the sentence to find out if there is any error. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Find the error and mark your answer. If all parts are correct, your answer is (5). (SBI CLERK MAINS 2021)**
- Q.74.** (1) China has asked India to approach
(2) Taiwan-related issues prudent amid reports
(3) that New Delhi was looking to start trade
(4) negotiations with Taipei
(5) No error
- Q.75.** (1) The withdrawal of the Tanishq advertisement
(2) celebrating interfaith marriage and harmony
(3) are symptomatic of the larger malaise
(4) that afflicts our society today.
(5) No error
- Q.76.** (1) Beijing is courting Dhaka as well,
(2) and if we diss Bangladesh for petty reasons
(3) of domestic politics we will lose the economic
(4) as well as the strategic game.
(5) No error
- Q.77.** (1) In the Hadiya case, the Kerala court made
(2) constitutionally unacceptable and deeply patriarchal observations
(3) while nullifying the marriage of a 26-year-old woman
(4) and handing over her custody to her parents.
(5) No error
- Q.78.** (1) The new labour codes cut inspector raj,
(2) lower compliance burden, empower women to work
(3) night shifts and do away with registration requirements
(4) with less than 40 workers.
(5) No Error
- Q.79-83. In the following question, two sentences divided into two parts each, are given. Any two of these parts have grammatical errors. Choose the alternative consisting of the initials of the grammatically wrong parts. If both the sentences are grammatically correct, choose option (5) i.e. No error. (SBI PO MAINS 2022)**
- Q.79.** I. Nepal Prime Minister recommendation to dissolve Parliament, has pushed (A)/ the young democracy into an unprecedented constitutional crisis and political turmoil. (B)
II. With nearly a dozen countries at Europe and elsewhere temporarily (C)/ banning travel from the U.K. after a new variant of the novel corona virus. (D)
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and D
(4) C and D (5) No Error
- Q.80.** I. A significant fall in India's Covid cases and death toll this past week (A)/ must not lull authorities or citizens into sense of complacency. (B)
II. The country's president acceded to the request but announced (C) / that elections will be held over April and May next year. (D)
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and C
(4) C and D (5) No Error
- Q.81.** I. Nepal has been hit hard by the fallout of the pandemic (A)/ as tourism and remittances play important roles in the economy. (B)
II. They have a unique relationship, as an open border and free movement (C) / of people between sovereign neighbours are rarely seen anywhere else in Asia. (D)
(1) A and B (2) A and C (3) B and C
(4) C and D (5) No Error
- Q.82.** I. It is a tragic irony for UK of being between the last dying from Covid-19 (A)/ just when mass vaccination is around the corner. (B)
II. Punjab have the highest case fatality rate among states and must increase (C) / random testing with the farm agitation undermining social distancing norms. (D)
(1) A and B (2) A and C
(3) B and C (4) C and D
(5) No Error
- Q.83.** I. The lower tiers of government at municipal, district and block levels (A)/ are forming task forces to coordinate the inoculation efforts. (B)
II. The private healthcare sector must also be roped in so that (C)/ both the free and paid models can complement one another. (D)
(1) A and B (2) A and C
(3) B and C (4) A and D
(5) No Error

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ANSWERS (BASED ON MEMORY)

- Q.1.(3)** In part A- 'powered' will be replaced by 'power'
In part D- 'far' will be replaced by 'for'
- Q.2.(1)** In part A- 'had' should replace 'has' because Brexit took place before 2 years and still the effect is there.
In part C- 'Sustainability' should replace 'sustainable' as a noun is required here.
- Q.3.(1)** In part A- 'these' should replace 'they' as these refer to the studies.
In part C- 'Statistical' should replace 'Statistically'
- Q.4.(5)**
- Q.5.(2)** In part B- 'egalitarian' should replace 'egalitarianism'
In part D- Heralds should replace 'herald' as the sentence is conveying a single report.
- Q.6.(5)** No error
- Q.7.(3)** 'took' should replace 'takes' as the second form of verb is used with 'it is high time'.
- Q.8.(4)** 'creating' should be used in the place of 'create', as generally, prepositions except 'to' take V(ing) form.
- Q.9.(2)** 'at' should replace 'on' as 'pace' is mentioned.
- Q.10.(4)** 'raised' should be used, here 'raise' refers to 'ask'.
'rose' is the past form of 'rise' which means move from a lower position to a higher one.
- Q.11.(2)** Part (A) - 'is' should replace 'are' as the subject is singular.
Part (D) - 'Features' will be correct as in the sentence, 'different' has been given.
- Q.12.(5)**
- Q.13.(2)** Part (B) - 'Families', will be correct as in the sentence, 'two' has been given.
Part (D) - 'times immemorial' should be used as 'time immemorial' is a phrase.
- Q.14.(1)** Part (B) - 'their' will be correct as it shows possession.
Part (D) - 'on' should replace 'in' to make it correct.
- Q.15.(4)** Part (A) - 'was' should replace 'were' as in the sentence 'throne' a singular noun has been given.
Part (D) - 'between' should replace 'among' as the sentence is mentioning about 'two rocks'.
- Q.16.(2)** "they will discuss" should replace "she will discuss" as the subject is plural (there are two ministers involved in the decision).
- Q.17.(5)** No Error
- Q.18.(1)** 'women (plural)' should be used in the place of 'woman' as 'entrepreneurs' has been used which is plural.
- Q.19.(4)** 'headquarters' will be correct as the noun 'headquarters' can be either singular or plural. In both cases, it is written with an 's' at the end.
- Q.20.(3)** 'none of their (plural possessive pronoun) activities' should be used so as to refer to MPs (plural).
- Q.21.(2)** widening should replace widen as gerund form is required here.
- Q.22.(1)** most should replace mostly as pronoun or determiner is required here and not an adverb.
- Q.23.(3)** 'live' should replace 'living', because 'to' takes 'v1'.
- Q.24.(3)** 'to' should replace 'and' as preposition is required here, not a conjunction.
- Q.25.(3)** use of 'an' is superfluous here (for using article, a noun is required after any adjective).
- Q.26.(3)** 'And' should replace 'but' to express two entities/things.
- Q.27.(1)** 'Fewer' should replace 'less' as 'problem' is a countable noun so the use of "fewer" is appropriate.
- Q.28.(3)** Use 'relate' instead of 'related'.
- Q.29.(5)** No error.
- Q.30.(3)** "Better" should replace "best"
- Q.31.(1)** In I sentence, 'painting' is correct as parallel structures must be used in both clauses.
In II sentence, 'of securing' is correct as certain verbs (e.g. - think, fond, etc.) and adjectives are followed by a preposition + gerund.
In III sentence, 'fog lifting' is correct as the possessive case should not be used with the gerund when the noun denotes a lifeless thing.
- Q.32.(5)** Explanation - All are correct.
- Q.33.(3)** Explanation - In I sentence, 'to live' is correct as parallel structures must be used in both the clauses.
In II sentence, 'taking' is correct as the gerund is used as a preposition in this sentence.
In III sentence, 'your taking' is correct as gerunds should be used with possessive pronouns (my, your, her), and not object pronouns (me, him etc.).
- Q.34.(4)** Explanation - In I sentence, remove 'not' as 'forbid' does not take 'not' with it.
In II sentence, 'giving' is correct as delay is followed by a gerund. It should be 'delayed giving'
In III sentence, 'pay' is correct here.
- Q.35.(3)** Explanation - In I sentence, 'and' will replace 'or' as it is use to join two or more similar entities.
In II sentence, 'from trying' is correct as 'dissuade' takes from with it.

- In III sentence, 'my asking' is correct as gerunds should be used with possessive pronouns (my, your, her), and not object pronouns (me, him etc.).
- Q.36.(2)** Part (A) – 'companies' should replace 'company' (plural noun) because 'they' is used further in the sentence.
Part (Q) - 'immensely' should replace 'immense' as an adverb is required here to qualify the verb (increased).
- Q.37.(3)** Part (B) – 'early stages' should replace 'earlier stages' as 'early' means 'beginning' here.
Part (Q) – 'run' should replace 'ran' as the sentence is in the passive case, so v3 is required here.
- Q.38.(5)** Part (C) – 'Diffusion' should replace 'diffuse' as the adjective 'cultural' is qualifying the noun 'diffusion'.
Part (Q) – 'Gathering' should replace 'gather' as 'gerund' is used after preposition 'on'.
- Q.39.(5)** Part (C) - 'distinguished' should replace 'distinguish' as an adjective is required here.
Part (Q) - 'in' should replace 'on' as 'in the long term' is used to talk about what will happen over a long period.
- Q.40.(1)** Part (A) – 'them' should replace 'him' as further in the sentence 'they' is mentioned.
Part (R) – 'manifest' should replace 'manifested' because 'passenger manifest' is a compound noun which means 'a list of passengers on a ship or plane'.
- Q.41.(4)** For part D – 'in' should replace 'on'.
For part E – 'distilled' should replace 'distil' as the sentence is in passive form.
- Q.42.(5)** All correct.
- Q.43.(3)** For part B – 'harm' should replace 'harms' according to 'Regulatory gaps, arbitrage and turf wars'.
For part E – 'over (here, 'over' expresses authority or control)' should replace 'to'.
- Q.44.(2)** For part A – 'whose' is the correct relative pronoun to be used here.
For part D – 'to' should replace 'for' as 'to' is used for 'objection'.
- Q.45.(3)** Part (3) - 'was' should be used as the sentence is in the past tense.
- Q.46.(4)** Part (4) - 'them' should replace 'it' as 'words (plural)' is given in the sentence.
- Q.47.(1)** Part (1) - 'Fully (adverb)' should replace 'full' as a 'verb (booked)' is given here not an adjective.
- Q.48.(5)** There is no error in the sentence.
- Q.49.(1)** Part (1) – 'Truths (plural)' will be used as 'they' is given further in the sentence.
- Q.50.(1)** Replace 'which' with 'that' as the sentence says a choice among various parties and for choice we use the relative pronoun 'that'.
- Q.51.(3)** Replace 'unearth' with 'unearths' as the subject is singular.
- Q.52.(5)** The sentence is absolutely correct.
- Q.53.(2)** Replace 'but' with 'and' because the sentence joins two similar ideas which always takes the conjunction 'and'.
- Q.54.(1)** Replace 'is' with 'are' as the subject is plural and plural subjects take plural verb.
- Q.55.(2)** 'necessarily' should be used in place of 'necessary' because 'necessary' is a noun and here adverb (necessarily) is required to qualify the verb 'keep'.
- Q.56.(5)** The sentence is free from errors.
- Q.57.(2)** 'a sustainable basis', is the correct grammatical structure, because an adjective is required to qualify the noun 'basis'.
- Q.58.(4)** 'In the basis of' is wrong because 'on the basis of' is the suitable phrase.
- Q.59.(2)** In sentence I – 'learning' should replace 'learns' as a noun is required here.
In sentence II – 'than' should replace 'but' as a comparison is being made.
In sentence III – 'embark' takes 'on' with it.
- Q.60.(5)** All three sentences are correct.
- Q.61.(4)** In sentence I – 'let down (fail to support or help someone as they had hoped or expected)' is to be used here.
In sentence II – 'is' should replace 'are' as 'the killings' is considered singular.
In sentence III – 'remotely' should replace 'remote' as an adverb is needed.
- Q.62.(3)** In sentence I – 'wants to store' should replace 'want to stores' as 'MRPL' is a singular entity.
In sentence II – 'and' should be used in place of 'or' given before 'centre representatives' as 'both' is given.
In sentence III – 'led' should be used in place of 'lead' as 'by' is mentioned which expresses that the statement is in passive voice form.
- Q.63.(1)** In sentence I – 'an' should be removed as after the adjectives 'intelligent and hardworking' no 'noun' is given and we know that articles is used only with a noun.
In sentence II – 'both' is used before the 'things joined with 'and' not after them.
In sentence III – "Invested" will not be used in place of it "Investing" will be used because the Subject of this clause "Many international companies" is a "Doer" which means Subject is in Active Voice.
- Q.64.(2)** A-add 'the' before most as we have to add 'the' before superlative degree.
C-replace 'at' with 'in' as it is a phrase 'in the shadows'.
- Q.65.(4)** In A replace 'among' with 'between' as only two countries are being mentioned.

- Q.66.(3)** In C replace 'where' with 'when' as the sentence indicates time so we need to use adverb of time; where is adverb of place here.
- Q.67.(2)** A- Remove 'the' before China as we only add 'the' before proper noun when it has a title or qualifier before it.
C-replace 'their' with 'its' as the subject is singular and singular subject will take singular pronoun.
- Q.68.(5)** All the sentences are absolutely correct.
- Q.69.(2)** In sentence B- 'is' should replace 'are' as the subject is singular- 'a large part'.
- Q.70.(1)** 'forced' should replace 'force' as 'verb third form' needed after 'be'.
- Q.71.(3)** In sentence A- 'likely (adj. - probable)' should replace 'liking'.
In sentence C- 'left out' means 'overlooked, ignored' should be used in place of 'left around'.
- Q.72.(4)** In sentence C: **consumers**' should replace **consumers** as both possession and plural is to be expressed.
- Q.73.(2)** 'entire' should replace 'entirely' as an adjective is required to qualify the noun 'credit'.
- Q.74.(2)** Replace 'prudent' with 'prudently' because it is used here as adverb of manner for the verb 'to approach'; adverb of manner= adjective + ly.
- Q.75.(3)** - Replace 'are' with 'is' as the subject is singular.
- Q.76.(5)** The sentence is absolutely correct.
- Q.77.(5)** No error
- Q.78.(4)** Replace 'less' with 'fewer' as for comparison of number we use 'fewer'.
- Q.79.(2)** A-Add apostrophe after 'Minister' to show possession.
C-Replace 'at' with 'in' as we are talking about countries inside the border of Europe.
- Q.80.(3)** B-Add 'a' before sense as there is indication of only one
C-Replace 'but' with 'and' as no contrasting ideas are being joined.
- Q.81.(5)** Both the sentences are absolutely correct.
- Q.82.(2)** A-Replace 'between' with 'among' as the cases are more than two in number.
C-Replace 'have' with 'has' as the subject is singular.
- Q.83.(4)** A- Add 'the' before government body, i.e., municipal.
D-replace 'one another' with 'each other' as the subjects are two and we use one another for more than two subjects.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

VOCABULARY

The word **vocabulary** refers to the words used in a language.

It is vital to communicating with others and understanding what one is speaking. Words always have several meanings in various contexts; you must learn the meanings of the words and their parts of speech. If your vocabulary is strong, it will help you write accurately and speak fluently. It is very important and vital in order to communicate with others.

There are four main types of vocabulary:

- ✎ **Reading Vocabulary**
- ✎ **Writing Vocabulary**
- ✎ **Listening Vocabulary**
- ✎ **Speaking Vocabulary**

Improving vocabulary is one of the easiest ways to improve the power of your writing and make any writing task much easier and effective. Developing your vocabulary need not be difficult or painful. Here are a few ways suggested to improve your vocabulary every day.

Read again and again: ‘The more you read, the more you learn’ is suitable in case of improving vocabulary. Reading various things especially novels, literary works, magazines and newspapers enables you to learn more words. As you read and uncover new words, derive the meaning from the context of the sentence as well as from looking up the definition in a dictionary.

Always keep a dictionary: When you find a new word, search it in the dictionary to get both its pronunciation and its meaning(s). If you always keep a dictionary with you,

you will be able to check the meaning instantly and reduce the chances of missing it.

Use a diary or notes: It's one of the good ideas to maintain the list of the new words you find so that you can go back to the list easily and slowly build them into your everyday vocabulary. Keeping the notes of all your new words can provide a positive approach for learning even more words -- especially when you observe how many new words you've already learnt.

Learn a word every day: Make a rigid habit of learning at least one new word daily to improve the list of words. Initially, it will not look effective but after a month or two, you will have a good piece of vocabulary.

Understand the root words: This is one of the most powerful ways to learn new words and understand the meaning of other new words based on the root. Just by seeing the suffix or prefix you will be able to comprehend the word.

Prefer the word games: This is also one of the effective ideas in order to increase word power. Such games that challenge you and help you find new meanings and new words. This is a fun tool in your quest for enhancing the vocabulary.

Engage in conversations: Talk to other people in English can help you find new words. If you are engaged in various conversation you will encounter some of the words you are not aware of, note down the words; and simultaneously the words you have learnt will also be used by you which makes you confident.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

EXERCISE LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word given in bold in the sentence.

Presumably public money is not dispensed with such **largesse** to anyone else.

- (1) Malign (2) Meanness
(3) Enigma (4) Leverage
(5) Generosity

Q.2. Select the most appropriate ANTONYM of the word given in bold in the sentence.

She was cunning enough to **beguile** her classmates into doing the work for her.

- (1) Repel (2) Attract
(3) Chant (4) Convince
(5) Flatter

Q.3. Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word given in bold in the sentence.

After last year's oil price crash, caused by a collapse in demand **triggered** by the COVID-19 pandemic, prices have rallied strongly.

- (1) Toad (2) Probe
(3) Prompt (4) Pride
(5) Trite

Q.4. Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word given in bold in the sentence.

Scientists are trying to pull together **disparate** ideas in astronomy.

- (1) Similar (2) Deterring
(3) Homogenous (4) Contrasting
(5) Disrupted

Q.5. Select the most appropriate SYNONYM of the word given in bold in the sentence.

The **egregious** mistake these couples made was not spending enough time seriously planning for a lifetime together in marriage.

- (1) Perturbing (2) Shocking
(3) Pleasing (4) Pleasant
(5) Painful

EXERCISE- 2

Q.6-10. In each of the following questions, four words are given of which one or more words is/are most nearly the similar or opposite in meaning to the given word. Find the word/s and mark your answer.

- Q.6. ABASE**
A. Love
B. Body
C. Concentrate
D. Humiliate

- (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
(3) Only D (4) Both B and C
(5) Both C and D.

Q.7. ASSIDUOUS

- A. Laborious
B. Waive
C. Include
D. Tiny

- (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
(3) Only D (4) Both B and C
(5) Both C and D.

Q.8. COLOSSAL

- A. Mammoth
B. Vast
C. Mind
D. Charade

- (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
(3) Only D (4) Both B and C
(5) Both C and D.

Q.9. CAJOLE

- A. Witness
B. Surprise
C. Belch
D. Flatter

- (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
(3) Only D (4) Both B and C
(5) Both C and D.

Q.10. BAIT

- A. Decoy
B. Trap
C. Depressed
D. Lonely

- (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
(3) Only D (4) Both B and C
(5) Both C and D

EXERCISE- 3

Q.11-14. In each of the following questions, a sentence with a highlighted word is given. Choose the word(s) which replace(s) the highlighted word to make the sentence meaningful. If the sentence is correct as it is, your answer is (5).

Q.11. It is probably the need to accept that uncomfortable reality that is the greatest **accomplishment** to ensuring donor registries are well subscribed.

- (1) Encouragement
(2) Acknowledgement
(3) Sentiment
(4) Impediment
(5) No change required..

- Q.12.** There were dark shadows beneath my eyes, the result of too many late nights, plus a combination of **acknowledged** drugs and alcohol.
 (1) extra (2) permissive
 (3) illicit (4) retreated
 (5) No change required..
- Q.13.** Climatic factors were **indeterminate** in producing top quality wines from the Bordeaux varieties Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot.
 (1) indefinite (2) decisive
 (3) emissive (4) deprived
 (5) No change required..
- Q.14.** A **navigation** of 40 Onondaga envoys arrived to negotiate a cease-fire and were seized and sent back to France as slaves.
 (1) consolidation
 (2) acknowledgement
 (3) publication
 (4) delegation
 (5) No change required.

EXERCISE- 4

Q.15-19. In each of the following questions, a sentence with three words given in bold type is given. These are numbered as (A), (B) and (C). These three words given in bold may or may not be used at their correct place. Choose the option which shows the correct sequence of words according to their appropriate place.

- Q.15.** FAO food price index, a global standard for measuring food prices, **retreated** (A) a record-high in March 2022, and though it has since **value** (B) it remains 7.9% above its **hit** (C) a year ago.
 (1) BAC (2) BCA
 (3) CBA (4) CAB
 (5) No change required.
- Q.16.** The Reserve Bank **by** (A) May has increased the repo or benchmark lending rates **since** (B) 190 basis points, to calm down inflation which has remained **above** (C) its comfort level of 6 per cent since January.
 (1) BAC (2) BCA
 (3) CBA (4) CAB
 (5) No change required.
- Q.17.** Medals are **win** (A) or lost on decimals. A mature **approach** (B) which thinks of athletes first — **won** (C) or lose — and makes sport enjoyable should be the aim for India at 100.
 (1) BAC (2) BCA
 (3) CBA (4) CAB
 (5) No change required.

- Q.18.** Jallikattu has returned to the Pongal calendar as a **pressure** (A) of political **protest** (B), public **result** (C) and hastily prepared legislation.
 (1) BAC (2) BCA
 (3) CBA (4) CAB
 (5) No change required.
- Q.19.** The idea of **affordability** (A) inclusion has always run into problems with accessibility and **financial** (B), especially in developing **economies** (C).
 (1) BAC (2) BCA
 (3) CBA (4) CAB
 (5) No change required

EXERCISE- 5

Q.20-22. In each of the following questions, four words are given of which two words are most nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words.

- Q.20.** (A) Engross (B) Strain
 (C) Rough (D) Eject
 (1) A-B (2) B-C
 (3) C-A (4) A-D
 (5) B-D.
- Q.21.** (A) Inane (B) Sane
 (C) Fatiguing (D) Force
 (1) A-B (2) B-C
 (3) C-A (4) A-D
 (5) B-D.
- Q.22.** (A) Real (B) Efface
 (C) Irregular (D) Scour
 (1) A-B (2) B-C
 (3) C-A (4) A-D
 (5) B -D.

EXERCISE- 6

Q.23-25. In each of the following questions, a word is given followed by three sentences consisting of a blank. Choose the sentence/s in which the given word can be correctly used.

- Q.23. PENITENT**
 I. As the army officer stood in front of the military judge, he had a _____ look on his face
 II. If you are driving in a blizzard, you may kick yourself for making such a _____ journey.
 III. The road near the mountains grew even steeper and more _____.
- (1) Only I
 (2) Only II
 (3) Both I and III
 (4) Both II and III
 (5) All of the above..

Q.24. RECLUSE

I. My election choices depend on the fact that I am a _____ of the Republican Party.

II. The father became a bitter _____, shutting himself away from all his friends

III. _____ always know about trendy new restaurants, and have a perpetual stash of fun ideas for outings and adventures.

- (1) Only I (2) Only II
 (3) Both I and III (4) Both II and III
 (5) All of the above..

Q.25. TAD

I. After the college fest, I feel a _____ guilty to be depriving him of the opportunity.

II. The rapper has _____ of infectious energy level and his energy level is impossible to match.

III. I was a _____ taken back by her answer when I talked to the customer care executive.

- (1) Only I (2) Only II
 (3) Both I and III (4) Both II and III
 (5) All of the above.

EXERCISE- 7

Q.26-30. In each of the following questions, a highlighted word followed by three sentences is given. Select the sentence(s) in which the highlighted word has correctly been used.

Q.26. BIZARRE

A. He became a **bizarre**, and his rare film appearances were overshadowed by tales of his crazy behaviour on set.

B. This **bizarre** election controversy has unexpectedly brought my father to mind.

C. He double faulted on his first match point and then missed a smash after a **bizarre** rally in the windy conditions.

- (1) Only A (2) Both B and C
 (3) Both A and B (4) Only B
 (5) Both A and C.

Q.27. COGNIZANT

A. I wonder if the experts are truly **cognizant** of the unnecessary division that separates the layman from the cultured.

B. He was emotionally lost at that point, and I don't think he was too **cognizant** of anything or anybody.

C. Since Independence, Lata Mangeshkar has been **cognizant** from the soundtrack of our everyday lives.

- (1) Only A (2) Both B and C
 (3) Both A and B (4) Only B
 (5) Both A and C.

Q.28. EXPEDITE

A. Make sure you have his social-security number so that you can **expedite** the filing process.

B. She genuinely, and far less self-interestedly than most, wanted to help **expedite** young talent to the empyrean.

C. The activities at this office have become costly because of the movements to **expedite** the issuance and processing of passports.

- (1) Only A
 (2) Both B and C
 (3) Both A and B
 (4) Only B
 (5) Both A and C.

Q.29. SPECTRUM

A. He has used the **spectrum** of colours in the rainbow effectively to create an atmosphere of calm.

B. The research team is now exploring the possibility of using eye contact sensor glasses to treat children with autistic **spectrum** disorder.

C. The acute effects that may be induced by psychedelic drugs encompass a broad **spectrum** of alterations.

- (1) Only A
 (2) Both B and C
 (3) Both A and B
 (4) Only B
 (5) All A, B and C.

Q.30. TURBULENCE

A. The uprightness and **turbulence** of his character won the friendship of many to whom his philosophy was repugnant.

B. It is extremely uncomfortable as the plane is thrown around violently, in the worst **turbulence** imaginable.

C. A society where the social divide between haves and have-nots has become a **turbulence** is a society that breeds violence and brutality.

- (1) Only A
 (2) Both B and C
 (3) Both A and B
 (4) Only B
 (5) Both A and C

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE 1

- Q.1.(2)** Largesse (n) - generosity in bestowing money or gifts upon others
For other options:
Malign (n) - evil in nature or effect.
Enigma (n) - a person or thing that is mysterious or difficult to understand.
Leverage (n) - the exertion of force by means of a lever.
- Q.2.(1)** Beguile (v) - charm or enchant (someone), often in a deceptive way.
Repel (v) - be repulsive or distasteful to.
- Q.3.(3)** Trigger (v) - cause (an event or situation) to happen or exist; prompt.
For other options:
Toad (n) - a contemptible or detestable person
Probe (n) - investigation
Trite (adj.) - dull on account of overuse.
- Q.4.(4)** Disparate (adj.) - essentially different in kind; not able to be compared.
For other options:
Homogenous (adj.) consisting of parts or elements that are all the same.
Disrupt (v) - disturb
- Q.5.(2)** Egregious (adj.) - outstandingly bad; shocking.
For other options:
Perturb (v) - disturb
- Q.6.(3)** Abase (v)- behave in a way that belittles or degrades (someone).
- Q.7.(1)** Assiduous (adj.)- working very hard and taking great care that everything is done as well as it can be
- Q.8.(2)** Colossal (adj.) - extremely large
- Q.9.(3)** Cajole (v) - to persuade a person to do something or give something by being very nice to him/her
- Q.10.(2)** Bait (n) - something that is used for persuading or attracting somebody
- Q.11.(4)** Impediment (n) - A hindrance; that which impedes or hinders progress.
- Q.12.(3)** Illicit (adj.) - Not approved by law, but not invalid.
- Q.13.(2)** Decisive (adj.) - Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy; putting an end to contest or controversy; final; conclusive.
- Q.14.(4)** Delegation (n) - A body or committee of representative
- Q.15.(4)** The subject food price index will contextually 'Hit' a record high and not retreated a record high. This will (C) will be used instead of (A). The phrase 'it has since' will take a v3 as a main verb and (A) 'retreated' is the only choice. So instead of (B), (A) will be used.
- Q.16.(1)** In the sentence, The RBI has increased the repo rate already, and the sentence doesn't talk about a future deadline therefore 'since' will be used in place of 'by', Making option '1' (BAC) the suitable answer.
- Q.17.(3)** 'Or' is a conjunction that allows us to join words, phrases, and clauses of equal grammatical rank in a sentence. But looking at option (A) win and lost are two different forms of verb. Here, won should be the correct usage, therefore word (C) should be replaced by (A).
- Q.18.(4)** Generally protest is associated with public and pressure is associated with political. (A) talks about the outcome or result. Therefore option 04 (CAB) is the correct answer.
- Q.19.(1)** Inclusion is a noun and it will take a suitable adjective before it, the word 'affordability' is a noun and 'financial' is an adjective, therefore (B) will be used instead of (A).
Also, accessibility can be joined with another singular noun 'affordability'(A).
- Q.20.(4)** Engross (v) - hold one's attention
Eject (v)- throw
For other options-
Strain (v)- force (a part of one's body or oneself) to make an unusually great effort.
- Q.21.(1)** Inane (adj)- stupid
Sane (adj)- reasonable
For other options-
Fatigue (n)- extreme tiredness resulting from mental or physical exertion or illness.
- Q.22.(5)** Efface (v)- erase
Scour (v)- clean, polish thoroughly.
- Q.23.(1) Explanation- :** penitent (adj.) – regretful.
In Ist sentence, penitent is used correctly.
In II and III, perilous (adj.) which means dangerous can be used.

Q.24.(2) recluse (n) - a person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people.

In IInd sentence, recluse is correctly used.

For other sentences: In Ist sentence - denizen (n) – inhabitant

In III sentence- social butterfly (adj.) - someone who is social or friendly with everyone, flitting from person to person

Q.25.(3) tad (adverb) – to a small extent.

In I and III sentence, tad is correctly used.

In II sentence, oodles (n) -a very great number or amount of something.

Q.26.(2) Bizarre (adj.) - very strange or unusual.

In sentence A- ‘Recluse: a person who lives a solitary life and tends to avoid other people’ should be used.

Q.27.(3) Cognizant (adj.) - having knowledge or awareness.

In sentence C- Inseparable (adj.) - unable to be separated or treated separately should be used.

Q.28.(5) Expedite (v) - make (an action or process) happen sooner or be accomplished more quickly.

In sentence B- Propel (v) - drive or push something forwards should be used.

Q.29.(5) Spectrum (n) - a wide range.

Q.30.(2) Turbulence (n) - a state of conflict or confusion.

In sentence A- Sincerity should be used.

EXERCISE LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1-5. In each of the paragraphs, four pair of highlighted words are given and indicated as (A, B), (C, D), (P, Q) & (R, S). Select the most appropriate group of words and choose the option accordingly.

Q.1. Integrated mobility solutions have been emerging to address consumer challenges. Convenience is a key factor in today’s hyperconnected world, where easy-to-use, automated and digitized options are preferred. **Exerting (A)/ Anticipating (B)** market trends and exploring the consumer **viability (C)/ accessibility (D)** of business models require analysing consumer preferences with the help of telematics. These tracking tools help a business become more **acrid (P)/ agile (Q)** and also identify and scale new opportunities. Global CO2 regulations have pushed the industry to be agile in adopting the latest innovations. There is a shift towards sustainable development to slow down climate change. To **cut down (R)/ mire (S)** dependence on fossil fuels and reduce pollution in metro cities, the government has taken many measures.

- (1) ACPS (2) BDQS
(3) ADPR (4) BCQR
(5) ACQS

Q.2. The cost of batteries, which pushes up the total cost of EV ownership, is also being **addressed (A)/ averred (B)**. PLI schemes that support the localization of battery production, new battery chemistry and **steadfast (C)/ swappable (D)** battery models are expected to provide a major push. Investment in manufacturing by component players can be increased through demand aggregation for components. Non-essential items like motors and connectors

can easily be aggregated. The **sever (P)/ scaling (Q)** opportunity that can justify investments will be a major motivation. Original equipment and component makes **succinct (R)/ integral (S)** rs will need to work closely in the EV space to develop products from an early stage. Start-ups and other new players will have to be co-opted and made to the design and manufacturing ecosystem.

- (1) ACPS (2) BDQS
(3) ADPR (4) BCQR
(5) ADQS

Q.3. Consider this: the number of people killed on 9/11, that **exemplary (A)/ extensive (B)** day of male violence, was almost **identical (C)/ implied (D)** to the number of women murdered by their male partners that year in the US. One called for a military response and changed world politics; the other was life as usual. ‘On Violence and On Violence Against Women’ by the philosopher Jacqueline Rose **explores (P)/ extends (Q)** the nature of this violence against women, and its deep roots. It draws on literature, psychoanalysis and philosophy to show the male **jingoism (R)/ fragility (S)** at the heart of male violence.

- (1) ACPS (2) BDQS
(3) ADPR (4) BCQR
(5) ACQS

Q.4. A sense of shared identity and common purpose is crucial for social **cohesion (A)/ compensability (B)**. When students are able to learn in their mother tongue, it helps them feel a sense of belonging to the larger community. In conclusion, it is **excursive (C)/ evident (D)** that there are many advantages to using **recreational (P)/ vernacular (Q)** languages as a medium of instruction in schools. Not only

does this lead to improved learning outcomes for all students, but it also promotes social cohesion and builds student confidence. It's perhaps why the new National Education Policy 2020 **applauds (R)/ endorses (S)** the use of regional languages up to Grade 5 and beyond.

- (1) ACPS (2) BDQS
(3) ADPR (4) BCQR
(5) ADQS

Q.5. The automobile sector is going through a **dearth (A)/ drip (B)** of semiconductor globally. Automobiles now have more electronic components, driven as they are by smart connectivity features and re-engineered to meet tighter emission **nodes (C)/ norms (D)**. With a move towards vehicle electrification and hybridization, we can expect more supply-side pressure, some of which could be eased by a **frail (P)/ robust (Q)** semiconductor making ecosystem. Maintaining the trust of customers and living up to their expectations will keep the wheels of this e-mobility revolution turning. Innovation, digital technology and **sustainability (R)/ susceptibility (S)** will come together to generate top and bottom-line improvements.

- (1) ACPS (2) BDQS
(3) ADPR (4) BCQR
(5) ACQS

EXERCISE- 2

Q.6-9. In each of the following questions, a short paragraph with two highlighted words which may or may not be contextually correct has been given. Choose the option which replaces both the words. If the words are correctly given, mark (5) as your answer.

Q.6. The fact remained that the argument given by them was not **collaborated** by sufficient evidence at least till the **implementation** of new facts and theories.

- (1) contracted, arrival
(2) conceptualised, insertion
(3) conformed, assertion
(4) corroborated, advent
(5) No change required

Q.7. Serious men **fad** and become mildly cheerful, and pretentious young men of the heavy-moustache type forget to accept that they could also be **slender** for others.

- (1) tread, controversial
(2) solidify, pleasurable
(3) thaw, objectionable
(4) threaten, offensive
(5) No change required

Q.8. Whenever he talks about his co-workers, it has more to do with **incomprehension** than with **disdain**.

- (1) compressive, behaviour
(2) appraisal, scorn
(3) desertion, desecrate
(4) incompleteness, distress
(5) No change required

Q.9. Clothing design should not be about creating pricey and **sheepish** brands to be **ousted** on a gullible public.

- (1) offshore, left
(2) snobbish, foisted
(3) contrived, feasted
(4) deposing, boasted
(5) No change required

EXERCISE- 3

Q.10-14. In each of the following questions, a sentence with two highlighted words is given. Choose the words from group 1 and group 2 which can substitute the highlighted words respectively.

Q.10. A lack of safe and legal routes into the UK is in part driving a dependence on life-threatening methods including **squeezing** into the back of refrigerated lorries or riding in **vulnerable** dinghies across wild seas.

Group 1

- A- compressing
B- clamping
C- twinning
D- nipping
E- budding
(1) A and T
(3) C and R
(5) E and P

Group 2

- P- shielded
Q- susceptible
R- fragile
S- perilous
T- jeopardized
(2) B and S
(4) D and Q

Q.11. A range of methods are used in organised immigration crime, including **clandestine** entry from near Europe, air-facilitated migration, use of false or fraudulently obtained documents and abuse of **legitimate** entry and leave to remain.

Group 1

- A- pseudo
B- furtive
C- upper-hand
D- liberal
E- overt
(1) A and Q
(3) C and R
(5) E and P

Group 2

- P- viable
Q- aesthetic
R- justified
S- authorised
T- invariable
(2) B and S
(4) D and T

Q.12. Drivers told of regular **hazards** they faced with refugees and migrants trying to climb into their vehicles. They said that they found a man **clinging** to the axle on his vehicle in the port of Calais.

Group 1

- A- onerous
B- dangerous
C- ventures
D- menace
E- perils
(1) A and Q
(3) C and R
(5) E and P

Group 2

- P- clutching
Q- grasping
R- nagging
S- spearheading
T- splicing
(2) B and S
(4) D and T

Q.13. Last year more than 35,000 attempts to cross the Channel illegally were **prevented** at the UK's **juxtaposed** controls in northern France and Belgium. During the same 12-month period, more than 8,000 people.

Group 1

- A- hindered
B- precluding
C- indeed
D- averted
E- hamper
(1) A and Q
(3) C and R
(5) E and P

Group 2

- P- adjacent
Q- dither
R- tiled
S- colligated
T- annexed
(2) B and T
(4) D and S

Q.14. The National Crime Agency has responsibility for tackling what it calls organised immigration crime. This stands apart from modern slavery and human trafficking because it involves **consent** on the part of the individual travelling, while the latter involves **coerced** movement across borders.

Group 1

- A- ascent
B- acquiesce
C- approval
D- accede
E- concede
(1) A and Q
(3) D and R
(5) E and P

Group 2

- P- compel
Q. uttered
R- pried
S- benefitted
T- intimidated
(2) B and S
(4) C and T

Q.15. There are number of ways to prevent Acid Rain. But one way by which each one of us can stop it is by start adopting cleaner forms of energy, such as solar power, **extinction** of waste and use of electric cars. As we know, there are numerous attempts to clean the air, but the atmosphere is still a long way from being clean. If man becomes more careful about environment, the **occurrence** of Acid Rain can be minimised. But if we are not resolute in our attempts to reduce atmospheric pollution, we may eventually cause grave damage to all our natural resources, which would lead to the **recycling** of life on the Planet Earth.

- (1) occurrence > recycling > extinction
(2) recycling > extinction > occurrence
(3) extinction > recycling > occurrence
(4) recycling > occurrence > extinction
(5) No change required

Q.16. Terrorism has had an adverse effect on India's economy. Many Indian cities have been hit by major terrorist attacks that have led to a loss of property and businesses The **replenishing** cost involved is quite high in such cases. The country's wealth that can be used in productive tasks is invested in **resurrection** the loss caused by terrorist attacks. Besides, the dip in the tourism industry, the **reluctance** of foreign investors to invest in India and the rise in the rates of international trade that are all a result of terrorism in India, have had a major negative impact on the country's economy.

- (1) reluctance > resurrection > replenishing
(2) resurrection > replenishing > reluctance
(3) resurrection > reluctance > replenishing
(4) replenishing > reluctance > resurrection
(5) No change required

Q.17. Traffic signals are installed at road intersections and at **commuting** crossings. Intersections are the vital junction points where, an **unregulated** traffic flow could lead to accidents and long traffic congestions. Traffic lights alternate the right of way for vehicles passing through the intersection, thus making the **pedestrian** easy.

- (1) commuting > pedestrian > unregulated
(2) pedestrian > commuting > unregulated
(3) pedestrian > unregulated > commuting
(4) unregulated > pedestrian > commuting
(5) No change required.

EXERCISE- 4

Q.15-17. In each of the following questions, a paragraph is given with three highlighted words. The words may or may not be placed at their correct place in the passage, four sequences are suggested against them. Choose the correct sequence in order to get a meaningful paragraph. If the given sequence is correct, choose option (5).

EXERCISE- 5

Q.18-22. In each of the following questions, two sentences (i and ii) are given with two highlighted words in each. The highlighted words are represented as (A, B and C, D) respectively. Below it a pair of words is given which are the synonyms of two of the four words, you need to read them carefully and decide for which of the highlighted words the given pair is the synonym.

- Q.18.** i. With the (A) **advent** of scientific methods of agriculture, increased production of wheat, rice, barley, cotton and other crops has been achieved and efforts go (B) **unabated** in this direction.
ii. (C) **Substantial** increase in the production of cottage goods based on agro, marine and natural products or bio-products has (D) **generated** employment in the rural sector.

Emergence	Worthwhile
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- (1) A and D (2) B and C
(3) C and D (4) A and C
(5) B and D

- Q.19.** i. A number of (A) **gruesome** diseases continue to stare the scientists in the face and the men of science stand just (B) **bewildered** and confused.
ii. Early symptoms of this disease are a significant loss of weight, (C) **swollen** glands, fever and night sweats, extreme lethargy and oral or (D) **esophageal** infection.

Confounded	Tumefied
------------	----------

- (1) A and D (2) B and C
(3) C and D (4) A and C
(5) B and D

- Q.20.** i. The role of (A) **judiciary** became the object of discussion when, a few years ago, several top leaders and bureaucrats of the country were (B) **arraigned** and made to face trials in various courts of the country on different charges involving huge amounts of public money.

- ii. An attempt has been made by the (C) **founding** fathers of the Constitution to provide full (D) **autonomy** to the judiciary so that the process of meeting out justice to one and all is free and fair.

Prosecute	Sovereignty
-----------	-------------

- (1) A and D (2) B and C
(3) C and D (4) A and C
(5) B and D

- Q.21.** i. As soon as the elections are over, different parties with their (A) **respective** strengths start closed door meetings to form a group that constitutes a majority which gives rise to a (B) **coalition** government at the Centre.

- ii. Today we have super computers (C) **imitating** the human brain and even beating it in various fields like fast data processing, huge memory storage and quick (D) **retrieval** capacity.

Corresponding	Emulate
---------------	---------

- (1) A and D (2) B and C
(3) C and D (4) A and C
(5) B and D

- Q.22.** i. A (A) **fathomless** ocean of information is available today on these computers on any subject, any (B) **phenomenon**, anytime and anywhere in the world.

- ii. The basic facilities (C) **congenial** for research and education should be provided in the institutions so that our technical graduates do not feel (D) **ill-at-ease** in their own set-up.

Profound	Pleasant
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- (1) A and D (2) B and C
(3) C and D (4) A and C
(5) B and D

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE 1

- Q.1.(4)** Anticipate (v) - regard as probable; expect or predict.
Viability (n) - ability to work successfully.
Agile (adj.) - able to move quickly and easily.
Cut down (v) - reduce (something, especially something undesirable) to the smallest possible amount or degree.
For other options:
Acrid (adj): unpleasantly bitter or pungent.

- Q.2.(5)** Address (v) - think about and begin to deal with (an issue or problem).
Swappable (adj.) - that can be exchanged.
Integral (adj.) - essential or fundamental.
Scale (v) - ascend.
For other options-
Aver (v) - state or assert to be the case.
Steadfast (adj)- resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering.

Sever (v)- divide by cutting or slicing, especially suddenly and forcibly.

Succinct (adj)- (especially of something written or spoken) briefly and clearly expressed.

Q.3.(1) Exemplary (adj.) - serving as a desirable model
Identical (adj.) - similar in every detail; exactly alike.

Explore (v) - travel through (an unfamiliar area) in order to learn about it.

Fragility (n) - the quality of being easily broken or damaged.

For other options:

Extensive (adj)- large in amount or scale.

Imply (v)- indicate the truth or existence of (something) by suggestion rather than explicit reference.

Jingoism (n)- extreme patriotism, especially in the form of aggressive or warlike foreign policy.

Q.4.(5) Cohesion (n) - the action or fact of forming a united whole.

Evident (adj.) - clearly seen or understood; obvious.

Vernacular (adj.) - (of language) spoken as one's mother tongue; not learned or imposed as a second language.

Endorse (v) - declare one's public approval or support of.

For other options:

Compensability (n): The characteristic of being compensable; the ability to be compensated.

Excursive (adj): tending to deviate from a course or activity; digressive.

Recreational (adj): relating to or denoting activity done for enjoyment when one is not working.

Q.5.(3) Dearth (n) - shortage.

Norm (n) - a standard or pattern, especially of social behaviour, that is typical or expected.

Robust (adj.) - strong and healthy; vigorous.

Sustainability (n) - the ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level.

For other options:

Drip (n): a small drop of a liquid.

Node (n): a point in a network or diagram at which lines or pathways intersect or branch.

Frail (adj): (of a person) weak and delicate.

Susceptibility (n): the state or fact of being likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.

EXERCISE 2

Q.6.(4) Corroborate (v) - confirm or give support to (a statement, theory, or finding).

Advent (n) - arrival.

For other options-

Implementation (n) - execution.

Q.7.(3) Thaw (v) - make or become friendlier or more cordial.

Objectionable (adj.) - arousing distaste proposition; unpleasant or offensive.

For other options-

Fad (n) - passion.

Slender (adj.) - meagre; limited.

Q.8.(5) Incomprehension (n) - failure to understand something.

Disdain (n) - the feeling that someone or something is unworthy of one's consideration or respect.

For other options:

Desertion (n): The action of deserting a person, cause, or organization.

Desecrate (v): treat (a sacred place or thing) with violent disrespect.

Q.9.(2) Snobbish (adj.) - relating to, characteristic of, or like a person with an exaggerated respect for high social position or wealth.

Foist (v) - impose an unwelcome or unnecessary person or thing on.

For other options:

Sheepish (adj): showing or feeling embarrassment from shame or a lack of self-confidence.

Oust (v): drive out or expel (someone) from a position or place.

Offshore (adj): situated at sea some distance from the shore.

Contrive (v): create or bring about (an object or a situation) by deliberate use of skill and artifice.

Depose (v): remove from office suddenly and forcefully.

EXERCISE 3

Q.10.(1) Solution:

squeezing- compressing, **vulnerable**- jeopardized

For other options:

Clamp (v)- clench

Twin (v)- combine

Nip (v)- bite or pinch sharply.

Budding (adj.)- (of a body part) becoming larger as part of normal growth.

Shield (n)- a person or thing providing protection.

Fragile, susceptible, perilous and jeopardized are all the words that can replace 'vulnerable'.

Q.11.(2) Solution:

clandestine- furtive, **legitimate**- authorised

For other options:

Overt (adj.)- shown/done openly Upper hand (idiom)- A position of advantage, power, and/or control (over someone, something, or some situation).

Liberal (adj.)- willing to respect or accept behaviour or opinions different from one's own.

Pseudo (adj.)- not genuine viable (adj.)- capable of working successfully.

Aesthetic (adj.)- concerned with beauty.

Invariable (adj.)- never changing.

Q.12.(5) Solution:

hazards-perils, **clinging**-clutching.

For other options:

onerous (adj.)- (of a task or responsibility) involving a great deal of effort, trouble, or difficulty.

Ventures (n)- a risky or daring journey or undertaking.

Menace (n)- a person or thing that is likely to cause harm.

Grasp (v)- seize and hold firmly.

Nag (v)- harass (someone) constantly to do something that they are averse to.

spearhead (v)- lead (an attack or movement).

splice (v)- interweave

Q.13.(4) Solution:

prevented- averted, **juxtaposed**- colligated

For other options:

preclude (v)- prevent; hamper

indeed (adv.)- in fact

adjacent (adj.)- next to or adjoining something else.

dither (v)- be indecisive

tile (v)- cover with tiles

annex (v)- take over

Q.14.(4) Solution:

consent- approval, **coerced**- intimidated

For other options:

ascent (n)- climb

acquiesce (v)- permit

accede (v)- agree to a demand

concede (v)- accept

compel (v)- force or oblige (someone) to do something.

utter (v)- make (a sound) with one's voice.

pry (v)- inquire too closely into a person's private affairs.

EXERCISE 4

Q.15.(4) By putting the correct sequence at the place, the proper meaning can be understood.

The last statement is saying that if we don't stop pollution, it may lead to 'recycling of life' which is illogical, it should be extinction of life means there will be no life.

Occurrence or extinction of waste does not give any logical meaning too.

Q.16.(2) By putting the correct sequence at the place, the proper meaning can be understood.

'in **resurrection** the loss' is not grammatically correct, after in a verb with 'ing' form is required to qualify 'the loss'.

Reluctance means unwillingness or disinclination to do something, which does not have any sense with 'the loss'.

Q.17.(3) By putting the correct sequence at the place, the proper meaning can be understood.

'Pedestrian easy' or 'unregulated easy' do not have any sense, there should be 'commuting easy'.

'Commuting crossings' is not a correct term.

EXERCISE 5

Q.18.(4) Advent (n): the arrival of a notable person or thing.

Unabated (adj): without any reduction in intensity or strength.

Substantial (adj): of considerable importance, size, or worth.

Q.19.(2) Gruesome (adj): causing repulsion or horror; grisly.

Bewilder (v): cause (someone) to become perplexed and confused.

Swollen (adj): become larger or rounder in size, typically as a result of an accumulation of fluid, tumefy
Esophageal (adj): related to the esophagus, the muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach.

Q.20.(5) Judiciary (n): the judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively..

Arraign (v): call or bring (someone) before a court to answer a criminal charge.

Found (v): establish or originate (an institution or organization).

Autonomy (n): the right or condition of self-government.

Q.21.(4) Respective (n): belonging or relating separately to each of two or more people or things.

Coalition (n): a temporary alliance for combined action, especially of political parties forming a government.

Imitate (v): take or follow as a model.

Retrieval (n): the process of getting something back from somewhere.

Imitate (v): take or follow as a model; emulate.

Q.22.(1) Fathomless (adj): unable to be measured or understood; extremely deep; profound.

Congenial (adj): pleasing or liked on account of having qualities or interests that are similar to one's own; pleasant.

Ill (adj): bad, poor.

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER QUESTIONS (BASED ON MEMORY)

- Q.1-5.** In the following questions, a sentence with three words in bold type is given. These are numbered as (A), (B) and (C). These three words given in bold may or may not be used at their correct place. Choose the option which shows the correct sequence of words according to their appropriate place.
(RBI ASSISTANT 2020)
- Q.1.** Indian firms based in China are **amid** (A) for an uncertain month ahead **bracing** (B) the coronavirus outbreak, which has brought factories and the service sector to a **grinding** (C) halt.
(1) CAB (2) CBA (3) ACB
(4) BAC (5) No change required.
- Q.2.** The government must consider **spending**(A) health-care **provide** (B) beyond the usual GDP, and ensure more resources are available to **raising**(C) free, quality health care to all.
(1) CAB (2) CBA (3) ACB
(4) BAC (5) No change required.
- Q.3.** A last-minute **problems**(A) of an event would cause greater **tournaments** (B) to lower-ranked players, as **cancellation** (C) accept entries based on rankings.
(1) BAC (2) CAB (3) ACB
(4) CBA (5) No change required.
- Q.4.** The **judgment** (A) came on an **appeal** (B) filed by the parents of a young girl who was left with 100% disability when a **rashly** (C) driven truck hit the car in which she was travelling.
(1) CAB (2) CBA (3) ACB
(4) BAC (5) No change required.
- Q.5.** There must be something **seriously** (A) wrong with a police system that believes that everyone who is **arrested** (B) of committing an offence is to be **suspected**. (C)
(1) CAB (2) CBA (3) BAC
(4) ACB (5) No change required
- Q.6-10.** In each of the following questions, a sentence with three words given in bold type is given. These are numbered as (A), (B) and (C). These three words given in bold may or may not be used at their correct place. Choose the option which shows the correct sequence of words according to their appropriate place.
(IBPS PO MAINS 2019)
- Q.6.** It doesn't take a mathematician to conclude that a family relying on **content** (A) wages is more **single** (B) and happy than a family which relies on the income of a **double** (C) parent.
(1) CAB (2) CBA (3) ACB
(4) BCA (5) No change required.
- Q.7.** It will be a mistake to leave women behind in our goal of **opportunities** (A) development, and it could only be **sustainable** (B) if both the genders are allowed equal **achieved** (C) in education and other areas.
(1) CAB (2) CBA (3) BAC
(4) BCA (5) No change required.
- Q.8.** According to experts, the major factor behind this rising **phenomena** (A) of excessive **emissions** (B) of carbon dioxide, as well as other greenhouse gases could lead to the **flooding** (C) of lower lying coastal areas and also cities.
(1) CAB (2) CBA (3) ACB
(4) BCA (5) No change required.
- Q.9.** India has to **demonstrate** (A) that it is not a **capable** (B) state but a **soft** (C) nation with zero tolerance to any terrorist activities carried out by the enemies of the nation.
(1) BAC (2) CBA (3) ACB
(4) BCA (5) No change required.
- Q.10.** The political cause of terrorism is primarily seen in Tripura and Assam where the political factors **failed** (A) in terrorism after the respective state governments **resulted** (B) to control and manage the large-scale **illegal** (C) Muslim immigration from Bangladesh.
(1) CAB (2) CBA (3) ACB
(4) BAC (5) No change required.
- Q.11-15.** In each of the following questions, a word is given followed by three sentences consisting of a blank. Choose the sentence/s in which the given word can correctly be filled in.
(IBPS CLERK MAINS 2020)
- Q.11. BOUGH**
- I. A pair of birds settle on the _____ above them, murmuring together, ready to roost.
 - II. The bigger the _____, the more fruit is likely to sprout from it.
 - III. The Vicar leads a procession through the village, he is followed by the Tower Captain holding the Oak _____.

- (1) Only I (2) Only II
 (3) Both I and II (4) Both II and III
 (5) All of the above

Q.12. HORDE

- I. A York gardener was caught red-handed with a _____ of stolen statues, gnomes and ornaments, magistrates heard.
 II. The Indian peasants groaned under the burden of taxes imposed to subsidise a _____ of functionaries.
 III. Even as the tubby principal shouted, doors smacked against the walls and a _____ of young teenagers filled the immediate area.
 (1) Only I (2) Only II
 (3) Both I and II (4) Both II and III
 (5) All of the above

Q.13. APPRISE

- I. Time was set aside each afternoon for informal meetings to _____ other staff members of the team's activities and progress.
 II. He smiled with gentle irony when I told him of what I had heard, and how I had hastened to _____ him of it.
 III. Mordaunt had called on the bishop that very evening to _____ him of the religious desire expressed by the king.
 (1) Only I (2) Only II
 (3) Both I and II (4) Both II and III
 (5) All of the above

Q.14. BALMY

- I. Botanically a grass, sugar cane's roots lie in the South Pacific, but it now grows wherever the climate is warm and _____.
 II. There's magic in any family vacation with beautiful beaches, _____ trade-winds, and flaming sunsets.
 III. Asking the locals something apparently obvious with a Scottish accent just makes them think I'm _____.
 (1) Only I (2) Only II
 (3) Both I and II (4) Both II and III
 (5) All of the above

Q.15. BORNE

- I. It should be _____ in mind that words or behaviour may be annoying or rude without being necessarily abusive or insulting.
 II. Leafy shoots are _____ adventitiously on the dorsal side of the long, creeping root.

III. _____ along by the flow of traffic, she passed through the forum arch into a stew of noises, colours, and evil smells.

- (1) Only I
 (2) Only II
 (3) Both I and II
 (4) Both II and III
 (5) All of the above

Q.16-20. In the following questions, a sentence with three words in bold type is given. These are numbered as (A), (B) and (C). These three words given in bold may or may not be used at their correct place. Choose the option which shows the correct sequence of words according to their appropriate place.

(IBPS CLERK PRE 2021)

Q.16. On the quantum of fall fund, managers say since the selling **pulling (A)** is very high among FPIs, buyers are **quoting (B)** lower levels and that is **intensity (C)** down the markets sharply.

- (1) CAB (2) CBA (3) ACB
 (4) BCA (5) No change required.

Q.17. Facial recognition can be of constructive use in **fallible (A)** fields, but it is **numerous (B)** and must be regulated to guard against its **potential (C)** misuse.

- (1) CAB (2) CBA (3) ACB
 (4) BAC (5) No change required.

Q.18. At a time when the Indian banking sector is **struggling (A)** with bad loans because of the **inability (B)** of over-extended companies to repay them, it seems that the **agricultural (C)** sector will add to its woes.

- (1) CAB (2) CBA (3) ACB
 (4) BCA (5) No change required.

Q.19. The government has begun **identifying (A)** records of about 67,000 employees, **including (B)** IAS and IPS officers, with the intention of **reviewing (C)** non-performers and corrupt officials.

- (1) CAB (2) CBA
 (3) ACB (4) BAC
 (5) No change required.

Q.20. Onions are **loaded (A)** with ample **component (B)** of sulphur, which is mostly found in amino acid, an active **amount (C)** present in proteins.

- (1) CAB (2) CBA
 (3) ACB (4) BCA
 (5) No change required.

Q.21-24. In the following questions, a highlighted word followed by three sentences is given. Select the sentence(s) in which the highlighted word has correctly been used.

(RRB CLERK MAINS 2021)

Q.21. SPECTRUM

A. He has used the **spectrum** of colours in the rainbow effectively to create an atmosphere of calm.

B. The research team is now exploring the possibility of using eye contact sensor glasses to treat children with autistic **spectrum** disorder.

C. The acute effects that may be induced by psychedelic drugs encompass a broad **spectrum** of alterations.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Both B and C
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Only B
- (5) A, B and C

Q.22. COGNIZANT

A. I wonder if the experts are truly **cognizant** of the unnecessary division that separates the layman from the cultured.

B. He was emotionally lost at that point, and I don't think he was too **cognizant** of anything or anybody.

C. Since Independence, Lata Mangeshkar has been **cognizant** from the soundtrack of our everyday lives.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Both B and C
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Only B
- (5) Both A and C

Q.23. EXPEDITE

A. Make sure you have his social-security number so that you can **expedite** the filing process.

B. She genuinely, and far less self-interestedly than most, wanted to help **expedite** young talent to the empyrean.

C. The activities at this office have become costly because of the movements to **expedite** the issuance and processing of passports.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Both B and C
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Only B
- (5) Both A and C

Q.24. TURBULENCE

A. Movement of the gas near the surface causes vigorous **turbulence** that produces a broad spectrum of random noises.

B. It is extremely uncomfortable as the plane is thrown around violently, in the worst **turbulence** imaginable.

C. A society where the social divide between haves and have-nots has become a **turbulence** is a society that breeds violence and brutality.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Both B and C
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Only B
- (5) Both A and C

Q.25-27. In the following sentences, four words are given in bold, which may or may not be appropriate to use, followed by four options which have the highlighted word and a suggestion of word to replace it. Choose the alternative which forms a meaningful sentence after replacement.

(SBI CLERK MAINS 2021)

Q.25. There is a need for more **energy** between the **election** agendas and their implementation to tackle **environmental** issues and the **impacts** of climate change.

- (1) Election- Selection
- (2) Energy- Synergy
- (3) Environmental- Environment
- (4) Impacts- Impact
- (5) All are correct

Q.26. **Qualify** journalism in **digital** media can no longer be **supportive** by an advertising-**driven** business model.

- (1) Qualify- Quality
- (2) Digital- Mass
- (3) Supportive- Supported
- (4) Driven- Drive
- (5) Both (1) and (3)

Q.27. Information **inequality** will eventually **exacerbate** economic and social inequalities and **polarize** the public **spherical**.

- (1) Inequality - Unequal
- (2) Exacerbate - Exceed
- (3) Spherical - Sphere
- (4) Polarize - Potentialize
- (5) Both (2) and (3)

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ANSWERS (BASED ON MEMORY)

- Q.1.(4)** (C) is correctly placed as 'grinding halt' is correct, but (A) and (B) should be interchanged as 'amid (preposition)' means 'at a time of' and 'amid for' is incorrect too, apart from it 'brace' means 'support' which does not give any logical sense here.
- Q.2.(1)** 'spending health-care' is meaningless but 'raising health care spending' means 'increasing the cost involved in health-care' which is contextually and grammatically correct apart from that 'provide' is the only word to put in place of C as 'to' is followed by V1.
- Q.3.(2)** All (A), (B) and (C) should be changed in position. In place of A 'both tournaments and problems' are not possible as article 'a' is given which needs a singular noun. If we put 'tournaments' in place of B, it would become 'cause greater tournaments', for tournament, cause is an illogical word.
The correct sentence would be:
A last-minute cancellation (A) of an event would cause greater problems (B) to lower-ranked players, as tournaments (C) accept entries based on rankings.
- Q.4.(5)** No change required.
- Q.5.(4)** (A) is correctly placed, but 'arrested of committing an offence is to be suspected' means 'the person is arrested first and then suspected' which seems to be illogical, apart from that 'arrest' does not take 'of' with it, so interchanging (B) and (C) will make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
- Q.6.(1)** Content means peacefully happy which makes place of (A) incorrect. So, 'content' should be placed at (B) and 'single' should be placed at (C) as 'single parent' is correct which automatically sends 'double' at place (A).
- Q.7.(4)** 'opportunities development' is grammatically incorrect as an adjective is required to qualify the noun 'development', but 'sustainable' can be appropriate here.
If we place 'achieved' after 'be', it will become grammatically correct and meaningful as well.
- Q.8.(5)** No change required.
- Q.9.(3)** (A) is correctly placed, but (B) and (C) should be interchanged. The sentence tries to convey that India is capable as it has zero tolerance.
- Q.10.(4)** (C) is correctly placed, but (A) and (B) should be interchanged as 'governments failed to control' will make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.
- Q.11.(5)** In I, II and III sentences, Bough (n) - the main branch of a tree.
- Q.12.(4)** In II and III sentences, Horde (n) – a large group of people.
In I sentence, Hoard (n) – stock.
- Q.13.(5)** In I, II and III sentences, Apprise (v) – inform or tell (someone).
- Q.14.(3)** In I and II sentences, Balmy (adj.) – characterized by pleasantly warm weather.
In III sentence, Barmy (adj.) – crazy.
- Q.15.(5)** In I, II and III sentences, Bear (v) – carry, support (Past Participle- borne).
- Q.16.(2)** (B) is correctly placed, but (A) and (C) should be interchanged as 'selling' and 'pulling' are written together which does not have any meaning but 'selling intensity' is correct and meaningful as well.
- Q.17.(4)** (C) is correctly placed, but (A) and (B) should be interchanged as 'fallible' means 'error-prone' and 'facial recognition is numerous' is incorrect but 'facial recognition is fallible' will be correct and meaningful as well.
- Q.18.(5)** No change required.
- Q.19.(2)** (B) is correctly placed, but (A) and (C) should be interchanged as the sentence states that the 'intention is to review corrupt officials' which is meaningless but 'the intention of identifying corrupt officials' is correct and meaningful as well.
- Q.20.(3)** (A) is correctly placed, but (B) and (C) should be interchanged because 'onions are loaded with sufficient amount of sulphur' will make the sentence contextually correct and since 'active amount' does not have any sense, 'an active component' should be there.
- Q.21.(5)** Spectrum (n) - a wide range.
- Q.22.(3)** Cognizant (adj.) - having knowledge or awareness.
In sentence C- Inseparable (adj.) - unable to be separated or treated separately should be used.
- Q.23.(5)** Expedite (v) - make (an action or process) happen sooner or be accomplished more quickly.
In sentence B- Propel (v) - drive or push something forwards should be used.
- Q.24.(2)** Turbulence (n) - a state of conflict or confusion.
In sentence A- Chasm (n) – a deep fissure in the earth's surface should be used.
- Q.25.(2)** Energy will be replaced by synergy, as synergy (n) means coordination and cooperation between or among two or more related objects or concerns to increase the effectiveness. Here synergy will provide the same meaning, coordination between election agenda and implementation must be established.
- Q.26.(5)** Qualify (v) is not required here, quality (adj. here) will act as a qualifier of journalism.
Supportive (n) will not give the correct meaning to the sentence, Supported by will constitute as a verb here and provide meaning to the sentence.
- Q.27.(5)** Exacerbate (v): To worsen something already in the problem. Spherical (adj.) is not providing a correct meaning here, while "public sphere" will act as a compound noun, to describe a zone or section in particular, that makes the sentence meaningful.

READING COMPREHENSION

Questions on Reading Comprehension measure the ability to understand, analyze and apply information and concepts presented in the written form. All questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the given passage. Reading comprehension, therefore evaluates your ability to :

Understand words and statements in the given passage.

Understand the logical relationships between points and concepts in the given passage.

Draw inference from facts and statements in the given passage.

Read the questions first before you read the passage.

Guidelines for answering the reading comprehension questions:-

1. Read the question first before you read the passage.
2. Identify the type of passage you are reading.
3. Identify the core idea or the theme of the paragraph.
4. Look for the clues in the choices, normally the correct is the one which falls under the theme.
5. Answer all the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage itself.

6. Read the questions carefully, making sure that you understand what is being asked. If need better refer back to the passage for finding the answer.
7. The choice may expand or extend the idea or contrast the idea running in the paragraph.
8. Read all the alternatives very carefully,, without first reading all the alternatives, do not assume that you have selected the best answer.
9. Many a times the last sentence pf the paragraph can also provide a clue.
10. Usually the correct choice will not deviate from the subject matter too much.
11. Don't jump to conclusions with fact questions using Roman numerals to indentify answer choices:- You will reconize this style of question as soon as you see it:
 - a. I only
 - b. II only
 - c. III only
 - d. I and II only
 - e. II and III only

The catch is that, oftentimes, facts I and II will be presented very close to each other in the passage, but fact III will be buried much further in the text. Take the time to review and consider each fact on its own merites.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

EXERCISE LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE - 1

Q.1-5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

The Government launched its year of the G-20 presidency on December 1 with some pomp, and 100 monuments from Kashmir to Kanyakumari lit up with India's G-20 logo symbolising the motto "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, or "one earth, one family, one future". In an editorial essay, Prime Minister committed to making India's year of chairmanship as one that will focus on "healing our 'One Earth', creating harmony within our 'One Family' and giving hope for our 'One Future'". There are plans for about 200 G-20 meetings across India. The preparatory and ministerial meetings will culminate in grand plans for a G-20 Summit, which will bring leaders of the 'P-5' countries and others to New Delhi next September. India has taken the baton from Indonesia, which had a difficult time in even scheduling meetings and ensuring full participation due to differences over the Ukraine war. There was even uncertainty till the end over whether all major leaders would attend; whether they would agree to a joint photo-opportunity (they did not), and whether there would be a joint statement — which was eventually forged. Like Indonesian President Joko Widodo, Mr. Modi will have to travel abroad to ensure that all G-20 leaders and invitees attend at the highest level. And officials will have to burn more midnight oil to achieve consensus on statements.

Symbolism and logistical coordination aside, the Government has a tough task ahead in conducting substantive negotiations to bring together a comprehensive G-20 agenda, where officials said they would focus on counter-terrorism, supply chain disruptions and global unity. In 2008, the first G-20 summit-level meeting in the U.S. was during a moment of crisis for the world's financial systems. In 2022, the task for Mr. Modi and his team is equally crucial, given the lasting effects of the Russian war in Ukraine, western sanctions on energy that will deepen this month, economic downturns, pandemic worries and climate change issues that are testing the foundations of globalisation and an interconnected global economy. In his editorial, Mr. Modi said India would forge its G-20 agenda through its tradition of "collective decision-making" that, like India's national consensus, would be made "... by blending millions of free voices into one harmonious melody". At a time India itself faces economic distress and social and communal tensions, the Government

should be prepared for more scrutiny on upholding such ideals. Having raised the pitch on India's global prominence as G-20 President, and its power to shape the global narrative, the Government may find that with great power comes great responsibility, and a greater spotlight on its ability to translate its global dreams into the domestic landscape as well.

Q.1. What is not true regarding grand plans for the G-20 Summit described in the passage?

- (1) 100 monuments are prepared for G-20 Summit from all over the country.
- (2) 200 meetings to be done across the country.
- (3) Leaders among the P-5 countries were to be participated.
- (4) Mr. Modi will not be travelling to abroad to increase the participation of the countries.
- (5) India's logo will symbolize 'Vasudhaiva kutumbakam' which means one world one family..

Q.2. What challenges were not met by Indonesia hosting the G-20 Summit?

- (1) Scheduling of the meetings were not done properly
- (2) Participation of all the major countries and leaders in the summit
- (3) Differences due to the Ukraine war
- (4) Major leaders agreed to joint- photo opportunity.
- (5) Indonesian President Joko Widodo travelling abroad to ensure the participation of all the leaders.

Q.3. What are the points the Indian officials are focusing for the G-20 agenda?

- A. Counter attack on the terrorism across the world
- B. Creating trade innovations and inter connection across the countries easier
- C. Having global unity and peace

- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) Only A and C
- (4) Only C
- (5) Only A and B.

Q.4. Which of the following are the factors that are not challenging the foundation of globalisation and global economy?

- (1) Western countries not involving in energy trade.
- (2) Economic conditions are varying across the globe
- (3) Pandemics spreading across different parts of the world.
- (4) Issues related to climate change across the world.
- (5) Friendly relations among different countries of the world..

Q.5. Which of the following fact(s) is/are directly related to G20 summits worldwide?

- A. First summit held during financial crisis in the world in US
 B. Due to the Russian war in Ukraine 2022 summit will be crucial
 C. PM is intending to host the summit in accordance with the foreign countries
- (1) Only A (2) Only C
 (3) Only A and B (4) Only B
 (5) Only A and C.

EXERCISE - 2

Q.6-12. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

India proposed the 'Lifestyle for Environment' (LIFE) movement at the COP-26 summit in 2021. LIFE movement encourages people to become pro-planet people by changing to eco-friendly lifestyles. By changing habits, eco-friendly practices can be incorporated into daily lives. Individual actions can collectively bring a change in society.

Small actions such as taking public transport instead of own vehicle, switching off lights and fans when they are not in use etc. can help the environment so much. According to the 'United Nations Environment Programme' (UNEP), if one billion people out of the total global population of eight billion adopt eco friendly behaviours in their daily lives, global carbon emissions could be reduced by approximately 20 per cent. At present, consumerism is growing worldwide. People are increasingly buying things such as gadgets, clothes and other possessions for happiness. But it is affecting the environment negatively. For example, the fashion industry accounts 10% of global carbon dioxide output – more than international flights and shipping combined. Growing incomes, influencer culture, and equating material wealth with success are some of the reasons for rising materialism. Conscious purchases by analyzing whether we really need the thing we are planning to buy can avoid additional burdens on the environment.

Throwaway culture is growing. A few years ago, it was a norm to repair and reuse goods. But now, it is a norm to throw away products even if there is a scope to fix them. Moreover, the production of disposable and short-lived products is on the rise. There is a need to change this phenomenon and encourage a circular economy, which involves sharing, repairing, reusing, recycling and upcycling. It can help in saving valuable resources on earth. Several countries follow different environmentally friendly practices. For example, in

India, old clothes are repurposed into quilts. In Japan, reusable cloth gift wrappers are used to wrap gifts. Sweden's culture encourages its people not to waste anything. If the countries learn from each other and implement all these practices as much as possible, there will be a lot less burden on the environment.

Even though individual actions matter a lot to protect the environment, it alone is not sufficient. Governments around the world should take action by bringing policy reforms and implementing several action plans such as transitioning to renewable energy resources, incentivizing rainwater harvesting, eco-friendly businesses etc.

The Lifestyle for Environment (LIFE) movement encourages people to adopt eco-friendly practices and to become pro-planet people. Individual actions such as taking public transport instead of own vehicle, switching off lights and fans when they are not in use etc. can collectively bring a change in society.

Q.6. How LIFE movement encourages people to become pro-planet people?

- A. Changing the daily activities or habits of individuals from rural to urban.
 B. Doing a collective change in the society by taking some collective rules.
 C. Incorporating eco-friendly practices in day to day life by individuals.
 D. Changing the society by changing the individual's actions in daily life.

- (1) Only C (2) Only D
 (3) Only A and C (4) Only B and C
 (5) Only C and D.

Q.7. What can be the measures to inculcate the eco-friendly practices in day to day life?

- (1) Changing individual actions to bring a change in society by changing habits.
 (2) Not using personal vehicles such as car instead public transport.
 (3) Don't leave the lights and fans and other electrical equipment open when not in use.
 (4) Using commercial sources of energy more than the renewable sources effectively.
 (5) All except 4..

Q.8. Which of the following are the facts about growing consumerism worldwide?

- A. People are interested in buying new gadgets for their happiness.
 B. Fashion industry accounts to 10% of the global carbon dioxide.

C. International flights and shipping combined produce more carbon than fashion industry.

- (1) Only A (2) Only C
(3) Only B and C (4) Only A and B
(5) Only B.

Q.9. Which of the following is/are not one of the reasons for the rising materialism?

- (1) Growing incomes.
(2) Influence of the culture.
(3) Possessing materials according to status.
(4) Proportioning material wealth and success.
(5) Increasing recycling of the products..

Q.10. What are some environment friendly practices done by different countries?

- (1) Indians made quilt from the waste cloth they have.
(2) Swedish encourage to not waste the things unpurposely.
(3) Japanese make gift wraps from reusable gift cloth wrappers.
(4) Japanese also make quilt from the waste cloth like Indians.
(5) All of the above

Q.11. What is /are the alternatives to change the throwaway culture?

- A. Repairing B. Reusing
C. Recycling D. Upcycling
E. Storing
(1) Only A,B and C (2) Only E
(3) Only A, B , C and D (4) Only D
(5) All of these.

Q.12. What is/are not the strategies Government can withhold to have an eco-friendly environment?

- (1) Depending less on non-renewable energy resources.
(2) Promoting rainwater harvesting.
(3) Making policy reforms and implementing action plans.
(4) Making consumerism and materialism grow.
(5) Promoting businesses which are eco-friendly..

EXERCISE - 3

Q.13-17. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

India has finally decided not to become part of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. The decision comes after several years and tens of rounds

of negotiations, and is likely to be widely debated. India is now not part of the 15-nation trade bloc — of the 10 Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), China, Japan, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand. India has said the deal disadvantages its services and agrarian sectors. It is also worried at the prospect of the country being flooded by cheap imports from China, some routed through the other RCEP signatories. And it is worried about the lack of adequate safeguards. Some of these are justifiable. For instance, the ASEAN China Free Trade Area agreement, signed in 2002, has benefitted China much more than it has the ASEAN countries. India eventually decided to play it safe by pulling out at the last minute from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership which was finalised by 15 countries in Bangkok.

The pressure mounted on the government and the Prime Minister by interest groups, ranging from farmers, small industries and traders, to political parties across the board, surely played a major role in the decision to stay out of the grouping. The country had little choice but to exit after its safeguard requests were not conceded. On the one side was the looming figure of China in the group and that country's desperate need to find newer markets for its products in the backdrop of its trade dispute with the U.S. That India runs a massive bilateral trade deficit of \$53 billion with China and the fact that China has not taken satisfactory efforts to whittle down the deficit certainly were major inputs in India's decision. Second, India's experience with countries with which it has signed free trade agreements till now is not exactly a happy one. Though trade has increased post-FTA with South Korea, ASEAN and Japan, imports have risen faster than exports from India. According to a paper published by NITI Aayog, India has a bilateral trade deficit with most of the member countries of RCEP.

Yet, by not signing the deal, India has missed the opportunity to be part of global supply chains, and closed the door on some trade opportunities in the region — a not-so-easy trade-off for a country that has grown its economy the fastest when exports have done well. There's more, though. The Indian economy is in the grip of a slowdown now, and the country's entry into RCEP at such a time would have caused significant pain. It may have meant more industrial distress. And it could have caused more jobs to be lost at a time when enough are definitely not being created. Whatever the reason, the deal is off for now, although India can choose to revisit it at a later date.

For one, bilateral trade agreements become even

more important now. India would do well to close a trade deal with the US (which, like it, is also out of big trade blocs). It should also explore trade deals with Australia and other key countries in the region even as it works to close the renegotiation of its free trade agreement with ASEAN. For another, India will have to work hard (and use the time it is out of RCEP because, at some stage, it will have to become part of it) to make its own industry, including small industry, more competitive. It will mean addressing the crisis in the country's financial sector. That will require agricultural reform. It may require new labour laws too. In effect, it will require India to ensure that its industry and economy are competitive enough to hold their own. Protectionism is good as long as it serves the objective of boosting competitiveness.

Thus far, India's record on this isn't great. Its high walls have usually served to make Indian industry and the economy complacent at best and downright uncompetitive at worst. That will have to change.

Q.13. With reference to the passage, India's state has been described as disquiet due to-

- A. The downfall in the exports due to opting out of RCEP.
- B. Shortage of optimum safety measures.
- C. Possibility of India being dominated by low-priced imports.
- D. Not being able to become a global power in supplying.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Both A and B
- (3) Only D
- (4) Both B and C
- (5) Both C and D.

Q.14. Which among the following statements is/are NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (1) None of the attempts of China to undermine the deficit between itself and India are good enough.
- (2) India had no other strong alternative which could be a reason for not opting out of the RCEP.
- (3) There is a colossal trade deficit between India and China.
- (4) The industries in India have been quite self-satisfied and uncompetitive.
- (5) Owing to the uptake in the Indian economy, the nation's exit from RCEP would have been lucrative..

Q.15. On what sphere(s) does India need to work to fulfil the prerequisites to promote competitiveness in its own industry?

- A. Boosting exports to foreign countries.
- B. Signing an MOU with the US.

C. Introducing labour laws.

D. Making a few changes to improve agricultural sector.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Both B and C
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Only D
- (5) Both C and D.

Q.16. On the basis of your reading, mention the reason(s) behind India's withdrawal from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.

A. Avoiding future furore and complications.

B. Political parties being hostile about it.

C. Pressure on govt. from small businessmen, interest groups, etc.

- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) Both B and C
- (4) Both A and C
- (5) Only C.

Q.17. India is supposed to take which of the following steps?

- (1) Ensure demarcated competitiveness to avoid unnecessary conflicts.
- (2) Involve the US in the trade agreements.
- (3) Discuss and reach conclusion with respect to the RCEP.
- (4) Understand the importance of bi-lateral trade agreements.
- (5) Discover new areas to do business..

EXERCISE - 4

Q.18-22. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it. Certain words have been given in bold to help you locate the answers.

In a rare turn of events, a CBSE exam question raised cries of "shame" in Parliament yesterday. Drawing the government's attention to "the nationwide outrage regarding a shockingly regressive passage" that featured in a Class X exam, Congress president Sonia Gandhi read out parts of it. Its gist is that "subordination" of wife once taught "children and servants" to know their place but her emancipation has now destroyed discipline in homes. CBSE has responded by first dropping this set of questions and next saying that it will set up an expert committee to review and strengthen the paper-setting process. This must happen quickly, the findings must be made public, and the follow-up action must look credible. The pandemic-led disruption two summers in a row saw students waiting week to month to know whether exams would be held. There was a further anxious wait to know how evaluation would be done. CBSE did right to minimise uncertainties for the 2021-22

academic session by splitting it into two terms, the first of which is being assessed now in a multiple-choice format. But the pileup of complaints indicates that its exam-setters have fallen short of the challenge.

The board's **walk back** on the gender passage above, as also on a question about Gujarat riots earlier, have grabbed the most attention. But beyond these there has been a spate of grammatical errors, incorrect or even missing questions, wrong answer keys, and other glitches. In one case the CBSE controller responded to criticism by saying that "the options were a bit tricky, but not confusing." Such quibbling suggests wilful misunderstanding of the objective test format. We, as adults have failed to vaccinate the children, open schools for them or give them mid-day meals. Now, badly framed exam questions are another source of anxiety.

Of the over 60 boards in the country, CBSE accreditation is near the top. Why aren't these obvious lapses detected in the review process? How robust is the process that selects question-setters? In case of egregious goof-ups, how is accountability fixed? CBSE has many questions to answer – and they are all grammatically correct, sensible ones.

Q.18. What would be the expectations from the expert committee to be setup by the CBSE?

- (1) The dug-out results must be made known to public.
- (2) There should be tangible and convincing follow-up action.
- (3) The entire way in which exams are conducted must be reviewed.
- (4) The paper-setting process must be strengthened.
- (5) All except (3).

Q.19. As per the passage, an expert committee is in talks to be setup by the CBSE owing to-

- A. The indiscipline prevalent in the board
- B. The blunder happened in the question paper.
- C. The comments made by political party leaders

- (1) Only A
- (2) Both B and C
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Only B
- (5) Both A and C.

Q.20. How does one know that the new way for evaluation of students hasn't met expectations?

- A. It is way too easy to be considered for evaluation.
- B. Opposing people are more than those who favour.
- C. Complaints are way too high.

- (1) Only B
- (2) Both A and B
- (3) Both A and C
- (4) Only C
- (5) Only B.

Q.21. What factor(s) has/have aggravated the already futile time for children?

- (1) No vaccination drives for children.
- (2) Schools are still not able to perform properly.
- (3) Poor mid-day meals.
- (4) Badly framed exam questions.
- (5) All of the above..

Q.22. Which of the following gives the same meaning of the phrasal verb 'walk back' as mentioned in the passage?

- (1) Repeat an action or decision
- (2) Make mandatory
- (3) Retract a statement or reverse an action or decision.
- (4) Accidentally interrupt
- (5) Explain in detail.

EXERCISE - 5

Q.23-27. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

Irrespective of whether one is a renunciate or a householder, the words of wisdom contained in the Bhagwad Gita teach us the method of leading a balanced life – a life that attaches equal importance to the spiritual aspect of life and attainment of proficiency in worldly affairs. The Gita urges repeatedly that one should live in the world like a lotus leaf, which remains pure and untainted despite being surrounded by filthy water. The Gita opens with a vivid description of men and things on the eve of the great battle of Kurukshetra. At the eleventh hour, Arjun's mind is tormented at the sight of his venerable preceptors, sires and grandsires, sons and grandsons who are present in the battlefield.

The very thought of fratricidal carnage and bloodshed that would ensue causes untold agony to his delicate mind – so much so that he puts aside his bow and arrow and is in no mental condition to fight. It is ironical that despite being a householder belonging to the warrior caste, Arjun conducts himself like a sannyasin and puts up a plausible plea for abstention from activity and for withdrawing from the world, an ideal which was popular among certain sects at the time when the Gita was written. Significantly, his reluctance to fight is not an outcome of utter dispassion; it is because his mind is governed by false passion.

The Gita elaborates on whether action or renunciation of action is better and concludes that action is a better option. The discourse on Samkhya Yog lays stress on renunciation of action. This is because every deed, irrespective of whether it is good or bad, brings about

Q.17.(5) The answer can be inferred from the beginning of the fourth paragraph.

EXERCISE - 4

Q.18.(5) The answer can be inferred from the end of the first paragraph.

Q.19.(4) The answer can be inferred from the first paragraph.

Q.20.(4) The answer can be inferred from the second paragraph.

Q.21.(4) The answer can be inferred from the third paragraph.

Q.22.(3) e.g. - Senior members of the administration tried to walk back her comments.

EXERCISE - 5

Q.23.(4) The answer can be inferred from the second paragraph.

Q.24.(4) Informative tone, as the name describes, gives information about certain aspects of a subject matter. The passage seems to be a study of Bhagwad Gita and its effects and hence is informative.

EXERCISE LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE - 1

Q.1-5. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

During the 1960's and 1970's, the primary economic development strategy of local governments in the United States was to attract manufacturing industries. Unfortunately, this strategy was usually implemented at another community's expense: many manufacturing facilities were lured away from their moorings elsewhere through tax incentives and slick promotional efforts. Through the transfer of jobs and related revenues that resulted from this practice, one town's triumph could become another town's tragedy. In the 1980's the strategy shifted from this zero-sum game to one called "high-technology development," in which local governments competed to attract newly formed high-technology manufacturing firms. Although this approach was preferable to victimizing other geographical areas by taking their jobs, it also had its shortcomings: high-tech manufacturing firms employ only a specially trained fraction of the manufacturing workforce, and there simply are not enough high-tech firms to satisfy all geographic areas. Recently, local governments have increasingly come to recognize the advantages of yet a third strategy: the promotion of homegrown small businesses. Small indigenous businesses are created by a nearly ubiquitous resource, local entrepreneurs. With roots in their communities, these individuals are less likely to be enticed

For other options:

When the author talks about analysing one's feelings or contemplating one's actions, the **introspective tone** is employed in the passage.

While narrating an incident/event/story, the author uses an **emotional tone** of writing in order to portray the feelings regarding the same.

Sarcastic Tone is where the author uses his words to ridicule the topic under discussion.

One of the most interesting tones of writing, a **humorous tone** is witty and amusing at the same time.

Q.25.(3) The answer can be inferred from the mid of the third paragraph.

Q.26.(2) The answer can be inferred from the last paragraph.

Q.27.(3) The answer can be inferred from the third paragraph.

away by incentives offered by another community. Indigenous industry and talent are kept at home, creating an environment that both provides jobs and fosters further entrepreneurship.

Q.1. Which of the following points about local entrepreneurs is not stated in the passage?

- (1) They hold omnipresent kind of nature.
- (2) Potential Entrepreneurship is encouraged by them.
- (3) Investors who belong to out of the community invest in them.
- (4) They generate huge employment for local people.
- (5) They are well set up in their communities only.

Q.2. According to the passage, in what way(s) the manufacturing industries were favorable before the evolution of high-technology in the 1980's?

- A. Many of the most efficient personnel switched to small entrepreneurial enterprises.
- B. These industries got a major success in terms of profits during the 1960's and 1970's.
- C. Real economic benefits and employment were seen in the areas where they were located.
- D. They employed only the masses who had specialized technological skills.

- (1) Both A & C (2) Both B & D
- (3) Only C (4) Only D
- (5) Only A

Q.3. As per the understanding of the passage, the chief objective of the passage is to:

- (1) prescribe more effective ways to foster the growth of high-technology industries.
- (2) compare the economic benefits received from local governments and the private sector industries.
- (3) raise the questions against the programs being used to stimulate local economic development.
- (4) represent the efforts done by local governments in order to attract new investors.
- (5) analyze and access the steps taken and programs organized to develop the economy.

Q.4. As per the theme of the passage, the author seems to be very positive about which of the following factors participating in economy?

- (1) Local entrepreneurs
- (2) Promoters of high-technology
- (3) State governments
- (4) Worldwide manufacturing-industries
- (5) Economic policy makers

Q.5. Which of the following is TRUE in respect of high-technology development?

- (1) It promotes and strengthens the modernization of existing manufacturing facilities.
- (2) It develops a healthy competition between same kinds of industries.
- (3) It only believes in providing huge employment to the masses whether skilled or not.
- (4) It exploits all the local workers at the best level.
- (5) It gives benefits to the workforce of a specific by harming another.

EXERCISE - 2

Q.6-9. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions:

In choosing a method for determining climatic conditions that existed in the past, paleoclimatologists invoke four principal criteria. First, the material—rocks, lakes, vegetation, etc.—on which the method relies must be widespread enough to provide plenty of information, since analysis of material that is rarely encountered will not permit correlation with other regions or with other periods of geological history. Second, in the process of formation, the material must have received an environmental signal that reflects a change in climate and that can be deciphered by modern physical or chemical means. Third, at least some of the material must have retained the signal unaffected by subsequent changes in the environment. Fourth, it must be possible to

determine the time at which the inferred climatic conditions held. This last criterion is more easily met in dating marine sediments, because dating of only a small number of layers in a marine sequence allows the age of other layers to be estimated fairly reliably by extrapolation and interpolation. By contrast, since sedimentation is much less continuous in continental regions, estimating the age of a continental bed from the known ages of beds above and below is more risky.

One very old method used in the investigation of past climatic conditions involves the measurement of water levels in ancient lakes. In temperate regions, there are enough lakes for correlations between them to give us a reliable picture. In arid and semiarid regions, on the other hand, the small number of lakes and the great distances between them reduce the possibilities for correlation. Moreover, since lake levels are controlled by rates of evaporation as well as by precipitation, the interpretation of such levels is ambiguous. For instance, the fact that lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States appear to have been higher during the last ice age than they are now was at one time attributed to increased precipitation. On the basis of snow-line elevations, however, it has been concluded that the climate then was not necessarily wetter than it is now, but rather that both summers and winters were cooler, resulting in reduced evaporation.

Another problematic method is to reconstruct former climates on the basis of pollen profiles. The type of vegetation in a specific region is determined by identifying and counting the various pollen grains found there. Although the relationship between vegetation and climate is not as direct as the relationship between climate and lake levels, the method often works well in the temperate zones. In arid and semiarid regions in which there is not much vegetation, however, small changes in one or a few plant types can change the picture dramatically, making accurate correlations between neighboring areas difficult to obtain.

Q.6. Which of the following statements best supports the difference between marine and continental sedimentation?

- (1) Data received from marine sedimentation is more consistent than the data received from continental sedimentation.
- (2) Estimation of the age of a layer in a sequence of continental sedimentation is much easier than that of marine sedimentation.

(3) Marine sedimentation is less popular than continental sedimentation.

(4) Marine sedimentation includes the process of extrapolation whereas continental sedimentation includes interpolation.

(5) Estimation through continental sedimentation is more unsafe than through Marine sedimentation.

Q.7. Which of the following topics can be considered as reason to continue the passage ahead?

(1) The third method to investigate past climatic conditions.

(2) Various varieties of plants found in dry areas.

(3) The positive or negative impact of disparity in lake levels on pollen distribution.

(4) The suitable material for preserving signals of climatic changes.

(5) Different points raised by paleoclimatologists while selecting the method to determine past climatic conditions.

Q.8. Why, according to the passage does the author discuss lake levels in the southwestern United States?

(1) To clarify the process of sedimentation at lake level, evaporation, and precipitation.

(2) Because he wants to exemplify of the flexibility involved in interpreting lake levels.

(3) In order to determine that there are not a number of old lakes.

(4) To elucidate the effects of soaring rates of evaporation on levels of precipitation.

(5) Because the author wishes to assert that snow-line elevations are more accurate than lake levels in evaluating rates of precipitation at various points in the past.

Q.9. An environmental signal found in geological material would be of no use to paleoclimatologists in which of the following conditions?

(1) If it had to be clarified by new age chemical means.

(2) In case it showed a change in climate rather than a long-term climatic condition.

(3) If it was embodied into a material as the material was forming.

(4) If it reflected successive environmental changes.

(5) When it was contained in a continental sedimentation rather than a marine sequence.

EXERCISE - 3

Q.10-13. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.

The rise of the digital sector has presented unique challenges for Indian regulatory authorities, including the Competition Commission of India, thanks to significant differences in the way such markets operate compared to traditional markets. Further, several issues emerging from the growth of digital markets are being analysed by regulators in other countries simultaneously, resulting in a lack of guidance from other jurisdictions. There is growing demand, worldwide and in India, to hold digital platforms responsible and accountable for adverse impacts caused by them. This is evidenced by recent investigations initiated by the CCI into the operations of digital platforms such as Google, WhatsApp, Apple, Zomato, Swiggy, etc. A preliminary step involved in such probes is that of defining a 'relevant market' within which such digital platforms operate. The Competition Act of 2002 requires the CCI to define a 'relevant market' based on what is regarded as interchangeable or substitutable by a consumer ("Relevant Market Test"). The factors required for consideration by the CCI while defining a 'relevant market' include the physical characteristics or end use of goods, prices of goods or services, consumer preferences, regulatory trade barriers and local specification requirements, among others.

Until 2016, while defining a 'relevant market' for e-commerce companies and marketplaces (such as Snapdeal, Ebay, Yepme, Cloudbtail, etc), the CCI viewed online and offline segments as different channels of distribution and not different relevant markets. This was based on the CCI's view that the two segments differ in terms of discounts and the shopping experience, and buyers would typically weigh both online and offline options before making purchase decisions. Further, if prices of the same product or service available online were to increase significantly, then the consumer was likely to buy the product or service from an offline channel, and vice versa. In 2018, when examining a complaint filed against e-commerce companies that alleged 'abuse of dominance' by way of predatory pricing and preferential treatment to certain sellers, the CCI diverged from its initial view and recognized the possibility of a distinction between online and offline segments. In October 2019, it drew a defined distinction in its prima facie order initiating a probe against MakeMyTrip by defining the 'relevant market' in its case as "the market for online intermediation services for booking of hotels in India". This case is still under consideration. Following the MakeMyTrip case, the CCI has considered 'relevant markets' for certain online-only

players in several cases related to digital markets. For instance, it has defined the relevant market for (a) Google as “the market for Online General Web Search Services in India and the market for Online Search Advertising Services in India”, for (b) WhatsApp as “the market for Over-The-Top (OTT) messaging apps through smartphones in India” and for (c) Apple as “the market for app stores for iOS in India”. Subsequent orders of the CCI in cases where arguments were made that offline products or services could be substitutable with online products or services did not clearly apply the Relevant Market Test, and did not clarify whether all products and services that could be considered interchangeable by consumers were considered while arriving at a ‘relevant market’ definition.

Given the pace at which the digital sector is expanding in India, and the emergence of several issues prompted by this growth, it is essential that the CCI carefully consider the question of ‘relevant market’, and more particularly, the question of whether the online and offline distribution segments of such a market are substitutable in each case and industry. Prima facie analysis of the ‘relevant market’ would result in a more efficient and streamlined process of investigation. A ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach to this question will prove unsatisfactory, given the large variation in business models today and the significant number of businesses that have add-on ‘online’ delivery channels. Accordingly, the CCI should define a ‘relevant market’ in the digital sector by taking into consideration all substitutable and interchangeable products or services for each industry, including what’s available offline.

One way to address concerns in various quarters would be to conduct market surveys to explore consumer preferences, habits and dependence on digital platforms, on a case-to-case basis. While the CCI has undertaken a few market studies, it needs to reach out to consumers on a wider scale and not limit its analysis to secondary studies or surveys. Such an approach may seem rather costly and time-consuming. However, given the magnitude of consequences that could arise from the question of ‘relevant market’, each industry and sector must be given due consideration. India’s digital sector needs proper market assessment and, in some cases, correction. For this, a consistent approach that’s inclusive of all stakeholders, including the consumer, would ensure that the country’s digital story does not face overregulation or other unwarranted hindrances. In summary, it is imperative that the CCI’s approach in digital markets is well considered, consistent

and proportionate, so that the digital sector gets space for growth while safeguarding the interests of competition and consumers.

Q.10. Point out the fact(s) that clearly indicate the regions where the relevant market test failed to prove its worth.

- (1) Who/what qualified the relevant market test and who/what not, is still not known.
- (2) The orders of the CCI are still ambiguous and vague.
- (3) The services provided by online markets is trust worthy or not, is still not known.
- (4) It is not clear whether online products are interchangeable with offline ones.
- (5) None of the above

Q.11. As per the passage, enlist the prerequisite(s) needed to define a relevant market

- A. The physical characteristics or end use of goods
- B. The criteria to meet the international standards
- C. The prices of goods or services
- D. The preferences of consumers
- E. The regulatory trade barriers and local specification requirements

- (1) A, B and C
- (2) Both B & D
- (3) All except B
- (4) Both C & E
- (5) B, C and D

Q.12. Pick out the instance(s) that underscore the fact that there have been repercussions regarding the topic that ‘online platforms must be held responsible for what they do’.

- A. The online platforms are wary of what is about to come.
- B. The CCI has been setup lately which will soon start working on it.
- C. Investigations have been initiated by the CCI recently.
- D. Customers are now more drawn to find what happens inside the firms.

- (1) Both A and D
- (2) Both B and C
- (3) A, B and D
- (4) Only C
- (5) Both B and C

Q.13. On which basis the CCI views online and offline segments as different channels of distribution and not different relevant markets?

- A. Buyers tend to compare both online and offline options before making purchase decisions.
- B. Two segments differ in terms of discounts and the shopping experience.

the lowest level of the organization; i.e. closest to the site of action.

(4) One implication of this arrangement is that system design can no longer be rationally optimal and standardized across the organization. It is quite common to find different work norms in contiguous assembly lines, because each might have faced a different set of problems and devised different counter measures to tackle it. Design of the coordinating process that essentially imposes the discipline that is required in large scale complex manufacturing systems is therefore customized to variations in man-machine context of the site of action. It evolves through numerous points of negotiation throughout the organization.

(5) None of the above.

Q.16. Statement: Robots, being superior to human beings are not capable of doing until a proper and systematic guideline is issued to it.

(1) The contemporary industrial robot, in the eyes of politicians and others, may wear the halo of high technology, but it came into being to meet a rather mundane need. In the booming labour market the early 1960s, it became increasingly difficult to find people willing to do boring, repetitive and unpleasant jobs. What was needed was not a machine which could master elaborate human skills, but one which could provide the mindless lumpen proletariat demanded by mass production. What had to be learnt, and proved well within the robot's capacity, were sequences of precise movement of the arm and hand.

(2) Such sequences were relatively easily programmed into a computer memory, especially after the advent of the microprocessor freed robots from their dependence on the mainframe computers of the 1960s. But however impressive, even uncanny, a robot may appear to the layman as it repeats a series of movements with flawless precision, it is, in fact, operating blindly and by rote. Repetitive manipulation is, of course, a skill common to many machines: what differentiates the robot is that it makes use of an articulated arm analogous to the human limb and that it can be reprogrammed to perform a whole variety of tasks without the need to redesign, or adjust its mechanical components.

(3) There are however, a limited range of applications, in which manipulator arm, operating blindly and without intelligence, is useful. Looking through manufacturers' catalogues one is struck not by the machine's versatility but by the

monotonous repetition of a sort of litany of robot functions: machine tool loading and unloading, spot welding, paint spraying and parts transfer being the commonest.

(4) Whatever its task, a robot is dependent for its effectiveness upon a whole supporting cast of automated machines. Everything must be presented to it in consistent positions and orientations; it can only operate in a world of guaranteed predictability. Indeed, to consider robots in isolation from automation, in general, is rather like studying an ant which has been removed from an anthill – an ingenious but purposeless curiosity. The need to provide an automated environment has so far restricted robot use to large scale industry businesses such as specialist machine shops, producing small batches of many different items have little incentive to set up the paraphernalia of conveyors, jigs and electronic communication, which a robot requires.

(5) None of the above

Q.17. Statement: Irrespective of what you have been thinking till the moment you decide to act unethically, what matters at the end is the execution.

(1) The person who, with inner conviction, loathes stealing, killing, and assault, may find himself performing these acts with relative ease when commanded by authority. Behavior that is unthinkable in an individual who is acting of his own volition may be executed without hesitation when carried out under orders. An act carried out under command is, psychologically, of a profoundly different character than spontaneous action.

(2) The important task, from the standpoint of a psychological study of obedience, is to be able to take conceptions of authority and translate them into personal experience.

It is one thing to talk in abstract terms about the respective rights of the individual and of authority; it is quite another to examine a moral choice in a real situation. We all know about the philosophic problems of freedom and authority. But in every case where the problem is not merely academic there is a real person who must obey or disobey authority.

All musing prior to this moment is mere speculation, and all acts of disobedience are characterized by such a moment of decisive action.

(3) When we move to the laboratory, the problem narrows: if an experimenter tells a subject to act with

increasing severity against another person, under what conditions will the subject comply, and under what conditions will he disobey? The laboratory problem is vivid, intense, and real. It is not something apart from life, but carries to an extreme and very logical conclusion certain trends inherent in the ordinary functioning of the social world.

(4) The question arises as to whether there is any connection between what we have studied in the laboratory and the forms of obedience we have so often deplored throughout history. The differences in the two situations are, of course, enormous, yet the difference in scale, numbers, and political context may be relatively unimportant as long as certain essential features are retained.

(5) None of the above.

Q.18. Statement: One achieves something or reaches to the point in one's life according to the acts performed and decisions taken by one.

(1) A game of strategy, as currently conceived in game theory, is a situation in which two or more "players" make choices among available alternatives (moves). The totality of choices determines the outcomes of the game, and it is assumed that the rank order of preferences for the outcomes is different for different players. Thus the "interests" of the players are generally in conflict. Whether these interests are diametrically opposed or only partially opposed depends on the type of game.

(2) Psychologically, most interesting situations arise when the interests of the players are partly coincident and partly opposed, because then one can postulate not only a conflict among the players but also inner conflicts within the players. Each is torn between a tendency to cooperate, so as to promote the common interests, and a tendency to compete, so as to enhance his own individual interests.

(3) Internal conflicts are always psychologically interesting. What we vaguely call "interesting" psychology is in very great measure the psychology of inner conflict. Inner conflict is also held to be an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres. The classical tragedy, as well as the serious novel reveals the inner conflict of central figures.

(4) The superficial adventure story on the other hand, depicts only external conflict; that is, the threats to the person with whom the reader (or viewer) identifies stem in these stories exclusively from external obstacles and from the adversaries who create them. On the most primitive level this sort of external conflict is psychologically empty.

In the fistcuffs between the protagonists of good and evil, no psychological problems are involved or, at any rate, none are depicted in juvenile representations of conflict.

(5) None of the above

EXERCISE - 5

Q.19-22. Read each of the paragraphs carefully and answer the question that follows.

Q.19. Post-poll associations between parties, shaped as they are by intractable realities, and are easier to form than pre-poll associations that have to reconcile competing expectations of the prospective partners. Soon after the results of the Assembly elections were out, the Bahujan Samaj Party, which had played hard-to-get with the Congress in pre-election alliance talks, announced its support to the party in both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

As per your understanding, choose the option which is reflecting the kind of writing style of the paragraph.

- (1) Political (2) Commentary
(3) Explanatory (4) Excruciating
(5) None of the above

Q.20. The Reserve Bank of India Governor has mentioned personal reasons behind his resignation with immediate effect, but anyone who has followed the events of the last couple of months will know it was anything but that. It was a period during which the Centre and the RBI were engaged in an unseemly tussle over a clutch of issues that had a bearing on the RBI's autonomy, something that the governor had sought to preserve.

Which of the following can be said about Governor's character from the given passage?

- (1) Autocratic (2) Synthetic
(3) Apathetic (4) Functional
(5) Can't be decided

Q.21. British Prime Minister Theresa May has survived a trust vote on her Conservative party stewardship. But there is little sign that the bitter infighting within the ruling party will abate. Nor is there any assurance that Parliament will back her government's controversial Brexit deal with the European Union.

Choose the option that explains the journey ahead for the British Prime Minister Theresa May in the Brexit front?

- (1) Rambunctious (2) Restrained
(3) Laudatory (4) Irksome
(5) None of the above

Q.22. Mahindra Rajapaksa's decision to resign as Prime Minister, an office to which he was controversially installed by President Maithripala Sirisena, is the first sign that the dragging constitutional crisis in Sri Lanka is heading slowly towards a resolution.

The ongoing situation in Sri Lanka can be determined as which of the following terms?

- (1) Presbyopic (2) Biased
(3) Optimistic (4) Careless
(5) None of the above

EXERCISE - 6

Q.23-26. In each of the following questions, a short passage has been given. Choose the option(s) which has/have correctly been derived from the passage and mark your answer accordingly.

Q.23. The Indian Pharmaceuticals industry plays a prominent role in the global pharmaceuticals industry. India ranks 3rd worldwide for production by volume and 14th by value. The nation is the largest provider of generic medicines globally, occupying a 20% share in global supply by volume, and is the leading vaccine manufacturer globally. India also has the highest number of US-FDA-compliant Pharma plants outside of the USA and is home to more than 3,000 pharma companies with a strong network of over 10,500 manufacturing facilities as well as a highly-skilled resource pool.

A. India is a major importer of Pharmaceuticals, with over 200+ countries serving Indian pharma companies.

B. India is a major exporter of Pharmaceuticals and in the field of Vaccine production it holds a superior place.

C. The Indian pharma industry witnessed an exponential gush in the current fiscal year.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and C (4) Both B and C
(5) None of the above

Q.24. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), in addition to being a key driver of economic growth, has been a significant non-debt financial resource for India's economic development. Foreign corporations invest in India to benefit from the country's particular investment privileges such as tax breaks and comparatively lower salaries. This helps India develop technological know-how and create jobs as well as other benefits. These investments have been coming into India because of the government's supportive policy framework, vibrant

business climate, rising global competitiveness, and economic influence.

A. FDI is the only key driver that can improve the deficit balance of payment in India.

B. FDI adversely impacts the socio-political, financial, and economic development of India.

C. FDI is responsible for strategic collaborations and increases cross-border mergers and acquisitions.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Only C (4) Both A and C
(5) None of the above

Q.25. One of the key trends in technology is miniaturization. Some 50-60 years ago, computers used to be room-sized. Then they turned into desktops, then laptops, and now we carry supercomputers in the form of smartphones. Everything is shrinking. Earphones have shrunk. Watches have shrunk. Fitness trackers have shrunk. And so on goes the march of technology. It is so powerful that it shapes our thinking and our way of life within no time. Technology innovation has brought benediction as well as condemnation to mankind.

A. Man has developed technology but now at some steps it is seen that he himself is regulated by it.

B. Technology is no less than blessings for us but depending upon the way we are utilizing it, it can quickly turn into curse.

C. Miniature forms of inventions are nothing but a blight to the human-kind.

- (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
(3) Both A and C (4) Only C
(5) None of the above

Q.26. 'Freebies' are not a new concept; rather, it is inveterate in Indian politics as a way of life. The political parties are constantly competing with one another to offer the best freebies to entice Indian voters into the world of failed economic policies. Indian politicians promise everything to win over potential voters, from free water to free smartphones. As the "traditional free water and electricity" are no longer sufficient as election gifts, this trend has gained more traction recently as political parties have become more creative in their offerings.

A. Freebies have got a boost due to an effective economic framework for the general public.

B. Freebies amount to a deceitful practice that is comparable to offering bribes to voters.

C. Offering the lucrative is unlikely to change as part of socialism.

- (1) Only A (2) Only C
 (3) Both A and B (4) Both B and C
 (5) None of the above

EXERCISE - 7

Q.27-30. In each of the following questions, a sentence followed by four other sentences has been given. Out of these, choose the one(s) meaning of which is similar to that of the given sentence.

Q.27. Shifting gears with changing consumer preferences, the global automotive industry is racing into a future of electric vehicles (EVs), connected cars, sensors and new business models like mobility-as-a-service.

A. The global automotive industry is pacing towards a future of electric vehicles (EVs), connected cars, sensors and new business models like mobility-as-a-service as per the changing consumer likes and dislikes.

B. Despite continual change in consumer preferences, the global automotive industry is ready for the future of electric vehicles (EVs), connected cars, sensors and business models different from mobility-as-a-service.

C. Electric vehicles (EVs), connected cars, sensors and new business models like mobility-as-a-service, owing to the consumers' preference are becoming the area towards which the global automotive industry is moving on.

D. Electric vehicles (EVs), connected cars, sensors and new business models like mobility-as-a-service are shifting gears with the thriving global automotive industry as per changing consumer preferences.

- (1) Only A (2) Both B and C
 (3) A, C and D (4) A, B and D
 (5) Both A and C

Q.28. Pandemic disruptions drew attention to the indispensable role and challenges of teachers, who were offering educational and non-educational support to school students across India.

A. How school students throughout India were getting all kinds of support from the teachers and the fact that their role is vital, brought into light by the disruptions caused by the pandemic.

B. The attention of all towards the value of indispensable role and challenges of teachers offering educational and non-educational support to students had been pulled by Pandemic disruptions.

C. The fact that the teachers have a pivotal role came to light when they drew our attention towards educational and non-educational support given to students across India during pandemic.

D. The indispensable role and challenges of teachers who were offering educational and non-educational support to school students across India have drawn the attention of people when the pandemic was disturbing all.

- (1) Only A (2) Both B and C
 (3) A, C and D (4) A, B and D
 (5) Both A and B

Q.29. There are some goals which can be achieved by smaller countries but sometimes they find it difficult to embark upon certain big technological plans even if they have the funds, because the size of the domestic market is too small.

A. Sometimes, despite having smaller goals and funds, smaller countries find it difficult to embark upon certain big technological plans because of the tiny size of the domestic market.

B. Despite having funds, the small size of the domestic markets is not letting smaller countries who have some achievable goals begin with some big technological plans.

C. Since the size of the domestic market is too small, smaller countries find it difficult to embark upon certain big technological plans even if they have the funds for some achievable goals.

D. Smaller countries have some goals which can be achieved by them but sometimes, in spite of availability of funds, they find it difficult to culminate certain big technological plans because of the tiny size of the domestic market.

- (1) Only A (2) Both B and D
 (3) A, C and D (4) A, B and D
 (5) Both A and C

Q.30. A majority of consumers across demographics and geographies are reimagining their values and basing purchasing decisions on factors beyond price and quality, post the pandemic, according to Accenture's 16th annual research report.

A. According to Accenture's 16th annual research report, post the pandemic, irrespective of the demographics and geographies, most of the consumers are reimagining their values and deciding what to buy thinking of factors beyond price and quality.

B. Post the pandemic, most of the consumers are reimagining their values and reassessing their purchasing decisions on factors beyond price and quality, with regard to the demographics and geographies, according to Accenture's 16th annual research report.

EXERCISE 6

Q.23.(2) Statement A: India's pharma sector has become one of the biggest exporters of medicines worldwide, accounting for ~60% of global vaccine demand. This statement is therefore incorrect because it says India is the importer of pharmaceuticals.

Statement B: It is correct because in the passage 'largest provider of generic medicines globally' and 'the leading vaccine manufacturer globally' are mentioned.

Statement C: It is also incorrect because nowhere in the passage, anything related to India's growth in current year is mentioned.

Q.24.(3) Statement A: FDI is one of the key drivers, not the only pivotal source responsible for improving the deficit balance of payment of the Indian economy. Therefore, statement A is inapt as per the context of the passage.

Statement B: FDI positively impacts the social, political, financial, and economic progress of a nation through a healthy exchange of technology, forming consortiums, and investments bringing employment, and ultimately improvement in the country's GDP. Therefore, this statement is opposite to the passage.

Statement C: FDI—Foreign Direct Investment brings technology transfer, collaboration, amalgamation, and joint ventures, and these investments boost enterprises, especially start-ups to grow and promote their business globally. Therefore, Statement C is opposite as per the context of the passage.

Q.25.(2) Statement A: It is correct as per the context of the passage because man has created the technology but now technology is controlling the thought process of man. Man is getting enslaved by technology.

Statement B: It is correct as per the context of the passage because it says that 'Technology innovation has brought benediction as well as condemnation to mankind.'

Statement C: It is inapt as per the context of passage because the miniaturization has made things easier whether it is the invention of the laptop or smart watch which is beneficial.

Q.26.(4) Statement A: It is incorrect as per the context of the passage and completely contrasting. Poor economic policies are one of the greatest driving forces that boost freebies.

Statement B: It is apt and conforms to the passage. Freebies make the election process unfair as per the context of the passage.

Statement C: It is also going well with the passage and is correct because it elucidates the fact that the political parties are offering gifts to the public to get the victory that is being used for ages in India where the demand of the public is utilized merely to win the chair and is likely to be unchanged.

EXERCISE 7

Q.27.(5) Both the sentences A and C convey the same meaning as the given sentence that 'the global automotive industry is inculcating changes with changing consumer preferences and moving towards EVs, connected cars and similar businesses'. Sentence B uses 'despite (used to show contradiction which is absent here)' and mentions 'new business models are different from mobility-as-a-service' which isn't conveyed in the sentence. Sentence D conveys that 'Electric vehicles (EVs), connected cars, etc. are shifting gears' whereas the opposite has been mentioned in the original sentence.

Q.28.(5) Sentences A and B convey the same meaning as the given sentence that 'the disturbances of the pandemic have brought focus to the vital role of teachers who were offering all kinds of support to school students across India.' Sentence C mentions that the teachers have drawn the attention, while in the main sentence 'pandemic disruptions 'have drawn the attention. Sentence D mentions that the indispensable role and challenges of teachers have drawn the attention, while in the main sentence 'pandemic disruptions 'have drawn the attention.

Q.29.(2) Both sentences B and D convey the same meaning as the given sentence that 'Smaller countries have some goals which can be achieved by them but sometimes the tiny size of the domestic market obstructs their big technological plans.

Sentence A conveys that smaller countries have smaller goals, which is not appropriate. Sentence C is saying that smaller countries have funds for some achievable goals, which has not been said in the main sentence.

Q.30.(1) Sentence A and the original sentence mean the same that 'after the pandemic, people are reimagining their values and rethinking about their purchasing decisions'.

Sentence B, C and D are conveying different meaning, if read and understood carefully.

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER QUESTIONS (BASED ON MEMORY)

Q.1-6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

(SBI CLERK PRE 2019)

The traditions and temperament of Indian thought through the ages laid greater emphasis on duties. Swami Vivekananda even termed “devotion to duty” as the highest form of worship of God. The Constitution of India, originally, did not contain the aspect of fundamental duties for citizens. However, during discussions on the draft Constitution and fundamental rights therein, in the constituent assembly, few members had raised their voices in favour of citizens’ duties towards the nation. A member of the Constituent Assembly representing West Bengal during the discussion on the draft constitution on November 18, 1949, had said: “I wish along with fundamental rights there were certain fundamental duties also. If we think more of our duties than of our rights, a lot of our difficulties will be over and the rights will take care of themselves and there will be no occasion to feel any difficulty for want of those rights”.

Earth has limited natural resources. The 20th century witnessed large-scale developmental activities and progressive changes such as industrialization and infrastructure building. It saw the use of other improved methods for production through the massive use of natural resources — reflecting the self-centered approach of mankind. The fact is that with such exploitation of nature, concerns related to duties towards future generations were largely ignored.

While governments, institutions and civil societies work for citizen’s rights, inherent duties remain crucial for individuals in order to ensure the efficacy of the system at large. However, in practice, everywhere — schools, homes, workplaces, or at the courts — “rights” have taken up more space than “duties”, when actually they are the two sides of the same coin. It is the moral duty of citizens to introduce and enhance a positive “work consciousness” and reject the tendency to find loopholes in rules and laws in order to suit convenience.

Citizens need to fulfil their duties and obey laws too. For instance, citizens have the right to get better roads, infrastructure and better traveling facilities. But following traffic rules is their duty. Having basic household amenities like electricity and clean tap water are citizens’ rights. However, it is their

duty to end practices that lead to the wastage of electricity and water. It is the citizen’s right to get clean streets, but it is the individual’s duty to stop throwing garbage on roads, and put the trash into the right bins or dispose it in a proper manner. Citizens are entitled to get better health and healthcare facilities, but it is the duty of individuals to act towards swachhata and vaccination. It is indeed the right of the people to get a pollution-free atmosphere and a natural calamity-free ecosystem. But for that to happen, voluntary citizen service is required for planting trees, reforestation of wasteland, cleaning rivers, protecting forest cover, and population control measures, along with requisite governmental efforts.

India is the largest democracy of the world. Citizens have the right to vote, but casting that vote is their duty. Citizens are certainly entitled to get better civic facilities for easier daily living, but their responsibility also includes timely payment of taxes for the welfare of the nation.

It is imperative for citizens to strive for a perfect balance between their rights and duties in order to achieve local and national development goals. Unless we promote the culture of duty and responsibility, the aims and objectives enshrined in the Preamble cannot be truly achieved in letter and spirit. Any step towards a “duty-bound lifestyle” in our daily lives — be it at home, the workplace or public spaces will be a humble tribute to the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution.

Q.1. Which of the following statements is/are related to the virtuous duty of citizens, as mentioned in the passage?

- A. Citizens should not search for discrepancies in rules and laws according to their convenience.
- B. Citizens should be aware of and responsive to their work commitment.
- C. Citizens deserve the “pollution-free atmosphere” and to achieve it more and more trees should be planted.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C
(4) Both A and C (5) Both B and C

Q.2. Which of the following statements is/are TRUE in the context of the twentieth century?

- (1) Industrialization was termed as a comprehensive evolution activity.
- (2) Natural resources were tremendously used in rural areas.

(3) The building of infrastructure was observed as one of the accelerating changes.

(4) Both (1) and (3)

(5) All of the above.

Q.3. Which of the following statements is/are NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?

A. In order to achieve global development goals, citizens are advised to maintain a balance between their rights and duties.

B. It is the right of the citizens to get better travel facilities.

C. The sole object of the preamble can be easily attained by intending it.

(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C

(4) Both A and C (5) Both B and C

Q.4. According to the passage, any step towards a duty-bound lifestyle in our daily lives will be-

(A) A stepping stone to move to a new position for the nation's welfare.

(B) An act intended to show admiration to the father of the Indian Constitution.

(C) A statement related to cultural promotion of duty and responsibility.

(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C

(4) Both A and B (5) All of the above

Q.5. According to the passage, citizens have the right to get which of the following?

(A) Disposing off trash into the right bin and in a proper manner.

(B) Better facilities in their areas for a facile living.

(C) Paying heed to matters related with the welfare of society.

(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C

(4) Both A and B (5) Both B and C

Q.6. Initially, which of the following aspects was/were absent from the Indian Constitution?

(A) The aspect of rudimentary duties for citizens.

(B) The aspect of cultural duties for citizens.

(C) The aspect of religious duties for citizens.

(1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C

(4) Both A and B (5) All of the above

Q.7-11. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

(SBI PO PRE 2019)

Inflation is spoiling the government's celebration of India's quick recovery from the effects of the global crisis. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) figures for May point to three worrying trends. First, for the fifth month now, the aggregate annual rate of inflation as

reflected in the month-on-month increase in the WPI has been near or well above double-digit levels. The figures for May put inflation at 10.2 per cent over the year. Secondly, the current inflation is particularly sharp in the case of some essential commodities, as a result of which the prices of food articles as a group have risen by 16.5 per cent and of food-grain by close to 10 per cent. Finally, there are clear signs that what was largely an inflation in food prices is now more generalized, with fuel prices rising by 13 per cent and manufactured goods prices by 6-7 per cent. The government's response is that while this is a matter for concern, the trend is likely to reverse itself with the onset of the monsoon. To the extent that any policy response is being spoken of, the reference is mainly to a tightening of credit and an increase in interest rates by the Reserve Bank of India. This ignores important structural influences on the pace of price increase in the current conjuncture. One is the long-term neglect of agriculture, which has affected the level and pattern of agricultural production to an extent where supply-side constraints are leading to inflation every time growth picks up. The sudden and sharp hike in the support prices for pulses announced recently is an acknowledgement of this problem by the government. However, given the likely lag in output responses, the immediate fallout of that price increase could be an aggravation of inflationary trends. A second structural influence is the effect the policy of reducing subsidies, raising administered prices, and dismantling price controls has on the costs of production. Even when inflation is ruling high, the government is contemplating deregulation of the pricing of universal intermediates such as petroleum products. Finally, inflation is high and persistent, despite expectations of a normal or good monsoon, because the decision to give private trade a greater role in the markets for essentials has provided the basis for a new bout of speculation, which the government seems unable or unwilling to control. It is to corrections in these areas that it must turn when looking for a solution to the inflation problem — rather than merely look for relief from monetary policy adjustments.

Q.7. Which of the following is up to the minute outlook of the government regarding inflation?

(1) Measures to tackle inflation have been proposed.

(2) Indifference has been avoided so as to find a solution.

(3) The credit facility is being reduced.

(4) There's a discussion that no subsidy would be given from now on.

(5) Not mentioned in the passage.

- Q.8. Select the tone of the passage?**
 (1) Commiserating (2) Humanistic
 (3) Analytical (4) Critical
 (5) Apologetic
- Q.9. With reference to the passage, due to which of the following factors is India's merrymaking being hindered?**
 (A) Inflation
 (B) The Wholesale Price Index
 (C) Food-grain
 (D) Monetary policy
 (1) All A, B, C and D (2) All A, B, and C
 (3) Only A (4) Only B
 (5) Only D
- Q.10. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE, according to the passage?**
 (A) There has been an abrupt and steep decline in the price of pulses recently.
 (B) Several factors are there which affect the cost of production of a commodity.
 (C) Certain statistics put inflation at more than ten per cent over the year.
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Only C (4) All A, B and C
 (5) Both B and C
- Q.11. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the passage?**
 (A) With the beginning of the monsoon, the government has reacted that the trends are likely to reverse themselves.
 (B) Any reference which is being made is for stiffening the policy.
 (C) Only the financial policies must not be relied on in order to meet the problem of inflation.
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Only C (4) All A, B and C
 (5) Only B and C
- Q.12-21. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some questions.**

(IBPS CLERK PRE 2019)

Following the massive water crisis across India in the summer of 2019, the Central government hurriedly launched the Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign to be carried out in two phases, across

the 255 districts having critical and over-exploited groundwater levels. This campaign, however, was not intended to be a funding programme and did not create any new intervention on its own. It only aimed to make water conservation a 'people's movement' through ongoing schemes like the MGNREGA and other government programmes. The JSA is partly modelled and driven by some sporadic success stories such as NGO Tarun Bharat Sangh's experiment in Alwar, Rajasthan and Anna Hazare-led efforts in Ralegan Siddhi, Maharashtra. These projects primarily involved building tanks and ponds to capture rainwater and building recharge wells to recharge groundwater. However, it is unclear whether they were based on reference to watershed management or groundwater prospect maps.

Water planning should be based on hydrological units, namely river basins. And, political and administrative boundaries of districts rarely coincide with the hydrological boundaries or aquifer boundaries. However, contrary to this **principle** of water management, JSA was planned based on the boundary of the districts, and to be carried out under the overall supervision of a bureaucrat. This resulted in the division of basins/aquifers into multiple units that followed multiple policies. There was no data on basin-wise rainfall, no analysis of run-off and groundwater maps were rarely used. As a result, one never came to know whether water harvested in a pond in a district was at the cost of water in adjoining districts. The JSA also fundamentally ignored the fact that most of India's water-stressed basins, particularly those in the peninsular regions, are facing closure, with the demand exceeding supply. Hence, groundwater recharge happened at the cost of surface water and vice versa. This is where an absence of autonomous and knowledge-intensive river-basin organisations is acutely felt.

As on date, the JSA's portal displays impressive data, images and statistics. For example, it claims that there are around 10 million ongoing and completed water conservation structures; 7.6 million recharge structures. The website also says that one billion saplings have been planted and that six million people participated in awareness campaigns. But, data and statistics can deceive or lie, as claimed by one journalist in the book - How to Lie with Statistics. For example, the data displayed on JSA portal do not speak anything about the pre-JSA water levels, the monthly water levels and impact of monsoon on the water levels across the 255 districts with critical and over-exploited blocks. They also don't convey anything about the quality of the structures, their maintenance and sustainability. Even

if the water levels had been measured, it is unknown whether the measurement was accurate. Many such queries remain unanswered and hidden behind these data and statistics. The results for a 2016 study conducted by the Central Groundwater Board showed that water levels always increase post-monsoon. Therefore, it will require long-term monitoring of water level data to determine the actual impact of a measure like JSA. At present, there is no such parameter to measure the outcome of such a mission-mode campaign. The rat race among districts for ranking has turned out to be meaningless.

True, the aim and intent of JSA are noble. But the assumptions are distorted. For example, it assumes that common people in rural areas are ignorant and prone to wasting water; on the contrary, they are the ones who first bear the brunt of any water crisis. The per capita water **allocation** to those living in rural areas is 55 litres, whereas the same for urban areas like Delhi and Bengaluru is 135-150 litres.

Therefore, the JSA's move to reach out to poor people and farmers, asking them to 'save water', appears hypocritical, particularly when district administrations blatantly allow the sewage generated from towns and cities to pollute village water sources such as tanks, ponds and wells.

Moreover, it is difficult to say whether measures like JSA can provide long-term solutions. Most of the farm bunds built with soil can collapse within one monsoon season due to rains and/or trespassing by farm vehicles, animals and humans. Further, there are issues like lack of proper engineering supervision of these structures, involvement of multiple departments with less or no coordination, and limited **funding** under MGNERGA and other schemes. Finally, there have hardly been many efforts undertaken to dissuade farmers from growing water-intensive crops such as paddy, sugarcane, and banana, when it is widely known that agriculture consumes 80% of freshwater. The summer water crisis has not led to our policymakers learning many lessons, and the country just seems to have returned to a business-as-usual situation.

Q.12. Which of the following messages is/are NOT conveyed by the author?

- (1) JSA is the only measure the solution of which lasts longer.
- (2) The fact that people living in rural areas waste half the amount of water for unimportant reasons is proved now.
- (3) In India, fifty million structures are already created to conserve water and the number is still increasing.

(4) The makers of several policies have now learned from the water crisis observed in summers.

(5) All of the above.

Q.13. With reference to the passage, which of the following is/are displayed by JSA'S portal?

(1) In total twenty million objects have been already prepared to replenish the aquifer through absorption of water.

(2) In total, thousand million young trees have been planted in the surrounding.

(3) In total, six million people were involved in the environmental campaigns.

(4) The water level was found to be decreasing day by day.

(5) Both (1) and (2)

Q.14. According to the passage, which of the following assumptions of JSA is/are not justified?

A. Water crisis mainly affects the people residing in rural areas.

B. The amount of water provided for usage in rural areas is nearly one-third of that provided in urban areas.

C. People residing in rural areas make use of water in a more responsible way as compared to others.

(1) Only A (2) Both B and C

(3) Both A and C (4) Only B

(5) Only C

Q.15. Which of the following sources of water get/s easily polluted, according to the passage?

A. A large storage chamber created to store water.

B. A small body of still water formed naturally or artificially.

C. A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea.

(1) Only A (2) Both B and C

(3) Both A and C (4) Only B

(5) All except C

Q.16. According to the passage, which of the following statements best describe/s the Jal Shakti Abhiyan?

A. The project is measured and restricted by time.

B. The project has clearly defined objectives and scope.

C. The project focuses on water conservation and has been divided into four phases.

(1) Only A (2) Both B and C

(3) Both A and B (4) Only B

(5) All of the above

Q.17. What was the vision behind the efforts made in the context of the success stories?

- A. Efforts were made to build tanks capable of collecting rainwater.
 B. Efforts were made to build a structure, by digging to access groundwater.
 C. Efforts were made to build a reservoir capable of transferring water to farms.
 (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
 (3) Both A and C (4) Only B
 (5) None of the above

Q.18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the ranking among the districts?

- A. Ranking turned out to be path breaking step.
 B. Ranking turned out to be an illogical step.
 C. Ranking turned out to be a mandatory step.
 (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
 (3) Both A and D (4) Only B
 (5) None of the above

Q.19. Choose the word most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word given in bold, as used in the passage.

Principle

- (1) Rule (2) Law (3) Belief
 (4) Immorality (5) Standard

Q.20. Choose the word most SIMILAR in meaning to the word given in bold, as used in the passage.

Allocation

- (1) Allotment (2) Authority (3) Belonging
 (4) Property (5) Memory

Q.21. Choose the word most SIMILAR in meaning to the word given in bold, as used in the passage.

Funding

- (1) Damaging (2) Spending (3) Financing
 (4) Debt (5) Penalizing

Q.22.-25. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

(CRP PO PRE 2019)

The cyber ecosystem in India has four primary stakeholders—technology companies, government, judiciary, and the public. A comprehensive system that is beneficial and accountable to all is required. Blue Whale, PUBG, and TikTok are only a small part of a growing list of apps and games that have faced legal action by governments and in courts with no material consequences. These apps are considered to be intermediaries under the Information Technology

Act, 2000. They are governed by rules which continue to remain unenforced. The government was directed by the Court to ensure that intermediaries appoint a grievance officer. While Google and Facebook both appointed grievance officers, they were based in the US and Ireland, respectively. How can compliance of Indian law be made through an appointment in the US? Unfortunately, the government did nothing to ensure that the grievance officer of intermediaries must be located in India. A report revealed that internet companies during that period were extensively lobbying across the developing world, including in India.

Against this backdrop, the government published draft Intermediaries Guidelines, which would have amended the Rules. The government has also been working on a data protection law. These are two separate actions, which are often, unfortunately, deliberately muddled in the public discourse to create confusion. Thus, this has resulted in a delay in enacting a data protection law, despite multiple assurances by the government. Intermediaries, especially social media platforms, are making billions of dollars from Indian operations. Why then should they be permitted to circumvent Indian laws? Where does a user whose fake account has been created on a social media platform go to address their grievance? Due to a complicated procedure and the companies being situated abroad, even dignitaries are forced to approach the police, which is already overburdened. It should also be noted that the RBI has mandated data localization for payment systems.

Why should nodal or grievance officers not then be based in India to ensure safety and accountability towards users' data? The negative impact of the laissez-faire regime extended to internet companies have shown their true effects in the form of interference in elections & circulation of fake news leading to mob lynching incidents. Our failure to regulate intermediaries has also had an unintended consequence. State governments now prefer to completely shut down the Internet by using policing powers instead of cracking down on specific websites or apps.

The draft rules mandate for a nodal officer with a registered address who may coordinate with law enforcement agencies. Such rules are applicable to any traditional business and there is no reason why intermediaries should be given undue exemptions beyond the scope of Sec 79 of the IT Act. It is also a fact that the nodal officer so appointed will constitute a permanent establishment and the company will become liable for payment of taxes in India and

various other compliances under the Companies Act, 2013. The defence of freedom of speech raised by internet companies is not only preposterous but also contemptuous towards Indian law. In the WhatsApp NSO hack, Indian users may have had a remedy and sought answers if there was an Indian entity or nodal officer of WhatsApp. The public has the right to take government to court and enforce their rights. Where will the public go in case of foreign entities? There must be an answer.

Q.22. With reference to the passage, when were the companies owning apps like WhatsApp seeking to influence the legislators on their issue?

- (1) When the RBI was mandating the localization of data.
- (2) When laws were being formulated so as to ban the apps.
- (3) When the IT act was being assessed and validated at length.
- (4) When companies were ordered to appoint a grievance officer.
- (5) All except (3)

Q.23. Which of the following, as per the passage, is/are not coherent?

- A. A noteworthy fact is that the RBI has made it compulsory for payment systems to localize data.
- B. It cannot be expected from companies to comply with Indian rules in foreign countries.
- C. A substantial amount of work is being done by the government on data protection law.
- D. The apps are run by the rules and regulations which have never really been imposed.

- (1) Only A (2) Both B and C
- (3) Both C and D (4) Only D
- (5) Both A and B

Q.24. As per your reading of the passage, mention the reason behind giving unwarranted and inappropriate exemptions to intermediaries.

- (1) Owing to the unavailability of resources for them.
- (2) So as to pep up their spirits to keep on working.
- (3) Due to their pivotal presence in the functioning of the market.
- (4) In order to fulfill their demand of getting exemptions.
- (5) Not mentioned in the passage.

Q.25. As per your reading of the passage, what convenient approach(es) has/have been adopted by state governments with respect to the apps mentioned in the passage?

- A. Maintaining law and order by banning the apps.
- B. Limiting the usage of the apps.
- C. Abandoning internet hook line and sinker.

- (1) Only A (2) Both B and C
- (3) Both A and B (4) Only C
- (5) Both A and C

Q.26-30. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it.

(LIC ASSISTANT 2019)

Every action, as the ancient sages and later, Newton, too discovered, has an equal and opposite reaction. This is true in both the physical domain as well as life in general. Whatever action we do, incurs a reaction. Importantly, the thing to recognise here is that an action is always in the present, but its reaction always comes a moment, a few seconds, a minute, some hours or even eons later, depending on the nature of the action. Hence, the result occurs in the future. When the results are immediate, the law of cause and effect is clearly evident. For example, overeating today may result in indigestion tomorrow; but diseases brought on by toxic lifestyles manifest years later. Frequently, we see people working hard, with dedication and sincerity; despite all efforts, desired results are not obtained. The result of an action is based on two factors that are in our hands: our motive and the action itself.

If you are performing good action, with the noble motive of helping someone, the result is immediate – you feel happy and good about yourself. The moment you have an inappropriate thought or malicious intent and undertake the wrong action, you may not get caught right away but agitation and discomfort arise in the mind immediately. Motives give results instantly while actions give results later. Why do good people suffer? It appears sometimes that virtuous actions produce adverse results. Does the law of action and reaction really work then? Our understanding of this law is actually very limited. If we say it is mere chance, and that if we could somehow calculate or predict the right permutations and combinations, we would get our desired result, then logically, the world would be chaos. All sciences would fail if the law were erratic – and the latter could not be a law, after all! While the law can be perceived and spoken of in the broadest terms, no amount of mathematics or even pure science can justify it in its minutiae. We can only seek to acknowledge that the destiny we are experiencing today is the result of our past actions.

There can be no effect or result without a cause, no

fruit without a seed; nothing ever happens to us that isn't a consequence of some action we had done in the past whether long ago or recently. So we need to accept events with greater composure and peace of mind. The moment we acknowledge that the cause was our own actions in the past, and the future is dependent on our present actions, we are in control and can handle any situation effectively. We alone are responsible for our joy and happiness. When we blame somebody else for our sorrow, we become powerless and dependent. We cannot resolve the problem until the other person changes his attitude and stops 'giving' us unhappiness, so to speak. Once we have understood the law of action and reaction, we can own up our responsibility, find any situation easier to accept and be empowered to make a change. Life always throws up situations – the result of our past actions – which we refer to as destiny. What you do with it, and more importantly, how you face it, is a matter of choice.

Q.26. Which of the following is/are the outcome/s of a better understanding of the law of action and reaction?

- A. People become responsible in their life.
 B. People gather confidence to make a change.
 C. People enhance their acceptance power.
 (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
 (3) Only B (4) Both A and C
 (5) All of the above

Q.27. Which of the following can be considered as the end result/s experienced by the person playing the blame game?

- A. The person becomes powerless.
 B. The person becomes negligent.
 C. The person becomes dependent.
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Both A and B (4) Both A and C
 (5) All of the above

Q.28. Which of the following is/are the reason/s behind the sufferance of good people?

- A. Good people overindulge in positive deeds.
 B. People around good people take them for granted.
 C. Good people usually think from their heart.
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Only C (4) Both B and C
 (5) Not mentioned in the passage

Q.29. On the basis of your reading, which of the following instances favor/s the law of action and reaction?

- A. Diseases caused by a toxic lifestyle, show up years later.
 B. Regardless of the hard work, desired results remain absent.
 C. Virtual actions produce adverse results later.
 D. Overeating results into indigestion.
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Both A and C (4) All except C
 (5) All except D

Q.30. On the basis of your reading, what should be the tone of the passage?

- (1) Emotional Tone. (2) Descriptive Tone.
 (3) Critical Tone. (4) Sarcastic Tone.
 (5) Humorous Tone.

Q.31-35. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some questions.

(NABARD ASSISTANT 2019)

Should the Internet be touched? That's one way to summarise the twenty questions the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has asked the public in a recent consultation paper. Most questions pertain to whether the hitherto unregulated over-the-top services, typically apps such as Skype and Facebook that ride on telecom networks, need regulation. Views have also been sought regarding net neutrality, the principle of data equality that has over the years ensured the Internet remained a level playing ground. TRAI will eventually take a call on whether India has to change its approach to Internet regulation. But isn't the Internet perfect the way it is? Apparently not. At least that is what telecom companies believe. After spending billions of dollars in setting up infrastructure and bringing themselves under regulatory scrutiny, telecom companies can't bear the fact that numerous applications ride on their networks for free. Some of the apps have millions of subscribers and command valuations of billions of dollars. Some like Skype and WhatsApp compete head on with the voice and messaging offerings of the telcos, who to be fair also need money to invest in building networks. Still, what's not to be forgotten is that the telcos do benefit from the apps that piggyback on them. More app usage means more data summed and more money inflow. Whether telcos are really aggrieved or not is debatable.

Even if they are, violating the core principle governing the Internet will be a disastrous way of delivering justice. For, the licence to violate net

neutrality will mean telcos could now be in a position to ensure some sites are served faster than others. It could also mean it becomes costlier to use certain applications. Most importantly, it could endanger the very feature of the Internet that has over the years made it possible for countless start-ups, right from the Googles to the Flipkarts, to dream and act big. It's well acknowledged that the Internet has disrupted the world of business like no other technology has in recent decades. It has helped start-ups with hardly any capital and clout to still make a mark. So by rejecting net neutrality, which will enable telcos to play the gatekeeper to a valuable resource, we will be shutting the door on the entrepreneurial aspirations of millions. That's because the only way for them to compete with the big moneyed Internet players would be to match their spends to make the Internet work for them. The absence of net neutrality will definitely benefit the telcos while at the same time harming the market by unleashing monopolistic tendencies. Telcos don't want to be dumb pipes that agnostically transfer data. The cost of their ambition will be the loss of the Internet's openness.

Q.31. According to the given passage, which of the following points is/are 'TRUE' among the following options.

(A) Telecom companies dislike the fact that many applications depend on their networks without any charge.

(B) If users use more apps more data will be summed and more money will gush.

(C) In recent decades the world of business has been entirely disrupted by the Internet.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Only A and C (4) All A, B and C
(5) All are false

Q.32. What impact can be seen if Net Neutrality does not have its presence?

- (1) It will offer a huge harm to telecom companies.
(2) The telecom companies will get good benefits.
(3) The monopolistic proclivities will be profited.
(4) The doors for the entrepreneurial aspirations of millions will be opened.
(5) Not mentioned in the passage.

Q.33. According to the passage, what was the purpose of question asked in consultation paper by TRAI?

(A)- the betterment in the features and plans of internet was intended.

(B)- to know weather some specific apps need regulation or not.

(C)- to inspire more customers towards data utility.

- (1) Only A (2) Only C (3) Only A and C
(4) Only A and B (5) All A, B and C

Q.34. As per the passage, what does the author actually want to unfold from this passage?

(1) if the telcos are not convincing the core principle governing the Internet will be a calamitous way of delivering justice.

(2) for, the license to violate net neutrality will mean telcos could now be in a position to ensure some sites are served faster than others.

(3) It could also mean it becomes costlier to use certain applications.

(4) it importantly could endanger the very feature of the Internet that has over the years made it possible for countless start-ups to dream and act big.

(5) All of the above.

Q.35. What may be the suggested title for the above given passage?

- (1) Internet- a vital element
(2) Net - neutrality- a fair step
(3) Positive step of TRAI
(4) The importance of net neutrality
(5) Internet neutrality is the demand of the hour.

Q.36-43. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some questions.

(RBI ASSISTANT 2020)

Indian agriculture faces **herculean** challenges today; yet, the near- and the medium-term outlook on agriculture and agri-businesses seem bright. Growing urbanization and changing food habits, malnutrition plus declining areas under foodgrain pose a big threat to food security. Agriculture and food production are strongly influenced by international trade, credit availability, development co-operation, climate change and environmental degradation, as well as growing population, ever-increasing income **disparity** and rising social tensions (it has been found that a 10 per cent increase in the price of cereals reduces the already low consumption by the poor). Ultra intensive agricultural practices, uncontrolled use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, the unmeted flow of irrigation water, cheap electricity and almost free water have impressively increased agricultural productivity in the past.

Nevertheless, these practices are environmentally abusive. The water in some areas have fallen to

dangerously low levels. Perverse cropping patterns have added to these problems. Soil salinity and fertility are under stress. Large and small dams have created islands of prosperity.

Typically, only rich farmers and in some parts of the country, middle farmers are able to produce a surplus and benefit from higher food prices which actually **hurt** the poor, dryland farmers and landless peasants. Lack of rainwater harvesting has prevented us from bringing additional undulated, non-productive but cultivable wastelands under cultivation. Likewise, constantly diminishing forest areas lead to a rise in temperatures, greater soil erosion, erratic rainfall and reduced groundwater conservation. This further leads to stagnating or decreasing productivity of falling land resources and employment opportunities in the farm sector.

The low capital formation and disconnect of the farmers with functioning markets have made farming the profession of last resort. Large-scale migration to the cities and neglect of dryland farming has resulted in farmer suicides. The Government should make its policies regarding farm prices and their movement farmer-friendly. It should also review rules, restrictions and regulations pertaining to agricultural commodities and make them more predictable. The Government should **attract** private capital and create a promising environment for entrepreneurship.

Agriculture is the largest private sector enterprise in the country. It can meet or exceed our expectations only if institutional structures and support in terms of technology, pricing policy framework and resource flows from non-agricultural sectors are adequate.

Dryland, hilly and marginal areas have received relatively less attention. Institutional reform of markets, empowerment of small farmers to leverage their assets for strategic partnerships with corporates, new technologies, market linkages and the establishment of farmer groups and building of the support bases for emerging Indian agriculture are all the need of the hour.

Q.36. How are rich farmers able to produce a surplus, as mentioned in the passage?

- (1) They resort to wrong practices to achieve the purpose.
- (2) They sell the produce of lower quality.
- (3) They sell their produce in a highly competitive market.
- (4) They sell their produce at a high price.
- (5) Not mentioned in the passage

Q.37. Farmer suicides are least related to which of the following reasons?

- A. Availability of basic amenities in rural areas only
 - B. Neglect of dry land farming
 - C. Low connectivity with the functioning markets
- (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C
(4) Only A and C (5) All of the above

Q.38. Choose the word which is most nearly the OPPOSITE in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Attract

- (1) Repel (2) Captivate (3) Lead
- (4) Associate (5) Calculate

Q.39. Choose the word most SIMILAR in meaning to the word printed in bold, as used in the passage.

Disparity

- (1) Equality (2) Difference (3) Transparency
- (4) Modification (5) Contradiction

Q.40. Which of the following is/are FALSE in the context of the passage?

- A. Cultivable wastelands can be brought under cultivation through rainwater harvesting
- B. The government can create an environment for entrepreneurship by attracting private capital
- C. The government has taken care of Dry land, hilly and marginal areas.
- D. Agri-businesses are expected to grow in the near and medium term.

- (1) Only A (2) Only C (3) Only B and C
- (4) All except D (5) All of the above

Q.41. What should the government consider while making policies for agriculture sector?

- (1) The policies should be flexible in nature to suit the diverse needs of farmers.
- (2) The policies should be environment-friendly.
- (3) The policies should remain farmer- friendly and should be beneficial for them.
- (4) Only 1 and 2
- (5) Not mentioned in the passage

Q.42. According to the passage, which of the following factors affect agriculture in India?

- A. Population increase B. Social tensions
 - C. Climate change D. Credit availability
- (1) Only C (2) Only A and B
 - (3) Only A and D (4) All except B
 - (5) All of the above

Q.43. Why has the water level gone so below in some areas?

- (1) Because of the drought in recent years.
- (2) Due to malpractices prevalent in the field of agriculture
- (3) Due to excessive consumption of water owing to rising population
- (4) Because of climate change
- (5) Cannot be understood from the passage

Q.44-51. Read the following passage and answer the questions based on it. Certain words have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering.

(IBPS CLERK PRE 2021)

It is reasonable to surmise an economic policy is a mess when all the stakeholders are unhappy. The continuing **disgruntlement** over onion prices and policy is a manifestation of the larger failings of agricultural policy. Even as onion prices in wholesale markets have begun to drop, retail prices remain sticky. The distorted market signals nudge the government to continue with its ill-advised ban on exports, thereby hurting farmers. Neither farmers nor consumers are pleased and agriculture remains the slowest growing segment of the economy.

Another area where India's static agricultural policy has become counterproductive is the cereal procurement system, particularly that of wheat and rice. Government warehouses are overflowing with these cereal stocks; it was 81% in excess of the buffer norms in July last year. Food subsidy has become a drag on government finances as the PDS issue price for rice and wheat have remained unchanged since 2013 and cover less than 10% of the economic cost of procurement. Unfortunately, inefficiency in distributing cereals means that a growing food subsidy budget has been accompanied by an increase in grains locked up in warehouses. The adverse fallout spans groundwater depletion as well as **aversion** to diversifying cropping patterns.

Agriculture continues to be the biggest source of livelihood even if it's the slowest growing sector. This can change with a better set of policies in which states play a role. To begin with, government must reform its procurement system. It can start by following through on the suggestion of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices to review open-ended procurement and end the habit of some states declaring a bonus over MSP. This combination **nudges** farmers to avoid crop diversification and thereby distortions continue. While the procurement policy tweaks can be done quickly, the more far reaching change will be in other areas.

About 80% of agricultural investment comes from farm households. Consequently, farmers directly bear most of the risks in a period characterised by extreme climatic events. This can be changed by encouraging private corporate investment which today contributes about 3% of the investment. The risks can then be spread among entities better equipped to mitigate them. Small and marginal farmers will be the biggest beneficiaries if they are linked through fewer intermediaries to the changing needs of the retail consumer. Two urgent changes which will catalyse transformation are digitisation of land records and smarter land leasing laws.

Q.44. Which of the following actions can accelerate the agricultural transformation?

- A. Maintaining land records digitally.
- B. Introducing smarter land leasing laws.
- C. Getting better equipped to reduce risks.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C
- (4) Both A and B (5) Both B and C

Q.45. According to the passage, what is/are the reason(s) behind slow growth of agriculture in the economy?

- (1) Counterproductive nature of agricultural policy.
- (2) Incautious ban on exports by the Government.
- (3) Inefficient cereal distribution by the government.
- (4) Both (2) and (3)
- (5) Not mentioned in the passage.

Q.46. According to the passage, which of the following has/have been exactly conveyed by the author?

- A. Despite being slow growing sector agriculture is the biggest source of livelihood.
- B. Ban on exports by the Government proves advantageous for the farmers.
- C. The states should not be allowed to give the bonus over and above the MSP.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C
- (4) Both A and C (5) All except A

Q.47. According to the passage, agricultural risks can be reduced -

- A. By immediately tweaking the procurement policy.
- B. By encouraging private corporate investment.
- C. By spreading the risks among better equipped entities.

- (1) Only A (2) Both A and C
- (3) Only B (4) Both B and C
- (5) All of the above

Q.48. Choose the word most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word given in bold, as used in the passage.

Disgruntlement

- (1) Unhappiness (2) Aggravation
(3) Enthusiastic (4) Satisfaction
(5) Separation

Q.49. Choose the word most SIMILAR in meaning to the word given in bold, as used in the passage.

Aversion

- (1) Attachment (2) Relation
(3) Disinclination (4) Prediction
(5) Discourage

Q.50. Choose the word most SIMILAR in meaning to the word given in bold, as used in the passage.

Nudge

- (1) Embark (2) Encourage (3) Analyze
(4) Fascinate (5) Emphasize

Q.51. In which of the following ways can small and marginal farmers be highly benefitted?

- A. By getting connected to the retail consumer directly.
B. By ensuring that there are fewer intermediaries between them and consumer.
C. By encouraging the private corporate investment in tandem.

- (1) Only A (2) Only B (3) Only C
(4) Both A and B (5) Both A and C

Q.52-56. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some questions.

(IBPS PO PRE 2021)

There were positive developments in the monetary policy announced recently. One was that the economy is bouncing back from the lockdown impact a little quicker than forecast two months ago. In this backdrop, the policy interest rate was kept unchanged at 4%. The second development is one likely to have an immediate impact. RBI decided to push ahead with its agenda of expanding and deepening the digital payments architecture. In keeping with this aim, the real time gross settlement (RTGS) system for immediate funds transfer will now run **round the clock**.

This will be supplemented by an increase in limits for contactless card transactions from Rs 2,000 to Rs 5,000 beginning January. Digital payments for retail transactions are fast gaining popularity. The share of digital transactions in the total volume of non-cash retail payments was 97% in 2019-20. RBI's announcements

on digital payments came in the backdrop of a regulatory restriction on an expansion in HDFC Bank's digital plans following three outages since 2018. As RBI governor explained, it is important to maintain public confidence in digital banking. There is no denying that.

Digital banking has to overcome two challenges to gain currency. It needs to provide convenience without compromising either safety or privacy. Given the surge in digital transactions that has accompanied the mobile phone revolution, both financial intermediaries and the regulator have to up their game. The government too has to do better on policy making as that influences the quality and spread of network infrastructure. Digitalisation of payments does call for a greater level of sophistication on the part of all stakeholders as easy access and speed can also work in the wrong direction. India is at a critical juncture in this matter. It's no longer a question of incentivising digital transactions. It's about improving services and bolstering confidence.

Q.52. According to the passage, what is/are the positive developments in the monetary policy?

- I. The economy is bouncing back a little quicker than forecast made.
II. RBI decided to push back with its agenda of expanding.
III. The digital payments architecture is being deepened.

- (1) Only I (2) I & III (3) II & III
(4) Only II (5) All of the above

Q.53. Which of the following is/are true according to the passage regarding digital transactions?

- (1) Contactless card transactions will increase from Rs 2,000 to Rs 5,000 beginning January.
(2) Digital payments for retail transactions are fast gaining popularity.
(3) Steps will be taken to maintain public confidence in digital banking.
(4) Only 1
(5) All 1, 2 and 3

Q.54. What step/steps government needs to take to serve in the process of digitalisation?

- (1) It needs to give free internet connection to a huge population.
(2) The government needs to raise funds to RBI.
(3) The government has to do better on policy making as that influences the quality and spread of network infrastructure.
(4) All of the above
(5) None of the above

Q.55. What is the meaning of the phrase “round the clock” in accordance to the passage?

- (1) a circular clock
- (2) All day and all night
- (3) Throughout the year
- (4) To move very fast
- (5) To monitor minutely

Q.56. Which of the following should be the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (1) RBI and its regulations
- (2) Digital payment architecture
- (3) Monetary policy impacts
- (4) Economic bounce back
- (5) India and its economy

Q.57-61. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

(SBI CLERK PRE 2021)

The first and most important rule of legitimate or popular government, that is to say, of government whose object is the good of the people, is to follow in everything the general will. But to follow this will it is necessary to know it, and above all to distinguish it from the particular will, beginning with one's self: this distinction is always very difficult to make, and only the most sublime virtue can afford sufficient illumination for it. As, in order to will, it is necessary to be free, a difficulty no less great than the former arises — that of preserving at once the public liberty and the authority of government. Look into the motives which have induced men, once united by their common needs in a general society, to unite themselves still more intimately by means of civil societies: you will find no other motive than that of assuring the property, life and liberty of each member by the protection of all. But can men be forced to defend the liberty of any one among them, without trespassing on that of others? And how can they provide for the public needs, without alienating the individual property of those who are forced to contribute to them? With whatever sophistry all this may be covered over, it is certain that if any constraint can be laid on my will, I am no longer free, and that I am no longer master of my own property, if anyone else can lay a hand on it. This difficulty, which would have seemed insurmountable, has been removed, like the first, by the most sublime of all human institutions, or rather by a divine inspiration, which teaches mankind to imitate here below the unchangeable decrees of the Deity. By what inconceivable art has a means been found of making men free by making them subject; of using in the service of the State the properties, the persons and even the lives of all its members, without constraining

and without consulting them; of confining their will by their own admission; of overcoming their refusal by that consent, and forcing them to punish themselves, when they act against their own will? How can it be that all should obey, yet nobody take upon him to command, and that all should serve, and yet have no masters, but be the more free, as, in apparent subjection, each loses no part of his liberty but what might be hurtful to that of another? These wonders are the work of law. It is to law alone that men owe justice and liberty. It is this salutary organ of the will of all which establishes, in civil right, the natural equality between men. It is this celestial voice which dictates to each citizen the precepts of public reason, and teaches him to act according to the rules of his own judgment, and not to behave inconsistently with himself. It is with this voice alone that political rulers should speak when they command; for no sooner does one man, setting aside the law, claim to subject another to his private will, than he departs from the state of civil society, and confronts him face to face in the pure state of nature, in which obedience is prescribed solely by necessity.

Q.57. According to the passage, the author would agree with all of the following except-

- A. Government must maintain its authority without unduly compromising personal liberty.
- B. Political leaders should use the law as their guide to correct leadership.
- C. The law recognizes that all men are capable of recognizing what is in the general interest.

- (1) Only A (2) Only C (3) Both A and B
(4) Both B and D (5) All except B

Q.58. What according to the passage is the repercussion of audaciously setting aside the law?

- (1) The consistent anarchy in the society will prevail.
- (2) The adherence to the rules will only remain as an obligation.
- (3) The clear witness of deviating from the principals of the good society can be seen.
- (4) Both 1 and 2
- (5) Both 2 and 3

Q.59. With reference to the passage, which of the following points is/are TRUE?

- (1) Government with good intent and general welfare of the people must follow the self-opinionated will.
- (2) All rigid constraints regarding anyone's will have been eliminated completely.
- (3) It is to law alone that men only owe justice.
- (4) Both 2 and 3
- (5) Both 1 and 2

Q.60. When according to the author, is the paradox resolved?

A. When an individual; behaves according to the natural rights of man and not according to imposed rules.

B. When an individual; agrees to follow the rule of law even when it is against his best interests.

C. When an individual; submits to the rule of law and thus is at liberty to do anything that does not harm another person.

D. When an individual; belongs to a society which guarantees individual liberty at all times.

(1) Only A (2) Only C

(3) Both A and B (4) Both B and D

(5) All except B

Q.61. How is the Author's attitude to Law in this passage best conveyed?

A. respect for its inalienable authority.

B. extolling its importance as a human institution.

C. eliminating the need for its imposition on the people.

D. acceptance of its prohibitions.

(1) Only A (2) Only B

(3) Both A and B (4) Both B and D

(5) All except C

Q.62-64. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been given in bold to help you locate them while answering some questions.

(SBI PO MAINS 2022)

The Supreme Court on Friday quite rightly stayed an Andhra Pradesh High Court order that sought to convene a judicial inquiry into whether there is a "constitutional breakdown" in the Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy-led government in the State. The top court's intervention must be welcomed as it quickly halted an untenable adventure by the High Court that might have required the imposition of President's Rule.

While hearing **habeas corpus** petitions filed by relatives of persons remanded in judicial custody or on bail, on October 1, the High Court had suo motu summoned the State counsel to assist in deciding "whether in circumstances prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the court can record a finding that there is constitutional breakdown in the State or not". This was clearly a case of judicial

over-reach by the A.P. High Court. The question of a "constitutional breakdown" or the failure of constitutional machinery is dealt with under Article 356 of the Constitution, whose invoking comes under the prerogative of the executive and not the judiciary.

These included ascertaining whether objective conditions exist which render it impossible to carry out governance in the State where the proclamation has been made and the process has to be approved by both Houses of Parliament before consideration for judicial review. But the A.P. High Court's order seemed to have reversed the scheme of things by putting the cart before the horse in asking to ascertain if there is a "constitutional breakdown in the State". The Chief Justice of India noted that the Court found it to be "disturbing" before staying it.

Q.62. According to the passage, identify the statement(s) which is /are correct.

A. The Supreme Court stayed an order to convene a judicial inquiry into whether there is a "constitutional breakdown" Reddy-led government in the State.

B. The top court's intervention is not welcomed by the high court of Andhra Pradesh.

(1) Only A

(2) Only B

(3) Both A & B

(4) Neither A nor B

(5) Can't be assessed from the passage.

Q.63. What do you understand by the foreign term "habeas corpus"?

(1) To sign a deal

(2) To produce the imprisoned to the court

(3) To make amendments in various laws

(4) To ask high court to take necessary action against the officials

(5) To abide by the law

Q.64. Why did the high court summon 'suo motu' to the state counsel?

(1) After hearing petitions filed by relatives of persons remanded in judicial custody

(2) To find recording if there is constitutional breakdown in the State or not

(3) To help the state high court against the revolt

(4) Both 1 & 2

(5) All of the above

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ANSWERS (BASED ON MEMORY)

- Q.1.(5)** The answer lies in the third and fourth paragraph of the passage.
- Q.2.(4)** The answer lies in the first paragraph of the passage.
- Q.3.(3)** The answer lies in the last paragraph of the passage.
- Q.4.(2)** The answer lies in the last paragraph of the passage.
- Q.5.(2)** The answer lies in the second last paragraph of the passage.
- Q.6.(1)** The answer lies in the first paragraph of the passage.
- Q.7.(5)** The answer is not mentioned in the passage.
- Q.8.(3)** Analytical tone's characteristic is the presence of reasons or logic/ justifications to support something.
For other options–
Commiserating tone is used to express grief or show sympathy.
Humanistic tone of writing is most suitable to issues related to welfare, values and other such human affairs.
Apologetic tone is used to express remorse or guilt regarding the mishaps or tragedies that might have occurred in the past.
- Q.9.(3)** The answer is given in the beginning of the passage.
- Q.10.(1)** The answer is given in the mid of the second paragraph.
- Q.11.(4)** The answer can be inferred after reading the whole passage carefully.
- Q.12.(5)** The answer can be inferred after reading the whole passage carefully.
- Q.13.(3)** The answer can be inferred from the third paragraph of the passage.
- Q.14.(5)** The answer can be inferred from the second last paragraph of the passage.
- Q.15.(5)** The answer can be inferred from the second last paragraph of the passage.
- Q.16.(5)** The answer can be inferred from the first paragraph of the passage.
- Q.17.(1)** The answer can be inferred from the first paragraph of the passage.
- Q.18.(4)** The answer can be inferred from the end of the third paragraph.
- Q.19.(4)** Immorality (n) - wickedness
For other options-
Belief (n) – an acceptance that something exists or is true.
Standard (n) - something used as a measure in comparative evaluations.
- Q.20.(1)** Allotment (n) – A share set aside for a specific purpose.
For other options-
Authority (n) - power.
- Q.21.(3)** Finance (v) – provide large amounts of money (government).
For other options-
Debt (n) – a sum of money that is owed or due.
Penalize (v) – punish.
- Q.22.(4)** The answer can be inferred from the end of the first paragraph.
- Q.23.(4)** The answer can be inferred from the first paragraph.
- Q.24.(5)** The answer has not been mentioned in the passage.
- Q.25.(4)** The answer can be inferred from the end of the third paragraph.
- Q.26.(5)** The answer lies at the end of the passage.
- Q.27.(4)** The answer lies in the last paragraph of the passage.
- Q.28.(5)** The answer has not been mentioned in the passage.
- Q.29.(4)** The answer lies in the first paragraph of the passage.
- Q.30.(2)** Descriptive tone is used when the passage describes various aspects of a certain subject matter.
- Q.31.(4)** The answer is given in the first paragraph of the passage.
- Q.32.(3)** The answer is given at the last of the passage.
- Q.33.(4)** The answer lies in the beginning of the first paragraph of the passage.
- Q.34.(5)** The answer lies in the second paragraph of the passage.
- Q.35.(4)** The entire passage is talking about the net neutrality and its importance.
- Q.36.(4)** The answer lies in the third paragraph.

- Q.37.(1)** The answer can be inferred from the fourth paragraph
- Q.38.(1)** Attract (v): cause (someone) to have a liking for or interest in something.
Repel (v): be repulsive or distasteful to.
- Q.39.(2)** Disparity (n): difference.
- Q.40.(2)** The answer can be inferred from the last paragraph.
- Q.41.(3)** The answer can be inferred from the fourth paragraph.
- Q.42.(5)** The answer can be found in the first paragraph.
- Q.43.(2)** The answer can be inferred from the second paragraph.
- Q.44.(4)** The answer lies in this line of the passage- "Two urgent changes which will catalyse transformation are digitisation of land records and smarter land leasing laws."
- Q.45.(5)** The answer cannot be inferred from the passage.
- Q.46.(4)** The answer lies in the first paragraph of the passage.
- Q.47.(4)** The answer lies in the last paragraph of the passage.
- Q.48.(4)** Disgruntlement (n) - the state of being dissatisfied.
For other options:
Aggravation (n) - the state of becoming worse or more serious.
Enthusiastic (adj.) - having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval.
- Q.49.(3)** Aversion (n) - a strong dislike or disinclination.
For other options:
Prediction (n) - forecast.
Discourage (v) - cause (someone) to lose confidence or enthusiasm.
- Q.50.(2)** Nudge (v) - gently encourage (someone) to do something.
For other options:
Embark (v)-begin.
Emphasize (v) - make (something) more clearly defined.
- Q.51.(2)** The answer lies in the last paragraph of the passage.
- Q.52.(2)** The answer lies in the first few lines of the 1st paragraph, while others options stated irrelevant ideas as per the passage.
- Q.53.(5)** The answer lies in the first few lines of the 2nd paragraph, all the options stated are relevant ideas as per the passage.
- Q.54.(3)** The answer lies in the first few lines of the 3rd paragraph, all the options stated are relevant ideas as per the passage.
- Q.55.(2)** The phrase lies in the last line of the 1st paragraph meaning full day, i.e., 24 hours.
- Q.56.(2)** The passage completely talks about digital development of economy and the process involved and it. It highlights the advantages of digital payment which makes option (2) the most apt title of the passage.
- Q.57.(2)** In the third line of the first paragraph the author states that it is difficult to recognize the general will and to distinguish it from the personal. He states that only the "most sublime virtue" can make this distinction, hence option (C) is not said by the author, so he'd not be agree with it.
- Q.58.(5)** As per the last paragraph where the author has mentioned 'he departs from the state of civil society', and 'obedience is prescribed solely by necessity', is clearly giving the correct answer.
- Q.59.(2)** In the last of the first paragraph, it is said that "if any constraint can be laid on my will, I am no longer free, and that I am no longer master of my own property, if anyone else can lay a hand on it. This difficulty, which would have seemed insurmountable, has been removed", so the correct option choice is option (2).
- Q.60.(2)** All the paradoxes in this section of the extract are resolved in the sentence, "These wonders are the work of law." But the law is such that "each loses no part of his liberty but what might be hurtful to that of another", making option (C) the best answer.
- Q.61.(2)** The author uses words such as sublime, and celestial which indicate his tendency to glorify the institution of law, making praise or extolling possible choices. He clearly refers to the law as a human institution. Hence only option choice (B) can be the correct answer.
- Q.62.(1)** Option A is clearly evident in the first few lines of first paragraph.
- Q.63.(2)** A writ of habeas corpus (which literally means to "produce the body") is a court order demanding that a public official (such as a warden) deliver an imprisoned individual to the court and show a valid reason for that person's detention.
- Q.64.(4)** Option 1 & 2 are clearly evident in the first few lines of second paragraph.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

For most of the govt. exams 'Fill in the Blanks' is one of the most important topics in English language section, from which you can score more marks easily. To answer these questions, you must have very good Vocabulary of English words and basic knowledge of grammar as well.

- To **read the sentence in the question very carefully** is very important to solve such questions. Most of the times, clues about the word needed to fill in the blank – a name, a date or a fact – can be easily derived from the meaning of the sentence itself.
- To keep serious attention to **grammar related clues** is one of the important tools, for example, if the article, "a" comes before the blank, then it is understood that the answer must begin with a consonant. Such grammatical clues can greatly help in deciding the answers.
- You must understand the logical structure of a sentence and pay attention to what the question needs.
- It is very essential to **understand the context** of the sentence. While reading the given sentence, you must try to infer the tone of the missing word.
- In some of the fill in the blank questions, you are supposed to fill more than one blank. In such cases you need to use the **elimination method**.
- In some of the questions your knowledge and understanding of idioms and phrases in English Language are tested. Hence, be sure to have a good skill of such idioms/phrases.
- Be ensured that the **meaning of the sentence is intact**. As you place the suitable option, do check that the sentence expresses a plausible meaning.
- In case you are stuck between two or more options, you can go for the **hit & trial method** – one by one place each of the suitable options in place of the missing word in the sentence. The option which gives you the likely meaning to the sentence would probably be the correct answer.
- It is very important **not to spend a lot of time** on single question. If you are not able to spot the correct answer after various efforts, leave the question.
- Each word expresses two things: a definition and a connotation. A connotation is a positive, negative, or neutral feeling that is implied by or associated with a word.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

EXERCISE LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1-5. In each of the following sentences, there is a blank space. Choose the word(s) that fit in the blank to make the sentence meaningful.

Q.1. There has not been much appreciation of how the present government got lucky as a _____ of falling oil prices worldwide, since it came to power in 2014.

- (1) Matter (2) Conclude
(3) Decision (4) Result
(5) Initiation.

Q.2. The IBC provides for a time limit of 180 days once a case of default is brought to the National Company Law Tribunal, following a joint decision of creditors accounting for a/an _____ share of claims on a company.

- (1) Auxiliary (2) Dominant
(3) Minority (4) Humble
(5) Inconspicuous.

Q.3. Over two-thirds of Gaza's population comprises of refugees, some of them _____ several times over amid the death and devastation of successive Israeli assaults.

- (1) Destroyed (2) Uprooted
(3) Displaced (4) Settled
(5) Both 2 and 3.

Q.4. The fabricated controversy around Jinnah's portrait has brought into public debate, once again, the old and sterile question of Jinnah's _____ in British India's partition.

- (1) Culpability (2) Guilty
(3) Blaming (4) Abuse
(5) Both 1 and 2.

Q.5. Those who want to learn a foreign language, or want their children to, often feel they are racing against the _____.

- (1) Minutes (2) Time
(3) Clock (4) world
(5) Early.

EXERCISE- 2

Q.6-10. In each of the following sentences, there is a blank space. Choose the word(s) that fit (s) in the blank to make the sentence meaningful.

Q.6. The amendments _____ changes in membership, either to replace or to substitute members during the course of tribunal hearings.

- (1) proceed (2) validate
(3) passivity (4) vanish
(5) both (2) and (4).

Q.7. I've just been _____ to keep my head above water my whole life long and sinking down further with every stroke.

- (1) processing (2) paddling
(3) trampling (4) discouraging
(5) both (1) and (3).

Q.8. When Elisha was surrounded by the enemy, he looked up to behold the angels of the Lord _____ around about him from above.

- (1) crossing (2) encamping
(3) sheltering (4) wandering
(5) both (2) and (3).

Q.9. In all cases the bricks have been made, the stone quarried and dressed, the timber sawn, the iron cast, _____ and wrought by the prisoners.

- (1) unfeigned (2) dodged
(3) forged (4) unforged
(5) both (3) and (4).

Q.10. In the midst of this conversation, which was beginning to interest Napoleon, Berthier's eyes turned to look at a general with a suite, who was _____ toward the knoll on a lathering horse.

- (1) lingering (2) galloping
(3) balancing (4) channeling
(5) both (1) and (4)

EXERCISE- 3

Q.11-15. In each of the following questions, three sentences with a blank in each are given with three words (A), (B) and (C). Choose the most suitable option to fill in the blanks to make the sentences meaningfully correct.

Q.11. I. _____ athletes will continue to be observed by the army as they train for the upcoming competitions.

II. _____ accusations of racism were made against the illustrator after the comic.

III. In order to allow _____ customers to track their aircraft, Vistara World will feature a live moving map display.

A. Numerous B. Much C. Little

- (1) Both A and C (2) Only A
(3) Only B (4) Only C
(5) All are correct.

- Q.12.** I. This year's Kharif sowing has been quite optimistic due to the _____ rains that have affected most of the state.
 II. The _____ rise in bad loans was a result of overconfident bankers and a sluggish decision-making process by the government.
 III. The most _____ pillars of success are modesty, truthfulness, and wisdom.
 A. Moderate B. Significant C. Some
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Only C (4) Both A and C
 (5) All are correct.
- Q.13.** I. As _____ by the newspaper, the reason for people's dissatisfaction with the current government is the increase in fuel prices.
 II. Apple _____ that its decision to join the Indian market was driven by the country's sizable consumer base.
 III. The best course of action is _____ only by looking at different possibilities.
 A. Acknowledged
 B. Constrained
 C. Remembered
 (1) Only A (2) Both A and B
 (3) Only B (4) Both A and C
 (5) All are correct.
- Q.14.** I. They became everyone's favourite due to their original ideas, inventive thinking and the way they _____ them.
 II. The majority of people agreed that Lord Ayyappa's followers do not _____ a legitimate religious denomination.
 III. The Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Penal Code no longer contain laws that _____ adultery.
 A. Tell B. Represent C. Show
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Both A and B (4) Only C
 (5) All are correct.
- Q.15.** I. The plane crashed just after entering Mongolian _____.
 II. The president said that all future violations of our _____ would result in serious consequences.
 III. Race organizers had asked permission of the various countries whose _____ could be involved.
 A. Territory B. Airspace C. Nation
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Both A and B (4) Only C
 (5) All are correct.

EXERCISE- 4

- Q.16-19.** In each of the following questions, two sentences with a blank in each are given with three words (A), (B) and (C). Choose the most suitable word(s) which can be filled in the given sentence.
- Q.16.** I. Inflation here has been _____, the charge for admission having increased sixty-fold since I was a lad.
 II. The principle of allowing the individual expression of sentiment had allowed the _____ expression of poor taste.
 A. strength B. rampant C. stagnant
 (1) Only A
 (2) Only B.
 (3) Both A and B
 (4) Both B and C
 (5) Only C.
- Q.17.** I. It is a terrible _____ on those in charge that this poor man and his family suffered so much for so long.
 II. There are some people who truly believe that the recent natural disasters are an _____ against Man's lack of respect for the planet.
 A. indictment B. assertion C. representation
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Both A and C (4) Both B and C
 (5) Only C.
- Q.18.** I. Drinking warm water when constipated can move things smooth by stimulating blood flow and having a _____ effect in the intestines.
 II. The young woman put on some _____ music, and sat down with a glass of medicine to relax her ill husband.
 A. evanescent B. expiating C. soothing
 (1) Only A (2) Only B
 (3) Both A and B (4) Both B and C
 (5) Only C.
- Q.19.** I. The electricians were _____ so that all electrical appliances might be in perfect order.
 II. Parents can be _____ of the presence and severity of ankyloglossia and made aware of potential feeding, speech, and dental problems.
 A. apprised B. dilemma C. adored
 (1) Only A. (2) Only B
 (3) Both A and B (4) Both B and C
 (5) Only C.

EXERCISE- 5

Q.20-24. In each of the following sentences, there is a blank space. Choose the word(s) that fit in the blank to make the sentence meaningful.

Q.20. In the newly started program I watched, I felt the interviewer _____ as quite arrogant.

- (1) seemed (2) came over
(3) came across (4) comes over
(5) both (2) and (3).

Q.21. Quite surprisingly, not one but two binding treaties were agreed at the _____ held in India.

- (1) ventured (2) apex
(3) acme (4) summit
(5) both (1) and (4).

Q.22. With a few _____ and some loud whistles, they drove the animals away.

- (1) blow (2) stumps
(3) whacks (4) studs
(5) both (1) and (2).

Q.23. In India, policies to promote domestic chip manufacturing have been _____.

- (1) quell (2) scattershot
(3) organize (4) haphazard
(5) both (2) and (4).

Q.24. She was _____ intelligent, passionate about theatre, an astonishing actress and later to be a brilliant director.

- (1) regularly (2) brutally
(3) ferociously (4) extremely
(5) both (3) and (4).

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 1**EXERCISE 1**

Q.1.(4) 'Result' fits in well contextually and grammatically it is signifying effect here.

Q.2.(2) Only 'dominant' which means majority/main/primary fits in.

Q.3.(5) Both uprooted and displaced mean the same and are contextually and grammatically correct.

Q.4.(1) Options 1, 2 and 3 are synonyms and convey the same meaning. However, we need a noun in the blank and the only one that fits in is culpability which means blame/guilt.

Q.5.(3) Clock fits in well. It is grammatically correct and conveys the meaning well.

EXERCISE 2

Q.6.(2) Validate (v) - check or prove the validity or accuracy of.

For other options-

Passivity (n) - Opposite of the property of being shiftless

Q.7.(2) Paddling (n) - A spanking or beating with a paddle.

Q.8.(5) Encamping (v) - to make an encampment or put someone in an encampment.

Q.9.(3) Forged (v) - to put a lot of effort into making something strong and successful.

For other options-

Unfeigned- Opposite of forged

Q.10.(2) Galloping (v) - (used about a horse or a rider) to go at the fastest speed.

For other options-

Channeling (v) - to make something move along a particular path or route.

EXERCISE 3

Q.11.(2) Numerous (adj.): Many

Much/little are used for uncountable nouns.

Q.12.(2) Significant (adj.): important or large enough to be noticed.

Moderate (adj.): being, having, using, etc. neither too much nor too little of something.

Q.13.(1) Acknowledge (v): to accept or admit that something is true or exists.

Q.14.(2) Represent (v): to describe somebody/something in a particular way.

Q.15.(3) Both A and B

Territory (n): an area of land that belongs to one country.

Airspace (n): the space lying above the earth or above a certain area of land or water.

Nation (n): a country or all the people in a country.

EXERCISE 4

Q.16.(2) Rampant (adj.)- (especially of something unwelcome) flourishing or spreading unchecked.

For other options-

Stagnant (n)- showing no activity; dull and sluggish.

Q.17.(1) Indictment (n)- a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime.

For other options:

Representation (n)- the description or portrayal of someone or something in a particular way.

Q.18.(5) For other options-

Evanescent (adj.)- soon passing out of sight, memory, or existence; quickly fading or disappearing.

Expiate (v)- make amends or reparation for (guilt or wrongdoing).

Q.19.(1) Apprise (v)- inform or tell (someone).

For other options-

Dilemma (n)- a difficult situation or problem.

Adore (v)- love and respect (someone) deeply.

EXERCISE 5

Q.20.(5) 'Come over'- (of a person) appear or sound in a specified way; give a specified impression; come across.

Q.21.(4) Summit (n) - a meeting between heads of government.

For other options-

Venture (n) - a risky or daring journey or undertaking.

Acme (n) – peak

Apex (n): the top or highest part of something, especially one forming a point.

Q.22.(3) Whack (n) - a sharp or resounding blow.

For other options-

Stump (v) - walk stiffly and noisily.

Stud (v) - decorate or augment (something).

Q.23.(5) Scattershot (adj.) - denoting something that is broad but random and haphazard in its range.

Haphazard (adj.) - lacking any obvious principle of organization.

For other options-

Quell (v) - put an end to (something).

Q.24.(5) Ferociously (adj.) - to a very great degree; extremely.

EXERCISE LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1. In each of the following questions, three sentences followed by a set of four words (out of which some are suitable) have been given. Choose the sentences which can appropriately be filled in (not mandatory in order) by using some of the words suggested.

I. _____ in stressed sectors will reinforce government's initiatives to boost growth.

II. A greater _____ of loans in the system have been moved to floating rate.

III. The firm's _____ goes in tandem with the government's plan.

A. reputation **B.** proportion

C. Intervention **D.** strategy

(1) Only I **(2)** Both I and II

(3) Only III **(4)** Both II and III

(5) All of the above

Q.2. **I.** The number of electric cars has grown by about 300% in the last _____.

II. It is a _____ that the law has had to intervene in a small matter.

III. Misleading _____ shall not go unpunished anymore.

A. shame **B.** decade

C. pity **D.** ads

(1) Only I **(2)** Both I and II

(3) Only III **(4)** Both II and III

(5) All of the above

Q.3. **I.** India is a market that provides a _____ opportunity in every field.

II. The _____ into bond markets will be improved which will lead to lower lending rates.

III. It is time for ad agencies to examine the values they _____.

A. exhibition **B.** transmission

C. uphold **D.** wit

(1) Only I

(2) Both I and II

(3) Only III

(4) Both II and III

(5) All of the above

Q.4. **I.** The players in the _____ sector are taking various steps.

II. It is going to be a _____ task for all of us.

III. The banking system will have to be more careful about _____ management.

A. plod **B.** automobile

C. liquidity **D.** differentiate

(1) Only I **(2)** Both I and II

(3) Only III **(4)** Both I and III

(5) All of the above

EXERCISE- 2

Q.5-8. In each of the following questions, a short passage with three blanks has been given, you have to choose the appropriate option to fill in the blanks.

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE 1

Q.1.(5) **Intervention** in stressed sectors will reinforce government's initiatives to boost growth.

A greater **proportion** of loans in the system have been moved to floating rate.

The firm's **strategy** goes in tandem with the government's plan.

Q.2.(5) The number of electric cars has grown by about 300% in the last **decade**.

It is a **pity** that the law has had to intervene in a small matter.

Misleading **ads** shall not go unpunished anymore.

Q.3.(4) The **transmission** into bond markets will be improved which will lead to lower lending rates.

It is time for ad agencies to examine the values they **uphold**.

For the first sentence: India is a market that provides a **tremendous** opportunity in every field.

For other options-

Wit (n) – intelligence.

Q.4.(4) The players in the **automobile** sector are taking various steps.

The banking system will have to be more careful about **liquidity** management.

For the second sentence: It is going to be a **herculean** task for all of us.

For other options-

Plod (v) – walk slowly with heavy steps.

EXERCISE 2

Q.5.(3) Potential (n): latent qualities or abilities that may be developed and lead to future success or usefulness.

Tap (v): exploit or draw a supply from (a resource).

For other options:

Ordinance (n): an authoritative order.

Q.6.(2) 'Perk up' means 'to rise or cause to rise briskly'.

Handout (n) - benefits

Settle (v) - pay (a debt or account).

Q.7.(1) Skilled (adj.) - based on or proceeding from the ability to do something well.

Evolve (v) - develop gradually.

Drive (adj.) - propel or carry along by force in a specified direction.

For other options:

Raving (adj.) - irrational talk.

Palpable (adj.) - able to be touched or felt.

Q.8.(1) Disposition (n) - the distribution or transfer of property or money to someone, especially by bequest.

For other options:

Purport (v) - appear to be or do something, especially falsely.

Proportion (n) - a part, share, or number considered in comparative relation to a whole.

EXERCISE 3

Q.9.(4) Sentence II, Skirmish (n)-an episode of irregular and unprecedented fighting, especially between small or outlying parts of armies or fleets.

Sentence III, Skirmish (n)- a small conflict between two team.

Sentence I, Storm (n)- a vehement outburst of a specified feeling or reaction.

Q.10.(5) Sentence I, II and III, Unrelenting (adj) - continuously strong, not becoming weaker or stopping.

Q.11.(4) Sentence I and III, Resumption (n)- the action of beginning something again after a pause or interruption.

Sentence II, controversy (n)- Prolonged public disagreement or heated discussion.

Q.12.(5) In sentences I and II 'Snarl (v) - entangle something' will be used.

In sentence III 'Snarl (v) - hinder or impede something' will be used.

Q.13.(3) In sentence I 'Exposition (n) - exhibition' will be used.

In sentence II 'Exposition (n) - explanation' will be used.

In sentence III 'Exaltation (n) - the action of elevating someone in rank or power.' will be used.

EXERCISE 4

Q.14.(2) The correct sentences are:

I. People who suffer from attention deficit disorders learn best through succinct (especially of something written or spoken) briefly and clearly expressed) lectures which do not require them to focus for long periods of time.

II. As long as you can find a quiet place where you can be alone, meditation is a form of respite (a short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant.) that you can take advantage of wherever you are.

III. The cult leader insisted that all of his followers be subservient (prepared to obey others unquestioningly) and obey his every command.

Q.15.(3) The correct sentences are:

I. An eloquent (fluent or persuasive in speaking or writing) minister can hold his congregation's attention even during a long sermon.

II. After sitting in the airport for nine hours, I was livid (angry) when I learned my flight would be delayed another six hours.

III. To protect your own interests, you need to make sure you include a caveat (warning) in the partnership contract.

Q.16.(3) The correct sentences are:

I. The school board requires several days of shadowing in classrooms in order to vet (assess, evaluate) the applicant's teaching skills.

II. In many obstinate (very difficult to change

or overcome) skin disorders like psoriasis and eczema where the application of soap aggravates the problem, patients are best advised to use curd while bathing.

III. There are major and minor principles in everything, and the minor principles are all subordinate (lower in rank or position) to the major.

Q.17.(1) The correct sentences are:

I. Although the actress was nominated for several awards, she was still criticized for her vapid (uninteresting) portrayal of the world leader.

II. When the president broadcast his budget plan for the country, he revealed a pellucid (easily understood; lucid) plan that was clearly outlined.

III. In my family, it is considered uncouth (uncivilized, uncultured) to question someone about the value of a gift they give you.

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER QUESTIONS (BASED ON MEMORY)

Q.1-5. In each of the following questions, a statement with a single blank is given. Choose the most effective word from the given options to complete the sentence meaningfully.

(SBI CLERK PRE - 2019)

Q.1. When new evidence in favor of the defendant came to light, the judge had no choice but to _____ the trial verdict.

- (1) Rescind (2) Ratify (3) Respite
(4) Ramify (5) Articulate

Q.2. Even though the computer will speed up our research efforts, the project will still be _____.

- (1) Onus (2) Attributed (3) Veracious
(4) Onerous (5) Spectacular

Q.3. The section went to become an _____ to the scheme which was launched in 1980.

- (1) Advisory (2) Adjunct (3) Emanate
(4) Edifice (5) Autonomous

Q.4. In the current slowdown, the Finance Minister must accept some blame for this economic _____.

- (1) Retention (2) Docile
(3) Fiasco (4) Accomplishment
(5) Outcome

Q.5. While other families were struggling during the Great Depression, my grandmother was the _____ of her immigrant family as she constantly encouraged them not to give up on their dreams.

- (1) Negate (2) Buttress
(3) Stultification (4) Absolve
(5) Emancipation

Q.6.-9. In each of the following questions, read the short passage carefully and suggest the most suitable sequence of words to be filled in the blanks given in the passage respectively.

(IBPS PO PRE - 2019)

Q.6. Errant brokerages should be penalised, heavily, but in a manner that protects their clients' investments. This might _____ giving the brokerage in question some time to arrange for funds to settle their clients' dues, instead of a total and immediate _____ that freezes all operations.

- A. impart B. upturn C. entail
D. slump E. clampdown
(1) A-D (2) C-E (3) B-C
(4) C-D (5) A-E

Q.7. For people taking grave offence at anything legal, from a book or a movie, to a cultural norm or a statement, threats of violence or _____ must be shown as the real offence, the crime, and not what gave them grist to their _____ mill.

- A. assertion B. assessing C. retribution
D. perturbing E. ghastly
(1) A-D (2) C-E (3) B-C
(4) C-D (5) A-E

- Q.8.** If the Indian government creates a national genomic platform, it would serve as _____ health infrastructure and enable future generations to lead much healthier lives, without having to suffer _____ financial burdens.
A. pertaining B. exclusive C. inclusive
D. debilitating E. deter
(1) A-D (2) C-E (3) B-C
(4) C-D (5) A-E
- Q.9.** SEBI's new rules make unauthorised pledging of clients' shares virtually impossible. But, time and again, crooked operators have taken advantage of _____ investors. A system, in which investors are _____ as soon as their shares are pledged — just as they come to know of any purchase or sale of shares — will help.
A. unwary B. incautious C. prudent
D. entreated E. intimidated
(1) A-C (2) C-E (3) B-C
(4) C-D (5) A-E
- Q.10-14.** In each of the following questions, a statement with a single blank is given. Choose the most effective word from the given options to complete the sentence meaningful.
(LIC ASSISTANT PRE - 2019)
- Q.10.** DRT barred Vijay Mallya from withdrawing USD 75 million exit payment from British _____ Diageo till the disposal of Kingfisher Airlines' loan default case filed by SBI.
(1) giant (2) mammoth
(3) monstrous (4) teeny
(5) dwarf
- Q.11.** Several big corporate houses, such as China-based Dalian Wanda, real estate major DLF, Indiabulls Group, ITC and Jindal Realty, today _____ huge investments in Haryana over the coming years.
(1) toasted (2) undertaking (3) word
(4) pledged (5) promise
- Q.12.** Looking to _____ audience in smaller towns and rural areas, History TV 18 will create local content and shows that are country-specific, a top official of the company said today.
(1) nozzle (2) tap (3) egress
(4) valve (5) adopt
- Q.13.** Around 28 per cent of working women in India are not satisfied with their salary as _____ to 22 per cent men, according to a study by Michael Page India.
(1) correlated (2) relating
(3) compared (4) bordered
(5) check
- Q.14.** Stressing on the need to create infrastructure for _____ growth, the Union Minister said Indian Railways and Haryana government will soon set up a joint venture company for developing the rail network.
(1) advocating (2) booster
(3) develop (4) endorse
(5) promoting
- Q.15-19.** In the following questions, two sentences with a blank in each followed by three options are given. Choose the most suitable option(s) to fill in the blanks to make the sentences meaningful.
(IBPS CLERK MAINS - 2020)
- Q.15.** I. He had a slight _____ and his right hand had a way of flopping around a bit.
II. In many families, a child's _____ goes unnoticed, especially if it does not interfere with understanding what the child is saying.
A. hasp B. rake C. lisp
(1) Both A and B (2) Only B
(3) Only C (4) Both B and C
(5) All of the above.
- Q.16.** I. He instantly raised the alarm and neighbours entered the smoke-filled kitchen and pulled her from the _____.
II. It was a big, old-fashioned _____, gambrel-roofed and brown and dilapidated.
A. quisling B. starling C. dwelling
(1) Both A and B (2) Only B
(3) Only C (4) Both B and C
(5) All of the above.
- Q.17.** I. Anteaters have long snouts which they thrust into ant-heaps in order to _____ the ants or termites.
II. My one true passion at the time was to _____ anything with abnormally large amounts of sugar, chocolate or toffee.
A. regurgitate B. devour C. waive
(1) Both A and B (2) Only B
(3) Both B and C (4) Only C
(5) All of the above.
- Q.18.** I. I become flushed and flustered and I start to _____ nonsensically like the village idiot.
II. Everyone looked over, stared at Carmen and then proceeded to _____ their introductions as the lift ascended.
A. mumble B. maffle C. flutter
(1) Both A and B (2) Only B
(3) Both B and C (4) Only C
(5) All of the above.

- Q.19.** I. The food basket was stuffed with _____ meat pies, potato salad and a wonderful deep-dish apple pie for dessert.
II. Those events are to the season what a _____ appetizer and luscious dessert are to a fine meal.
A. insipid B. savoury C. piquant
(1) Both A and B
(2) Only B
(3) Only C
(4) Both B and C
(5) All of the above.
- Q.20-23.** In each of the following questions, two sentences with a blank in each are given with three words (A), (B) and (C). Choose the most suitable word(s) which can be filled in the given sentences.
(SBI PO PRE - 2021)
- Q.20.** I. Inflation here has been _____, the charge for admission having increased sixty-fold since I was a lad.
II. The principle of allowing the individual expression of sentiment had allowed the _____ expression of poor taste.
A. strength B. rampant C. stagnant
(1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and B (4) Both B and C
(5) Only C
- Q.21.** I. When punishment of children is necessary, it can be based on reciprocity rather than _____.
II. The young woman put on some _____ music, and sat down with a glass of medicine to relax her ill husband.
A. evanescent B. expiation C. soothing
(1) Only A
(2) Only B
(3) Both A and B
(4) Both B and C
(5) Only C
- Q.22.** I. The electricians were _____ so that all electrical appliances could be in perfect order.
II. Parents can be _____ of the presence and severity of ankyloglossia and made aware of potential feeding, speech, and dental problems.
A. apprised B. dilemma C. adored
(1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and B (4) Both B and C
(5) Only C
- Q.23.** I. It is a terrible _____ on those in charge that this poor man and his family suffered so much for so long.
II. Growing levels of pollution is a _____ of a serious health hazard to the local population.
A. indictment B. assertion C. represent
(1) Only A (2) Only B
(3) Both A and C (4) Both B and C
(5) Only C
- Q.24-28.** Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given options to fill in the blanks to make the sentence meaningful.
(IBPS CLERK MAINS - 2022)
- Q.24.** The state harms its moral _____ by misusing sedition to incriminate dissidents and order peppered with _____ observations also offers good reasons to junk sedition laws.
(1) Authority, insightful (2) Unique, infiltrate
(3) Plight, frenzy (4) Covert, sloth
(5) Plunder, florid
- Q.25.** Citizens are _____ keepers of government in any _____ nation and they cannot be put behind bars simply because they choose to disagree with state policies.
(1) Scanty, lavish
(2) Thriving, saucy
(3) Undaunted, timid
(4) Conscience, democratic
(5) Oppress, placid
- Q.26.** Taxes are the primary reason for the record highs in the _____ price of petrol and diesel, which have already _____ the Rs 100 per litre mark in some parts of India.
(1) Despise, exalt
(2) Retail, breached
(3) Undulate, vanity
(4) Tedious, lively
(5) Boisterous, clumsy
- Q.27.** Experts are suggesting a _____ walk-in process using Aadhaar to _____ identity and age, take the jab, followed by a 30-minute wait at the site before leaving.
(1) Degraded, oscillate
(2) Prowess, civil
(3) Simpler, authenticate
(4) Valour, rancour
(5) Audacity, temperate

- Q.28.** It's worth recalling the pandemic's early months when mass testing was severely _____ by excessive regulation that _____ only symptomatic testing and even doctor's prescriptions for testing.
- (1) Meek, vagrant (2) Usurp, coup
(3) Decorous, amity (4) Encroach, slovenly
(5) Curtailed, mandated
- Q.29-33.** In each of the following questions, two sentences with a blank in each have been given. Choose the word that can be filled in both the sentences to make them meaningful.
(RRB PO MAINS - 2021)
- Q.29.** (A) The fishermen were _____ a direct course for Koepang.
(B) The teenager was actually _____ the car with his feet when he went by.
- (1) Steering (2) Conducting
(3) Canvassing (4) Playing
(5) None of the above
- Q.30.** (A) After ten years her _____ disappearance was still unexplained.
(B) And there was the _____ membership card for the Caravan Club of Great Britain.
- (1) Mystifying (2) Magical
(3) Unknown (4) Suspense
(5) None of the above
- Q.31.** (A) The unpredictable, _____ nature of storms on an open coast presumably render exposed shores unstable in this respect.
(B) Perhaps it means that low-key, _____ participation, which is the norm for most displays of citizenship, is not enough?
- (1) Dissimilar (2) Infectious
(3) Sporadic (4) Horrible
(5) None of the above
- Q.32.** (A) His _____ employer was unwilling to give him a raise in this COVID-19 scenario.
(B) When we gave it a _____ 52% in Issue 79, our main bone of contention was that it was ridiculously overpriced.
- (1) Tight-fisted (2) Ambit
(3) Accord (4) Blazed
(5) None of the above
- Q.33.** (A) Those who _____ to the principles of kindness have right attitudes, and true to their deeds and discharge their duties with responsibility are loved by people.
(B) We will _____ to strict business ethics, with none of the cold calling that has given the industry such a bad name.
- (1) Follow (2) Obtain
(3) Adhere (4) Stagnant
(5) None of the above

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ANSWERS (BASED ON MEMORY)

- Q.1.(1)** Rescind (v) – revoke, cancel
For other options:-
Respite (n) - a short period of rest or relief from something difficult or unpleasant.
Ramify (v) - to spread and develop many parts or branches
Articulate (v)- pronounce (something) clearly and distinctly.
- Q.2.(4)** Onerous (adj.) - involving a great deal of effort, trouble, or difficulty.
For other options- : Onus (n) - something that is one's duty or responsibility.
Spectacular (adj.) - beautiful in a dramatic and eye-catching way.
Veracious (adj.) - speaking or representing the truth.
- Q.3.(2)** Adjunct (n) - a thing added to something else as a supplementary rather than an essential part.
For other options-
- Edifice (n) - a system that has been established for a long time
Emanate (v) – emerge
- Q.4.(3)** Fiasco (n) - a complete failure, especially a ludicrous or humiliating one.
For other options-: Docile (adj.) - ready to accept control or instruction
Retention (n) - the continued possession, use, or control of something.
- Q.5.(2)** Buttress (n) - to make support for an idea or argument stronger by providing a good reason for it
For other options:-
Stultification (n) - Cause to lose enthusiasm and initiative
Absolve (v) - declare (someone) free from guilt, obligation, or punishment.
Emancipation (n) - the freeing of someone from slavery

- Q.6.(2)** Entail (n) – involve (something) as a necessary or inevitable part or consequence.
Clampdown (n) – a concerted or harsh attempt to suppress something.
For other options-
Impart (v) – make (information) known.
Upturn (v) – turn (something) upwards or upside down.
Slump (n) – a sudden severe or prolonged fall in the price, value, or amount of something.
- Q.7.(2)** Retribution (n) – punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.
Ghastly (adj.) – causing great horror or fear.
For other options-
Assertion (n) – a confident and forceful statement of fact or belief.
Perturb (v) – make (someone) anxious or unsettled.
Assess (v) – evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of.
Note: grist to the mill — useful experience, material, or knowledge.
- Q.8.(4)** Inclusive (adj.) – including all the services or items normally expected or required.
Debilitate (v) – make (someone) very weak and infirm.
For other options-
Pertain (v) – be appropriate, related, or applicable to.
Exclusive (adj.) – excluding or not admitting other things.
Deter (v) – discourage.
- Q.9.(5)** Unwary (adj.) – not cautious of possible dangers or problems; incautious.
Intimate (v) – state or make known.
For other options-
Prudent (adj.) – acting with or showing care and thought for the future.
Entreat (v) – ask someone earnestly or anxiously to do something.
Incautious (adj.) – careless.
- Q.10.(1)** For Other Options :
Mammoth (adj.) – a huge pre-historic elephant, very large.
Teeny (adj.): Tiny
Dwarf (n): a very short person.
- Q.11.(4)** For Other Options :
Toast (v) – to enjoy a lavish lunch
Promise (n) – a pledge
- Q.12.(2)** Tap (v): draw, extract but here there is a sense of ‘attract’.
For Other Options :
Adopt (n) – choose to take up, follow, or use.
Valve (v) – an opening.
Egress (v): go out of or leave (a place).
- Q.13.(3)** For Other Options :
Correlated (v) – have a mutual relationship or connection, in which one thing affects or depends on another.
- Q.14.(5)** For Other Options :
Booster (n) – promoter
Endorse (v) – take responsibility of
- Q.15.(3)** Lisp (n) – a speech defect in which s is pronounced like th in thick and z is pronounced like th in this.
For other options-
Hasp (n) – a slotted hinged metal plate.
Rake (n) – an implement consisting of a pole with a toothed crossbar.
- Q.16.(3)** Dwelling (n) – a house, flat, or other place of residence.
For other options-
Quisling (n) – a traitor who collaborates with an enemy force occupying their country.
Starling (n) – a gregarious Old World songbird with a straight bill.
- Q.17.(2)** Devour (v) – eat (food or prey) hungrily or quickly.
For other options-
Regurgitate (v) – bring (swallowed food) up again to the mouth.
Waive (v) – refrain from insisting on or using (a right or claim).
- Q.18.(1)** Mumble (v) – say something indistinctly and quietly, making it difficult for others to hear.
Maffle (v) – speak indistinctly; mumble.
For other options-
Flutter (v) – (of a bird or other winged creature) fly unsteadily or hover by flapping the wings quickly and lightly.
- Q.19.(4)** Savoury (adj.) – (of food) belonging to the category that is salty or spicy rather than sweet.
Piquant (adj.) – having a pleasantly sharp taste or appetizing flavour.
For other options-
Inspid (adj.) – tasteless.
- Q.20.(2)** Rampant (adj.) – (especially of something unwelcome) flourishing or spreading unchecked.
For other options-
Stagnant (n) – showing no activity; dull and sluggish.
- Q.21.(4)** In I: Expiation (n) – the act of making amends or reparation for guilt or wrongdoing; atonement.
In II: Soothing
For other options-
Evanescent (adj.) – soon passing out of sight, memory, or existence; quickly fading or disappearing.
- Q.22.(1)** Apprise (v) – inform or tell (someone).
For other options-
Dilemma (n) – a difficult situation or problem.
Adore (v) – love and respect (someone) deeply.

- Q.23.(3)** In I: Indictment (n)- a formal charge or accusation of a serious crime.
In II: Representation (n)- the description or portrayal of someone or something in a particular way.
- Q.24.(1)** Authority (n) - the power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
Insightful (adj.) - good and useful
For other options-
Infiltrate (v) - enter or gain access to (an organization, place, etc.)
Plight (n) - a dangerous, difficult, or otherwise unfortunate situation.
Frenzy (n) - a state or period of uncontrolled excitement or wild behaviour.
Covert (adj.) - not openly acknowledged or displayed.
Plunder (n) - the violent and dishonest acquisition of property.
Florid (adj.) - excessively intricate or elaborate.
- Q.25.(4)** Conscience (n) - moral sense
Democratic (adj.) - where people have the rights to speak
For other options-
Scanty (adj.) - small or insufficient in quantity or amount.
Lavish (adj.) - sumptuously rich, elaborate, or luxurious.
Thrive (v) - flourish.
Saucy (adj.) - cheeky or impertinent.
Undaunted (adj.) - not intimidated or discouraged by difficulty/danger.
Timid (adj.) - easily frightened.
Oppress (v) - keep (someone) in subjection and hardship.
Placid (adj.) - not easily upset or excited.
- Q.26.(2)** Retail (adj.) - the sale of goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale.
Breach (v) - make a gap in and break through (a wall, barrier, or defence).
For other options-
Despise (v) - feel contempt or a deep repugnance for.
Exalt (v) - think or speak very highly of (someone or something).
Undulate (v) - move or go with a smooth up-and-down motion.
Vanity (n) - excessive pride in or admiration of one's own appearance or achievements.
Tedious (adj.) - too long, slow, or dull; tiresome or monotonous.
Boisterous (adj.) - noisy, energetic, and cheerful.
- Q.27.(3)** Authenticate (v) - prove or show (something) to be true, genuine, or valid.
For other options-
Oscillate (v) - move or swing back and forth in a regular rhythm.
Prowess (n) - skill or expertise in a particular activity or field.
Valour (n) - great courage in the face of danger, especially in battle.
Rancour (n) - bitterness or resentfulness.
Audacity (n) - a willingness to take bold risks.
Temperate (n) - showing moderation or self-restraint.
- Q.28.(5)** Curtail (v) - restrict.
Mandate (v) - made compulsory.
For other options-
Meek (adj.) - quiet, gentle, and easily imposed on.
Vagrant (n) - a person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place and lives by begging.
Usurp take (a position of power or importance) illegally or by force.
Coup (n) - a sudden, violent, and illegal seizure of power from a government.
Decorous (adj.) - polite and restrained.
Amity (n) - friendly relations.
Encroach (v) - intrude on (a person's territory, rights, personal life, etc.).
Slovenly (adj.) - (especially of a person or their appearance) untidy and dirty.
- Q.29.(1)** In sentence A, Steer (v) - follow (a course) in a specified direction.
In sentence B, Steer (v) - to drive.
For other options-
Canvass (v) - propose (an idea or plan) for discussion.
- Q.30.(1)** Mystifying (adj.) - utterly bewildering or perplexing.
- Q.31.(3)** Sporadic (adj.) - occurring at irregular intervals or only in a few places.
For other options-
Dissimilar (adj.) - not the same; different.
Infectious (adj.) - likely to spread or influence others in a rapid manner.
- Q.32.(1)** Tight-fisted (adj.) - not willing to spend or give much money; miserly.
For other options-
Ambit (adj.) - the scope, extent, or bounds of something.
Blaze (v) - burn fiercely or brightly.
- Q.33.(3)** Adhere (v) - believe in and follow the practices of.

PHRASE REPLACEMENT

Sentence correction questions are designed to test a candidate's ability to identify written English that is grammatically-correct. Each question will begin with sentences, parts of which have been underlined. You will then be presented with 5 different answer choices presenting alternative ways of stating the underlined portion of the text.

The correct answer will have all of the following 3 characteristics:

1. No grammatical mistakes
2. Correct sentence structure
3. The meaning of the sentence should not change.

The strategies that can be used to attempt these questions are :-

(1) Look out for multiple errors:-

A sentence might contain more than one error. A common fallacy that test-takers fall into is to find one error and then quickly choose the answer that corrects that mistake, without considering whether there are other errors in the sentence that an alternative answer choice might also address.

(2) Look out the error in the underlined text only and always start with the Subject/Verb.

Do begin by identifying the main subject and the predicate verb. The subject is the noun that is doing the action of the sentence. It may not always be the first noun you see in the sentence. The predicate verb is the main action of the sentence that is being done by the subject. There could be many verbs in the sentence, so don't be fooled!

(3) Employ process of elimination wherever possible.

The easiest way to use process of elimination in sentence correction questions is simply to eliminate any answer choice that is itself grammatically incorrect. A candidate can also eliminate any choice that alters the intended meaning of the sentence.

(4) Do not worry about spelling or capitalization errors.

The test writers do not test for these two errors.

(5) Before you select your answer, re-read the whole sentence. Check to make sure the meaning is unambiguous and that it's clear, despite its length.

(6) Read the entire sentence the second time, inserting your selected answer choice. We have found this to be a very powerful tip for dealing with sentence correction questions. It can keep you away from making careless mistakes that would harm your score.

(7) Don't forget about the logic of the sentence.

When down to those last two options, plug each one back into the sentence and see which one makes more sense. Check for clear and logical modification.

Grammar Tested on Sentence Correction

There are several grammatical areas that come up frequently on Sentence Correction items:

- ✗ verb/tenses
- ✗ subject/verb agreement
- ✗ modifiers
- (Note:-Modifiers are words, phrase, or clauses that provide description in sentences. Modifiers, breathe life into sentences and can be adjective, adjective clauses, adverbs, adverb clauses, infinitive phrases, participle phrases and prepositional phrases .)
- ✗ comparisons .
- ✗ pronoun usage
- ✗ idioms
- ✗ clarity

The last two aren't really rules, and they can be the most complicated. For that reason, they should be among your last priorities.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

EXERCISE LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE- 1

In each of the following questions, a phrase is bold in the sentence and you have to choose the option among (A), (B) and (C) whichever is most appropriate for the sentence given below.

- Q.1.** Having completed the physical examination, **the tonsils were found to be diseased.**
 (A) the tonsils were found to be diseased
 (B) a tonsils, were finding to disease
 (C) the tonsils were finding to being diseased
 (1) Only A (2) Both A and C
 (3) Only B (4) Both A and B
 (5) None of them
- Q.2.** All rounders in any cricket team, in actuality, **these are normally** difficult to discover.
 (A) them are normally (B) are normal
 (C) are normally
 (1) Only A (2) Both A and C
 (3) Only C (4) Both A and B
 (5) None of them
- Q.3.** **In the attempt to destroy them with completeness,** the Indian team has launched the coordinated attack on the opposing team.
 (A) In the attempt to destroy them with complete
 (B) In attempting to destroying them completely
 (C) In an attempt to destroy them completely
 (1) Only A (2) Both A and C
 (3) Only C (4) Both A and B
 (5) None of them
- Q.4.** The response to the challenge is to make the gains of globalisation more visible and **its transient downsides politically less** painful. Trade leaders gathered in Buenos Aires can ill-afford to lose sight of this imperative.
 (A) their transient downsides politically less
 (B) their transient downsides political less
 (C) its transient downsides political less
 (1) Only A (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required
- Q.5.** Lending credence to such scepticism is the lukewarm stance the U.S. has adopted towards the WTO over the past year, suggesting that the Ministerial meet should **servng as a forum for reflection rather than** to shape substantive agreements.
 (A) serve as a forum for reflect rather than
 (B) serve as a forum for reflection rather then
 (C) serve as a forum for reflection rather than
 (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required
- Q.6.** If your non-verbal behaviour is timid and weak, even the strongest performance review **may not translate be into** a promotion.
 (A) may not translating into
 (B) may not translate into
 (C) may not be translate into
 (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required
- Q.7.** Since there is a lot of awkwardness around disability, people from the mainstream community have developed terminology **to make it more comfortable for them.**
 (A) to made them more comfortable for them
 (B) to make it more comfort for them
 (C) to make it more comfortable for it
 (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required
- Q.8.** The media hype around companies that **publicize its initiatives makes** it seem like there is a lot happening. But we have barely made a dent.
 (A) publicizes their initiative makes
 (B) publicize their initiatives makes
 (C) publicize their initiatives make
 (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required
- Q.9.** Product teams **come together at the beginning and** end of every week, to jointly outline and reflect on the week's goals and challenges.
 (A) come together on the beginning and
 (B) come together at the begin and
 (C) come togetherness at the beginning and

- (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required
- Q.10.** It's important to have the body language of a winner—and you can practise it, though **it tend to be innate rather** than a learned gesture.
 (A) it tends to be innate rather
 (B) it tends to being innate rather
 (C) it tend to be innate whether
 (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required
- Q.11.** The study found that when blind athletes won, **they would raise their hands** to the sky in the classic expression of pride.
 (A) they would raising their hands
 (B) they would raise its hands
 (C) they would be raise their hands
 (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required
- Q.12.** Notable among the proposals trade ministers **will be consider are those relating to new** rules on farm subsidies, the elimination of support for unsustainable fisheries, and the regulation of e-commerce.
 (A) will consider are those relating to new
 (B) will considering are those relating to new
 (C) will consider are them relates to new
 (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required
- Q.13.** The two countries see the news as a prerequisite to address the prevailing imbalance in the Agreement on Agriculture, **which unfairly benefits developed countries**.
 (A) which unfair benefits developed countries
 (B) which unfairly benefit developed countries
 (C) which unfairly benefits developed country
 (1) Only (A) (2) Only (B)
 (3) Only (C) (4) None of the above
 (5) No correction required

EXERCISE- 2

In each of the following questions, choose the correct phrase from the options below in order to replace the highlighted phrase. If 'No correction' is required choose (5) as the answer.

- Q.1.** **Among his** many good qualities, that I remember is his honesty
 (1) All of his (2) Some of the
 (3) only of his (4) one of his
 (5) No correction required
- Q.2.** The organization has agreed to shift the conference **at some place convenience** to all participants
 (1) any of the place convenient
 (2) at places convenient
 (3) from a place of convenience
 (4) to a place convenient
 (5) No correction required
- Q.3.** As compared to last year there has been **a sharp rise in** interest rates.
 (1) sharper rise of (2) as sharp as rise
 (3) sharp rises in (4) sharply rising
 (5) No correction required.
- Q.4.** A twenty first century economy **cannot be holding** hostage by power cuts nor travel on nineteenth century roads.
 (1) could not be held (2) cannot be held
 (3) would not held (4) can neither be held
 (5) No correction required
- Q.5.** **When you returned** to branch office you must enter all the relevant details in the ledger stored in this cupboard
 (1) return (2) returning
 (3) on returning (4) while returning
 (5) No correction required
- Q.6.** He listened to my objections patiently and then explained **which he had taken** such step.
 (1) how he had took (2) why he had taken
 (3) what he had taken (4) why he has taken
 (5) No correction required

EXERCISE- 3

In each of the following questions, choose the correct phrase from the options below in order to replace the highlighted phrase. If 'No correction' is required choose (5) as the answer.

- Q.1.** He is in judicial custody **in connection to** a multi-crore scam.
 (1) on connection at
 (2) In connection with
 (3) into connection around

- (4) around connection for
(5) No correction required
- Q.2.** It prompted the bench of judges to **sought for there** classification from CBI.
(1) Seek further (2) Sought further
(3) Seeks far (4) Seek farther
(5) No correction required
- Q.3.** India needs to plan to **safeguarded the environment**.
(1) Safeguard the environmental
(2) Safeguard's the environment
(3) Safeguard the environment
(4) Safeguarding the environment
(5) No correction required
- Q.4.** He has been given the honorary title **lastly held** by his father.
(1) recent holding (2) one held
(3) recently hold (4) last held
(5) No correction required
- Q.5.** All eight-men were sentenced to **rigorous imprisonment**.
(1) For rigorously imprision
(2) At rigorous imprisonment
(3) About rigorous imprision
(4) With rigorously imprisonment
(5) No correction required
- Q.6.** There was a total failure of the administration to **acted on time**.
(1) Act in time (2) Acts on timely
(3) Act on time (4) Acted within time
(5) No correction required
- Q.7.** He has a collection of photographs **captures the essence** of Bhutan.
(1) Essential capture
(2) Capturing the essence
(3) Captures essence
(4) Captured the essence
(5) No correction required
- Q.8.** His IQ was **assessed to become** the highest among his fellow students.
(1) assessed to becomes
(2) assessed to becoming
(3) assessed to became
(4) assessed upto be
(5) No correction required
- Q.9.** It was fascinating **seeing that** how classes could form without anyone organizing anything.
(1) seeing how that (2) for seeing when
(3) on see that (4) to see that
(5) No correction required.
- Q.10.** The RBI **is doing** the correct thing by asking the banks to fund the self-help groups directly.
(1) was doing (2) have doing
(3) is done (4) has done
(5) No correction required.

EXERCISE- 4

Q.1-10. In each of the following questions, choose the correct phrase from the options below in order to replace the highlighted phrase. If 'No correction' is required choose (5) as the answer.

- Q.1.** They can **joint hands with** builders who are developing residential properties.
(1) joined hands to (2) join hands
(3) join hands with (4) joining hands along
(5) No correction required
- Q.2.** Nothing was charged for those who **took part in** the event.
(1) take part of (2) taken parts with
(3) takes parted with (4) took part into
(5) No correction required
- Q.3.** More people will become **keen too opt** for a home loan.
(1) keen to opt (2) keen of opt
(3) keen at opting (4) keen by opted
(5) No correction required
- Q.4.** The story **revolves round** two small town girls.
(1) revolve circling (2) revolved about
(3) revolve under (4) revolves around
(5) No correction required
- Q.5.** The player was **find guilty** of match fixing.
(1) finds guilty (2) find guilt
(3) found guilty (4) found guilt
(5) No correction required
- Q.6.** If the present trend continues the cost of a good personal computer system even **can be lower from Rs. 10,000 soon**.

- (1) Can be lowest up to Rs. 10,000 soon.
- (2) Can be as low as Rs. 10,000 soon
- (3) Could be lower to Rs. 10,000 immediately
- (4) Will be as lower as Rs. 10,000 soon
- (5) No correction required

Q.7. Other countries **eradicated** this disease ten years ago.

- (1) have eradicated (2) will eradicate
- (3) had eradicated (4) will be eradicated
- (5) No correction required

Q.8. Resolutions must **be introducing quickly to repeal** the outdated laws.

- (1) Be introducing to quick repeal
- (2) have to be introduced to quick repealing.
- (3) Be quickly introduced to repeal.
- (4) Be quick introducing to repeal
- (5) No correction required

Q.9. Though his actions **were severe criticism**, he didn't lose his temper.

- (1) were severely criticised
- (2) were at severely criticising
- (3) Had severely criticised
- (4) Had severe criticised
- (5) No correction required

Q.10. She always behaves **as if she has not** care at all about my feelings.

- (1) As though she will not
- (2) As if she did not
- (3) As far as she doesn't
- (4) Like if she does not
- (5) No correction required

EXERCISE- 5

In each of the following questions, choose the correct phrase from the options below in order to replace the highlighted phrase. If 'No correction' is required choose (5) as the answer.

Q.1. Solar energy is **been used to** provide light to people.

- (1) have being used to (2) be used to
- (3) being used to (4) be using to
- (5) No correction required

Q.2. Two more projects will be **taking up** by the government soon.

- (1) took up (2) takes up
- (3) take up (4) taken up
- (5) No correction required

Q.3. CBDT had expanded its investigative branch **too deal with** the flood of information coming form foreign countries.

- (1) to deal with (2) to dealt with
- (3) had deals with (4) have deal with
- (5) No correction required

Q.4. India shot down a **petrol plane belong** to Pakistan Navy.

- (1) petrol plane belong
- (2) patrol plane belonging
- (3) patrol planes belonging
- (4) petrol plane belonged
- (5) No correction required

Q.5. More policemen **will be deployed** for the security of the foreign minister.

- (1) will have deploy
- (2) have deployment
- (3) will be deploy
- (4) will have deployed
- (5) No correction required

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE 1

- Q.1.(1)
- Q.2.(3) All rounders take pronoun 'they'.
- Q.3.(3) Attempt should be preceded by a vowel.
- Q.4.(5)
- Q.5.(3)
- Q.6.(2)
- Q.7.(5)
- Q.8.(2)
- Q.9.(5)

- Q.10.(1)
- Q.11.(5)
- Q.12.(1)
- Q.13.(5)

EXERCISE 2

- Q.1.(4) one of his because in this sentence we are talking about only one quality from many.
- Q.2.(4) to a place convenient
- Q.3.(5) No correction required
- Q.4.(4) can neither be held as neither is followed by nor. It's a case of conjunction

Q.5.(3) on returning

Q.6.(2) why he had taken

EXERCISE 3

Q.1.(2) In connection with is the suitable phrasal preposition.

Q.2.(1) Sought for there should be replaced with seek further that means to look further.

Q.3.(3) Safeguard the environment as 'to' always accepts the first form of verb so 3rd option.

Q.4.(4) Lastly held should be replaced with last held.

Q.5.(5) To rigorous imprisonment- No correction required.

Q.6.(3) Act on time will be correct

Q.7.(2) Capturing the essence should be the correct.

Q.8.(5) No correction required

Q.9.(4) Seeing that should be replaced by to see that.

Q.10.(4) Use 'has done'.

EXERCISE 4

Q.1.(3) Join hands with should be used.

Q.2.(5) No correction required

Q.3.(1) keen + to + verb 1st form

Q.4.(4) It should be "revolves around"

Q.5.(3) found - was + verb 3rd form in passive voice.

Q.6.(2) Can be lowered from Rs. 10,000 soon. Should be replaced with can be as low as Rs. 10,000 soon.

Q.7.(5) No correction required.

Q.8.(3) be+adverb+3rd form of verb + infinitive should be used.

Q.9.(1) were + adverb+verb 3rd form should be used.

Q.10.(2) 'has' will be replaced by 'did'

EXERCISE 5

Q.1.(3) is should be replaced with is being used to.

Q.2.(4) will always accepts future tense so it is 'be taken up'

Q.3.(1) 'to' will replace 'too' as it expresses purpose

Q.4.(2) it should be patrol plane belonging.

Q.5.(5) No correction required.

EXERCISE LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1-5. In each of the following questions, two sentences with a highlighted part in each are given. You have to choose the option which consists of the correct phrases to replace the highlighted parts. If the highlighted parts are already correct, choose option (5).

Q.1. I. Joe Biden administration in the US, in an attempt to curry favour with Washington to hedge against Beijing's growing influence (A) in Pakistan.

II. Any rapprochement between India and Pakistan has to be predicated on Islamabad's genuine moves (B) to dismantle the terror infrastructure on its soil.

(1) in an attempt to currying favour with Washington to hedge against Beijing's growing influence(A)/ between India's and Pakistan's has to be predicated on Islamabad's genuine moves (B)

(2) in a attempt to curry favour with Washington to hedge against Beijing's growing influence(A)/ between India and Pakistan have to be predicated on Islamabad's genuine moves (B)

(3) in an attempt to curry favour to Washington to hedge against Beijing's growing influence(A)/ among India and Pakistan has to be predicated on Islamabad's genuine moves (B)

(4) in an attempt to curry favour with Washington to hedge for Beijing's growing influence(A)/

between India and Pakistan has to be predicated on Islamabad genuine moves (B)

(5) No correction required.

Q.2. I. Even as the monetisation of railway assets goes on, it's important to simultaneously put in place a regulatory (A) to ensure smooth functioning.

II. The current push for expand and upgrade infrastructure is important to improve (B) India's competitiveness.

(1) it important to simultaneously put in place a regulator(A)/ to expand and upgrade infrastructure are important to improve (B)

(2) it's important to simultaneously put in place a regulator(A)/ to expand and upgrade infrastructure is important to improve (B)

(3) it's important to simultaneously putting in place a regulator(A)/ to expand along to upgrade infrastructure is important to improve (B)

(4) it's important to simultaneously put in place a regulating(A)/ to expand and upgrading infrastructure is important to improve (B)

(5) No correction required

Q.3. I. The only way to insulate asset monetisation programme is to create a transparent institution mechanism. (A)

II. Key to the plan's success is that of some ongoing monetisation projects, such as the redevelopment

of key railway stations on Mumbai and Delhi (B) which began last year.

(1) is to create a transparent institutional mechanism.(A)/ such as the redevelopment of key railway stations in Mumbai and Delhi (B).

(2) is to create transparent institutioned mechanism.(A)/ such as redevelopment of key railway stations in Mumbai and Delhi (B)

(3) is to create a transparent institutional mechanism.(A)/ such as the redevelopments of key railway stations in Mumbai and Delhi (B)

(4) is to create a transparenting institutional mechanism.(A)/ such as the redevelopment of key railway stations in Mumbai but Delhi (B)

(5) No correction required

Q.4. I. A highlight of finance minister Budget speech was setting out the government's intent to develop infrastructure.(A)

II. Monetising functioning public infrastructure is a way to generate more funds (B) by drawing in private sector participation.

(1) the government intent to develop infrastructure. (A)/ public infrastructure are a way to generate more funds (B)

(2) the government's intent to developing infrastructure.(A)/ public infrastructure is a ways to generate more funds (B)

(3) the government intent to develop infrastructures. (A)/ public infrastructure is a way to generating more funds (B)

(4) government's intent to develop infrastructure. (A)/ public infrastructured is a way to generate more funds (B)

(5) No correction required.

Q.5. I. It is China's economy which has positioned it to seeks parity (A) with the United States.

II. And that would entail resisting populist pressures so making reforms (B) palatable to the population.

(1) which have positioned it to seek parity(A)/ populist pressures but making reforms (B)

(2) who has positioned it to seek parity(A)/ populist pressure and making reforms (B)

(3) that has positioned it to seek parity(A)/ populist pressures and making reform (B)

(4) which has positioned it to seek parity(A)/ populist pressures and making reforms (B)

(5) No correction required

EXERCISE- 2

Q.6-10. In each of the following questions, a sentence is given with two highlighted parts i.e. (a) & (b), and the options are suggested against them respectively, choose the appropriate option from the alternatives suggested below which can make the sentence grammatically correct. If the given sentence is already correct and requires no change, choose option (5) i.e. No correction required.

Q.6. The villagers (a) after a series of meetings decided to take their own initiative and adopted 'Integrated Water Resource Management' for (b) improving the groundwater level of the village and for successful implementation of water supply scheme in the near future.

(1) a. after a series of meeting decided to take their own initiative and adopted

b. improvement the groundwater level of the village and for successfully

(2) a. after a series of meetings decide to take their own initiative and adopted

b. improving the groundwater level of the village and to successful

(3) a. as a series of meetings decided to take their own initiative and adopted

b. improved the groundwater level of the village and for successful

(4) a. after a series of meetings decided taking their own initiative and adopted

b. improving the groundwater level of the village and for successfully

(5) No correction required.

Q.7. For children belonging to habitations with extreme LWE activities, (a) educational facilities were relocating to District headquarters, as this would cut off the resource (b) for further the cadre of Maoist activists who have been known to recruit school kids in their cadre.

(1) a. educational facilities were relocated with District headquarters,

b. for furthering the cadre of Maoist activists who have known

(2) a. educational facilities were relocated to District headquarters,

b. for furthering the cadre of Maoist activists who have been known.

(3) a. educational facilities were relocating to District headquarters,

b. for furthering the cadre of Maoist activists who have been knowing

(4) a. educational facilities which were relocated to District headquarters,

b. for further the cadre of Maoist activists who have known

(5) No correction required

Q.8. (a) Forestry as a sector plays a vital role in the socio-economy and rural development of a country apart from (b) it's role to maintaining ecological stability particularly in a developing country like India.

(1) a. A Forestry is a sector plays a vital role in the socio-economic

b. It's role in maintaining ecological stability particularly in a developing

(2) a. Forestry as sector play a vital role in the socio-economic

b. its role in maintaining ecological stability particularly in a development

(3) a. A Forestry as a sector plays a vital role in the socio-economical

b. It's role in maintaining ecological stability particular in a development

(4) a. Forestry as a sector plays a vital role in the socio-economic

b. its role in maintaining ecological stability particularly in a developing.

(5) No correction required

Q.9. With the large number of tourists visiting Sikkim, (a) it is a challenging to control the use of plastic water bottles but the government is considered banning plastic bottles in the entire state, (b) meaning that tourists would need to get his drinking water from filters in hotels, restaurants and public places.

(1) a. it is challenging to control the using of plastic water bottles but the government is considering

b. meaning that tourists will need to get their drinking water with filters

(2) a. it is a challenging to control the use of plastic water bottles but the government is considered

b. meaning that tourists would need to get their drinking water from filters

(3) a. it is challenging to control the use of plastic water bottles but the government is considering.

b. meaning that tourists will need to get their drinking water from filters.

(4) a. it is challenging to control the use of plastic

water bottles but the government is considering

b. meaning that tourists will be needed to get their drinking water from filters

(5) No correction required

Q.10. Any Indian Citizen who has (a) business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activity such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is less than Rs. 10 lakh (b) can approach either a Bank or NBFC to availing loans.

(1) a. a business plan for a non-farm sector income generation activity.

b. can either approach a Bank or NBFC for avail loans.

(2) a. a business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activity

b. can approach either a Bank or NBFC for availing loans

(3) a. a business plans for a non-farm sector income generating activity.

b. could approach either a Bank or NBFC for availing loans.

(4) a. a business plan for a non-farm sector income generating activities.

b. either can approach a Bank or NBFC to availing loans.

(5) No correction required.

EXERCISE- 3

Q.11-15. In each of the following questions, a long sentence is written five times, you have to choose the sentence which is grammatically correct.

Q.11. (1) The construction and infrastructure sector are gradually recovering from the aftermath of Covid.

(2) The construction and infrastructure sector are gradually recovery from the aftermath of Covid.

(3) The construction and infrastructure sector is gradually recovering of the aftermath of Covid.

(4) The construction and infrastructure sector are gradually recovering from the aftermaths of Covid.

(5) The construction and infrastructure sector is gradually recovering from the aftermath of Covid.

Q.12. (1) Regions that lie along India's west coast and those adjoining the river deltas on the east coast are known to be between the most vulnerable areas.

(2) Regions that lie along India's west coast and those adjoining the river deltas on the east coast are known to be among the most vulnerable areas

(3) Regions that lie about India's west coast and those adjoining the river deltas on the east coast are known to be amongst the most vulnerable areas

(4) Regions that lie along India's west coast and that adjoining the river deltas on the east coast are known to be amongst the most vulnerable areas.

(5) Regions that lie along India's west coast and those adjoining the river deltas on the east coast are knowing to be amongst the most vulnerable areas.

Q.13. (1) For the setting up of strategic projects, for defence and public utilities, even the most ecologically critical areas have not been excluded.

(2) For the setting up of strategic projects, for defence and public utilities, even the most ecologically critical areas have not excluded

(3) For the setting up of strategic projects, for defence and public utilities, even the most ecological critical areas have not been excluded

(4) For the setting of strategic projects, for defence and public utilities, even the most ecologically critical areas have not been excluded

(5) For the setting up of strategic projects, for defence and public utilities, even most ecologically critical areas have not been excluded

Q.14. (1) The salient features of the new policy include the reduction of the radiation limits and the classification of areas, according to the density of population

(2) The salient features of the new policy includes the reduction of the radiation limits and the classification of areas, according to the density of population.

(3) The salient features of the new policy include the reducing of the radiation limits and the classification of areas, according to the density of population.

(4) The silent features of the new policy include the reduction of the radiation limits and the classification of areas, according to the density of population.

(5) The salient features of the new policy include the reduction of the radiation limits and the classification of area, according to the density of population.

Q.15. (1) At a month-on-month basis, new investments in infrastructure sector are still down by around 43%.

(2) On a month-on-monthly basis, new investments in infrastructure sector are still down by around 43%.

(3) On a month-on-month basis, new investments in infrastructure sector is still down by around 43%.

(4) On a month-on-month basis, new investments in infrastructure sector are still down by around 43%

(5) On a month-on-month base, new investments in infrastructure sector is still down by about 43%.

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1.(5) Both the sentences are absolutely correct.

Q.2.(2) A- Replace 'regulatory' with 'regulator' as the requirement of the sentence is noun not adverb.

B- Replace 'for' with 'to'

Q.3.(1) A-replace 'institution' with 'institutional' as the requirement of the sentence is adjective not noun.

B-Replace 'on' with 'in' as to indicate area we use the preposition 'in'.

Q.4.(5) Both the sentences are absolutely correct.

Q.5.(4) A-replace 'seeks' with 'seek' because the subject for it is plural

B-Replace 'so' with 'and' because 'so' is used to join ideas giving result

EXERCISE- 2

Q.6.(5) The villagers after a series of meetings (a plural form is required) decided (a past expression is

required) to take (infinitive is required as it is a future action) their own initiative and adopted 'Integrated Water Resource Management' for improving ('for' + V ing) the groundwater level of the village and for successful (an adj. is required before a noun) implementation of water supply scheme in the near future.

Q.7.(2) For children belonging to habitations with extreme LWE activities, educational facilities were relocated (a passive expression is required) to ('relocate' take 'to') District headquarters, as this would cut off the resource for furthering ('for' takes V ing form) the cadre of Maoist activists who (according to human being) have been known (expression of 'they are known by others' is required) to recruit school kids in their cadre.

Q.8.(4) Forestry (uncountable Noun, so article can't be used) as a (article 'a' is required as it is one sector) sector plays (singular verb is required) a

vital role in the socio-economic (**adjective of economy is economic**) and rural development of a country apart from its (**possessive case of it**) role in maintaining ecological stability particularly in a developing (**gerund is required**) country like India.

- Q.9.(3)** With the large number of tourists visiting Sikkim, it is challenging (**it is an adj. so article can't be used before it, until a noun is attached**) to control the use (**a noun is required**) of plastic water bottles but the government is considering (**going on action: present continuous is correct**) banning plastic bottles in the entire state, meaning that tourists will (**future action is to be expressed**) need (**Active form of future indefinite is required**) to get their (**according to 'tourists' a plural noun drinking water from (only preposition 'from' is correct)**) filters in hotels, restaurants and public places.
- Q.10.(2)** Any Indian Citizen who has a (**article 'a' is required as talking about a plan**) business plan for non-farm sector income generating (**gerund is required as per the context**) activity (**article 'a' is given, so singular form is required**) such as manufacturing, processing, trading or service sector and whose credit need is less than Rs. 10 lakh can (**as the description is of present time**) approach either (**place of either is correct here only, go through the rules of Syntax**) a Bank or NBFC for availing (**'for' takes V(ing) form or 'to' takes V1**) loans.
- Q.11.(5)** The construction and infrastructure sector is (will be considered singular) gradually recovering (verb after adverb) from (recover takes from) the aftermath (singular form will be correct) of Covid.
- Q.12.(2)** Regions that lie along (extending in a more or less horizontal line on) India's west coast and those (more than one region) adjoining the river deltas on the east coast are known (passive case) to be among (used for more than two reference points) the most vulnerable areas.
- Q.13.(1)** For the setting up (correct phrase meaning establish) of strategic projects, for defence and public utilities, even the (superlative degree takes definite article) most ecologically (adverb for adjective) critical areas have not been excluded.
- Q.14.(1)** The salient (most noticeable or important) features of the new policy include (plural verb for plural noun- features) the reduction (correct noun form) of the radiation limits and the classification of areas (classification can only be done when there are multiple areas), according to the density of population.
- Q.15.(4)** On (basis takes on with it) a month-on-month (used to compare financial results) basis, new investments in infrastructure sector are (plural verb for plural subject- investments) still down by around (approximately) 43%.

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER QUESTIONS (BASED ON MEMORY)

- Q.1-4.** In each of the following questions, there is a sentence in which one part is given in bold. The part given in bold may or may not be grammatically correct. Choose the best alternative among the four given which can replace the part in bold to make the sentence grammatically correct. If the part given in bold is already correct and does not require any replacement, choose option (5), i.e. "No replacement required" as your answer.
(SBI CLERK - 2019)
- Q.1.** The attainment of financial, environmental and **socially sustainable of urban service** provision has become problematic nowadays.
(1) Socially sustainable of urban service
(2) Socially sustainability for urban services
(3) Social sustainable for urban service
(4) Social sustainability of urban service
(5) No replacement required
- Q.2.** There are **enough deterrents at the present** university system to discourage offbeat research and to defy standardisations.
(1) Enough deterrent of the present
(2) Enough deterrents in the present
(3) Enough deterrents at present
(4) Enough deterrents from the present
(5) No replacement required
- Q.3.** A poverty-stricken family is **set upon from unknown assailants** who rob, assault, and murder them over the course of one horrific night.
(1) Set here by unknown assailants
(2) Set by unknown assailants
(3) Set upon by unknown assailants
(4) Set aside by unknown assailants
(5) No replacement required

- Q.4.** His intellectual practice has remained **under-explored in the realm** of the study of Indian intellectual traditions.
- (1) Under- explored at the realm
 - (2) Under- explored of the realm
 - (3) Under- explored for the realm
 - (4) Under- exploring from the realm
 - (5) No replacement required
- Q.5-7.** In each of the following questions, which of the Phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below the sentence should replace the phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer. (SBI PO PRE - 2019)
- Q.5.** More than hospitals and luxury hotels, it is the President's Estate in the heart of Delhi **that are turn out to be** a breeding ground for mosquitoes.
- (1) which is turned out to be
 - (2) that is turning out to being
 - (3) that is turning out to be
 - (4) that turning out be
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.6.** The main task of the Chinese satellite **is to potentially secured communications for** an age of cyber-attacks and global electronic surveillance.
- (1) is to potential secured communications in
 - (2) is to potentially securing communications at
 - (3) is to potentially secure communication on
 - (4) is to potentially secure communications in
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.7.** Syria **needs an immediate ceasefire between** the regime and the rebels, followed by constructive talks backed by regional and global powers.
- (1) needs an immediate ceasefire among
 - (2) needs an immediately ceasefire between
 - (3) needs an immediate cease firing for
 - (4) needed an immediate ceasefire among
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.8-12.** Which of the Phrases (1), (2), (3) or (4) should replace the phrases given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer. (LIC ASSISTANT PRE - 2019)
- Q.8.** The Pakistani Prime Minister will visit Saudi Arabia to witness a major military exercise **troops of several Muslim** countries to improve training in responding to the threat posed by terror groups.
- (1) of troops of several Muslim
 - (2) with troops for several Muslim
 - (3) troops from several Muslim
 - (4) by troops of several Muslim
 - (5) No Correction Required
- Q.9.** The British government is set to increase visa fees across most categories of applications from March 18, in a move that will affect **thousands of Indians who were** the largest group of skilled workers to be granted visas to live and work in Britain last year.
- (1) thousands from Indians who were
 - (2) thousands of Indians who was
 - (3) thousands of Indians who were
 - (4) thousands of Indian who were
 - (5) No Correction Required
- Q.10.** Indian Accent, voted India's best restaurant for two years in a row, has opened **its first international location on New York**, offering inventive Indian cuisine that combines global ingredients and techniques with authentic Indian flavours.
- (1) first international location among New York,
 - (2) first international location in New York,
 - (3) first international location of New York,
 - (4) first international location for New York,
 - (5) No Correction Required
- Q.11.** Florida's Senator has won the Republican primary election in Puerto Rico, **US television projections has said**, in a White House race otherwise led by a popular billionaire.
- (1) US television projection have said
 - (2) US television projections said
 - (3) US television projection said
 - (4) US television projects
 - (5) No Correction Required
- Q.12.** Bolivia signed a USD 300 million deal with Russia to build a **world-class nuclear researches lab** in the South American nation, the Bolivian President announced.
- (1) world-class nuclear research labs
 - (2) world-class researched lab
 - (3) world-class nuclear research lab
 - (4) world-class nuclear researching lab
 - (5) No Correction Required
- Q.13-16.** Which of the Phrases (1), (2) (3) and (4) given below the sentence should replace the phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer. (RBI ASSISTANT PRE - 2020)

- Q.13.** Forest department must **put up sign boards on every stretched** where wild animals are found in good numbers.
- (1) Put up sign boards stretches on
 - (2) Put up sign boards on all stretches
 - (3) Put down signboards at every stretched
 - (4) Put forth sign boards on every stretches
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.14.** Now that China is part of the TIR picture, **goods can be shipped from some of the** biggest manufacturing centers in the world more rapidly and cheaper.
- (1) goods can be ship from some of the
 - (2) goods can shipped from some of the
 - (3) good can be shipped on some of the
 - (4) goods can be shipped from some of a
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.15.** In the last few days, the level of Ganga water **has depleting to such an extent** that the river water at several ghats has dried up completely leading to the formation of huge sand beds.
- (1) Has depleted to such an extent
 - (2) Has deplete to such as extent
 - (3) Have depleting to such an extent
 - (4) Having deplete too such an extent
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.16.** While summer is the peak time for manufacturing cum production of items, the **electricity on the same period start playing** hide and seek with the industrialists.
- (1) Electricity in a similar period starts plays
 - (2) Electricity during the same period starts playing
 - (3) Electricity for the similar period played starting
 - (4) Electricity playing start for the same period
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.17-18. Which of the Phrases (1), (2) (3) and (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.**
(IBPS CLERK PRE - 2021)
- Q.17.** The roads rendered uneven due to potholes **on the stretched or higher** or lower manholes make it a risky ride for motorists in the city.
- (1) As the stretches or highest
 - (2) On the stretch or highly
 - (3) On the stretch and higher
 - (4) On the stretched and high
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.18.** The union ministry of urban development has expressed **alarmed in practice** of state governments and municipal bodies to completely concretize the space around a tree in the footpaths.
- (1) Alarm over practice of
 - (2) Alarming over practiced of
 - (3) Alarming but practice of
 - (4) Alarm as practice off
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.19-22. Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) should replace the highlighted phrase in the given sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark (5) as the answer.**
(IBPS PO PRE - 2021)
- Q.19.** The woman has a right **to put her grievance at any platform of her's choice** and even after decades.
- (1) to put her grievance at any platform of her choice
 - (2) to putting her grievance at any platform of her choice.
 - (3) to put her grievance at any platform about her choice.
 - (4) to put her grievance at any platform of her choices.
 - (5) No correction required.
- Q.20.** The court's privileging of fundamental rights **over restrictive legal provisions like criminal defamation that silence victims** of injustice and the free press is heartening.
- (1) over restrictive legal provision like criminal defamation that silence victims.
 - (2) over restrictive legal provisions like criminal defamation which silence victims.
 - (3) over restrictive legal provisions like criminal defamation that silences victims.
 - (4) over restrictive legal provisions like criminal defaming that silence victims.
 - (5) No correction required
- Q.21.** As the Covid pandemic **has showed, accurate news is critical to fighting misinformation** and rumours.
- (1) has shown, accurate news are critical to fighting misinformation
 - (2) has showed, accurate news are critical to fighting misinformation
 - (3) has shown, accurate news is critical to fighting misinformations
 - (4) has shown, accurate news is critical to fighting misinformation.
 - (5) No correction required

Q.22. Digital world and new channel **should work in harmony and they want to create transparency** in the news.

- (1) should work in harmony if they want to create transparency
- (2) should work in harmony if they want to create transparency.

(3) should work in harmony and they want to create transparent

(4) should work in harmony if he want to create transparency

(5) No correction required

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ANSWERS (BASED ON MEMORY)

Q.1.(4) ‘social (*an adjective is needed to qualify the noun*) sustainability (*a noun is needed after the adjective*) (*Social sustainability is a compound noun*) of urban services.

Q.2.(2) enough deterrents in (expressing the situation of something that is enclosed or appears to be enclosed) the present university.

Q.3.(3) A poverty-stricken family is **set upon** (*set upon means attack someone violently*) by (*identifying the agent performing an action*) unknown assailants.

Q.4.(5) In the realm – the special province or field of something or someone.

Q.5.(3) that is turning out (*proving to be the case*) to be.

Q.6.(4) is to potentially secure (*V1 is to be used as the sentence is in present tense*) communications in.

Q.7.(5) No correction required.

Q.8.(4) by (identifies the agent performing an action) troops of several.

Q.9.(5) No Correction required.

Q.10(2) first international location in (it is used to depict something inside the boundaries of something) New York.

Q.11.(1) US television projections have (plural helping verb for plural noun) said.

Q.12.(3) world-class nuclear research (being a name, noun form needed) lab (a singular noun is required, as ‘a’ is mentioned).

Q.13.(2) ‘Put up’ means ‘display’; ‘stretch’ refers to ‘area of road’

Q.14.(5) goods can be shipped from some of the, because can be+v3, and ‘the’ is used before superlative degree of adjective.

Q.15.(1) has takes v3.

while ‘depleted’ refers to ‘reduced’

Q.16.(2) Replace ‘on’ with ‘during’ and ‘start’ with ‘starts’.

Q.17.(3) ‘On the stretch’ means ‘on the road’

Q.18.(1) ‘Alarm over’ is to be used which mean ‘warned over’.

Q.19.(1) ‘her’ is used as the object of the sentence, it is not indicating any possession so no need to put apostrophe with it.

Q.20.(5) The given sentence is absolutely correct whereas the options contains certain grammatical errors.

Q.21.(4) Replace ‘showed’ with ‘shown’ as has is followed by V3 form of verb.

Q.22.(2) Replace ‘and’ with ‘if’ as the sentence indicated condition not joining of one part with the other one.

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

CHAPTER

18

MIS-SPELT AND INAPPROPRIATE WORDS

Correct spelling	Incorrect spelling
accommodate, accommodation	acomodate, accomodation
achieve	acheive
across	accross
aggressive, aggression	agressive, agression
apparently	apparantly
appearance	appearence
argument	arguement
assassination	assasination
basically	basicly
beginning	begining
believe	beleive, belive
bizarre	bizzare
business	buisness
calendar	calender
Caribbean	Carribean
cemetery	cemetary
chauffeur	chauffer
colleague	collegue
coming	comming
committee	commitee
completely	completly
conscious	concious
curiosity	curiosity
definitely	definately
dilemma	dilemna
disappear	dissappear
disappoint	dissappoint
ecstasy	ecstacy
embarrass	embarass
environment	enviroment
existence	existance
Fahrenheit	Farenheit
familiar	familar
finally	finaly
fluorescent	florescent
foreign	foriegn
foreseeable	forseeable
forty	fourty
forward	foward

friend	freind
further	futher
gist	jist
glamorous	glamourous
government	goverment
guard	gaurd
happened	happend
harass, harassment	harrass, harrassment
honorary	honourary
humorous	humourous
idiosyncrasy	idiosyncracy
immediately	immediatly
incidentally	incidently
independent	independant
interrupt	interupt
irresistible	irresistable
knowledge	knowlege
liaise, liaison	liase, liason
lollipop	lollypop
millennium, millennia	millenium, millenia
Neanderthal	Neandertal
necessary	neccessary
noticeable	noticable
occasion	ocassion, occassion
occurred, occurring	occured, occuring
occurrence	occurance, occurence
pavilion	pavillion
persistent	persistant
pharaoh	pharoah
piece	peice
politician	politican
Portuguese	Portugese
possession	posession
preferred, preferring	prefered, prefering
propaganda	propoganda
publicly	publically
really	realy
receive	recieve
referred, referring	refered, refering
religious	religous
remember	rember, remeber

resistance	resistence
sense	sence
separate	seperate
siege	seige
successful	succesful

supersede	supercede
surprise	suprise
tattoo	tatoo
tendency	tendancy
therefore	therefor
threshold	threshhold

Spell Error

Accept	:	(verb) - to receive willingly, to approve, to agree.
Except	:	(preposition or verb) - exclusion or leave out.
Ad	:	An advertisement.
Add	:	to combine, join, unite or to find a sum.
Advice	:	(noun) - suggestion or recommendation.
Advise	:	(verb) - to suggest.
Affect	:	(verb) - to change.
Effect	:	(noun) - result.
Ate	:	Past tense of verb [to eat].
Eight	:	number 8.
Buy	:	(verb) - to purchase.
By	:	next to something, by way of something.
Bye	:	Used to express farewell. Short for [goodbye].
Choose	:	(verb) to make a choice or selection.
Chose	:	past tense of the verb [to choose].
Choice	:	(noun) choosing; selection.
Cite	:	to mention something or to quote somebody as an example or proof.
Site	:	the location of an event or object. A website.
Sight	:	ability to see, a thing that can be seen.
Decent	:	kind, tolerant, respectable, modest.
Descent	:	family origins or ancestry. Also the process of coming or going down.
Dissent	:	(verb or noun) disagreement with a prevailing or official view.
Desert with	:	(verb) to leave or abandon, (noun) waterless land with no vegetation and covered sand.
Dessert	:	sweet food served after the meal.
Eat	:	to put food into the mouth, chew it and swallow it.
It	:	the thing, animal or situation which has already been mentioned.
Four	:	number 4
For	:	to indicate the object, aim, or purpose of an action or activity.
Here	:	in, at, or to this place.
Hear	:	to perceive (sound) by the ear.
Knew	:	past simple of the verb [to know].
New	:	recently created.
Know	:	(verb) to be familiar with someone or something.
Now	:	at the present time or moment.
No	:	negative reply, refusal or disagreement. use and admiration. (verb) desire to know. ities.

EXERCISE

In each exercise below some sentences with four words printed in bold type are given. These words are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words printed in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt & also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) "All correct" as your answer.

EXERCISE- 1

- Q.1. According to a sleep **expert(1)** not everyone **kneed(2)** eight hours' sleep a **night(3)** you just need to **listen(4)** to your body. **All correct (5)**
- Q.2. Some people are very **sensitive(1)** to the **effects(2)** of caffeine and for these people it's important to **avoid(3)** **bevereges(4)** containing caffeine. **All correct (5)**
- Q.3. If you are feeling **sleepy(1)** during the day **then(2)** there is most **like(3)** an issue with the quality of sleep that you've had **during(4)** the night. **All correct (5)**
- Q.4. In the future, mobile **broadband(1)** will enable fully **automated(2)** homes, smart **parking(3)** among other consumer and industrial **applications.(4)** **All correct (5)**
- Q.5. Banks are going slow in **purchasing(1)**/ bonds ahead of the Budget as there is no **certainty(2)**/ about the **borrowing** program that(3)/ may come in **February.(4)** **All correct (5)**
- Q.6. The **Parliament** were **divided** in the **opinions** about the issue. **All correct.**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.7. The officials **maintained** that the rules **were** within the **framework** of the Indian laws. **All correct.**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.8. **Domestic** airlines are **incurring** **substantial** losses. **All correct.**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.9. **Won** **third** of the **water** in the **pool** is **still** **polluted.** **All correct.**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.10. More than **halve** the **budget** has been **spent** on **modernising** the factory. **All correct.**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXERCISE- 2

- Q.1. The Reserve Bank of India has **clarified (1)**/ that it won't be **interested (2)** in giving **some (3)** relaxations to banks on these **losses.(4)** **All correct (5)**
- Q.2. While there are **unlikely(1)** to be any major changes in indirect **tax(2)**/ as most of them are **beneath** the purview of(3)/ the Goods and **Services Tax Council.(4)** **All correct (5)**
- Q.3. A **schematic(1)** to make good the **difference(2)** between the minimum support price **announced(3)** by the government and the actual market price would be in **order(4).** **All Correct(5)**
- Q.4. PSBs need **systemic(1)** reform to overhaul their current decision-making structure and culture. The basic reform they need is to change their holding **structure(2)** to give them **autonomy(3)**, as well as **accountability(4)**, not a promise of no government interference. **All Correct(5)**
- Q.5. Regional **allies(1)** active in the **campaign(2)** against Islamic **extremists(3)** in the east African country have **conducted(4)** many missions too. **All Correct(5)**
- Q.6. Farmers must get **remunerative(1)** prices for **there(2)** produce. Rural power supply, rural roads and food **processing(3)** plants would be **welcome(4).** **All Correct(5)**
- Q.7. The **remuneration(1)** structure of senior bankers at PSBs must move from public sector scales to board-**determined(2)**, performance-linked, market-**comparable(3)** ones that reflect the time horizon of the risks **assumed(4).** **All Correct(5)**

- Q.8. To deal **effectively** with a **crisis** quick **decisions** are **required**. **All correct**.
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.9. More than **half** the **loan** has been **spent** on **rebuilding** the factory. **All correct**.
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.10. **Rising prices** of foodgrains will have an adverse **impac** on **developing countries**. **All correct**.
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXERCISE- 3

- Q.1. Some household names are being **persued**(1) for six-figure income tax and national **insurance**(2) bills by HM Revenue & Customs on the **grounds**(3) that they were in effect BBC employees while claiming to be **freelancers**(4) **All correct** (5)
- Q.2. The **government**(1) has plans to expand the pipeline network in the country, **especial**(2) in the eastern part, in a move to increase the **consumption**(3) of the environment-**friendly**(4) fuel. **All correct** (5)
- Q.3. The idea that a large **group**(1) could **being** driven(2) westwards by **newcomers**(3) doesn't make **sense**.(4) **All correct** (5)
- Q.4. Authorities ordered **supplementary investigations** into the case leaving the **traders' families** with an
 (1) (2) (3)
uncertain wait. **All correct**
 (4) (5)
- Q.5. The company has **announced** its **entry** into the **breakfast** foods market with the **launched** of Horlicks oats.
 (1) (2) (3) (4)
All correct
 (5)
- Q.6. A government panel wants the centre to **initiate** legal **measures** to **spilt** the other backward classes into
 (1) (2) (3)
subgroups. **All correct**.
 (4) (5)
- Q.7. Airport **operators**, oil companies and **vendars** of all **imaginable** items have **massive** dues running with the
 (1) (2) (3) (4)
 company. **All correct**
 (5)
- Q.8. **When** your uncle **einquired** about your **marks** you **lied** to him. **All correct**.
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.9. The **posts** were **advertised** by the planning **comission** in all the local **dailies**. **All correct**.
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.10. He is **the most intelligent** boy **in** the class. **All correct**.
 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXERCISE- 4

- Q.1. By **analyzing**(1) the genomes of over 300 **individuals**(2) – many of which had been **buried**(3) with **distictive**(4) objects tying them to the Beaker Culture. **All Correct** (5)
- Q.2. There is a chance the **government**(1) may introduce a long term capital gains **taxes**(2) on equity **shares**,(3) or may remove the **dividend**(4) distribution tax. **All correct**(5)

- Q.3.** Namrata was **brought (1)** up in Bareilly, where she **began(2)** writing primarily in English then she was married **to(3)** Mr. Das at the age of 15 and **thus(4)** became Namrata Das. **All correct (5)**
- Q.4.** High **crude prices** amid the oil **crises** in Iran pose **inflationary** risks in India. **All correct**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.5.** Eastern India is **liberally endowed** with natural **resources**-deep fertile top soil, **copious** water and plentiful sunlight. **All correct**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.6.** There is no **doubt** that Civil society plays a **critical** role in India's **diverce democracy**, and its voice deserves to be heard. **All correct**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.7.** Banking and **insurance** sector companies were the **worst effected** as clerical staff in all major public sector banks and insurance companies **abstained** from work. **All correct**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.8.** Every year, equity **strategists** and **analysis** come out with their **industry**-specific **expectations** from the Union Budget. **All correct**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.9.** The **money policy** may add **fuel** to the **rally** in case cut off of 25-30 basis points comes through in the cash reserve ratio. **All correct**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
- Q.10.** **Exports** of several **agricultural commodities** have been facing **hurdles**. **All correct**
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

EXPLANATION

EXERCISE 1

- Q.1.(2)** The correct word is 'need'.
Q.2.(4) The correct word is 'beverages'.
Q.3.(3) 'likely' is the correct word.
Q.4.(5) **All correct**
Q.5.(3) spelling error the correct word is 'certainty'.
Q.6.(5) All correct
Q.7. (4) Framework is the correct spelling.
Q.8.(4) Substantial is the correct spelling.
Q.9.(1) One third should be used.
Q.10.(1) Half is the correct spelling.

EXERCISE 2

- Q.1.(3)** use 'any' in place of 'some' because in negative sentence 'any' is used whereas in positive 'some' used.
Q.2.(3) use 'under/within' in place of 'beneath'.
 The correct phrase is 'under/within the purview' means within the scope of the influence or concerns of something.
Q.3.(1) The correct word is 'scheme'.
Q.4.(5) The correct word is 'accountability'.
Q.5.(5) All Correct
Q.6.(2) The correct word is 'their'.
Q.7.(5) The correct word is 'remuneration'.

Q.8.(4) Required

Q.9.(5) All correct

Q.10.(2) Impact

EXERCISE 3

Q.1.(1) Pursued is the correct word.

Q.2.(2) especially is an appropriate word here.

Q.3.(2) be is the correct word.

Q.4.(3) 'traders' would be used to imply of the traders.

Q.5.(4) 'launching' should be used.

Q.6.(3) 'split' is to be used to convey the meaning 'divide'.

Q.7.(2) 'vendors' is the correct spelling.

Q.8.(2) Inquired is the appropriate spelling

Q.9.(3) Commission is the appropriate spelling

Q.10.(5) All correct.

EXERCISE 4

Q.1.(4) Distinctive is the correct option.

Q.2.(2) Here we need singular noun not plural, the correct term will be as 'a long term capital gains tax' because this is the compound noun having indefinite article 'a'.

Q.3.(3) In passive voice the verb 'married' followed by 'with' when subject is female as in the sentence 'she was married to Mr. Das....' is wrong it should be 'Namrata was married with Mr. Das....' Note: no preposition is used after marry in active voice.

Q.4.(3) The correct spelling of the word is crisis.

Q.5.(1) The correct spelling of the word is liberally.

Q.6.(3) The correct spelling of the word is diverse.

Q.7.(3) Affected would be the appropriate word to be used in the sentence given above.

Q.8.(2) Analysts should be used in place of analysis.

Analysts- are the people who analyse.

Analysis- is the process of assessing a certain thing, work or activity.

Q.9.(1) Monetary would be the appropriate word [as required in the sentence].

Monetary-is used as an adjective and means connected with money, especially all the money in the country. Money- is what you earn by working or selling things, and use to buy things.

Q.10.(5)

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER QUESTIONS (BASED ON MEMORY)

Q.1-5. In each of the following questions, four words have been given out of which two words are misspelt. Choose the correct pair of words that are misspelt and mark your answer.

(SBI CLERK PRE - 2019)

Q.1. A. Plagerize B. Upholstery
C. Visious D. Supersede
(1) Both A and B (2) Both C and D
(3) Both B and C (4) Both A and C
(5) Both B and D

Q.2. A. Bellwether B. Amateur
C. Acerage D. Allegaince
(1) Both A and B (2) Both C and D
(3) Both B and C (4) Both A and C
(5) Both B and D

Q.3. A. Demagogue B. Liason
C. Fatuous D. Sergiant
(1) Both A and B (2) Both C and D
(3) Both B and C (4) Both A and C
(5) Both B and D

Q.4. A. Consciencious B. Martyrdom
C. Assasination D. Magisterial
(1) Both A and B (2) Both C and D
(3) Both B and C (4) Both A and C
(5) Both B and D

Q.5. A. Incapacitate B. Austarity
C. Ammicable D. Catastrophize
(1) Both A and B (2) Both C and D
(3) Both B and C (4) Both A and C
(5) Both B and D

Q.6-10. In each of the following questions, a sentence with four words given in bold type is given. These are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words given in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt & also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) "All correct" as your answer.

(IBPS CLREK PRE - 2019)

- Q.6.** If the Central Government is **loath** to **extent** tax **benefits** to all post office schemes, it can **restrict** them to special-purpose schemes. **All Correct**
 (1) Loath (2) Extent (3) Benefits
 (4) Restrict (5) All correct
- Q.7.** The banking **lobby** is **bond** to be up in arms against high rates on small savings **impeding transmission**. **All Correct**
 (1) Lobby (2) Bond
 (3) Impeding (4) Transmission
 (5) All correct
- Q.8.** The concept of **cages** has been gradually **phased out** and zoos **contains** open spaces with bordered ridge to **seperate** animal and visitors. **All Correct**
 (1) Cages (2) Phased out (3) Contains
 (4) Separate (5) All correct
- Q.9.** **Abolition** of child trafficking, **elimination** of poverty, free and compulsory **education**, and basic standards of living can **reduce** the problem to a great extent. **All Correct**
 (1) Abolition (2) Elimination (3) Education
 (4) Reduce (5) All correct
- Q.10.** Pollution has tremendous **adverse** effects on environment, resulting in its **degradation** and also in **deplition** of living **species**. **All Correct**
 (1) Adverse (2) Degradation
 (3) Deplition (4) Species
 (5) All correct
- Q.11-15.** In the following question, a sentence with four words in bold type is given. One of these four words may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt & also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) "All correct" as your answer. **(LIC ASSISTANT PRE - 2019)**
- Q.11.** The reason **behind** requesting for fruit trees is that it will add **green** to the environment and also give fruits for **generations**. **All correct**
 (1) behind (2) it (3) green
 (4) generations (5) All correct
- Q.12.** With the moneylender **knocking** on a farmer's door and **humiliating** him, his **dignify** is **hurt**. **All correct**
 (1) knocking (2) humiliating
 (3) dignify (4) hurt
 (5) All correct
- Q.13.** **Whether** announcements were regarding passenger **amenities** or about infrastructure projects, we have **ensured** that work on most of the announcements starts immediately on the ground without any **delayed**. **All correct**
 (1) Whether (2) amenities (3) ensured
 (4) delayed (5) All correct
- Q.14.** Vasu **struggled** in the water for a **while** and managed to **escape** from the crocodile's **jaws**. **All correct**
 (1) struggled (2) while (3) escape
 (4) jaws (5) All correct
- Q.15.** At many colonies, residents **acused influential** families of using water pumps to **draw** excessive water **leaving** others with very little. **All correct**
 (1) acused (2) influential (3) draw
 (4) leaving (5) All correct
- Q.16-19.** In the following question, a sentence with four words given in bold type is given. One of these four words given in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if any. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt & also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) "All correct" as your answer. **(NABARD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT PRE - 2019)**
- Q.16.** Military **authorities** **threatened** the **maximum** penalty **again anyone** attacking house of worship. **All correct**
 (1) authorities (2) threatened
 (3) maximum (4) again anyone
 (5) All correct
- Q.17.** We faced **serious** **logistical** problems in the **transport** of people and heavy **equipments**. **All correct.**
 (1) serious (2) logistical
 (3) transport (4) equipments
 (5) All correct
- Q.18.** The **poisonous** **pufferfish** is one of the **aleyen** **species** that have recently been introduced. **All correct**
 (1) poisonous (2) pufferfish (3) aleyen
 (4) species (5) All correct
- Q.19.** **Humans** use **electricity** to keep their hearts **pumped** and **brains** thinking. **All correct.**
 (1) Humans (2) electricity (3) pumped
 (4) brains (5) All correct

- Q.20-22. In the question, four words in bold type are given and these are numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). One of these four words may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt & also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) "All correct" as your answer.**
(RBI ASSISTANT PRE - 2020)
- Q.20.** World Environment Day aims at **causing** awareness of the importance of **preserving** our biodiversity, the need to **identify** problems related to the environment and ways to take **corrective** measures.
All correct
(1) causing (2) preserving
(3) identify (4) corrective
(5) All correct
- Q.21.** The place is filled with **abundance** water and fish that has resulted in the **surge** in the number of birds visiting the **spot** and making it a **pleasant** sight for the public to visit **All correct**
(1) abundance (2) surge
(3) spot (4) a pleasant
(5) All correct
- Q.22.** The hospital authorities have expressed **keenness** to set up a waste disposal mechanism to avoid the **scatter** of the waste and to stop **flowing** polluted water to the **nearby** areas **All correct.**
(1) keenness (2) scatter
(3) flowing (4) nearby
(5) All correct
- Q.23-27. In the following question, a sentence with four words in bold type is given. One of these four words given in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words given in bold are correctly spelt & also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) "All correct" as your answer.**
(SBI CLERK PRE - 2021)
- Q.23.** **Compact** **flourescent** light bulbs are available at your local **lighting** store, many **hardware** and home supply stores. **All correct**
(1) compact (2) flourescent
(3) lighting (4) hardware
(5) All correct
- Q.24.** Stir **gently** until the honey is **completely** combined, being careful not to **overmix** or the wax could **emulsified** into the sauce. **All correct**
(1) gently (2) completely
(3) overmix (4) emulsified
(5) All correct
- Q.25.** The door **handle** began to **jiggle** and Rohan **quickly** reached out and **gripped** it to try to stop it from opening. **All correct**
(1) handle (2) jiggle
(3) quickly (4) gripped
(5) All correct
- Q.26.** There was a **consciencious** objection **clause** for medical staff, with a **provision** for the patient to be **referred** to another doctor. **All correct**
(1) consciencious (2) clause
(3) provision (4) referred
(5) All correct
- Q.27.** The shade was **greatful**, and the tree was so easy to climb that with my **teacher's** assistance I was able to **scramble** to a **seat** in the branches. **All correct**
(1) greatful (2) teacher's
(3) scramble (4) seat
(5) All correct
- Q.28-32. In the question below a sentence with four words printed in bold type is given. These are marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). One of these four words printed in bold may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word, which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate, if any. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and also appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark (5) i.e. "All correct" as your answer.**
(RRB CLERK MAINS - 2021)
- Q.28.** Fifth-generation **wireless (A)**/ networks and smartphones with much **better (B)** cameras will be the key **focus (C)**/ at the world's biggest trade **fair (D)** in the mobile industry. **All correct**
(1) B (2) A (3) C
(4) D (5) All correct
- Q.29.** The attack of Fall Armyworm on maize crop in Chittoor district has not just **affected (A)**/ farmers, but also **cattle.(B)**/ The state, which produces the most maize in the country, has **several (C)** areas that are unable to generate enough fodder after the **paste (D)** attack. **All correct**
(1) A (2) D (3) B
(4) C (5) All correct

- Q.30.** Amul, India's largest dairy brand enters the **packaged (A)**/ food juices segment by launching 'Tru' in **cooperation (B)**/ with Almond **Branding (C)**/ for an end to end brand building, packaging design and **communication (D)** design. All correct
 (1) D (2) B (3) A
 (4) C (5) All correct
- Q.31.** Humans are like **bucks, (A)**/ trying to control every living thing on earth. We convert living, **thriving (B)** / habitats into artificial, dead spaces, and are no longer able to **differentiate (C)**/ between what is precious and living and what is **artificial. (D)**/ We have lost the balance. All correct
 (1) C (2) B (3) A
 (4) D (5) All correct
- Q.32.** The **curriculum (A)**/ followed in most schools and colleges is so **outdated (B)**/ that it makes people wonder about the **efficacy (C)**/ and **relevance. (D)**/ All correct
 (1) A (2) D (3) B
 (4) C (5) All correct

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ANSWERS (BASED ON MEMORY)

- Q.1.(4)** The correct words are 'Plagiarize (take (the work or an idea of someone else) and pass it off as one's own.)' and 'Vicious (deliberately cruel or violent).'
- Q.2.(2)** The correct words are '(Acreage an area of land, typically when used for agricultural purposes)' and 'Allegiance (loyalty or commitment to a superior or to a group or cause).'
- Q.3.(5)** The correct words are 'Liaison (communication or cooperation which facilitates a close working relationship between people or organizations)' and 'Sergeant (a rank of non-commissioned officer in the army or air force, above corporal and below staff sergeant).'
- Q.4.(4)** The correct words are 'Conscientious (wishing to do one's work or duty well and thoroughly)' and 'Assassination (the action of assassinating someone).'
- Q.5.(3)** The correct words are 'Austerity (sternness or severity of manner or attitude)' and 'Amicable (friendly).'
- Q.6.(2)** 'Extend (v)' should be used here which means 'include'.
- Q.7.(2)** 'Bound' should be used here which means 'restrict'.
- Q.8.(4)** 'separate' is the correct spelling.
- Q.9.(5)** All correct.
- Q.10.(3)** 'Depletion' should be used here which means 'reduction in the number or quantity of something'.
- Q.11.(3)** 'Greenery' should be used- a noun is required.
- Q.12.(3)** 'Dignity (noun)' is the appropriate word.
- Q.13.(4)** 'Delay' should be used- a noun is required.
- Q.14.(5)** All correct.
- Q.15.(1)** 'Accused' is the correct spelling.
- Q.16.(4)** 'against anyone' should be used
- Q.17.(4)** 'Equipment' should be used as it doesn't have a plural form.
- Q.18.(3)** The correct spelling is 'alien'
- Q.19.(3)** 'Pumping' should be used should be pumped.
- Q.20.(1)** 'Creating' is the appropriate word' – 'with awareness' verb 'Creating' is used.
- Q.21.(1)** 'Abundant' should replace 'abundance' – an adjective is to be used.
- Q.22.(2)** 'Scattering' will be used as noun form is needed here.
- Q.23.(2)** 'Fluorescent' is the correct spelling.
- Q.24.(4)** 'Emulsify' should be used here as 'modal (could)' takes 'v1' with it.
- Q.25.(5)** All correct.
- Q.26.(1)** 'Conscientious' is the correct spelling which means 'wishing to do one's work or duty well and thoroughly'.
- Q.27.(1)** The correct spelling is 'grateful' which means 'received or experienced with gratitude'.
- Q.28.(5)** All correct
- Q.29.(2)** 'paste' will be replaced by 'pest'
- Q.30.(2)** the usage of 'cooperation is inappropriate here, collaboration should be used.
- Q.31.(3)** 'bucks' will be replaced by 'bugs'
- Q.32.(5)** All correct

SPOTTING SIMILAR AND DISSIMILAR WORDS

The Synonyms and Antonyms form an integral part of the English Language. Acquaintance with vocabulary of the English language is a necessity for effective expression either in the written or in the oral form.

Synonym is nothing but the similar meaning of a particular word or its semantic relation. So, it is a word or a phrase that means the same as another word or a phrase in the same language.

Antonyms are the negative connotation of a particular word. An Antonym is a word or phrase that is opposite in meaning to a particular word or a phrase in the same language.

Synonyms are different words with almost identical or similar meanings. Words that are synonyms are said to be synonymous, and the state of being a synonym is called synonyms.

Synonyms can be any part of speech (Eg. nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs or preposition), as long as both members of the pair are the same part of speech. More examples of English.

Noun : "Convenience" and "comfort"

Verb : "buy" and "purchase"

Adjective : "sick" and "ill"

Adverb: "quickly" and "speedily"

Preposition: "on" and "upon"

An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another.

Example 1 : 'fat' is an antonym of 'thin'

Example 2 : The words open and closed are antonyms.

Word Synonym

Word	Synonym	Synonym
Abandon	discard	Vacate
Accord	agree	Grant
Adversity	difficulty	misfortune
Affluent	plentiful	Rich
Aggravate	annoy	infuriate
Alleviate	lighten	mitigate
Amenable	agreeable	favorable
Anguish	distress	Sorrow
Apathetic	dispirited	lifeless
Arrogant	disdainful	imperious
Astonish	confound	overwhelm
Atrocious	cruel	brutal
Augment	add	enlarge
Avoid	ignore	Shun
Awkward	graceless	Inept
Baffle	confuse	perplexing
Banal	common	Plain
Barren	desolate	Sterile
Berate	criticize	disapprove

Betray	deceive	cheat
Bias	inclination	predisposition
Bitter	acid	Sour
Blend	combine	Mix
Bliss	happiness	Joy
Bluff	boast	Feign
Bold	daring	fearless
Bonus	award	Gift
Bother	annoy	Irritate
Brief	concise	Short
Brilliant	clever	intelligent
Brisk	fast	Swift
Budget	allot	Plan
Candid	honest	truthful
Caricature	cartoon	imitation
Casual	informal	natural
Category	classification	division
Cease	desist	Stop
Chaotic	disordered	Messy
Cherish	esteem	Love

Circumvent	avoid	go around
Commemorate	celebrate	Honor
Compensate	balance	recompense
Competent	able	capable
Conceive	design	Plan
Confirmation	acknowledgement	Proof
Contradict	deny	oppose
Contribution	donation	Grant
Courteous	polite	well-mannered
Craving	desire	longing
Credulous	gullible	naive
Damp	moist	Wet
Dare	challenge	Defy
Decay	decline	Rot
Decent	honorable	Pure
Dense	filled	Packed
Designate	name	Select
Detain	hold	Keep
Disclose	announce	Reveal
Dogma	belief	View

Durable	constant	Lasting
Dwindle	abate	Diminish
Eager	earnest	Keen
Eccentric	abnormal	Idiosyncratic
Elaborate	embellish	Enhance
Emanate	arise	Radiate
Embezzle	purloin	Steal
Eminent	distinguished	Prominent
Encourage	foster	Induce
Endure	last	Persist
Essential	cultured	Learned
Essential	basic	Necessary
Estimate	guess	Predict
Evaluate	appraise	Judge
Exhaust	deplete	Empty
Exhilarated	cheerful	Zestful
Explicit	definite	Specific
Fastidious	exacting	Particular
Federation	alliance	Band
Feeble	helpless	Infirm
Fervor	intensity	Passion

Word Antonyms

Words	Antonyms List	Words	Antonyms List
happy	sad, miserable	hard	soft
harmful	harmless	hasten	dawdle
hate	love	healthy	unhealthy, ill, diseased
here	there	heavy	light
height	depth	brave	coward
hill	valley	horizontal	vertical
hinder	aid, help	honest	dishonest
humble	proud	hunger	thirst
imitation	genuine	immense	tiny, minute
imprison	free	include	exclude
increase	decrease	inhabited	uninhabited
inferior	superior	inside	outside
intelligent	unintelligent, stupid	inhale	exhale
interior	exterior, outside	interesting	uninteresting, dull

internal	external	intentional	accidental
join	separate	junior	senior
justice	injustice	king	Queen
knowledge	ignorance	laugh	cry
lawful	unlawful	lazy	industrious, energetic
earth	sky	landloar	tenant
large	little, small	last	first
lawyer	client	lecturer	student
lender	borrower	lengthen	shorten
left	right	less	more
light	dark, heavy	like	dislike, unlike
likely	unlikely	leader	follower
little	large, much, big	lofty	lowly
long	short	loud	soft/quite
loss	find, gain	low	high
loyal	disloyal	mad	sane
magnetize	demagnetize	master	servant
mature	immature	maximum	minimum
me	you	merry	mirthless, sad
minority	majority	miser	spendthrift
misunderstand	understand	narrow	wide
near	far, distant	neat	untidy
new	old	night	day
noisy	quiet	north	south
obedient	disobedient	odd	even
offer	refuse	open	shut
optimist	pessimist	out	in
parent	child	past	present
patient	impatient	peace	war
permanent	temporary	please	displease
plentiful	scarce	poetry	prose
possible	impossible	poverty	wealth
powerful	feeble, weak	polite	impolite, rude
private	public	prudent	imprudent
pretty	unsightly, ugly	pure	impure
qualified	unqualified	rapid	slow
regularly	irregularly	rich	poor
right	wrong, left	rigid	soft/flexible

rough	smooth	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
security	insecurity	scatter	collect
serious	trivial	second-hand	new
sense	nonsense	shopkeeper	customer
singular	plural	simple	complicated
thin	thick	solid	liquid
sober	drunk	speaker	listener
sour	sweet	sorrow	joy
sow	reap	stand	lie
straight	crooked	strong	weak
success	failure	sunny	cloudy
take	give	tall	short
tame	wild	teacher	pupil
thick	thin	tight	loose
top	bottom	transparent	opaque
truth	untruth	up	down
vacant	occupied	valuable	valueless
victory	defeat	virtue	vice
visible	invisible	voluntary	compulsory
vowel	consonant	wax	wane
wisdom	folly	within	outside

Keep Practicing & Keep Learning

EXERCISE

EXERCISE- 1

Identify the **synonyms** of each word.

- Q.1. EXIGUOUS**
 (1) Tall (2) Large
 (3) Wide (4) Scanty
 (5) Broad
- Q.2. RECREANCY**
 (1) Recreation (2) Recuperation
 (3) Bravery (4) Cowardice
 (5) Obstinate
- Q.3. PROSCRIBE**
 (1) To nominate
 (2) To be supportive of
 (3) To give early warning signals
 (4) Outlaw
 (5) None of the above
- Q.4. INGEST**
 (1) Enrage (2) Invigorate
 (3) To absorb (4) Burn up completely
 (5) To stir up
- Q.5. MONTICULE**
 (1) A small river (2) A small hut
 (3) A lane (4) A small hill
 (5) A small plane
- Q.6. COMPENDIOUS**
 (1) Comprehensive (2) Illustrative
 (3) Unbearable (4) Elaborate
 (5) None of the above
- Q.7. NADIR**
 (1) Asylum (2) Heaven
 (3) Depth (4) Nebulous
 (5) None of the above
- Q.8. SOMNAMBULISTIC**
 (1) Sleep walking
 (2) Ghost dancing
 (3) Women's group activity
 (4) Colourful scenario
 (5) Over-eating
- Q.9. PRIMORDIAL**
 (1) Feeling of elation (2) Latest
 (3) Elementary (4) Daunting
 (5) None of the above
- Q.10. SOMBRE**
 (1) Causing sleep (2) Squalid
 (3) Gloomy (4) Complacent
 (5) Malicious

EXERCISE- 2

Identify the **synonyms** of each word.

- Q.1. CONFRONTATION**
 (1) Disapprove (2) Battle
 (3) Deny (4) Disobey
 (5) Criticize

- Q.2. UNTIE**
 (1) Attach (2) Unchain
 (3) Clutter (4) Bind
 (5) Fasten
- Q.3. ALERT**
 (1) Energetic (2) Observant
 (3) Intelligent
 (4) Watchful (5) Exclaim
- Q.4. MOVING**
 (1) Taking (2) Toying
 (3) Shifting (4) Turning
 (5) Running
- Q.5. RECKLESS**
 (1) Courageous (2) Rash
 (3) Bold (4) Daring
 (5) Cautious
- Q.6. LAUNCH**
 (1) Review (2) Begin
 (3) Propel (4) Push
 (5) Force
- Q.7. RELIED**
 (1) Emphasised (2) Depended
 (3) Convinced (4) Followed
 (5) Referred
- Q.8. OBTAINED**
 (1) Combined (2) Procured
 (3) Acquired (4) Conquered
 (5) Attained
- Q.9. COMMEMORATE**
 (1) Boast (2) Harmonise
 (3) Manipulate (4) Remember
 (5) Illegal
- Q.10. CONNOISSEUR**
 (1) Lover of art (2) Interpreter
 (3) Delinquent (4) Ignorant
 (5) Gallant

EXERCISE- 3

Identify the **antonym** of each word .

- Q.1. REPULSIVE**
 (1) lovely (2) mild
 (3) admirable (4) attractive
 (5) joyous
- Q.2. AMATEUR**
 (1) average (2) experienced
 (3) professional (4) skilled
 (5) appraised
- Q.3. AFFIRMED**
 (1) assert (2) attest
 (3) confirm (4) denied
 (5) swear
- Q.4. VAGUE**
 (1) clear (2) transparent
 (3) plain (4) apparent
 (5) exact

Q.5. CASUAL
 (1) careful (2) sincere
 (3) precise (4) flawless
 (5) specific

Q.6. PAMPER
 (1) scold (2) scorn
 (3) discourage (4) neglect
 (5) ignore

Q.7. PREVENT
 (1) facilitate (2) accelerate
 (3) allow (4) aggravate
 (5) conduct

Q.8. AUSTERE
 (1) luxurious (2) boisterous
 (3) exciting (4) calm
 (5) happy

Q.9. RIGID
 (1) soft (2) logical
 (3) sympathetic (4) flexible
 (5) stable

Q.10. ADVERSITY
 (1) Wealth (2) Prosperity
 (3) Luxury (4) Money
 (5) growth

EXERCISE- 4

Identify the **antonym** of each word .

Q.1. CONFESS
 (1) Refuse (2) Deny
 (3) Contest (4) Contend
 (5) Narrate

Q.2. ABSOLUTE
 (1) Deficient (2) Faulty
 (3) Limited (4) Scarce
 (5) Final

Q.3. VALUABLE
 (1) Invaluable (2) Worthless
 (3) Inferior (4) Lowly
 (5) Precious

Q.4. HINDRANCE
 (1) Aid (2) Persuasion
 (3) Cooperation (4) Agreement
 (5) Hurdle

Q.5. ALIEN
 (1) Native (2) Domiciled
 (3) Natural (4) Resident
 (5) International

Q.6. GARBLE
 (1) Enjoy (2) Rinse
 (3) Clarify (4) Accept
 (5) Stutter

Q.7. FORTITUDE
 (1) Timidity (2) Laxity
 (3) Placidity (4) Ambition
 (5) firm

Q.8. PERNICIOUS
 (1) Precious (2) Healing
 (3) Swerving (4) Conservative
 (5) Relaxed

Q.9. ANATHEMA
 (1) Appreciation (2) Blessing
 (3) Protection (4) Obstacle
 (5) Frank

Q.10. CONCUR
 (1) Pertain (2) Reveal
 (3) Oppose (4) Delay
 (5) Deduce

EXERCISE- 5

Identify the **antonym** of each word.

Q.1. DENOUNCE
 (1) Accept (2) Accuse
 (3) Condemn (4) Faith
 (5) ridicule

Q.2. DIPSOMANIAC
 (1) Alcoholic (2) Teetotaler
 (3) Sick (4) Lunatic
 (5) sincere

Q.3. PRECIPITOUS
 (1) Rash (2) Steep
 (3) Thoughtful (4) Rain
 (5) poor

Q.4. MAGNANIMOUS
 (1) Generous (2) Giving
 (3) Stingy (4) Greedy
 (5) Heavy

Q.5. INCOMMODE
 (1) Cause trouble (2) Comfortable
 (3) Inconvenience (4) Small
 (5) Fresh

Q.6. EXPLICIT
 (1) Clear (2) Straightforward
 (3) Hidden (4) Closed
 (5) Blunt

Q.7. CHURLISH
 (1) Ill-mannered (2) Rude
 (3) Grumpy (4) Decent
 (5) Sullen

Q.8. ASTATIC
 (1) Dynamic (2) Unstable
 (3) Stable (4) Directionless
 (5) Glad

Q.9. MOTLEY
 (1) Homogeneous (2) Deadly
 (3) Gloomy (4) Concise
 (5) Dreary

Q.10. BELITTLE
 (1) Allure (2) Disturb
 (3) Entangle (4) Ascend
 (5) Magnify

EXPLANATION

EXERCISE 1

- Q.1.(4)** Exiguous- small, slender.
which can also mean scanty
All other words are either antonyms or do not relate to the word exiguous.
- Q.2.(4)** Recreancy- unfaithful, traitorous.
which can also mean cowardice.
For other options
Recreation-means the act of creating something new.
Bravery- means courage.
Obstinate- means inflexibly persistence or an unyielding.
Recuperation means to recover from financial loss or sickness.
- Q.3.(4)** Proscribe-to put outside the protection of the law.
which can also mean outlaw.
All other words are not related to word proscribe.
- Q.4.(3)** Ingest- to take, as food, into the body.
which can also mean to absorb.
For other options
Invigorate means to fill with life and energy, energize.
Enrage means to make extremely angry.
- Q.5.(4)** Monticule-a small mountain, hill or mound. Which can also mean a small hill
All other words are either antonyms are not related to the word Monticule.
- Q.6.(1)** Compendious- concise
Which can also mean comprehensive.
All other words are either antonyms or do not relate to the word compendious.
- Q.7.(3)** Nadir- the lowest point.
Which can also mean depth.
For other options
Nebulous means indistinct or confused.
Asylum means a shelter from danger or hardship.
- Q.8.(1)** Somnambulistic- sleep walking.
All other words are not related to the word somnambulistic
- Q.9.(3)** Premordial- original
Which can also mean elementary.
All other words are either antonyms or do not relate to word primordial.
- Q.10.(3)** Sombre- shadowy.
Which can also mean gloomy
For other options
Squalid- means poor or run-down
Malicious means awful or venomous.
Complacent means pleasant.

EXERCISE 2

- Q.1.(2)** Confrontation-- A bold challenge or battle Which can also mean challenge.
All other words are not related to word confrontation.
- Q.2.(2)** Untie- to undo the string or cords of
Which can also mean unchain.
All other words are antonyms of the word untie.
- Q.3.(4)** Alert- fully aware and attentive
Which can also mean watchful.
For other options
Exclaim means to cry out or speak suddenly and vehemently, as in surprise or protest.
- Q.4.(3)** Moving- causing or producing motion.
Which can also mean shifting.
All other words are either antonyms or do not relate to word moving.
- Q.5.(2)** Reckless- Utterly unconcerned about the consequences of some action.
Which can also mean rash.
All other words are not related to words reckless.
- Q.6.(2)** Launch-to start on a course, career, etc
Which can also mean begin.
- Q.7.(2)** Relied-to depend confidently.
Which can also mean depended.
- Q.8.(5)** Obtained-to attain or reach
Which can also mean attained.
For other options
Procured- means to bring about, especially by unscrupulous and indirect means.
Conquered- means to acquire by force of arms.
- Q.9.(4)** Commemorate- to serve as a memorial or reminder of which can also mean remember.
- Q.10.(1)** Connoisseur-a person who is especially competent to pass critical judgements in an art.
Which can also mean lover of art.
For other options
Delinquent means failing in or neglectful of a duty or obligation.
Gallant means brave or chivalrous.

EXERCISE 3

- Q.1.(4)** Repulsive- means tending to drive away or keep at a distance which is opposite to attractive.
All other words are synonyms of word Repulsive.
- Q.2.(3)** Amateur- means a person inexperienced or unskilled in a particular activity which is opposite to professional.
All other words are synonyms to word Amateur.

- Q.3.(4)** Affirmed- means declare the truth of something which is opposite to denied.
All other words are synonyms to word affirmed.
- Q.4.(1)** Vague- means not definite or clear which is opposite to clear.
All other words are synonyms to word vague.
- Q.5.(2)** Casual- means without definite or serious intention which is opposite to sincere.
All other words are synonyms to word casual.
- Q.6.(4)** Pamper means Kindness which is opposite to neglect
All other words are synonyms to word Pamper.
- Q.7.(3)** Prevent- means to keep stop from doing occurring which is opposite to allow.
All other words are synonyms to word prevent.
- Q.8.(4)** Austere- means severe in manner or appearance which is opposite to calm.
All other words are either synonyms or do not relate to word Austere.
- Q.9.(4)** Rigid means stiff or unyielding which is opposite to flexible.
All other words are not related to word rigid.
- Q.10.(2)** Adversity means adverse fortune or fate which is opposite to word prosperity.

EXERCISE 4

- Q.1.(2)** Confess means to admit which is opposite to Deny
All other words are either synonyms or do not relate to word confess.
- Q.2.(3)** Absolute means without limit which is opposite to limited.
All other words are not related to word Absolute.
- Q.3.(2)** Valuable means very important or priceless which is opposite to worthless.
All other words are either synonyms or do not relate to word valuable.
- Q.4.(1)** Hindrance means obstruction or difficulty which is opposite to Aid.
- Q.5.(1)** Alien means foreign which is opposite to native.
All other words are either synonyms or do not relate to word Alien.
- Q.6.(3)** Garble means confuse which is opposite to clarify.
All other words are not related to word Garble.
- Q.7.(1)** Fortitude means strength of mind or guts which is opposite to timidity.

For other options

Laxity means easy attitude.

Placidity means calm.

- Q.8.(2)** pernicious means bad or harmful which is opposite to word healing.

For other options

Swerving- means turn aside or often to avoid collision.

Conservative- cautious or moderate.

- Q.9.(2)** Anathema means something hated which is opposite to word blessing.

All other words are either synonyms or do not relate to word Anathema.

- Q.10.(3)** Concur means agree approve which is opposite to word oppose.

EXERCISE 5

- Q.1.(1)** Accept
- Q.2.(2)** Dipsomaniac means a person who has a strong alcoholic drink therefore teetotaler means a person who never drinks.
- Q.3.(3)** Precipitous- Done very quickly so thoughtful will be correct synonyms/
For other options :
steep- rising or falling quickly.
- Q.4.(3)** Stingy- means not generous with money so this is the opposite of magnanimous
For other options :
generous- charitable.
- Q.5.(2)** Incommodious means restless so comfortable is the opposite.
- Q.6.(3)** Explicit means open and Hidden means closed, it will be the opposite.
- Q.7.(4)** Churlish means rude or bad tempered so 'Decent' will be its antonym.
- Q.8.(3)** 'Stable' is the opposite word of 'astatic'
- Q.9.(1)** Motley- Consisting of many different types of people. 'Homogeneous' means same type of people so is opposite word.
For other options :
Dreary - that makes you feel bad.
- Q.10.(5)** belittle-To make someone or something unimportant so 'magnify' will be opposite.

PASSAGE COMPLETION

Passage completion refers to an exercise of filling a passage with given words without altering the intended meaning. Passage completion is an essential topic in various competitive exams. Hence, people pursuing these exams must know how a 'passage completion exercise' is solved. With the basic knowledge, some training and practise, anyone can master the art of passage completion.

This logical exercise will sharpen your analytical skills. You will be able to understand the passage in a much better way after analysing the tone of the passage.

How to solve passage completion?

To begin, when you start solving a passage, you must read the passage carefully and try to understand the context of the passage.

Being able to solve a passage completion exercise, the student should fill in the blank(s) by using reading skills, common sense and analytical skills. If a sentence/phrase is missing, the correct sentence/phrase will be based on the context. Taking into consideration the author's writing and thinking style will help them answer questions correctly.

The next step is identifying the correct sentence/phrase to fill in the blank(s) in the passage. You must keep in mind that you may not be an expert reader, but you can still solve this exercise. In order to do that, the general rules of grammar and punctuation would be of great help but you must try and connect to the sense of the passage and what might be missing and what could be the possible sentence/phrase to fill in the blank and complete the meaning.

You must practice regularly after understanding the general rules.

EXERCISE LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1-3. In each of the following questions, fill in the blanks with phrase(s) which fits in the sentence to make it both grammatically and contextually correct and coherent.

Q.1. In a globalized world, country-wise restrictions can also be gotten around by _____ through a transit country.

- A. channeling a disguised investment
- B. ensuing a hidden plan of interest
- C. devising a new plan
- D. ensured and easy returns

- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) Both A and C
- (4) Both B and D
- (5) Only C

Q.2. The PM has saved lives over livelihoods, and till date, _____, India has done very well on that front.

- A. even after numerous backlashes
- B. if we talk about the declining GDP at present
- C. against all odds and despite some unexpected hurdles
- D. after the so-called rebellion

- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) Both A and C
- (4) Both B and D
- (5) Only C

Q.3. For online studies, students need laptops or smartphones, _____ that can't be listed out.

- A. or electronic gadgets that are useful for studying
- B. other than small stationery items
- C. and a portal relevant to the studies
- D. apart from the sundry little things for experiments

- (1) Only A
- (2) Only B
- (3) Both A and C
- (4) Both B and D
- (5) Only C

EXERCISE- 2

Q.4-6. In each of the following questions, a short passage is given with one of the lines in the passage missing and represented by a blank. Select the best out of the five answer choices given to make the passage complete and coherent.

Q.4. A Railway Board communication said that Indian Railways was identified as a "Waste Generator" and had to take _____. Accordingly steps should be taken to minimise generation of plastic waste and for its eco-friendly disposal.

- (1) encouragement of all railway vendors to avoid use of plastic carry bags
- (2) adequate preventive measures to follow Plastic Waste Management rules.
- (3) implemented return of plastic drinking bottles
- (4) enforced a ban on single-use plastic materials
- (5) a change within the society

- Q.5.** Frequent elections, according to experts, hamper long-term policymaking because every decision is seen as bait for votes. Hence, to end this vicious cycle of elections, The PM had recommended holding of simultaneous Lok Sabha and Assembly elections all over the country. _____ when he said that there was an emerging idea within the political parties that the elections should be held together.
- (1) The expert's opinion about policy making was declined.
 (2) It puts pressure on political parties, especially smaller ones.
 (3) It increased the cost of management to the election commission.
 (4) The PM's stand on the issue received support from the President
 (5) In the first three elections, it was virtually one-party rule.
- Q.6.** In 2012, the Ministry of communications and Information Technology issued a compulsory registration order to safeguard consumers from substandard electrical and electronic items. This move is understandable. However, under the order, new equipment cannot be imported into or sold in India _____.
- (1) Unless it is tested and registered with the Bureau of Indian Standards' approved testing labs in India
 (2) Without a sound policy in place this would remain a dream.
 (3) Because 85% of Indians still don't have access to the Internet, and a majority of them live in rural India.
 (4) Because FDI in e-commerce sector remains restricted.
 (5) Unless the department of Industrial Policy and Promotion allows at least 51% FDI in e-commerce.
- D. left and right part of the brain and energizes the corresponding pituitary gland
 (1) Both (B) and (C) (2) Only (C)
 (3) Both (C) and (D) (4) Only (B)
 (5) All of the above
- Q.8.** Sanitary workers will have to scan the code after collecting trash from a house. The scanning will send a message to the civic body's control room. The system is expected skipping any house. If a worker will not cover the allotted area, the control room will receive a pop-up alert.
- A. us improve the city's swachhta ranking.
 B. to make sanitary workers cover an entire area without
 C. scoring poorly in the All India Swachhta Ranking because of poor waste management.
 D. to ensure 100% door-to-door garbage collection in the city.
- (1) Both (B) and (C) (2) Only (D)
 (3) Both (C) and (D) (4) Only (B)
 (5) All of the above
- Q.9.** Having explained the role of your manager, it is important for you to realise that _____. If the goals are not clear, you could have clarified and sought feedback voluntarily from your manager on what's going well and what's not. This could have helped you in course correction and changing tracks, if needed, to achieve your targets.
- A. you are equally responsible for your performance.
 B. have raised is about handling the skip-level boss
 C. you have to deal with the ego of the person you report to
 D. you must seek an appointment with your manager's boss
- (1) Both (B) and (C) (2) Only (D)
 (3) Both (C) and (D) (4) Only (A)
 (5) All except (B)
- Q.10.** Rampant floods have affected as many as 2.3 billion people in the last two decades. Data science and artificial intelligence can help _____ to build dams at correct locations to minimize loss. Founded in 2014, San Francisco-based Bayes Impact is a group of experienced data scientists assisting nonprofits in tackling some of the world's heaviest data challenges.
- A. predict upcoming floods in the next 100–500 years, which can be used
 B. coach to analyze an opposing team's lineup and run predictive models
 C. redesigns and curates a program based on monitoring more than 40 million
 D. with customization and personalization for each learner
- (1) Both (B) and (C) (2) Only (D)
 (3) Both (A) and (D) (4) Only (B)
 (5) All of the above

EXERCISE- 3

Q.7-11. In each of the following questions, a paragraph with a blank has been given. Choose the best possible phrase(s) to fill in the blank to complete the passage appropriately.

- Q.7.** Did you know 'uthak baithak' is not just a form of classroom punishment but also a traditional practice which many did while offering prayers? The practice is _____. Just like some other most common Indian traditions, this ancient punishment too has scientific reasons behind it.
- A. highly increases your grasping power and improve memory
 B. being truly astonishing as it found an Alpha waves activity
 C. extremely common in South Indian temples even now.

Q.11. There's hardly an industry that has been left untouched by data science - from healthcare and business to astronomical discoveries and even home entertainment - it is moulding the way we interact and use data to make headway for our culture, businesses, and lifestyles. The multi-disciplinary field has been _____ world's data was gathered in just the last few years and by 2020 each human being on Earth will be generating around 1.7 megabytes of data every second.

A. delivering results at exponential rates backstage; over 90% of the

B. predict the optimal price for a rental based on its location,.

C. revolutionizing how rental owners can best set their prices.

D. changing the way that teams prepare for a game.

(1) Both (B) and (C) (2) Only (D)

(3) Both (C) and (D) (4) Only (A)

(5) All of the above

EXERCISE- 4

Q.12-15. In each of the following sentences, there is one blank space. Below it five sentences have been denoted by numbers (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5). Find out which sentence can be filled up in the blank in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence meaningfully complete.

Q.12. A disappointing feature of India's foreign policy since Independence has been the almost complete absence of a meaningful debate about it. Early on, no one dared, within and without the government, to question the policy laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru. This continued right up to the present times, when the nuclear deal with the United States generated a good deal of discussion, much of it though on ideological grounds _____.

(1) In fact, the group could have done well by including an expert on internal security in its work.

(2) It is not usual for foreign policy mandarins to think of internal security issues while pondering over their agenda.

(3) The general thrust is to take a cautious attitude so as not to unnecessarily provoke China.

(4) The document gives us a comprehensive overview of the challenges facing and opportunities available to India in the years ahead.

(5) Equally unfortunate is the importance attached to the desirability of consensus in foreign policy

Q.13. _____ (31 per cent of the total population) and about half this number live in the 50-million-plus cities. When the urban population surges and crosses 600 million in 2031, mega cities will burst at the seams and even the newly

created metropolitan areas would face what is now a familiar pattern of urban ills.

(1) The inclusion of the preparation of national spatial strategy

(2) The urban population at present is 377 million.

(3) Some recommendations on the bill are deeply flawed

(4) A question should also be asked about transferring urban planning powers to local bodies and strengthening them

(5) This is also the World Bank's position on Indian cities

Q.14. _____. In fact, his neighbourhood admirers wait for him to play. It was his love for music that started him on his enduring romance with antiques. When one of his brothers sold his grandfather's old piano for want of space in the house, Ashely began his search for a replacement and ended up collecting antiques.

(1) Collecting and maintaining vintage items in itself is an art

(2) He made this arrangement for safety

(3) Everywhere, doors open on cue and lights switch on automatically

(4) Ashely plays his violin even at midnight.

(5) The urge to possess them is irresistible

Q.15. _____ especially in India, the country with the largest number of TB cases. India's rise in the field of science and technology has been grabbing headlines in the recent past. Last month, Science, the world's leading science journal, carried an entire section on science in India.

(1) The emergence of drug resistant TB has made things worse

(2) Amid these positive developments, we should ask if India's progress is reflected in how tuberculosis is controlled

(3) March 24 was World TB Day, and a good time to take stock of progress in tuberculosis control

(4) A laudable but insufficient achievement in a country of 1.2 billion people

(5) Both (1) and (3)

EXERCISE- 5

Q.16-20. In each of the following questions, fill in the blanks with phrase(s) which fits in the sentence to make it both grammatically and contextually correct and coherent.

Q.16. Teachers have the _____ of their students. A platform solely for educators, believes in this power of the teachers to transform children's lives and positively impact society.

A. power to enhance the comprehending skills

B. ability to make them learn as per abilities

C. power to nurture and unleash the potential

D. skill to demonstrate the more knowledge as

- (1) Only A (2) Both B and C
(3) Both A and C (4) Both B and D
(5) Only D
- Q.17.** The Opposition supposedly does a better service for any programme in highlighting implementation problems rather than _____ facilitate the programme.
A. hindering betterment which could
B. enhancing quality that might
C. opposing improvements which could
D. supporting fruitful suggestions which could
(1) Only A (2) Both B and C
(3) Both A and C (4) Both B and D
(5) Only D
- Q.18.** In a welcome step, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has notified a draft regulation aimed at _____ rich in fat, sugar and salt to school children inside the school premises and within 50 m around it.
A. dislocating the consumption of food
B. encouraging the sale of food items
C. spreading awareness against eatables
D. prohibiting the sale and advertisement of food
(1) Only A (2) Both B and C
(3) Both A and C (4) Both B and D
(5) Only D
- Q.19.** The state guarantees people a meagre 100 days of basic subsistence wages under MGNREGA. A programme such as this is needed in our country _____ the Indian growth story to provide respectable jobs to people.
A. is a technical failure of
B. reveals a negative aspect and inability of
C. is a testimony to the systemic failure of
D. is laudatory for
(1) Only A (2) Both B and C
(3) Both A and C (4) Both B and D
(5) Only D
- Q.20.** _____ stubble burning i.e., to not set their fields on fires, requires reaching out to them on multiple fronts such as educational programmes, not just with cash incentives.
A. Requesting industries to discourage
B. Persuading farmers to give up
C. Assuming that stopping the
D. Wanting farmers to breaking-off from
(1) Only A
(2) Both B and C
(3) Both A and C
(4) Both B and D
(5) Only D

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 1

EXERCISE 1

- Q.1.(3)** Option B states 'ensuing (v – happening as a result)' a hidden plan which is contextually inappropriate.
Option D states 'ensured returns' but the source of these returns is not mentioned which makes it contextually inappropriate.
- Q.2.(3)** After joining option B with the sentence, the meaning is- 'India has done well on current declining GDP' which seems contradictory and hence inappropriate.
Option D states 'rebellion' which doesn't fit in contextually.
- Q.3.(4)** Option A and C with the phrase ahead of the blank, the meanings are- 'electronic gadgets can't be listed out (but they have been mentioned-computers)' and 'portal can't be listed out (portal is an online platform)' which is not meaningful at all and hence can't be the answers.

EXERCISE 2

- Q.4.(2)** In the beginning of the passage, Railway Board is mentioned so the Board had to take some preventive measures and that is given in Option (2).
- Q.5.(4)** In the preceding sentence before blank, PM had given a recommendation so, his 'this stand' on

the issue got support from others-one of them is President. Option (4) is the most appropriate one to make the passage complete and coherent.

- Q.6.(1)** At the end of the passage, equipment is mentioned and that equipment needs to be tested and registered with the registered authority and once everything is found OK, the trading of equipment should be done so, the option (1) is the most appropriate one to make it complete and coherent.

EXERCISE 3

- Q.7.(2)** Option A is grammatically wrong 'is' and 'increases' do not connect anyways.
Option B is not correct because 'Alpha waves activity' are not talked about anywhere else in the paragraph so it is contextually inappropriate.
Option D is contextually incorrect because 'practice' and 'left and right part of the brain' are two different things.
Option C is correct because the practice of 'uthak baithak' is extremely common in South Indian temples even now is contextually correct.
- Q.8.(4)** So, Option A is grammatically wrong because 'the system is expected us' is not making any sense.
Option C is grammatically wrong because 'the system is expected' and immediately after it use of a gerund is grammatically wrong.

Option D is wrong because it ends on 'in the city' which is no anymore linking with skipping any house so it can't be put in here. Option B is correct because it is contextually correct and after 'preposition' generally gerund comes so without skipping any house is grammatically correct as well.

Q.9.(4) Option B is wrong grammatically, because 'you to realise that' and have are not connecting.

Option C is wrong because having explained the manager's role, nobody is saying that you have to deal with anyone's ego or you are any less to anyone it is just that you are better aware of your duties and tasks so this option is also gone.

Option D is wrong because nowhere before this option has 'appointment' been mentioned or explained so we don't see any link of this particular option to the given paragraph.

Only A is correct because 'even after explaining the role of your manager you are also equally responsible for your performance'.

Q.10.(3) Help takes 'bare infinitive' so technically option A is correct moreover it is also giving the sense of 'prediction' which is contextually correct as well.

Option B is not correct because 'coach' and 'team' are pretty much not the part of the 'Data science and artificial intelligence'.

Option C is not grammatically correct because 'Data science and artificial intelligence' it is a plural subject so it should be connected with a 'plural verb' while 'redesigns' is singular so this option is eliminated.

Option D is correct because 'Data science and artificial intelligence' both can definitely help with the customization and other processes 'to build dams at correct locations'.

Q.11.(4) Has/have been takes Ving with it so we are clear now that Option B is eliminated clearly then moving forward option D is talking about teams and game which isn't relevant so it is eliminated, now Option C is talking about 'rental owners' which again is not related to 'Data Science'.

Hence Option A is clearly expressing the message forward as, "The multi-disciplinary field has been delivering results at exponential rates backstage; over 90% of the world's data....."

EXERCISE 4

Q.12.(5) The passage starts on a disappointing tone and states that there's not much heed paid to the deal with foreign nations. Hence, options (5) fits in the best way as it states that the agreement for foreign policy is uncertain which is matching with the theme of the passage.

Q.13.(2) The passage is about urban population, its unprecedented growth and related problems. So, in order to start the sentence, a small phrase concerned with population is needed.

Q.14.(4) The passage is about Ashely and his passion for violin playing and music. Therefore, options 4 fits in as it mentions that Ashley plays music even at midnight completing the passage ahead.

Q.15.(5) The passage is about world TB day and the concern over this disease. Both options 1 and 3 connect with the passage as they state about TB.

EXERCISE 1

Q.16.(3) For Option B – It cannot be the answer as 'them' is mentioned and whom it refers isn't mentioned. For Option D – In this part 'more' is mentioned and further after the blank 'of' is given, which is incorrect, if connected.

Q.17.(3) Contrary ideas are required before and after 'rather than'. Here before 'rather than' a positive thought is mentioned which indicates the latter part to be the negative one. Both options B and D are positive phrases which are irrelevant to the context.

Q.18.(5) Only option 'D' fits in as the sentence ahead suggests an action taken to prohibit a sale near schools which is mentioned only in option D. Option C could have been the answer but adding it to the sentence would give a sense that awareness must be spread within 50 m around the school which is irrelevant.

Q.19.(2) For Option 'A' – 'technical' failure makes no sense here. For Option 'D' – 'laudatory' isn't correct here as MGNREGA provides work for a short time only which isn't a positive aspect.

Q.20.(4) For Option 'A' – It isn't relevant as stubble burning is the concern of farmers and not the industries. For Option C – It cannot be the answer as 'their' is mentioned in the sentence ahead but whom it refers isn't mentioned in the option.

EXERCISE LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE- 1

Q.1-5. In the following passage, there are three blanks given which need to be filled with the alternatives (A, B & C) suggested below the passage (but not in order), read the passage and alternatives carefully and decide which of the options is representing the correct sequence of the alternatives to be filled in respectively.

Q.1. Doctors at Queen Mary University of London and Barts Hospital, and Cambridge University Hospital, have led research using a new type of CT scan to light up tiny nodules in a hormone gland and cure high blood pressure by their removal. The nodules are discovered in one-in-twenty people with high blood pressure. The research solves a 60-year problem of how to detect the hormone producing nodules without a difficult catheter study that is available in only a handful of hospitals, and often fails. The research also found that, when _____ all their blood pressure medicines after treatment.

128 people participated in the study of a new scan after doctors found that their Hypertension (high blood pressure) was caused by a steroid hormone, aldosterone. The scan _____, this is coming from a benign nodule in just one of the adrenal glands, which can then be safely removed. The scan uses a very short-acting dose of metomidate, a radioactive dye that sticks only to the aldosterone-producing nodule. The scan was as accurate as the old catheter test, but quick, painless and technically successful in every patient. Until now, _____ by surgical removal of the gland. By contrast, the combination of a 'hot nodule' on the scan and urine steroid test detected 18 of the 24 patients who achieved a normal blood pressure off all their drugs. The research, conducted on patients at Barts Hospital, Cambridge University Hospital, and Guy's and St Thomas's, and Universities of Glasgow and Birmingham, was funded by the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) and Medical Research Council (MRC) partnership, Barts Charity, and the British Heart Foundation.

A. the catheter test was unable to predict which patients would be completely cured of hypertension

B. found that in two thirds of patients with elevated aldosterone secretion

C. combined with a urine test, the scan detects a group of patients who come off

(1) A-B-C

(2) C-B-A

(3) B-A-C

(4) A-C-B

(5) B-C-A

Q.2.

Scientists have decoded the physical process that takes place in the mouth when a piece of chocolate is eaten, as it _____. By analysing each of the steps, the interdisciplinary research team at the University of Leeds hope it will lead to the development of a new generation of luxury chocolates that will have the same feel and texture but will be healthier to consume. During the moments it is in the mouth, the chocolate sensation _____, either from ingredients in the chocolate itself or from saliva or a combination of the two. Fat plays a key function almost immediately when a piece of chocolate is in contact with the tongue. After that, solid cocoa particles are released and they become important in terms of the tactile sensation, so fat deeper inside the chocolate plays a rather limited role and could be reduced without having an impact on the feel or sensation of chocolate.

Anwasha Sarkar, Professor of Colloids and Surfaces in the School of Food Science and Nutrition at Leeds, said: "Lubrication science gives mechanistic insights into how food actually feels in the mouth. You can use that knowledge to design food with better taste, texture or health benefits. "If a chocolate has 5% fat or 50% fat it will still form droplets in the mouth and that gives you the chocolate sensation. However, it is the location of the fat in the make-up of the chocolate which _____."

"We are showing that the fat layer needs to be on the outer layer of the chocolate, this matters the most, followed by effective coating of the cocoa particles by fat, these help to make chocolate feel so good."

A. matters in each stage of lubrication, and that has been rarely researched

B. changes from a solid into a smooth emulsion that many people find totally irresistible

C. arises from the way the chocolate is lubricated

(1) A-B-C

(2) C-B-A

(3) B-A-C

(4) A-C-B

(5) B-C-A

Q.3.

Mounting evidence suggests that prolonged sitting -- a staple of modern-day life -- is hazardous to your health, even if you exercise regularly. Based on these findings, doctors advise all adults to sit less and move more. But how

often do we need to get up from our chairs? And for how long? Few studies have _____ : What is the least amount of activity needed to counteract the health impact of a workday filled with sitting?

Now a study by Columbia University exercise physiologists has an answer: just five minutes of walking every half hour during periods of prolonged sitting can offset some of the most harmful effects. The study, led by Keith Diaz, PhD, associate professor of behavioral medicine at Columbia University Vagelos College of Physicians and Surgeons, was published online in *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*, the journal of the American College of Sports Medicine. Unlike other studies that test one or two activity options, Diaz's study _____, one minute after 60 minutes; five minutes every 30; five minutes every 60; and no walking.

"If we hadn't compared multiple options and varied the frequency and duration of the exercise, we would have only been able to provide people with our best guesses of the optimal routine," Diaz says. Each of the 11 adults who participated in the study came to Diaz's laboratory, where participants sat in an ergonomic chair for eight hours, rising only for their _____. Researchers kept an eye on each participant to ensure they did not over- or under exercise and periodically measured the participants' blood pressure and blood sugar (key indicators of cardiovascular health). Participants were allowed to work on a laptop, read, and use their phones during the sessions and were provided standardized meals.

A. tested five different exercise "snacks": one minute of walking after every 30 minutes of sitting
B. compared multiple options to come up with the answer most office workers want
C. prescribed exercise snack of treadmill walking or a bathroom break

- (1) A-B-C (2) C-B-A
 (3) B-A-C (4) A-C-B
 (5) B-C-A

Q.4. When people are in a negative mood, they may be quicker to spot inconsistencies in things they read, a new University of Arizona-led study suggests. The study, published in *Frontiers in Communication*, builds on existing research on how the brain processes language.

Vicky Lai, a UArizona assistant professor of psychology and cognitive science, worked with collaborators in the Netherlands to explore _____. "Mood and

language seem to be supported by different brain networks. But we have one brain, and the two are processed in the same brain, so there is a lot of interaction going on," Lai said. "We show that when people are in a negative mood, they are more careful and analytical. They scrutinize what's actually stated in a text, and they don't just fall back on their default world knowledge." Lai and her study co-authors set out to manipulate study participants' moods by showing them clips from a sad movie -- "Sophie's Choice" -- or a funny television show -- "Friends." _____. While the funny clips did not impact participants' moods, the sad clips succeeded in putting participants in a more negative mood, the researchers found. The participants then listened to a series of emotionally neutral audio recordings of four-sentence stories that each contained a "critical sentence" that either supported or violated default, or familiar, word knowledge. That sentence was displayed one word at a time on a computer screen, while participants' brain waves were monitored by EEG, a test that measures brain waves.

For example, the researchers presented study _____. "In a separate story about stargazing, the same critical sentence was altered to read "With the lights on, you can see less." Although that statement is accurate in the context of stargazing, the idea that turning on the lights would cause a person to see less is a much less familiar concept that defies default knowledge.

A. how people's brains react to language when they are in a happy mood versus a negative mood
B. participants with a story about driving at night that ended with the critical sentence "With the lights on, you can see more"
C. A computerized survey was used to evaluate participants' moods before and after watching the clips

- (1) A-B-C (2) C-B-A
 (3) B-A-C (4) A-C-B
 (5) B-C-A

Q.5. Reaching out to support a person when they're under stress is always a good idea. But a new study suggests that support could be especially important _____. The study shows the importance of social support in buffering the risk of developing depression symptoms in general, using data from two very different groups of people under stress: new doctors _____. But the largest effect was seen in those who had the most genetic variation that raised the risk of depression.

The paper uses a measure of genetic risk called a polygenic risk score, which is based on decades of research about what tiny variations in specific genes are linked to depression risk. Compared to individuals in the study who had low depression polygenic risk scores, the doctors and widows with higher risk scores had higher rates of depression after they lost social support, but also had lower rates of depression _____. The study, published in the American Journal of Psychiatry by a University of Michigan team, suggests that more could be done to target social support to those who can most benefit.

A. when they gained social support during stressful times

B. for someone whose genetic makeup makes them more likely to develop depression

C. in the most intense year of training, and older adults whose spouses recently died

(1) A-B-C (2) C-B-A

(3) B-A-C (4) A-C-B

(5) B-C-A

EXERCISE- 2

Q.6-8. In each of the following questions, four short independent sentences are given. Below them four long sentences are written by combining all the four short sentences. Choose the most appropriate grammatically and contextually combined sentence conveying the same message.

Q.6. A. You are free when you follow only your heart.
B. You do what you want to do.

C. You stay away from unnecessary and misleading suggestions.

D. This takes to you a nirvana like state of mind.

(1) You are free when you follow only your heart but you do what you want to do and stay away from unnecessary and misleading suggestions which take you to a nirvana like state of mind.

(2) Although you are free when you follow only your heart, you do what you want to do by staying away from unnecessary and misleading suggestions taking to you a nirvana like state of mind.

(3) You are free when you follow only your heart as you not only do what you want to do but also stay away from unnecessary and misleading suggestions taking to you a nirvana like state of mind.

(4) You are free when you follow only your heart and you do what you want to do whereas you stay away from unnecessary and misleading suggestions that take you to a nirvana like state of mind.

Q.7.

(5) You are free when you follow only your heart though you do what you want to do and stay away from unnecessary and misleading suggestions taking to you a nirvana like state of mind.

A. Consensus broke down over taxing lotteries.

B. The council had to hold its first-ever vote to impose a uniform countrywide rate.

C. Bigger issues appear to have been left unaddressed.

D. Our goods and services tax remains riddled with imperfections.

(1) Consensus broke down over taxing lotteries and the council had to hold its first-ever vote to impose a uniform countrywide rate. So, bigger issues appear to have been left unaddressed as our goods and services tax remains riddled with imperfections

(2) Consensus broke down over taxing lotteries so the council had to hold its first-ever vote to impose a uniform countrywide rate. Therefore, bigger issues appear to have been left unaddressed as our goods and services tax remains riddled with imperfections.

(3) Consensus broke down over taxing lotteries and the council had to hold its first-ever vote to impose a uniform countrywide rate whereas bigger issues appear to have been left unaddressed as our goods and services tax remains riddled with imperfections.

(4) Consensus broke down over taxing lotteries but the council had to hold its first-ever vote to impose a uniform countrywide rate because bigger issues appear to have been left unaddressed as our goods and services tax remains riddled with imperfections

(5) Consensus broke down over taxing lotteries and the council had to hold its first-ever vote to impose a uniform countrywide rate. However, bigger issues appear to have been left unaddressed as our goods and services tax remains riddled with imperfections.

Q.8.

A. A silent revolution has been sweeping through many Indian cities.

B. It is creating a huge business opportunity.

C. Private equity and venture capital seem to have missed this action.

D. The product segment is without an angle and isn't upmarket enough.

(1) A silent revolution has been sweeping through many Indian cities as it is creating a huge business opportunity. Therefore, private equity and venture capital seem to have missed this action due to the product segment is without an angle and isn't upmarket enough.

(2) A silent revolution has been sweeping through many Indian cities which is creating a huge business opportunity which is why private equity and venture capital seem to have missed this action due to the product segment is without an angle and isn't upmarket enough.

(3) A silent revolution has been sweeping through many Indian cities as a result creating a huge business opportunity. Moreover, private equity and venture capital seem to have missed this action since the product segment is without an angle and isn't upmarket enough.

(4) A silent revolution has been sweeping through many Indian cities which is creating a huge business opportunity. However, private equity and venture capital seem to have missed this action because the product segment is without an angle and isn't upmarket enough.

(5) A silent revolution has been sweeping through many Indian cities which is creating a huge business opportunity. Moreover, private equity and venture capital seem to have missed this action due to the product segment is without an angle and isn't upmarket enough.

EXERCISE- 3

Q.9-13. In each of the following passage, two of the lines/phrases are missing, against them, four phrases are suggested as an alternative, and choose the appropriate option which represents the sentences/phrases that can be filled in the blanks respectively to complete the paragraph in a coherent way.

Q.9. Globalization refers to several different concepts all rolled into one package. It may refer to the _____. Some look at this subject as a way to create a world without national borders. There are concepts of communication, information access, and technology development to consider when looking at this subject matter too. While with rise of protectionism and nationalism, there have been hiccups in last few years, experts say globalization is here to stay. Global industry supply chains are far too closely linked to be decoupled now. Experts point to a lot of advantages of globalization like cheap products and access to people skills across borders. Globalization allows us to pool all our resources together. One of the best examples of globalization is the construction of the International Space Station. The cost to construct the ISS was \$150 billion. The United States, Russia, Canada, Europe, and Japan are all involved in the financing and continued operations of the program.

So, when nations _____ for needs other than national defence.

A. the nations realized that having a concentrated power with one administration reduced the likelihood of tyranny

B. ease in which businesses conduct operations in different countries other than their own

C. create common payment formats, and opening product access by reducing export barriers

D. work together to fund common goals, then more money becomes useful

(1) A and D

(2) A and C

(3) B and D

(4) B and C

(5) C and D

Q.10.

A healthy body is the house of a healthy mind. At the growing age, it comes with lot of physical activities, games and sports played outside in the open spaces and play grounds, which are perishing fast. These outer spaces significantly impact _____

_____ lies in the very environment he she resides in. Environmental structures such as parks and playgrounds act as a platform for children to engage in physical activities. A report for District Information System for Education (DISE) emphasizes that even 40% of schools in India lacks playgrounds. This downfall has significantly affected children's various aspects of growth and has developed several harmful dispositions into them. In today's time, a great number of residential spaces have turned into concise and congested flats, leaving minimum open spaces affecting adversely the _____

_____ more engaged in digital instruments, mobiles, TVs, Computers, Internet browsing. All this impacts their natural growth and lead to negative tendencies. Many youngsters have lost their lives playing game on mobile without the knowledge of their parents.

A. the unplanned growth of metropolitan cities of India greatly contributing to the shortage of playgrounds spaces

B. existing playgrounds used as commercial ventures which discourage children to use the

C. our mental and physical well-being as the foundation of a person's growth and betterment

D. creativity and positive thought process of upcoming generation that remains

(1) A and D

(2) A and C

(3) B and D

(4) B and C

(5) C and D

Q.11.

Social Media has not only reshaped communication industry but has also redefined the ways in which we communicate and express. Social media websites such as Facebook, Instagram,

LinkedIn etc. constantly engage people in some or the other activity and amass people to get on the bandwagon of trending activities. We have _____. It is sweeping across geographies, industries and almost every sphere. Not only individuals but also businesses, governments are utilizing social media platforms for constant engagement with the masses. Though _____, its constant engagement is affecting individual productivity, relationships and society as a whole.

- A. expressed one's views and ideas without any reservations or biasness
 B. embraced it so tenaciously that social media is now an integral part of our lives
 C. social media offers a global platform to share events, memories and express feelings
 D. it proves to be a great distraction for employees who may show more interest in their tasks.

- (1) A and D (2) A and C
 (3) B and D (4) B and C
 (5) C and D

Q.12.

Adobe reports that total global e-commerce sales touched \$4.2 trillion recently, which is markedly the biggest revenue in this sector so far. Driven by the pandemic, physical stores were engaged less over the last 2 years and the consumers went online. The figures and trajectory however indicate that this growth is lesser than expected. E.g. going by the figures, in the US, penetration of the _____ that dominate 83% of the market. But the question is Will E-commerce dominate physical stores in the future. Governments' earlier plans to open this sector to Foreign Direct Investments seem to have gone on halt for a while now. Although FDI is not allowed in e-commerce, _____ or by way of complex corporate structures. India's anti-FDI lobby is very strong in the e-commerce sector. In fact, some prominent online players are not in favor of FDI in India in this industry. As the FDI will be permitted, the American major Amazon will shift its inventory-based model in India and this kind of competition is not welcome in India any time soon.

- A. total grocery and consumer durable market still is in favor of bricks and mortar firms
 B. online stores in our country like Amazon and Myntra do not store inventory
 C. all noted companies have foreign funds in some form which is not prohibited from foreign investment
 D. online shopping simplifies the selling of low-quality products with deceptive photos

- (1) A and D (2) A and C
 (3) B and D (4) B and C
 (5) C and D

Q.13.

Women Empowerment has become a highly debated social issue not only in India but also around the Globe. Is the woman's voice heard or it continues to be neglected despite all the civilization advancement?

Hearing the independent women's voice and helping the women to ensure that their voices are heard has given rise to #MeToo Campaign, NGOs are _____. Government of India has also enacted various rules and regulations within the constitutional framework to improve female representation in different professions. As such not only IIMs but also many other B-schools, other professional institutions, as well as job opportunities in almost all types of male dominated professions including Indian Air Force, Navy and Army _____. Gender equality is something that we have strived for, for a long time. Be it in terms of gender roles, right to education. The times have changed tremendously, but much more needs to be done. Gender inequality acknowledges the fact that being of a different gender leads to difference in lived experiences.

- A. allowing women of all ages to enter the temple and follow their devotion
 B. illegalised derogatory practices like Sati, child marriage and female foeticide
 C. coming forward to safeguard against the women's emotion abuse
 D. have started awarding higher weightage to female candidates for gender diversity

- (1) A and D (2) A and C
 (3) B and D (4) B and C
 (5) C and D

EXERCISE- 4

Q.14-16. In each of the following questions, a paragraph is given. Start it by choosing the option(s) given below it in the best possible way.

- Q.14.** suggesting that the growth rates of firms employing more than 100 workers increased at a higher rate than the rest of the country after labour reforms. But worker organisations claim that the implementation of such stringent labour laws in most States is generally lax. Clearly, a cross-State analysis of labour movement and increase in employment should give a better picture of the impact of these rules. (A) The Centre taking a stand against treating them as refugees,

(B) India is not a signatory to the UN Convention on the Status of Refugees, 1951, and a Protocol adopted in 1967

(C) The Economic Survey highlighted the effect of labour reforms,

(D) There is greater recognition now than in the past that Section 124A is neither relevant

(1) Both (B) and (C) (2) Only (D)

(3) Only (C) (4) Only (B)

(5) All of the above

Q.15. involving conscious engagement with the EPCs and exporters to quickly address domestic and overseas constraints impacting exports. A special initiative is underway with respect to China and the U.S. in light of opportunities offered by their trade dispute,” an official release said.

(A) The Temporary shutdown of ONGC Mangalore Petrochemical Limited

(B) Merchandise exports fell nearly 10% to \$25.01 billion as against

(C) It should be noted that the retail sector expects e-commerce to grow from

(D) Department of Commerce is pro-actively pursuing an export promotion strategy

(1) Both (B) and (C) (2) Only (D)

(3) Only (C) (4) Only (A)

(5) All of the above

Q.16. that India is the third-highest consumer of materials after China and the U.S.; the Economic Survey estimates that India's demand for total material will double by 2030 at current rates of growth. Plastics may be less expensive than other inputs in manufacturing, but recycling them into new products extends their life and provides a substitute for virgin material.

(A) Keeping them out of the environment reduces clean-up and pollution costs

(B) Recovering materials from garbage should be a high priority, considering

(C) Unfortunately, in spite of legal requirements, municipal and pollution control authorities say

(D) Making municipal and pollution control authorities accountable is also equally important

(1) Both (B) and (C) (2) Only (B)

(3) Only (C) (4) Only (A) and (C)

(5) All of the above

EXERCISE- 5

Q.17-19. In each of the following questions, a short passage with two blank spaces is given. Against them a set of five alternatives are suggested. Read the passage carefully and fill in the blanks with most suitable option.

Q.17. Many students struggle with several issues such as anxiety, self-esteem issues, trouble with

forming friendships etc. Guidance and support are very important to help them overcome these problems. So, educational institutions (A) _____.

In 2020, on an average 34 students committed suicide every day due to several reasons such as exam pressure, relationship issues etc. So, it is very important to provide support for them in educational institutions. Counsellors can help them to cope with (B) _____.

If the student suffers from mental health issues such as severe depressions, counsellors will take steps to get them treated by psychiatrists. Covid pandemic affected the mental health of many people. As schools and colleges were shut down for a long time, many students felt isolated and that caused an even more negative impact on mental health. As schools and colleges have reopened, students need help to adapt to the new normal.

(1) A. punish students, who are not scoring well in exams

B. teachers to draft teaching strategies that are suitable for students

(2) A. have learning disabilities and can detect these issues

B. consulting psychologists outside may force students to skip classes

(3) A. should have mental health professionals to help students

B. the pressures and can help in improving their mental health

(4) A. can help students in attending classes while taking counselling

B. important things such as time management skills, goal setting skills etc.

(5) A. do not even understand what they are going through

B. a counsellor at their educational institution

Q.18. The concept – “Think globally, act locally” was derived from the book written in the year 1915 by Patrick Geddes, a social activist and a town planner. He stated that town planning should be done while keeping the environment in mind. So, from them, environmentalists reiterate the concept by saying that while taking any action, the whole health of the planet should be kept in mind, because (A) _____. With time, the phrase is used in many contexts such as environment, business, education, mathematics etc. Many people wait for international action on fixing global issues such as climate change, pollution, unemployment etc. But a few people are taking the (B) _____ in

everyday activities. So, they are thinking about the issues at a global level and are acting locally to bring change. These ideas can be implemented by other local communities creating a big change.

(1) A. local communities do not result in the change at the global level

B. vast amount of greenhouse gases negating the positive impact created by others.

(2) A. many companies that operate in two or more countries

B. products and services from other countries to move Indian currency outside the nation.

(3) A. MNCs do market research and after knowing about the local needs and the local culture

B. services to suit the environment while maintaining consistency with the natural harmony

(4) A. local actions cause a significant impact on the world

B. responsibility and are incorporating eco-friendly solutions

(5) A. they too should assess their potential competitors at the global level

B. price advantage, extra features or better services

Q.19.

Urbanization results in increased population density, which leads to pressure on resources such as land, water, medical professionals, police etc. Due to high demand, land prices, housing prices and rents will increase drastically. Not everyone can afford the prices. Those who can afford (A) _____ housing.

The people who cannot afford to rent in urban areas are forced to live in slums with substandard housing and poor sanitation facilities, which negatively affect the health of people living there. As more people keep coming to urban areas, there will be more supply of human resources than demand, hence the wages will decrease. Hence (B) _____.

More constructions take place in response to growing demand. This leads to the cutting of trees. Loss of vegetation coupled with concretization prevents rainwater seepage resulting in groundwater depletion and the increased risk of flooding. Higher population density leads to faster spread of viruses.

(1) A. causes the conversion of farmlands into residential or commercial areas

B. more people and vehicles on road and hence causes severe traffic jams

(2) A. have to spend a large part of their income on

B. many people work so hard for a meagre income

(3) A. result in increased prices of lands which can be used for

B. this too negatively affects the health of inhabitants.

(4) A. will be difficult to ensure quality life to all kinds of

B. more population causes a burden on government

(5) A. have better facilities such as super specialty hospitals, good educational institutions in rural areas

B. small towns will make people stay in the areas instead of migrating to cities for those facilities

EXERCISE- 6

Q.20-22. In each of the following questions, read the given short paragraphs (A, B, C and D) which are the parts of a passage. A short paragraph/sentence related to the same passage is also given below the paragraphs (A, B, C and D). Read all the paragraphs carefully and answer where the given paragraph/sentence should be appropriately inserted?

Q.20.

A. The proverb – “Straight roads do not make skillful drivers” was said by the author Paulo Coelho. There are a few other proverbs with a similar context – “a smooth sea never made a skilled sailor”, “Rough seas make great sailors” etc.

B. This proverb can also be applied to life in general. Generally, the people who faced difficulties in life become stronger and can cope with the other difficult situations in life. Their ability to adapt to the challenges will be much better than others in general. On the other hand, people who did not face any difficulties for most of their life can find it very difficult to cope with even small obstacles in life. But of course, this may not be applicable to all. Emotional Intelligence also has a role to play.

C. A few parents do everything for their children and forget to teach them to take responsibility for their own life. The children who grew up under this kind of parenting can find it very difficult to cope with the uncertainty and the challenges in life.

D. This proverb can be applied to the workplace as well. Some employees tend to avoid all the tough tasks and take only the easy ones. But once they are forced to change jobs, they may not be able to survive the next job, because they escaped from all the opportunities that can make them excel at their job.

If someone drives only on straight roads and do not practice the important skills of driving such as taking turns, parking safely etc., he/she cannot become a skillful driver. This applies to almost any profession. For example,

in the training sessions for firefighters, they go through mock drills to learn to cope with tough situations. With such training, it will be very difficult for them to deal with real-life situations.

- (1) In the beginning (2) Between A and B
(3) Between C and D (4) Between B and C
(5) In the end

Q.21. A. There are fake and duplicate aadhaar cards too. So, linking aadhaar cards with voter IDs may complicate the issue.

B. If legitimate voters do not have an aadhaar or if they could not link it due to any reason, they will be removed from the list. For example, some homeless people do not have aadhaar cards yet. In the 2018 Telangana Assembly elections, linking aadhaar cards with Voter ID led to the elimination of 20 lakh voters.

C. Even though the Aadhaar linking is voluntary, the bill mentioned that the electoral registration officer may require the submission of the Aadhaar number both for new enrolments and for those already enrolled for the purposes of authentication of entries. So, people cannot even reject linking citing privacy issues.

D. So, this can be misused by some politicians to selectively eliminate some voters based on their caste or any other identity.

This can be a threat to privacy because this linking can lead to the profiling of voters. Several states collected caste, religion and other sensitive information as part of aadhaar data collection.

- (1) In the beginning (2) Between A and B
(3) Between C and D (4) Between B and C
(5) In the end

Q.22. A. Many countries have patriarchal societies. The situation is changing but very slowly. So, many politicians who are in power prefer male dominance in politics and tend to suppress women's participation in power.

B. Social norms are also a barrier to achieving gender equality in politics. Even in this modern world, in many cultures, women are expected to be submissive and caretakers of the families.

C. The ideology of political parties is also a reason for fewer women in politics. Even though many political parties convey to the public that they are committed to gender equality and social justice, most of them do not follow those principles in their own political parties. In many countries, political parties have less than 10% of women politicians.

D. In some countries, violence is used to suppress women's participation in politics. Latin American

countries can be stated as examples of this kind of suppression.

Household chores are seen as the responsibility of women. These social norms and structural barriers influence the interests of people.

- (1) In the beginning (2) Between A and B
(3) Between C and D (4) Between B and C
(5) In the end

EXERCISE- 7

Q.23-27. In each of the following questions, four short paragraphs with a missing part represented by a blank are given. Two phrases are given below the paragraph to fill in them. Read the paragraphs carefully and answer the question.

Paragraph 1: The growth of the fashion industry is good for the economy because it is creating plenty of jobs and also fetches revenue for governments. But at the same time, the burden on the environment is also increasing _____

Paragraph 2: Several factors are contributing to the growth of the fashion industry. The world's growing middle class, rising globalization, change in consumer habits (Now, more and more people prefer to wear fashionable outfits), and promotion of fashion goods by _____

Paragraph 3: Sustainable fashion comes in many ways such as buying eco-friendly clothes, repairing and reusing the clothes we already have, swapping or donating clothes to prevent them from ending up in landfills (circular fashion), upcycling fashion goods, buying from _____, taking clothes for rent to wear in ceremonies instead of buying them etc.

Paragraph 4: Globally, people were regularly using eco-friendly clothes. But fast fashion, which means the mass production of cheap and poor-quality clothing replaced eco-friendly clothing and became the norm. As a result, the fashion industry accounts for 10 percent of _____. Now, as people are more conscious of the effects of their actions on the environment, the sustainable fashion market is expected to grow.

Which paragraphs can grammatically and contextually be filled in with the following phrases/statements respectively?

A: social media influencers are some of the reasons for the boom of the fashion industry.

B: brands that ensure employees work in safe conditions and earn fair wages (ethical fashion)

- (1) Paragraph 1 and 3 (2) Paragraph 2 and 4
(3) Paragraph 1 and 2 (4) Paragraph 2 and 3
(5) None of the above

Q.24. Paragraph 1: Given that the tourism industry is a labor-intensive sector, _____. The availability of skilled labour has not changed throughout time, keeping up with the expansion of India's tourism industry.

Paragraph 2: India has a lot of potential to attract tourists from all over the world considering India's rich heritage and culture, unmatched variety of cuisine and breathtaking natural beauty. The recent _____ in this modern day and invent new ways to enhance the tourism experience for the people.

Paragraph 3: The bad economic condition of the world due to Russia-Ukraine war represents a major risk for the tourism industry. The combination of _____ as indicated by the World Bank, are major threats to the recovery of International tourism.

Paragraph 4: India's potential for tourism has not been fully realized. There are _____ due to the lack of infrastructure, connectivity and necessary facilities like public toilets.

Which paragraphs can grammatically and contextually be filled in with the following phrases/statements respectively?

A: increasing interest rates in all major economies, rising energy and food prices, and the growth prospects of global recession

B: numerous travel destinations in India that are unexplored or difficult to attract tourists

- (1) Paragraph 1 and 3 (2) Paragraph 2 and 4
(3) Paragraph 3 and 4 (4) Paragraph 2 and 3
(5) None of the above

Q.25. Paragraph 1: In China, owning a house is seen as a sign of financial stability as well as a good investment option. Furthermore, the country's gender imbalance as a result of the one-child policy has created intense competition for brides, with men frequently having to prove their material worth. All this _____. Prices of apartments rose sharply, and in no time, China became one of the worst countries in the world in terms of housing affordability. Taking into account the living expenses, it takes an average earner in China 50 years to buy an apartment.

Paragraph 2: Developers started to take large amounts of foreign debt to finance their expansion. Also, they created pre sale options for buyers where the buyers _____. Due to the easy availability of finance, the developers were able to start new projects without finishing the old ones.

Paragraph 3: China is infamous for building projects in china which do not bring any profits. The goal of the Chinese government in building these projects was to generate a large number of

employment opportunities, but they _____. As of 2022, the total liabilities on funding these projects have crossed \$900 Billion dollars, which is 5% of China's total GDP.

Paragraph 4: Due to massive amounts of debt expansion, profit motives and poor planning, there are numerous ghost cities in China. These are areas of vast amounts of infrastructure and property that virtually remains unoccupied. These infrastructures were _____, but this plan turned out to be a complete disaster. People refuse to live there because of no jobs and logistics available in these ghost cities.

Which paragraphs can grammatically and contextually be filled in with the following phrases/statements respectively?

A: led the man and his family pooling money to contribute to the purchase of a house

B: would give money to the developers for a house that is yet to be built, which quickly became the norm in the country

- (1) Paragraph 1 and 3 (2) Paragraph 2 and 4
(3) Paragraph 3 and 4 (4) Paragraph 1 and 2
(5) None of the above

Q.26. Paragraph 1: Digital currencies can store data such as who transferred it to whom. It will be like a digital ledger for each digital currency note. The transparency in _____, black money, corruption etc. This will help in deterring financial crimes to a large extent.

Paragraph 2: As cryptocurrencies have a lot of benefits, they tend to have a significant share in the international financial system. Even though many countries are banning cryptocurrencies, people are using them for multiple purposes due to the advantages they offer. That leads to less control of governments over economy. So, _____. That is the reason several countries are working on launching their own digital currencies.

Paragraph 3: The RBI mentioned about the offline functionality of the Digital Rupee. So, transactions can be made even without the internet. Moreover, people without a bank account can also use Digital Rupee. And hence E-Rupee promotes financial inclusion. _____ to the unbanked population.

Paragraph 4: Even though digital currencies maintain the ledger of transactions and contain advanced technology to trace financial crimes, _____ they can be misused for money laundering purposes and also for illegal activities. At present, many criminals are using cryptocurrencies for illegal activities.

Which paragraphs can grammatically and contextually be filled in with the following phrases/statements respectively?

A: the only way to prevent the loss of governments' control in the international financial system is to bring their own state-controlled cryptocurrencies

B: This will also help in creating digital footprints of people without a bank account and thereby can help in issuing loans

- (1) Paragraph 1 and 3 (2) Paragraph 2 and 3
(3) Paragraph 3 and 4 (4) Paragraph 1 and 2
(5) None of the above

Q.27. **Paragraph 1:** The low latency of 5G will enable the inclusion of education in remote areas of India, where children will be able to access good quality education at home without _____.

Paragraph 2: 5G will vastly increase the number of networks that can be connected, handling up to a trillion Internet of Things terminals, which will enable machines and humans in _____.

Paragraph 3: The government will be able to

improve its governance and give a boost to its digital India initiative, which aims to ensure the government's _____, making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology.

Paragraph 4: 5G can transform telemedicine services. It will become possible to provide healthcare services to rural and remote areas of our country. Patients will be able to connect virtually with doctors and _____.

Which paragraphs can grammatically and contextually be filled in with the following phrases/statements respectively?

A: a factory to communicate with each other seamlessly, making the business more efficient and reducing the possibility of error

B: other health care providers using telehealth technology, allowing them to receive assistance in their time of need

- (1) Paragraph 1 and 3 (2) Paragraph 2 and 3
(3) Paragraph 2 and 4 (4) Paragraph 1 and 2
(5) None of the above

EXPLANATION LEVEL - 2

EXERCISE 1

- Q.1.(2)** In this kind of questions, sometimes we need to prefer elimination method by extracting the meaning. Here if we fill A or B in the first blank, it does not give a proper meaning. Now if we fill the last blank with B or C it is to be followed by 'by surgical removal' which does not give any sense. But when we fill A in the last blank, it becomes meaningful, by observing all the above mentioned points, we can opt option 2 as the correct one.
- Q.2.(5)** At the very initial stage, the author wants to explain the process of chocolate melting, accordingly it is to be filled with B in order to get the proper meaning. If we put A at the second place, it seems to be illogical as after 'either' something different is being delivered. In this way, we can go with BCA and get the meaningfully complete passage.
- Q.3.(3)** If we read the passage carefully and observe the second blank, it needs to be filled with A as it is one of the five snacks described by the Diaz. Now we need to check the first and the third blank also as we have two options starting with B. If we fill A in the third blank, it is not correct but with C it is meaningful.
- Q.4.(4)** After the third blank if we notice, 'story' is mentioned, it means in the blank, we can fill B, where participants are provided with a story. So, clearly, we can opt option 4 as only it ends with B. This is one of the ways of eliminating the options and choose the correct one. Note: Being tough in the way of solution every time is not the good practice.
- Q.5.(5)** If we read the passage, through the beginning it is understood that, the importance is being given to the support to be given to a depressed person and further this importance is maximized with phrase

B. now, if once we check the last blank and fill with A, it says that when people get less support they get more depressed, and contrary to this, when people get support, they get less depression. Accordingly we can decide to select option 5 i.e. BCA.

EXERCISE 2

- Q.6.(3)** Sentence 3 is appropriately combined which is conveying the exact message, all the connectors are meaningfully used as per the rules of grammar. Kindly read all the sentences carefully to understand the correct answer.
- Q.7.(5)** Sentence 5 is appropriately combined which is conveying the exact message, all the connectors are meaningfully used as per the rules of grammar. Kindly read all the sentences carefully to understand the correct answer.
- Q.8.(4)** Sentence 4 is appropriately combined which is conveying the exact message, all the connectors are meaningfully used as per the rules of grammar. Kindly read all the sentences carefully to understand the correct answer.

EXERCISE 3

- Q.9.(3)** For first blank: After 'refer to the', we need something defining the term 'globalisation', in that way we can't opt option phrases C and D as they start with a verb, Phrase A is not suitable as, it does not refer to 'the nation', it must refer to an action.
For second blank: Before the blank, it is delivering a nice example of benefit of working together and now through this part it defining unity.
- Q.10.(5)** For first blank: We need to fill here something which completes it in a positive way, as the passage starts with a positive note of physical

activity, accordingly, phrase C is appropriate.

For second blank: Here, we want to fill something which can say what is being affected due to scarce of playground and open areas.

- Q.11.(4)** For first blank: One thing is obvious that after have we need 'v3' to be filled in the blank space, in that way we have Phrase A and B, phrase A is not suitable as it is saying that we have expressed someone's views which is illogical, hence B is appropriate.

For second blank: The latter part is expressing a negative thought, it means we need a positive message in the blank part as 'though' is mentioned, we can choose phrase C, because D is negative too.

- Q.12.(2)** For first blank: in the previous line, it is being said that online shopping has increased rapidly but not as per the expectations, and the example, of the same is being delivered in this part, by using the phrase 'bricks and mortar firms' it is favoring the offline stores. For second blank: 'Although' is used, it means in the blank space something contradictory to the non-permission of FDI in e-commerce is required, hence we can opt phrase C.

- Q.13.(5)** For first blank: if we think carefully, there is a clue that after 'are' we need 'Ving' form, accordingly, we can go with A and C, but A is not appropriate as in terms of women empowerment, NGOs do not work for allowing the women to enter the temples and all. For second blank: as per the context, D is suitable in this blank.

EXERCISE 4

- Q.14.(3)** Option (C) is correct because only a survey can highlight the aftereffects of the reforms. Options (A) and (B) are out of the context because it is talking about refugees. Option (D) is incorrect because in it 'Section 124A' is being discussed which has no relevance with 'growth rates of firms'.
- Q.15.(2)** 'Department of Commerce' is a subject which is pursuing (doing something) that involves conscious engagement with the EPCs and exporters (two objects). While option (A) is out of the context, option (B) is talking about falling exports of Merchandise ending at a 'preposition' against which anyways doesn't go with the text written further and option (C) is talking about e-commerce which is not mentioned anywhere else in the entire paragraph.
- Q.16.(2)** As further, it is mentioned that 'India is the third-highest consumer of materials', it has definitely a huge store of plastic which can be recycled and used as the demand rises, accordingly only option (B) makes sense.

EXERCISE 5

- Q.17.(3)** For Blank A: The paragraph starts with the problem being faced by students and further it is giving some advice to get rid of them and after so it should be given a way or method to do so,

accordingly if we see the options, in option 3, there has a method been given. No other option consists of a proper and contextual option.

For Blank B: Since 'cope with' is given which means 'deal effectively with something difficult.', in this way we have two options to opt, 3 and 4, but part A of option 4 is not suitable so we need to leave it. Finally, the correct option left is option 3.

- Q.18.(4)** For blank A: Through the saying "Think globally, act locally" it is clear that we need to perform the actions on local level, because the changes can take place from our place only, once we are changed, everything will start changing, in that way option 4 seems to be appropriate, phrase A in option 2 and 3 are incomplete, hence can't be chosen. In option 5 'they' is mentioned, but for whom is not getting clear.

Option 1, is going opposite to the concept "Think globally, act locally".

For blank B: Option 1 is incorrect as why people should take greenhouse gases. Option 2, involves something related to economy which is out of the context. Once we can think about option 3, but phrase is not appropriate, so leaving it. Now, again in option 5, phrase B is going out of the context, which is not related to climate.

- Q.19.(2)** All the options except for 2, if we consider to fill in the given blanks, we will not get proper meaning. Once after filling the options one by one, we should check the contextual appropriateness. Accordingly, Option 2 is correct.

EXERCISE 6

- Q.20.(2)** The point A starts mentioning a proverb, but how that proverb is observed in our lives has been expressed by explaining the same in the paragraph to be inserted, A and B are not making any immediate connection as 'also' is mentioned it means something has been discussed earlier too. But, by adding Paragraph A and the given para and then B, we get a proper sequence.
- Q.21.(3)** if we observe carefully and understand, in the given phrase it is said that various sensitive data of people are gathered and in phrase D, it is said that it can be misused, means the data can be misused, one thing is now clear that the given phrase should be put before phrase D. Now we need to check C, in this about linking aadhar is being discussed and the same is considered as a threat in the given phrase, means phrase C is before it. Accordingly the proper place for the given phrase is 'between C and D'.
- Q.22.(4)** Phrase B is exemplifying the social norms related to women and the given phrase is the continuation of the same, as it ends with 'these social norms'.

EXERCISE 7

- Q.23.(4)** Phrase A is not suitable in Paragraph 1: because according to it, social media influencers are being increased by 'the burden on the environment' which is not appropriate at all.

Paragraph 3: because it seems to be complete sentence if put in the blank while the examples given before the blank are going on ahead in the sentence.
Paragraph 4: because 'are' is mentioned but if we consider 'fashion industry' as a subject here, it requires singular verb. Phrase B is not suitable in Paragraph 1: because according to it, brands are being increased by 'the burden on the environment' which is not appropriate at all.

Paragraph 2: The paragraph starts with explaining the factors so it should followed by main verb to give a complete sense, in between 'that' a relative pronoun is mentioned which breaks the continuity of the sentence.

Paragraph 4: If we observe and understand the paragraph, it is conveying a negative message, but the phrase incorporates a positive sense within.

Q.24.(3) Phrase A is not suitable in Paragraph 1: If we fill the phrase in blank, it would say that 'the tourism industry' or 'labour intensive sector' is increasing the interest rate, which seems to be inappropriate.
Paragraph 2: After 'and' invent (verb first form) is given, it means before it also the same thing should be mentioned which is not found, it means this phrase is not the missing part of this paragraph.

Paragraph 4: If we put the phrase in the blank it would say: There are increasing interest rates in all major economies, rising energy and food prices, and the growth prospects of global recession due to the lack of infrastructure, connectivity and necessary facilities like public toilets, which is illogical.

Phrase B is not suitable in Paragraph 1: There is no meaningful connectivity is found, if filled here.
Paragraph 2: if we fill the phrase here, after 'and' the sentence would be 'The recent numerous travel destinations in India would invent new ways to enhance the tourism experience for the people' which is not logical at all.

Paragraph 3: This paragraph is completely related to economy and financial condition of the world, so this phrase is not suitable here.

Q.25.(4) Phrase A is not suitable in Paragraph 2: 'the buyers led to the man' would be formed, if the phrase is filled here, which does not have any sense.

Paragraph 3: If we fill the phrase here, there is no contextual connection is found.

Paragraph 4: If because of 'infrastructures' the man and his family are pooling money, it should be written in active form, not in passive.

Phrase B is not suitable in Paragraph 1: How can the situation discussed in the paragraph would give money to the developers.

Paragraph 3: On one hand it is saying that the building projects is non-profitable and is targeting on employment generation and on the other hand the phrase is saying that it would money to developers.

Paragraph 4: The phrase starts with 'would' which is not correct after the helping verb 'were'.

Q.26.(2) Phrase A is not suitable in

Paragraph 1, Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4 as about the loss of governments' control is being discussed only in paragraph 2.

Phrase B is not suitable in

Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 4 as about the benefits from Digital Rupee are discussed only in paragraph 3.

Q.27.(3) Phrase A is not suitable in

Paragraph 1: If we connect the phrase, an illogical question arises what the use of factory to communicate for a student in good education is.

Paragraph 3: Between government's and factory article 'a' is not appropriate.

Paragraph 4: The phrase is not suitable at this place at all, upto 'able to communicate it seems bit correct, but suddenly 'with each other' makes it completely illogical.

Phrase B is not suitable in

Paragraph 1, Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3 as when we put the phrase in Paragraph 4, it becomes 'Patients will be able to connect virtually with doctors and other health care providers using telehealth technology, allowing them to receive assistance in their time of need' which seems to be perfectly meaningful.

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER QUESTIONS (BASED ON MEMORY)

Q.1.-5. In each of the following questions, a paragraph is given. Choose the best possible option as your answer accordingly from the options to start the paragraph in the contextually correct way. (SBI PO PRE - 2019)

Q.1., are feeding on tiny shreds of plastic trash. Worse, the animals seem to prefer those 'microplastics' over their natural food—even when the plastic is carrying bacteria that can kill them.

(A) The new study, published in Proceedings of the Royal Society

(B) Researchers say the findings suggest that more familiar tropical,

(C) Scientists have for the first time shown that some wild corals

(D) The new results add to the growing sense that microplastics

(1) Only A (2) Only D

(3) Both C and D (4) Only C

(5) None of the above

Q.2. coral polyps and counted the number of microplastics. They found more than 100

small fibers in every polyp. Although this was the first record of microplastics in wild corals, earlier research had already shown that this same coral species consumed plastic in a laboratory setting.

- (A) The team performed lab experiments
 (B) Back in the laboratory, the researchers cut open the individual
 (C) Plastics keep interrupting the conversation
 (D) The researchers in the laboratory, cut open the specific

- (1) Only A (2) Only D
 (3) Both B and D (4) Only C
 (5) None of the above

Q.3. would increase its annual budget to ₹90,000 crore, said the President, adding that ₹12,000 crore had already been disbursed in the past three months. Other initiatives include the contributory pension scheme for farmers above the age of 60, a ₹13,000-crore scheme to fund treatment of common diseases in cattle, the Grameen Bhandaran Yojana to provide village-level storage facilities for farm produce and the plan to create 10,000 new farmer producer organisations.

- (A) Listing the party specific-led government's decisions,
 (B) Addressing the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament,
 (C) The expansion of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, an income support scheme in keeping with a poll promise,
 (D) The Centre plans to invest ₹25 lakh crore in the farm sector,

- (1) Only A (2) Only D
 (3) Both C and D (4) Only C
 (5) None of the above

Q.4. has mooted the idea of a 'constructive vote of confidence'. That is, while expressing loss of trust in one government, members should repose confidence in an alternative regime. Another idea is that whenever mid-term polls are held due to loss of majority, the subsequent legislature should serve out only the remainder of the term.

- (A) The Law Commission measures would involve far-reaching changes to the law ,
 (B) The Law Commission, in its working paper on the subject ,
 (C) The Law Commission interests of regional parties may take a beating ,
 (D) The Law Commission's technical report based on the main topic ,

- (1) Only A (2) Only D
 (3) Both B and D (4) Only C
 (5) None of the above

Q.5. make it one of the most useful metals in industry today. Everything from foil, to window frames to aircraft fuselages can now be crafted from the versatile alloy, and the fact that it's easily cast, cut, and resistant to corrosion make it ideal food packaging.

- (A) For Nespresso, delivering a consistently perfect cup of coffee meant creating an equally reliable
 (B) Aluminum's low density, light weight and malleability
 (C) As smelting requires the aluminum and oxygen atoms to be separated using a powerful electric current
 (D) A process so energy intensive that new aluminum is jokingly referred to as congealed electricity

- (1) Only B (2) Only D
 (3) Both B and D (4) Only C
 (5) None of the above

Q.6-8. In the following question, a short passage with a blank has been given. Select the best out of the five answer choices given to make the passage complete and coherent.

(SBI PO MAINS - 2022)

Q.6. In what can only be described as a horrific collapse, Team India was shot out for just 36 runs in the second innings of the Adelaide Test To give it all away in a couple of sessions required massive under performance or an exceptional display by the opposition.

- (1) which proves to be beneficial for team India
 (2) and this stands as India's lowest score in 88 years of playing Test cricket
 (3) and this will help in the cultural development of our nation
 (4) this is India's highest score in 88 years of playing Test cricket
 (5) it will be a milestone in the glorious history of Indian cricket team

Q.7. India-Bangladesh ties have steadily grown over the last six years. This is exemplified under the BBIN (Bangladesh Bhutan Indian Nepal) platform. Taking this momentum further, the virtual meeting saw the two sides ink seven agreements.

- (1) by increasing connectivity, investments and sub-regional cooperation
 (2) by increasing international tax on goods and services
 (3) by celebrating festivals together
 (4) by selling vaccines to Bangladesh at a very low rate
 (5) by decreasing deals and investments thereby threatening the ties

Q.8. In north India which saw stubble burning wreak severe air pollution again this year, there is no categorical assurance from various governments to stop this practice. But like vehicular or industrial emissions or construction dust or municipal garbage burning.

- (1) no steps had been taken by government
- (2) there is no more issues contributing to pollution
- (3) upcoming elections will definitely solve the problems

- (4) even beyond this farming issue, many toxic air days are caused by local factors
- (5) the state has started taking steps to solve this issue and considerable changes are visible

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPER ANSWERS (BASED ON MEMORY)

Q.1.(4) Option choice (C) can contextually start the sentence because only 'wild corals' can be linked with 'are feeding', because wild corals are generally aquatic invertebrate animals so scientists show that those animals are feeding on tiny shreds of plastic trash.

While other options include 'the new study', 'tropical' and 'microplastics' which cannot be fed on tiny shreds of plastic trash.

Q.2.(3) Option choices (B) and (D) both can contextually start the sentence because both are providing the same meaning, because the verb 'cut' needs an object 'coral polyps'.

'Performed lab experiments on something, while 'on' is not given further in the sentence, so option (A) cannot be the correct option. While, Plastics as mentioned in option (C) is not grammatically linking with coral polyps and neither with the sentence further.

Q.3.(4) Option (C) can start the paragraph well because, a subject is required with an auxiliary verb 'would' and verb 'increase', so the The expansion of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi is the subject which correctly relates with would increase.

Q.4.(3) And (A) The Law Commission measures given at option (A) does not relate at all with 'has mooted', because measures cannot moot the idea.

'Take a beating' means suffer damage or hurt, so this phrase cannot be grammatically like with has mooted, so option choice (C) cannot be the correct answer.

While In option choice (B) and (D) The Law Commission is working as a subject which needs an auxiliary verb has and main verb in its third form (mooted here).

Q.5.(1) Aluminum is a subject the features of which are given which make it one of the most useful metals, so the option choice (B) is correct.

While a company 'Nespresso, cannot be a useful metal, because as mentioned already it is a name of a company hence option choice (A) is out of the context.

And smelting is a process given in option choice (C) which cannot be linked grammatically well to 'make it one of the most useful metals'.

And like option (C); option choice (D) is also expounding some process hence it cannot start the paragraph.

Q.6.(2) Only Option (2) completes the paragraph meaningfully as all the other options are positive and the passage talks about 'India not scoring good runs'.

Q.7.(1) Only Option (1) completes the paragraph meaningfully as it mentions ways to strengthen the ties.

Options 2 and 5 are negative as they mention 'increasing taxes' and 'decreasing deals' respectively. So they cannot be joined just like option 3 and 4 which talk about things that are not logically related to the passage.

Q.8.(4) Only Option (4) completes the paragraph meaningfully as it states the issue related to stubble burning.



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