

CDS

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ENGLISH

Topic-wise Solved Papers

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CONTENTS

Topicwise Solved Paper for CDS English 2020-21	1-24
1. Synonyms	1-20
2. Antonyms	21-37
3. Spotting Errors & Spelling Te	38-62
4. Ordering of Words in a Sentence	63-97
5. Ordering of Sentence	98-144
6. Sentence Improvement and Idioms & Phrases	145-157
7. Cloze Test & Fill in the Blanks	158-163
8. Reading Comprehension	164-206
9. Passive Voice	207-208
10. Reported Speech	209-212

Topicwise Solved Paper for CDS

English 2020-21

Synonyms

DIRECTIONS : Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word(s) followed by four words/group of words. Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[CDS-2020-II]

1. Emboldened by its success, the leader now plans to go ahead with the plan and implementation.
 (a) Encouraged (b) Disgruntled
 (c) Succeeded (d) Failed
2. It is encouraging to see India's indigenous cinema is going places.
 (a) homogenous (b) classical
 (c) home-grown (d) Non-native language
3. The ability to imagine and conceive a common good is inconsistent with what is known as 'pleonexia' is a major struggle for a good democracy to realize.
 (a) Greed to grab everything for oneself
 (b) Greed to accumulate more and more wealth
 (c) Dislike for others
 (d) Over ambitious
4. He tried to avoid saying something that would implicate him further.
 (a) reward (b) incriminate
 (c) encourage (d) incite
5. The statutory corporate tax which forms the major income of the government has not changed this year.
 (a) legislature (b) unlawful
 (c) government (d) legal
6. He has been part of the all dissident activities.
 (a) rebellious (b) supportive
 (c) conformist (d) legal
7. Advocacy is one major component of any new programme.
 (a) promotion (b) opposition
 (c) critique (d) liking
8. People avoided him for his high mindedness.
 (a) toughness (b) strong principles
 (c) anger (d) whims
9. There is a tendency to treat social changes as mere development in terms of accumulation of wealth.
 (a) position (b) predisposition
 (c) thinking (d) idea

10. During the ancient period poets were patronized through various institutions.

(a) supported (b) respected
 (c) opposed (d) scolded

DIRECTIONS: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word(s) followed by four words/group of words. Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[CDS-2021-I]

11. Having got excited she opened up the Pandora's Box which led to lot of commotion
 (a) uproar (b) peace
 (c) sound (d) furious
12. The inherent danger in the problem is that it would lead to many more problems
 (a) outward (b) difficult
 (c) hallow (d) inbuilt
13. The officer was reprimanded by the court for delaying the case
 (a) admonished (b) appreciated
 (c) praised (d) disliked
14. Some people think that their strength is perpetual
 (a) temporary (b) powerful
 (c) ever lasting (d) all persuasive
15. One's actions exemplify one's attitude and values
 (a) devise (b) sympathize
 (c) asks for (d) demonstrate
16. The crux of the issue was that there was no evidence to prove the accused guilty of the act
 (a) core (b) part
 (c) idea (d) tip
17. Each child develops his/her competency based on the contexts and the inputs for learning
 (a) capability (b) thinking
 (c) knowledge (d) ideal
18. He appears to be very haughty, but he is a humble person
 (a) tough (b) modest
 (c) arrogant (d) knowledgeable
19. The newly appointed secretary is industrious
 (a) diligent (b) knowledgeable
 (c) indolent (d) insincere
20. The indignant attitude of the speaker made the groups unhappy
 (a) resentful (b) congenial
 (c) unruly (d) supportive

Antonyms

DIRECTIONS : Each item in this section consists of sentences with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the option that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [CDS-2020-II]

- The archaic thinking leads to unfounded beliefs.
(a) antiquated (b) outmoded
(c) beyond the times (d) modern
- Police had to resort to tear gas to diffuse tension among the crowd.
(a) concentrate (b) scatter
(c) disperse (d) strew
- Unrest in some pockets made the city dwellers confine themselves at home.
(a) Turbulence (b) Unease
(c) Apprehension (d) Calm
- Peace and tranquility are instruments which would boost the development of society.
(a) uproar (b) calm
(c) serenity (d) sound
- Barring a decision of such disputes, other matters relating to the election of President or Vice-President may be regulated by law made by Parliament.
(a) excepting (b) without
(c) including (d) excluding
- His speech was full of emotions and it was an extempore.
(a) prepared (b) ready made
(c) unrehearsed (d) ad lib
- The teacher asked her students to understand the ensuing problems and address them suitably.
(a) subsequent (b) consequent
(c) retrospective (d) en suite
- All the allegations against the actor were expunged by the committee of inquiry.
(a) got rid of (b) part of
(c) accepted (d) rejected
- His relatives dissuaded him from giving up the job.
(a) persuaded (b) discouraged
(c) advised against (d) deter
- He is one of the confidants of the leader and can influence the decision of the government.
(a) opponents (b) intimate
(c) close friend (d) colleague

Spotting Errors & Spelling Test

DIRECTIONS : Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled as (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underline part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter, i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d). [CDS-2020-II]

- He has been one the most revered member
(a) (b)
of the committee of enquiry. No error.
(c) (d)
- Rahul asked me whether I was interested
(a) (b)
to joining the group for the trip. No error.
(c) (d)
- 'Where there is a will then there is a way'
(a) (b)
is an old epithet. No error.
(c) (d)
- Indian feminism grew out of the women's movements
(a)
of the late nineteenth century,
(b)
reached full maturity in the early twentieth century.
(c)
No error.
(d)
- The greatest merit of democarcy
(a)
is that everyone feels free
(b)
and can pursues his/her interest. No error.
(c) (d)
- All stake holders of education
(a)
have the right to ask for accountability
(b)
in every aspects of its implementation. No error.
(c) (d)
- Learning many languages
(a)
promotes linguistic, cultural and social harmonies
(b)
among people speaking different languages. No error.
(c) (d)

8. One should not act according to one's
(a) (b)
whims and fancies on public places. No error.
(c) (d)
9. Economists believe that
(a)
India had taken a new turn in 1990
(b)
with the liberalization to her economy. No error.
(c) (d)
10. Irrigation works have a special importance
(a)
in an agricultural countries like India,
(b)
where rainfall is unequally distributed throughout the seasons.
(c)
No error.
(d)

DIRECTIONS : Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. Read the sentences carefully and find which part of speech the underlined word is. Indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [CDS-2020-II]

11. All the pilgrims rested for a while under the banyan tree.
(a) Adverb (b) Place value
(c) Preposition (d) Verb
12. The wonderful statue of the leader welcomes all people to city.
(a) Object (b) Adjective
(c) Noun phrase (d) Noun
13. This is his pen.
(a) Possessive pronoun (b) Possessive adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Verb
14. When people found that the jewel was in records of Rahim, they gave it to him.
(a) Pronoun (b) Nominative
(c) Noun (d) Adverb
15. It is eleven O'clock now and all of us should retire to bed.
(a) Personal pronoun (b) Relative pronoun
(c) Impersonal pronoun (d) Verb
16. The flower is very beautiful.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Preposition (d) Conjunction
17. This boy is stronger than Ramesh.
(a) Pronoun (b) Adjective
(c) Article (d) Adverb
18. I hurt myself.
(a) Noun
- (b) Pronoun
(c) Demonstrative preposition
(d) Adjective
19. The ants fought the wasps.
(a) Intransitive verb (b) Transitive verb
(c) Demonstrative verb (d) Adjective
20. I can hardly believe it.
(a) Adjective (b) Preposition
(c) Adverb (d) Verb
- DIRECTIONS :** In this section a word is spelt in four different ways. Identify the one which is correct. Choose the correct response (a), (b), (c) or (d) and indicate on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [CDS-2020-II]
21. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Mountaneous (b) Mountenous
(c) Mountaneous (d) Mountainous
22. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Etiquette (b) Etiquete
(c) Etiequtte (d) Etequtte
23. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Curriculam (b) Curriculum
(c) Curiculeum (d) Curriculum
24. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Magnificent (b) Magnificant
(c) Magneficent (d) Magenficent
25. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Felecitation (b) Felicitation
(c) Falicitation (d) Felicitation
26. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Twelth (b) Twelfth
(c) Tweluth (d) Twelthe
27. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Snobbery (b) Snoberry
(c) Snabbery (d) Snobbory
28. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Neurasis (b) Nuroesis
(c) Neurosis (d) Neuresis
29. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Dipthteria (b) Diptheria
(c) Diphtheria (d) Diphthria
30. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Meagre (b) Megare
(c) Meagr (d) Megear

DIRECTIONS : Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. Read the sentences carefully and find which part of speech the underlined word is. Indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [CDS-2021-I]

31. The preacher said, "No one is above the all powerful"
(a) Adverb (b) Place value
(c) Preposition (d) Verb
32. The most beautiful seven monkeys of the landlord were taken for a stroll
(a) Object (b) Adjective
(c) Noun phrase (d) Noun
33. Alas ! He has been defeated
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Interjection (d) Conjunction
34. The man who is in the green shift is the chief of the day
(a) Pronoun
(b) Relative noun
(c) Demonstrative pronouns
(d) Assertive noun
35. He has been living in the jungle for long and he knows all the animals here
(a) Subordinating conjunction
(b) Coordinating conjunction
(c) Preposition
(d) Personal pronoun
36. They have been driving since early morning
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Noun (d) Comparison
37. This time we woke up to the virus related diseases
(a) Demonstrative (b) Article
(c) Adverb (d) Noun phrase
38. Love your neighbour as thymself
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Preposition (d) Adjective
39. Ravi won the match with a huge margin
(a) Intransitive verb
(b) Transitive verb
(c) Demonstrative verb
(d) Adjective
40. There was an exultation in the group
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Adjectival Noun (d) Noun

DIRECTIONS : Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled as (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e. (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

[CDS-2021-I]

41. He had been doing (a) / the job of a physician (b) / during the 1990s. (c) / No error. (d)
42. He said (a) / that he preferred (b) / coffee than tea. (c) No error. (d)

43. All that (a) / glitters (b) / are not gold. (c) / No error. (d)
44. A species is considered (a) / endangered when it is (b) / in a very high risk of extinction in the world. (c) / No error. (d)
45. Our greatest glory (a) / is not in never falling (b) / but in rising every time we fell. (c) / No error. (d)
46. Language is (a) / an essential modes of communication (b) / and every language matters in communication. (c) / No error. (d)
47. The matter was been resolved (a) / after long deliberations (b) / among the numbers of the team. (c) / No error. (d)
48. Care has been taken (a) / to ensure safety and security (b) / of the participants in the event. (c) / No error. (d)
49. Indian film industry (a) / is considered to be (b) / one of the symbol of cultural and social life. (c) / No error. (d)
50. It is still true (a) / that the Indian economy (b) / is dependent on monsoon. (c) / No error. (d)

Ordering of Words in a Sentence

DIRECTIONS : Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly. [CDS-2020-II]

1. history of life evolutionary Biology is forms on earth
P Q R
the study of
S
The correct sequence should be
(a) S P Q R (b) Q S P R
(c) R P Q S (d) P S Q R
2. life is considered the origin of
P Q
the history of universe a unique event in
R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q P S R (b) P S Q R
(c) S Q P R (d) R S P Q
3. productive resources is how we manage
P Q
and competitiveness critical to strategic growth
R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) R S P Q
(c) S R P Q (d) Q P S R
4. in service firms operations strategy
P Q
from the corporate strategy is generally inseparable
R S

Ordering of Sentence

DIRECTIONS : In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up as labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

[CDS-2020-II]

- S1: The country's economy is growing and would continue to grow at a rapid pace in the coming years.
S6: The market share of electrical vehicles increases with increasing availability of infrastructure.
P: It also provides us an opportunity to grow as manufacturer of electric vehicles.
Q: According to NITI Aayog (2019), if India reaches an electric vehicles sales penetration, emission and oil savings can be achieved.
R: Given the commitments that India has made on the climate front as a nation and on environmental aspects, it is likely that larger and larger share of automobile sector would be in the form of electric vehicles.
S: This presents a great opportunity for the automobile industry as the demand for automobiles would only increase.

The correct sequence should be
(a) S R Q P (b) R Q S P
(c) Q P S R (d) Q S R P
- S1: Central government receipts can broadly be divided into non-debt and debt receipts.
S6: This is also evident from the composition of non-debt receipts.
P: Debt receipts mostly consist of market borrowing and other liabilities which the government is obliged to repay in the future.
Q: The non-debt receipts comprise of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, recovery of loans and disinvestment receipts.
R: The outcomes as reflected in the Provisional Actual figures is lower than the budget estimate owing to reduction in the net tax revenue.
S: The Budget 2018-19 targeted significantly high growth in non-debt receipts of the Central Government, which was driven by robust growth.

The correct sequence should be
(a) S R P Q (b) R S Q P
(c) P Q R S (d) Q P R S
- S1: Palaeontology is the study of the remains of dead organisms over enormous spans of time.
S6: Faunal analysis gives information about the animal people hunted and domesticated, the age of animal at death, and the diseases that afflicted them.
P: Bones provide a great information.
Q: The distribution of faunal remains (animal bones) at a site can indicate which areas were used for butchering, cooking, eating, bone tool making and refuse dumping.

- R: Within this discipline, molecular biology and DNA studies have been used to understand hominid evolution.
S: Hominid evolution answers the questions about what ancient people looked like, and to plot patterns of migration.

The correct sequence should be
(a) Q P R S (b) S P Q R
(c) R S P Q (d) P Q R S
- S1: Hormones have several functions in the body.
S6: The two hormones together regulate the glucose level in the blood.
P: They help to maintain the balance of biological activities in the body.
Q: Insulin is released in response to the rapid rise in blood glucose level.
R: On the other hand hormone glucagon tends to increase the glucose level in the blood.
S: The role of insulin in keeping the blood glucose level within the narrow limit is an example of this function.

The correct sequence should be
(a) P S R Q (b) R S P Q
(c) S R Q P (d) Q R S P
- S1: All living things affect the living and non-living things around them.
S6: This interdependability needs to be understood when we, humans consume much more than required and abuse nature.
P: This can also affect the population of fox, if foxes depend on rabbits for food.
Q: For example, earthworms make burrows and worm casts.
R: This act of earthworms affects the soil, and therefore the plants growing in it.
S: Rabbit's fleas carry the virus which causes myxomatosis, so they can affect the size of the rabbit population.

The correct sequence should be
(a) R S Q P (b) P S R Q
(c) Q R S P (d) S Q R P
- S1: The ecosystem of water is complex and many environmental factors are intricately linked.
S6: The trees slowly transfer rainwater into the sub-soil and this is critical for sustaining water for months after the rains.
P: Thick forests make for excellent catchments.
Q: The problems we see are because we have undermined these links over decades.
R: First, rain and snowfall are the only sources of water - about 99%.
S: In the four months of monsoon, there are about 30-35 downpours and the challenge is to hold this water in systems that can last us over 365 days.

The correct sequence should be
(a) Q R S P (b) P S R Q
(c) S R Q P (d) R Q S P

7. S1: Politics is exciting because people disagree.
 S2: It is not solitary people who make politics and a good society; it is the people together which make good politics and society.
 P: For Aristotle politics is an attempt to create a good society because politics is, above all a social activity.
 Q: They also disagree about how such matters should be resolved, how collective decision should be made and who should have a say.
 R: They disagree about how they should live.
 S: Who should get what? How should power and other resource be distributed? Should society be based on cooperation on conflict? And so on.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RSQP (b) PQSR
 (c) QSRP (d) RSPQ

8. S1: Regular exercise makes many of the organ systems become more efficient.
 S6: Different activities require different levels of fitness.
 P: It can improve your strength; make your body more flexible and less likely to suffer from sprain.
 Q: It can also improve your endurance.
 R: It also uses up energy and helps to prevent large amounts of fat building up in the body.
 S: Exercise can increase your fitness in three ways.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) QRSP (b) RSPQ
 (c) PSQR (d) SQRP
9. S1: On increasing the temperature of solids, the kinetic energy of the particles increases.
 S6: The temperature at which a solid melts to become a liquid at the atmospheric pressure is called its melting point.
 P: A stage is reached when the solid melts and is converted to a liquid.
 Q: Due to the increase in kinetic energy, the particles start vibrating with greater speed.
 R: The particles leave their fixed positions and start moving more freely.
 S: The energy supplied by heat overcomes the forces of attraction between the particles.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QSRP (b) QRSP
 (c) PRSQ (d) SPRQ

10. S1: Things are often not what they seem.
 S6: This happened without you even knowing it. So imagine the changes that occur to this earth and humanity.
 P: But you are really not, because the Milky Way galaxy, of which you are a part, is moving through space at 2.1 million kilometre an hour.
 Q: So in roughly twenty second that it would have taken you to read this paragraph, you have already moved thousands of kilometre.

R: And that is without taking into account the effects of earth's rotation on its own axis, its orbiting around the sun and sun's journey around the Milky Way.

S: As you read this sentence, perhaps sitting in a comfortable chair in your study, you would probably consider yourself at rest.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRPS (b) RQPS
 (c) PQRS (d) SPRQ

DIRECTIONS : Following items have one part of the sentence followed by four alternatives. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct alternative. [CDS-2021-I]

11. Sheela has been at the receiving end
 (a) but she is very honest
 (b) and she is very honest
 (c) she had been proud of it
 (d) she was fine with it
12. Elam has no other option
 (a) unless he wins
 (b) but to accept the challenge
 (c) though he has won challenge
 (d) he has to accept the challenge
13. Although the group has been acquitted
 (a) they are under the watch of police
 (b) they are free to do anything
 (c) there is no suspicion in them
 (d) they have not been arrested
14. Unless 'you fulfil' the essential qualifications
 (a) you will be called for the interview
 (b) you shall be selected for the post
 (c) you will not be called for the interview
 (d) you can't be rejected
15. The company's bid for the contract is rejected
 (a) since it filled all the conditions
 (b) for the company fulfilled the conditions
 (c) for the company had not been in the goodwill list
 (d) since the deposit in the account is found less than required
16. I could not sleep
 (a) because being very tired
 (b) despite being very tired
 (c) in spite of being sleepless
 (d) since being very tired
17. She married him
 (a) since his good nature
 (b) because his nature
 (c) because of his nature
 (d) in spite his nature
18. I will come to meet you
 (a) in case you want
 (b) in case of time
 (c) because you need
 (d) although you want

19. If you had planned the work well
 (a) you shall have completed it on time
 (b) you could complete it on time
 (c) you will complete it on time
 (d) you could have completed it on time

20. You can use my computer
 (a) as long as you can't use any external drive
 (b) as long as you used any external drive
 (c) as long as you do not use any external drive
 (d) as long as you shall use any external drive

DIRECTIONS: In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

[CDS-2021-I]

21. S1 : Man has progressed with science and technology.
 S6 : What was ditlicult and impossible is now easy and possible.
 P : He is on the road to conquer other planets.
 Q : Now with scientific knowledge and technical know-how he has done what was impossible.
 R : Hitherto he had been backward.
 S : He has reached the moon.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) RPQS
 (c) RQSP (d) QRSP

22. S1 : We drink more water during summers.
 S6 : There are variations in weather conditions during different seasons.
 P : On the other hand in north-eastern states, winters are mild except in the hills.
 Q : Because in North India, both the sessions have extreme weather conditions.
 R : School clothes during the summer is different from the winter.
 S : Why do you wear lighter clothes during summers and heavy woollen clothes during the winter in north India?

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ (b) RSQP
 (c) PQRS (d) QPRS

23. S1 : Policy, like many other terms, is a complex concept.
 S6 : Public policy is the outcome of the struggle between government and powerful groups.
 P : It is form of government control usually expressed in a law, a legislation, a regulation or an order.
 Q : Public policy is what a government chooses as guidance for action.
 R : A policy may be general or specific, broad or narrow, simple or complex, public or private, written or unwritten.
 S : It takes different forms.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) SQPR
 (c) RSPQ (d) PQRS

24. S1 : The *dhoti kurta* is a traditional *lungi*-type garment worn by men in India.

S6 : Gandhi Ji usually wore a simple shawl with his *dhoti*.

P : It is commonly worn with a loose long tunic.

Q : This he started wearing after he abandoned his western attire of pants and shirt.

R : A *dhoti*, made of homespun *khadi* cotton cloth, was the garment favoured by Gandhi ji.

S : The *dhoti* is rectangular piece of unstitched cloth, around five yards long, wrapped around the midriff and tucked between the legs.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) RSPQ
 (c) SPRQ (d) QRSP

25. S1: Languages in contact with each other cause change.

S6: Changes often occur first in informal and casual language.

P : The increasing use of English in many parts of the world affect both local languages and English.

Q : Language contact has long been recognised as a major engine of change.

R : This gives rise to new, hybrid language varieties.

S : A historical example is that of Danish and English which led to a major shift in the vocabulary and grammar of English.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RSQP (b) QSPR
 (c) QRSP (d) SQRP

26. S1: Urbanisation in India has become an important and irreversible process.

S6 : As per the Census of India 2011, the urban population is increasing rapidly.

P : The 2030 development agenda of the United Nations has emphasised the role of sustainable cities for making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Q : This shows that India is in the midst of transition from a predominantly rural to a quasiurban society.

R : The process of urbanisation has been characterized by a dramatic increase in the number of large cities.

S : It is an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) PSRQ
 (c) SRQP (d) RQSP

27. S1 : Ethics is a branch of philosophy concerned with the distinction between right and wrong (morals) and the ultimate worth of actions or things (values).

S6 : But values can be either inherent or conferred.

P : For many philosophers, only humans are moral agents, being capable of acting morally or immorally.

Q : Environmental ethics asks about the moral relationships between humans and the world around us.

R: Ethics evaluated the relationship, rules, principles or codes that require or forbid certain conduct.

S: Value is a measure of the worth of something.

The correct sequence should be

(a) R Q P S (b) P Q S R

(c) Q S R P (d) R S P Q

28. S1: The Constitution of India, introduced on 26 January 1950, laid down certain basic principles and values.

S6: The Constitution guaranteed all citizens equality before the law and equality of opportunity in government employment.

P: It was also to be a federation with demarcation of spheres of action between the Union Government and the State Governments.

Q: India was to be a secular and democratic republic with a parliamentary system based on adult franchise.

R: These include : freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully etc.

S: It guaranteed all Indian citizens certain fundamental rights.

The correct sequence should be

(a) Q P S R (b) R S P Q

(c) P S Q R (d) S Q R P

29. S1: The National Health Policy 2017 envisages creation of a digital health technology eco-system.

S6: Secondly, offering financial protection up to ₹ 5 lakhs per year per family for the deprived 10 crores plus households.

P: Ayushman Bharat comprising twin missions is set to transform the nation's health system.

Q: This will also foster a linkage across public and private healthcare.

R: The policy aims at developing an integrated health information system that serves the need of all stakeholder and improves efficiency, transparency.

S: This will be carried out by operationalising firstly 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres offering preventive and primary care.

The correct sequence should be

(a) Q S R P (b) Q R S P

(c) R Q P S (d) S P R Q

30. S1: Ecology, history and geography determine the distribution of organisms.

S6: Others prefer to interpret biogeographical history through vicariance (range-splitting) events.

P: Some historical biogeographers are interested in finding centre-of-origins.

Q: Most species distributions result from a combination of all these factors.

R: But biogeographers tend to specialise in ecological aspects (ecological biography or historical aspects).

S: Ecological biogeographers are interested in the effects of environmental factors.

The correct sequence should be

(a) S Q R P (b) R Q P S

(c) P Q R S (d) S P R Q

Sentence Improvement and Idioms & Phrases

DIRECTIONS : Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate expression and mark your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[CDS-2020-III]

- Get the jitters
 - Feeling anxious
 - Feeling happy
 - Stammering
 - Feeling exposed
- French leave
 - Absent from work without asking for permission in French
 - Asking for permission before leaving work
 - Work for permission to get leave
 - Absent from work without asking for permission
- Take a stand
 - To publicly express an opinion about something
 - To make a stand for one to sit
 - To be firm on your work
 - To be part of the work
- Cut and run
 - To avoid a difficult situation by leaving suddenly
 - To avoid an event suddenly
 - To meet some danger suddenly
 - To ask for sudden meeting with someone
- Cut the cord
 - To stop needing your parents for money
 - To stop needing someone else to look after you and start acting independently
 - To be safe on your own
 - To be a married person
- Cupboard love
 - Loving someone to get something from the person
 - Loving the cupboards
 - Innocent love
 - Loving to be free of all conditions
- Around the corner
 - A thing which is at the end of the corner
 - An event or thing which is going to happen soon
 - An event that corners someone for his wrong
 - An event that happens in the corner of powerful place
- With Heavy Heart
 - With heavy weight
 - With joy and humour
 - With sense of shame
 - With pain and regret
- Cost a bomb
 - To be very arrogant
 - To be with rich people
 - To be very expensive
 - To be stingy
- Roll your sleeves up
 - To prepare for wrestling
 - To prepare for hard work
 - To make someone work for you
 - To work with others

DIRECTIONS : Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate expression and mark your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[CDS-2021-I]

11. Be in eclipse
 - (a) Less successful
 - (b) Feeling happy
 - (c) Very successful
 - (d) Being defeated
12. Ways and means
 - (a) A technique
 - (b) Methods of achieving something
 - (c) Norms and regulations of doing something
 - (d) Improving one's way of doing
13. Up in arms
 - (a) Very happy
 - (b) Very satisfied
 - (c) Very angry
 - (d) Feeling fine
14. Big ticket
 - (a) Very less
 - (b) Very costly
 - (c) Very easy
 - (d) Not much
15. Bolt from the blue
 - (a) An event or piece of news which is unexpected
 - (b) Desirable event or news
 - (c) An event which takes place as planned
 - (d) News which has been long expected, but arrives late
16. Be a law unto yourself
 - (a) Behave unconventional and unpredictable
 - (b) Abide by law and order
 - (c) Ask others to follow the law
 - (d) Create law and order for others
17. Spiff up
 - (a) To make oneself look neat
 - (b) To make oneself look untidy
 - (c) To make oneself look arrogant
 - (d) To appear on the stage as a baboon
18. Run wild
 - (a) To run like a wild animal
 - (b) To treat anyone like a wild creature
 - (c) To feel like a wild animal
 - (d) To grow without any control
19. Wind down
 - (a) To relax after a period of activity
 - (b) To act furiously after a period of silence
 - (c) To speak out the truth to people
 - (d) To act on the ground
20. Mellow out
 - (a) To feel bad about other's enjoyment
 - (b) To like and dislike people concurrently
 - (c) To enjoy oneself without doing much
 - (d) To work hard and doing much work

Cloze Test & Fill in the Blanks

DIRECTIONS : Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words are given after the sentence. Select the most appropriate word or group of words for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[CDS-2020-II]

1. If I _____ a good match I would have got married.
 - (a) had found
 - (b) have found
 - (c) found
 - (d) have
2. The lady has been declared as one of the top ten _____ of the community.
 - (a) more powerful members
 - (b) most powerful members
 - (c) most powerful member
 - (d) more powerful member
3. When I visited the villages nearby the city I _____ many water bodies intact.
 - (a) came across
 - (b) come across
 - (c) came
 - (d) came in
4. He has lost all his investments and he is _____.
 - (a) broke
 - (b) broken
 - (c) discredited
 - (d) defunct
5. He _____ whether he could get any certificate for the course.
 - (a) said
 - (b) told
 - (c) thought of
 - (d) asked
6. I _____ farewell to all my course mates last year.
 - (a) bid
 - (b) bade
 - (c) said
 - (d) bad
7. Very few of the texts from very early Vedic period are _____ now.
 - (a) extinct
 - (b) exit
 - (c) exempt
 - (d) redundant
8. A speech is a _____ address, delivered to an audience that seeks to convince, persuade, inspire or inform.
 - (a) formal
 - (b) informal
 - (c) humorous
 - (d) political
9. All that _____ is not gold.
 - (a) glitters
 - (b) flitters
 - (c) glittering
 - (d) gliding
10. Having been in politics for about 40 years, the party now treats him like _____.
 - (a) a have-been
 - (b) a had-been
 - (c) a has-been
 - (d) would have been

DIRECTIONS : Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four words or group of words are given. Select whichever word or group of words you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [CDS-2020-II]

The difficult thing about 11 the science of habits is that most people, when they hear about this field of research, 12 to know the secret formula for quickly changing any habit. If scientists have discovered how 13 patterns work, then it stands to reason that they 14 have also found a recipe for rapid change, right? If only it 15 that easy. It's not 16 formulas don't exist. The problem is that there isn't

one formula for 17 habits. There are thousands. Individuals and habits are 18 different, and so the specifics of diagnosing and changing the patterns in our lives differ from person to 19 and behaviour to behaviour. Giving up cigarettes is different 20 curbing overeating, which is different from changing how you communicate with your spouse, 21 is different from how you prioritize tasks at work. What's more, each person's habits are 22 by different cravings. As a result, this book does not 23 one prescription. Rather, I hoped to deliver something else: a framework for understanding 24 habits work and a guide to experimenting with how they 25 change. Some habits yield easily to analyse and influence. Others are 26 complex and obstinate, and require prolonged study. And for others, change is a 27 that never fully concludes. But that does not 28 it can't occur. Each chapter in this book explains a different aspect of why habits exist and how they function. The framework 29 in this section is an attempt to distil, in 30 very basic way, the tactics that researchers have found for diagnosing and shaping habits within our own lives.

11. (a) studying (b) study
(c) studies (d) are studying
12. (a) wanting (b) wanted
(c) wants (d) want
13. (a) those (b) this
(c) these (d) that
14. (a) must (b) will
(c) could (d) might
15. (a) are (b) were
(c) was (d) will be
16. (a) these (b) this
(c) that (d) which
17. (a) changing (b) changed
(c) having changed (d) changes for
18. (a) full (b) all
(c) complete (d) most
19. (a) people (b) persons
(c) personnel (d) person
20. (a) from (b) since
(c) to (d) into
21. (a) it (b) this
(c) what (d) which
22. (a) broken (b) given
(c) driven (d) prescribed
23. (a) contain (b) contains
(c) contained (d) containing
24. (a) how (b) what
(c) where (d) whose
25. (a) might (b) would
(c) will (d) must
26. (a) quiet (b) most
(c) better (d) more
27. (a) process (b) processing
(c) processed (d) processes
28. (a) means (b) meant
(c) meaning (d) mean

29. (a) describing (b) described
(c) will describe (d) description
30. (a) a (b) any
(c) the (d) rather

DIRECTIONS : Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four options. Select whichever preposition or determiner you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [CDS-2021-I]

31. Don't go _____ the wind, you will face the music later.
(a) with (b) for
(c) about (d) between
32. He has been considered _____ honest contestant in the competition.
(a) an (b) a
(c) the (d) one
33. Don't read _____ the lines. Read the lines.
(a) in (b) between
(c) on (d) by
34. The village possesses _____ scenic beauty.
(a) some (b) a
(c) an (d) the
35. He is all out to blame everyone _____ his mistakes.
(a) for (b) in
(c) on (d) with
36. This is _____ unique system of governance where everyone is the government.
(a) an (b) the
(c) a (d) some
37. I will take care _____ myself. You don't bother about me.
(a) of (b) about
(c) for (d) off
38. She is considered _____ nightingale of the college for her melodious voice.
(a) a (b) an
(c) some (d) the
39. The room is bit dark. Could you please turn _____ the light?
(a) on (b) in
(c) off (d) away
40. Don't walk so fast ! I can't keep _____ with you.
(a) in (b) up to
(c) up (d) on

DIRECTIONS : Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four words or group of words given. Select whichever word or group of words you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [CDS-2021-I]

It sounds like 41 great idea. People getting instantly excited when they hear 42 phrase 'education for peace', or the title of a course that calls itself 'Peace Education'. About a decade ago, I proposed such 43 course in my institute. The idea of a course 44 to 'peace education' had occurred to me on the way back from one of the neighbouring countries where I met students of class IX. I could not find

___45___ difference ___46___ Indian students and their counterparts in the other country on peace ___47___ living together. It made me think that if one learns to live with a conflict, life grows across it like grass ___48___ trees. The arguments and stances children took demonstrated ___49___ peace comes from understanding a conflict well, not necessarily ___50___ solving it.

41. (a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) some
42. (a) a (b) the
(c) that (d) some
43. (a) any (b) the
(c) some (d) a
44. (a) to (b) in
(c) for (d) on
45. (a) any (b) the
(c) that (d) this
46. (a) with (b) between
(c) among (d) to
47. (a) with (b) and
(c) because (d) but
48. (a) or (b) with
(c) for (d) some
49. (a) for (b) but
(c) that (d) when
50. (a) by (b) with
(c) to (d) for

DIRECTIONS : Each of the following Sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words are given after the sentence. Select the most appropriate word or group of words for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[CDS-2021-I]

51. He said that he _____ when he lost all his investment in the stock market
(a) was broken (b) was broke
(c) brake (d) had been collapse
52. The man in black thought that he was _____ selected for the team to play at the national level
(a) one of the player
(b) one of the players
(c) is one player
(d) the player of the team
53. When she _____ her friend after a period of two decades her throat choked
(a) meets (b) had been meeting
(c) met (d) has met
54. The portrait of the lady conveys _____ it appears
(a) the best (b) more than
(c) the most (d) nothing
55. A biography is _____ person's life history
(a) about a (b) about
(c) for a (d) with a
56. She told me that she _____ her degree by 2023
(a) will have completed

- (b) shall be completed
(c) will completed
(d) would have completed
57. What is the name of the person _____ daughter married your cousin last year
(a) whose (b) who
(c) whom (d) with
58. The world is changing _____ that the rich become richer and the poor become poorer
(a) through (b) in many way
(c) in a way (d) in such a way
59. Had I been informed beforehand, I _____ it to the celebrations
(a) could have made (b) will have made
(c) would have (d) ought to have made
60. Indian perspective of life informs that leading a life of greed _____ in unhappiness
(a) will lead (b) shall be
(c) will result (d) would resulted

Reading Comprehension

DIRECTIONS : In this section you have two short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. Read the passages and answer the items based on them. You are required to select your answers based on the content of the passage and opinion of the author only.

[CDS-2020-II]

Passage - I

Post colonial cultural analysis has been concerned with the elaboration of theoretical structures that contest the previous dominant western ways of seeing things. A simple analogy would be with feminism, which has involved a comparable kind of project: there was a time when any book you might read, any speech you might hear, any film that you saw, was always told from the point of view of male. The woman was there, but she was always an object, never a subject. From what you would read, or the films you would see, the woman was always the one who was looked at. She was never the observing eye. For centuries it was assumed that women were less intelligent than men and that they did not merit the same degree of education. They were not allowed a vote in the political system. By the same token, any kind of knowledge developed by women was regarded as non-serious, trivial, gossip or alternatively as knowledge that had been discredited by science, such as superstition or traditional practices of childbirth or healing. All these attitudes were part of a larger system in which women were dominated, exploited, and physically abused by men. Slowly, but increasingly, from the end of 18th century, feminists began to contest this situation. The more they contested it, the more it became increasingly obvious that these attitudes extended into the whole of the culture; social relations, politics, law, medicine, the arts, popular and academic knowledge.

1. Post colonialism is
(a) a contestation of the then existing dominant western practices
(b) a contestation of western practices in colonial states
(c) a contestation of the superstitious practices
(d) an approval of indigenous practices

2. What does '... she was always an object, never a subject' mean?
 - (a) Women were given respect and worshipped
 - (b) Women were not given any right equal to men
 - (c) Women were treated at par with men
 - (d) Women liked to be treated inferior to men
3. Why was 'she never the observing eye'?
 - (a) She was beautiful, so she was observed by men
 - (b) She liked to be observed by men
 - (c) Women were assumed to be less intelligent than men
 - (d) Women were assumed to be more intelligent than men
4. The contestation to dominance of the male resulted in
 - (a) participation of women in social relations, politics, law, medicine, the arts, popular and academic knowledge
 - (b) participation of men in social relations, politics, law, medicine, the arts, popular and academic knowledge
 - (c) participation of women in social movements
 - (d) contestations with males in life leading to divorce
5. Which word in the passage is opposite of 'contrast'?
 - (a) Contestations
 - (b) Trivial
 - (c) Discredited
 - (d) Analogy
8. Which of the following statements is true of the passage?
 - (a) Meaning of life could be reflected as to what living is as opposed to the non-living and what the purpose of life is
 - (b) Meaning of life could be reflected as to how living organisms live and non-living organisms exist
 - (c) Meaning of life could be reflected as to where the life begins and where it ends
 - (d) Meaning of life could be reflected on how various living organisms differ
9. Distinctive characteristics exhibited by organisms indicate that
 - (a) they are living organisms
 - (b) they are non-living organisms
 - (c) they can be either living organisms or non-living organisms
 - (d) they know the purpose of life
10. Which word in the passage means 'unique'?
 - (a) common
 - (b) characteristics
 - (c) distinctive
 - (d) general

DIRECTIONS : Each item in this section consists of sentences with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the option that is **opposite in meaning** to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[CDS-2021-I]

Passage - II

How wonderful is the living world! The wide range of the living types is amazing. The extraordinary habitats in which we find living organisms, be it cold mountains, deciduous forests, oceans, fresh water lakes, deserts or hot springs, leave us speechless. The beauty of a galloping horse, or a migrating bird, the valley of flowers or the attacking shark evokes awe and a deep sense of wonder. The ecological conflict and cooperation among members of a population and among populations of a community or even a molecular traffic inside a cell make us deeply reflect on - what indeed is life? This question has two implicit questions within it. The first is a technical one and seeks answer to what living is as opposed to the non-living, and the second is the philosophical one, and seeks answer to what the purpose of life is.

What is living? When we try to define 'living', we conventionally look for distinctive characteristics exhibited by living organisms. Growth, reproduction, ability to sense environment and mount a suitable response come to our mind immediately as unique features of living organisms. One can add a few more features like metabolism, ability to self-replicate, self-organize, interact and emergence to this list.

6. Why are the living types amazing?
 - (a) The extraordinary diversity of habitats makes it amazing
 - (b) The living organisms are acting as per their interests
 - (c) The human thinking makes the living types amazing
 - (d) The evolution of life makes it amazing
7. Why does the author say, 'ecological conflict and cooperation'?
 - (a) Because living organisms are structured this way
 - (b) Because ecological mechanism works with conflict and cooperation
 - (c) Because humans want to fight and live together
 - (d) Because living organisms some-times fight and sometimes live together
11. His arguments are not valid. People consider it bombastic
 - (a) outdated
 - (b) straight forward
 - (c) verbose
 - (d) not true
12. The decision was absurd for many of the members of the team
 - (a) bizarre
 - (b) meaningless
 - (c) reasonable
 - (d) thoughtful
13. Relatives of deceased have been informed about the accident
 - (a) injured
 - (b) alive
 - (c) dead
 - (d) survived
14. At last she was able to get some solace as the matter has been resolved amicably
 - (a) comfort
 - (b) relief
 - (c) punishment
 - (d) aggravation
15. Twenty first century has turned out to be a century of problems contrary to the thinking that it would be a better time
 - (a) similar
 - (b) different
 - (c) divergent
 - (d) good faith
16. The poet said that poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings
 - (a) prepared
 - (b) alerted
 - (c) deliberate
 - (d) well executed
17. Language is an instrument for asserting one's identity, attitude and perspective
 - (a) declaring
 - (b) supporting
 - (c) denying
 - (d) propagating
18. He has been exonerated as he tendered an apology
 - (a) honoured
 - (b) pardoned
 - (c) convicted
 - (d) felicitated

19. Persuasion is essential for people to work as a team
 (a) Dislike (b) Discouraging
 (c) Convincing (d) Deter
20. Every habitat has some distinctive vegetation which defines the ecosystem
 (a) unique (b) common
 (c) special (d) unfamiliar

DIRECTIONS : In this section you have two short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. Read the passages and answer the items based on them. You are required to select your answers based on the content of the passage and opinion of the author only. [CDS-2021-I]

Passage - I

Conventional education makes independent thinking extremely difficult. Conformity leads to mediocrity. To be different from the group or to resist environment is not easy and is often risky as long as we worship success. The urge to be successful, which is the pursuit of reward whether in the materials or in the so-called spiritual sphere, the search for inward or outward security, the desire for comfort – this whole process smothers discontent, put an end to spontaneity and breed fear; and fear blocks the intelligent understanding of life. With increasing age, dullness of mind and heart sets in.

In seeking comfort, we generally find a quiet corner in life where there is a minimum of conflict, and then we are afraid to step out of that seclusion. This fear of life, this fear of struggle and of a new experience, kills in us the spirit of adventure; our whole upbringing and education have made us afraid to be different from our neighbour, afraid to think contrary to the established pattern of society, falsely respectful of authority and tradition. Fortunately, there are a few who are in earnest, who are willing to examine our human problems without the prejudice of the right or of the left; but in the vast majority of us, there is no real spirit of discontent, or revolt. When we yield uncomprehendingly to environment, any spirit of revolt that may have had died down, and our responsibilities soon put an end to it.

21. Why does conventional education make independent thinking extremely difficult ?
 (a) It does not encourage disagreement.
 (b) It does not accept conformity.
 (c) It is not fact based, but problem based.
 (d) It is only religious education.
22. Worshipping success leads to
 (a) questioning the established practices
 (b) accepting the established practices
 (c) modifying the established practices
 (d) neither accepting nor rejecting the established practices
23. Why do most people want to find a quiet corner in life?
 (a) Because they do not like to be in peace
 (b) Because they seek pleasure
 (c) Because they seek comfort
 (d) Because they do not worship success

24. Which word in the passage means 'bias' ?
 (a) contrary (b) prejudice
 (c) uncomprehendingly (d) discontent
25. The word "uncomprehendingly" in the passage means
 (a) Achieve success
 (b) Earning money
 (c) Without knowing
 (d) With complete knowledge

Passage - II

Noise is a common problem in both urban and rural areas, traffic noise in particular. Trees and shrubs are not only visually attractive but also can make effective noise barriers. Therefore when space permits we have to plant more trees and shrubs in areas where there is noise problem. By doing this noise can be reduced by six decibels over a distance of 30 metres.

The only thing we have to keep in mind is that the planting should be particularly dense ; the trees which have dense foliage and relatively vertical orientation of arrangements should be planted. It will completely screen the source of noise. If there is any gap in barrier it will still allow noise to penetrate. Single layer of trees is worthless as a noise barrier. Due to inter-reflection, multi-rows of trees are more effective. The planted trees must be taller. We can reduce noise level by 1.5 decibels with each additional 3 feet of tree height.

When the opportunity to use trees is restricted a combination of shrubs and tall grass can be used. Instead of tarmac or gravel surfaces soft grass ground cover is preferable. It will absorb noise rather than reflect it. Rows of trees, shrubs, crotons, ground covering plants, climbers and their flowers not only reduce noise and provide a beautiful backyard they also help block wind, provide shade, and absorb traffic pollution.

26. What distance a good number of trees can cover in reducing noise?
 (a) 30 metres (b) 60 metres
 (c) 3 metres (d) 300 metres
27. Trees can reduce noise only when
 (a) planted in isolation
 (b) planted with flowering shrubs
 (c) they are planted dense
 (d) planted with shorter ones
28. 'Single layer of trees is worthless as a noise barrier.' Why?
 (a) Noise can't penetrate easily
 (b) Help in the growth of shrubs
 (c) Noise is sent back to the source
 (d) Noise can penetrate easily
29. Higher the trees
 (a) higher the noise (b) lower the noise
 (c) greater the decibels (d) thinner the air
30. How do shrubs and tall grass reduce noise?
 (a) They absorb noise (b) They reflect noise
 (c) They divert noise (d) They are neutral to noise

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

Synonyms

1. (a) Emboldened: given (someone) the courage or confidence to do something.
Encouraged: give support, confidence, or hope to (someone).
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
2. (c) Indigenous: originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
Home-grown: belonging to one's own particular locality or country.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
3. (b) Pleonexia: extreme greed for wealth or material possessions; avarice.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
4. (b) Implicate: show (someone) to be involved in a crime.
Incriminate: make (someone) appear guilty of a crime or wrongdoing.
5. (d) Statutory: required, permitted, or enacted by statute.
-having come to be required or expected through being done or made regularly.
Legal- recognized by common or statute law, as distinct from equity.
-appointed or required by the law.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
6. (a) Dissident: a person who opposes official policy, especially that of an authoritarian state.
Rebellious: showing a desire to resist authority, control, or convention.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
7. (a) Advocacy: public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy.
Promotion: activity that supports or encourages a cause, venture, or aim.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
8. (b) High-mindedness: If you say that someone is **high-minded**, you think they have strong moral principles.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
9. (b) Tendency: an inclination towards a particular characteristic or type of behaviour.
Predisposition: a liability or tendency to suffer from a particular condition, hold a particular attitude, or act in a particular way.
10. (a) Patronize: treat in a way that is apparently kind or helpful but that betrays a feeling of superiority.
-give financial or other support to (a person, organization, or cause).
Support: give assistance to, especially financially.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
11. (a) Commotion: a state of confused and noisy disturbance; tumult, uproar
12. (d) Inherent: existing in something as a permanent, essential, or characteristic attribute; intrinsic, inbuilt

13. (a) Reprimand: a formal expression of disapproval; Admonished, Reproval, Reproach
14. (c) Perpetual: never ending or changing; Ever lasting
15. (d) Exemplify: illustrate or clarify by giving an example: Demonstrate, Illustrate, Typify
16. (a) The decisive or most important point at issue: Essence, Core, Centre
17. (a) Competency: the ability to do something successfully or efficiently: Capability, Capacity
18. (c) Haughty: arrogantly superior and disdainful:
19. (a) Industrious: diligent and hard-working
20. (a) Feeling or showing anger or annoyance at what is perceived as unfair treatment: Resentful, Aggrieved

Antonyms

1. (d) Archaic: very old or old-fashioned.
Modern: relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
2. (a) Diffuse: spread out over a large area; not concentrated.
Concentrated: wholly directed to one thing; intense.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
3. (d) Unrest: a state of dissatisfaction, disturbance, and agitation, typically involving public demonstrations or disorder.
Calm: the absence of strong emotions; calm feelings.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
4. (a) Tranquility: the quality or state of being tranquil; calm.
Uproar: a loud and impassioned noise or disturbance.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
5. (c) Barring: except for; if not for.
Including: containing as part of the whole being considered.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
6. (a) Extempore: spoken or done without preparation.
Prepared: ready to do or deal with something.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
7. (c) Ensuing: occurring afterwards or as a result.
Retrospective: looking back on or dealing with past events or situations.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
8. (c) Expunged: obliterate or remove completely (something unwanted or unpleasant).
Accepted: generally believed or recognized to be valid or correct.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
9. (a) Dissuaded: persuade (someone) not to take a particular course of action.
Persuaded: (of a situation or event) provide a sound reason for (someone) to do something.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.

10. (a) Confidants: a person with whom one shares a secret or private matter, trusting them not to repeat it to others.
Opponents: a person who disagrees with or resists a proposal or practice.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.

Spotting Errors & Spelling Test

1. (b) Here, the error lies in part B of the sentence. With 'one of the' comes the plural noun. 'Members' will be used instead of 'member'. Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
2. (c) Here, the error is in part C of the given sentence. With 'to' always first form of verb is used. 'Join' will be used instead of 'joining' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
3. (b) Here, the error is in part B of the given sentence. 'Then' should be removed from part B. 'where there is a will, there is a way' is a saying. Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
4. (a) Here, error is in part A of the sentence. Here, 'that' will be used before 'grew out' to denote the 'Indian feminism movements of the late 19th century' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
5. (c) Here, the error is in part C of the sentence. With 'Can', first form of verb is used. 'Pursue' should be used instead of 'Pursues' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
6. (c) Here, the error is in part C of the sentence. With 'every' singular noun is used. 'Aspect' should be used instead of 'Aspects' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
7. (b) Here, the error is in part B of the sentence. 'Harmony' should be used instead of 'harmonies' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
8. (c) Here, the error is in part C of the sentence. 'In' should be used instead of 'On' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
9. (b) Here, the error is in part (B) of the given sentence. 'Took' should be used instead of 'had taken' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. The tense of the sentence is simple past. Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
10. (b) Here, the error is in part B of the given sentence. 'Country' should be used instead of 'countries' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful. 'An agricultural' phrase will take singular noun with it. Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.

11. (c) "Under" is a preposition. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
12. (d) "Statue" is a noun. Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
13. (a) "His" is possessive pronoun. Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
14. (a) "It" is a pronoun here. Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
15. (c) "It" is impersonal pronoun here. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
16. (b) "Very" is an Adverb here. Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
17. (a) "This" is an pronoun here. Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
18. (b) "Myself" is a pronoun here. Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
19. (b) "Fought" is a transitive verb. Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
20. (c) "Hardly" is an adverb here. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
21. (d) The correct spelling is "Mountainous"
Mountainous: (of a region) having many mountains.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
22. (a) The correct spelling is "Etiquette"
Etiquette: the customary code of polite behaviour in society or among members of a particular profession or group.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
23. (d) The correct spelling is "Curriculum"
Curriculum: the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
24. (a) The correct spelling is "Magnificent"
Magnificent: extremely beautiful, elaborate, or impressive.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
25. (b) The correct spelling is "Felicitation"
Felicitation: words expressing praise for an achievement or good wishes on a special occasion.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
26. (b) The correct spelling is "Twelfth"
Twelfth: constituting number twelve in a sequence; 12th.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
27. (a) The correct spelling is "Snobbery"
Snobbery: the character or quality of being a snob.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
28. (c) The correct spelling is "Neurosis"
Neurosis: a relatively mild mental illness that is not caused by organic disease, involving symptoms of stress (depression, anxiety, obsessive behavior, hypochondria) but not a radical loss of touch with reality.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
29. (c) The correct spelling is "Diphtheria"
Diphtheria: Diphtheria is a serious infection caused by strains of bacteria called Corynebacterium

- diphtheriae that make toxin (poison). It can lead to difficulty breathing, heart failure, paralysis, and even death. CDC recommends vaccines for infants, children, teens, and adults to prevent diphtheria. Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
30. (a) The correct spelling is "Meagre"
Meagre: (of something provided or available) lacking in quantity or quality.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
31. (c) 'Above' is a preposition. When we use above as a preposition, it means 'higher than'.
32. (b) 'most beautiful' is an adjective. It's the superlative degree of adjective 'beautiful'.
33. (c) 'Alas' is an interjection. An interjection is a part of speech that demonstrates the emotion or feeling of the author. These words or phrases can stand alone, or be placed before or after a sentence.
34. (a) 'Who' in the given sentence is a relative pronoun. Since, this option is not given, the closest answer will be 'pronoun'.
35. (b) 'And' is a coordinating conjunction. A coordinating conjunction is a word that joins two elements of equal grammatical rank and syntactic importance. They can join two verbs, two nouns, two adjectives, two phrases, or two independent clauses. The seven coordinating conjunctions are for, and, nor, but, or, yet, and so.
36. (b) 'Since' is an adverb here. It is an adverb of time. In the given sentence, it is followed by 'early morning'. 'Since' is always followed by an expression of a point in time:
 - Since Monday
 - Since 1997
 - Since the last war
37. (a) 'this' is a demonstrative pronoun. Since, only 'demonstrative' is given in the options, it will be considered as the right answer choice. A demonstrative pronoun represents a thing or things that can be NEAR in distance or time (this, these) or FAR in distance or time (that, those).
38. (b) 'Thyself' is a reflexive pronoun. Reflexive pronouns are words ending in -self or -selves that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same (e.g., I believe in myself). ...
39. (b) 'won' is a transitive verb. A transitive verb is a verb that requires a direct object, which is a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase that follows the verb and completes the sentence's meaning by indicating the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. The direct object typically answers the question what? or whom?:
The kids like pickles.
40. (d) 'Exultation' is a noun.
Exultation: a feeling of triumphant elation or jubilation; rejoicing; Happiness, Delight, Jubilation
41. (c) Here, the error lies in part (c). 'Since' will be used instead of 'during' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.
- Past perfect continuous tense describes an action which started in the past and continued for some time in the past as well. A sentence in past perfect continuous tense also includes 'time reference' in order to show for how long the particular action was continued in the past or when it started. For this, 'since' and 'for' are used. 'Since' is used to indicate 'point of time' i.e. A specific event or time and 'for' is used for 'period of time' i.e. a long time, 3 years, 4 years, months etc.
42. (c) We use prefer "to" when the comparison is between:
 1. Noun to Noun Example- I prefer tea to coffee
 2. Gerund to Gerund (gerund is V+ing form of verb)
Example- I prefer skiing to playing.
We use prefer "than" when the comparison is between: Infinitives to Infinitives (infinitives are to+ first form of verb)
Example- I like to play than to read.
In the given sentence, 'to' will be used instead of 'than' to make it grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.
43. (c) 'Is' will be used instead of 'are' because 'All that' is singular in number so it will take singular verb with it.
44. (c) Here, the error lies in part (c) of the sentence.
45. (c) The given sentence is in present tense. 'fell' will be replaced by 'fall' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.
46. (b) 'Language' is singular in number so 'modes' will be replaced by 'mode' to make the sentence grammatically correct and contextually meaningful.
47. (a) Here, use of 'been' is superfluous so it should be removed. The sentence is in simple past tense and there is no need of 'been' here therefore.
48. (b) Here, the error lies in part (b) of the sentence.
49. (c) Here, the error lies in part (c) of the sentence. 'one of the' always take a plural noun with it. Here, 'one of the symbols' will be used instead of 'one of the symbol'.
50. (d) Here, the sentence is correct and there is no error. The difference between **dependent** and **dependant** is merely a matter of preferred spelling. "**Dependent**" is the dominant form in American English for both the noun and adjective, while in British English, "**dependant**" is more common for the noun.

Ordering of Words in a Sentence

1. (b) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QSPR**. The sentence after rearrangement is,
Evolutionary Biology is the study of history of life forms on earth
Hence, **option b** is the right answer choice.
2. (a) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QPSR**. The sentence after rearrangement is,
The origin of life is considered a unique event in the history of universe.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.

3. (d) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QPSR**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
How we manage productive resources is critical to strategic growth and competitiveness.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
4. (b) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QPSR**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Operations strategy in service firms is generally inseparable from the corporate strategy.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
5. (a) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **SPQR**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Even as more and more Indians are travelling, a recent survey has revealed that they are worried about their safety.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
6. (c) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QPSR**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Stories can exercise the imagination of children because they tell more than the stories.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
7. (a) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **SPRQ**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
History is considered as a record of the achievements, experiments and suffering of humans.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
8. (a) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QSPR**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
It appears that all that can be invented has been invented.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
9. (d) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **SRQP**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Indian cinema stands as a testimony of Indian social, political and cultural life, during the last century.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
10. (a) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **RQPS**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
An exploration into truth should be the beginning of all searches for knowledge and experiments of life.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
11. (d) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **RQSP**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Freedom does not mean the opportunity for self-gratification or the setting aside of consideration.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
12. (a) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **RPSQ**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Domination or compulsion of any kind is a direct hindrance to freedom and intelligence.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
13. (d) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QPSR**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Banana provides enough potassium, and sustained energy from various sugars.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
14. (d) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QPSR**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
This is a time of great trouble as one virus threatens the world to the maximum.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
15. (c) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QPSR**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Some archaeologists are of the opinion that Harappan society had no rulers, and that everybody enjoyed equal status.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
16. (d) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **RQSP**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Endogamy refers to marriage within a unit or a group living in the same locality.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
17. (b) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **RSPQ**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Coal was the main source of energy in the initial stages, when steam engines dominated industrialization.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
18. (c) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **SQRP**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
How important is the information that comes from the scientists?
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
19. (c) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **SQRP**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Since earliest times, humans have suffered frustration and food losses brought on by destructive pests.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
20. (b) The correct sequence of the given sentence is **QPSR**.
The sentence after rearrangement is,
Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers in India.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.

Ordering of Sentence

1. (a) The correct sequence of the sentences is **SRQP**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) The country's economy is growing and would continue to grow at a rapid pace in the coming years.
(S) This presents a great opportunity for the automobile industry as the demand for automobiles would only increase.
(R) Given the commitments that India has made on the climate front as a nation and on environmental aspects, it is likely that larger and larger share of automobile sector would be in the form of electric vehicles.
(Q) According to NITI Aayog (2019), if India reaches vehicles sales penetration, emission and oil savings can be achieved.
(P) It also provides an opportunity to grow as manufacturer of electric vehicles.

- (S6) The market share of electrical vehicles increases with increasing availability of infrastructure.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
2. (d) The correct sequence of the sentences is **QPRS**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) Central government receipts can broadly be divided into non-debt and debt receipts.
(Q) The non-debts receipts comprise of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, recovery of loans and disinvestment receipts.
(P) Debt receipts mostly consist of market borrowing and other liabilities which the government is obliged to repay in the future.
(R) The outcomes as reflected in the Provisional Actual figures is lower than the budget estimate owing to reduction in the net tax revenue.
(S) The Budget 2018-2019 targeted significantly high growth in non-debt receipts of the Central Government, which was driven by robust growth.
(S6) This is also evident from the composition of non-debt receipts.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
3. (c) The correct sequence of the sentences is **RSPQ**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) Palaeontology is the study of the remains of dead organisms over enormous spans of times.
(R) Within this discipline, molecular biology and DNA studies have been used to understand hominid evolution.
(S) Hominid evolution answers the questions about what ancient people looked like, and to plot patterns of migration.
(P) Bones provide great information.
(Q) The distribution of faunal remains (animal bones) at a site can indicate which areas were used for butchering, cooking, eating, bone tool making and refuse dumping.
(S6) Faunal analysis gives information about the animal people hunted and domesticated, the age of animal at death, and the diseases that afflicted them.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
4. (a) The correct sequence of the sentences is **PSRQ**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) Hormones have several functions in the body.
(P) They help to maintain the balance of biological activities in the body.
(S) The role of insulin in keeping the blood glucose level within the narrow limit is an example of this function.
(R) On the other hand, hormone glucagon tends to increase the glucose level in the blood.
(Q) Insulin is released in response to the rapid rise in blood glucose level.
(S6) The two hormones together regulate the glucose level in the blood.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
5. (c) The correct sequence of the sentences is **QRSP**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) All living things affect the living and non-living things around them.
(Q) For example, earthworms make burrows and worm casts.
(R) This act of earthworms affects the soil, and therefore the plants growing in it.
(S) Rabbit's fleas carry the virus which causes myxomatosis, so they can affect the size of the rabbit population.
(P) This can also affect the population of fox, if foxes depend on rabbits for food.
(S6) This interdependability needs to be understood when we, humans consume much more than required and abuse nature.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
6. (a) The correct sequence of the sentences is **QRSP**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) The ecosystem of water is complex and many environmental factors are intricately linked.
(Q) The problems we see are because we have undermined these links over decades.
(R) First, rain and snowfall are the only sources of water-about 99%.
(S) In the four months of monsoon, there are about 30-35 downpours and the challenge is to hold this water in systems that can last us over 365 days.
(P) Thick forests make for excellent catchments.
(S6) The trees slowly transfer rainwater into the sub-soil and this is critical for sustaining water for months after the rains.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
7. (a) The correct sequence of the sentences is **RSQP**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) Politics is exciting because people disagree.
(R) They disagree about how they should live.
(S) Who should get what? How should power and other resource be distributed? Should society be based on cooperation or conflict? And so on.
(Q) They also disagree about how such matters should be resolved, how collective decision should be made and who should have a say.
(P) For Aristotle, politics is an attempt to create a good society because politics is, above all a social activity.
(S6) It is not solitary people who make politics and a good society; it is the people together which make good politics and society.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
8. (b) The correct sequence of the sentences is **RSPQ**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) Regular exercise makes many of the organ systems become more efficient.
(R) It also uses up energy and helps to prevent large amount of fat building up in the body.
(S) Exercise can increase your fitness in three ways.
(P) It can improve your strength; make your body more flexible and less likely to suffer from sprain.

- (Q) It can also improve your endurance.
(S6) Different activities require different levels of fitness.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
9. (a) The correct sequence of the sentences is **QSRP**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) On increasing the temperature of solids, the kinetic energy of the particles increases.
(Q) Due to the increase in kinetic energy, the particles start vibrating with greater speed.
(S) The energy supplied by heat overcomes the forces of attraction between the particles.
(R) The particles leave their fixed positions and start moving more freely.
(P) A stage is reached when the solid melts and is converted to a liquid.
(S6) The temperature at which a solid melts to become a liquid at the atmospheric pressure is called its melting point.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
10. (d) The correct sequence of the sentences is **SPRQ**. The passage after rearrangement of the sentence is,
(S1) Things are often not what they seem.
(S) As you read this sentence, perhaps sitting in a comfortable chair in your study, you would probably consider yourself at rest.
(P) But you are really not, because the Milky Way galaxy, of which you are a part, is moving through space at 2.1 kilometer an hour.
(R) And that is without taking into account the effects of earth's rotation on its own axis, its orbiting around the sun and the sun's journey around the Milky way.
(Q) So in roughly twenty second that it would have taken you to read this paragraph, you have already moved thousands of kilometers.
(S6) This happened without you even knowing it. So imagine the changes that occur to this earth and humanity.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
11. (a) Here, 'Being at the receiving end' means if you are at/on the **receiving end** of something unpleasant that someone does, you suffer because of it. In this context, (a) fits correctly to complete the sentence. The sentence will be,
'Sheela has been at the receiving end but she is very honest.'
12. (b) Here, 'but to accept the challenge' fits correctly to complete the sentence. D will be grammatically incorrect and C will not fit contextually. A is also not suitable to complete the sentence and make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct. The sentence will be,
'Elam has no other option but to accept the challenge.'
13. (a) 'Acquitted' means someone freed from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty. In this context, A fits correctly to complete the sentence. The sentence will mean that although the group is acquitted yet police is continuously watching them. The sentence will be,
'Although the group has been acquitted they are under the watch of police.'
14. (c) 'Unless' is similar in meaning to **if not** and can be used instead of **if not** in certain types of conditional sentences. Like, in the given sentence, it implies that 'you will not be called for the interview if you don't fulfill the essential qualifications.' The correct sentence will be,
'Unless you fulfill the essential qualification, you will not be called for the interview.'
15. (d) We use **since** as a preposition, a conjunction and an adverb to refer to a time, and as a conjunction to introduce a reason. In this sentence, it is used as a 'reason' to complete the sentence and make it contextually meaningful and grammatically correct. The sentence will be,
'The company's bid for the contract is rejected since the deposit in the account is found less than required.'
16. (b) Although, even though, in spite of and **despite** are all used to link two contrasting ideas or show that one fact makes the other fact surprising. They can all be used at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence. **Despite** the rain, we enjoyed the festival. We enjoyed the festival, **despite** the rain. Here, the sentence intends to state that even that he was very tired he couldn't sleep (in general, an extremely tired person goes to sleep immediately). The sentence will be,
'I could not sleep despite being very tired.'
17. (c) Here, 'because of' states the reason behind her marrying him. This phrase is used to modify the actions. In other words, 'because of' is used to present the reason for an action. So the sentence will be,
'She married him because of his nature.'
18. (a) We use **in case** to express that we are doing something in preparation for something which might happen.
 - Take an umbrella in case it rains!
 - I'll buy some more wine in case this bottle is not enough.
The sentence will be,
'I will come to meet you in case you want.'
19. (d) In a Type 3 conditional sentence, the tense in the 'if' clause is the past perfect, and the tense in the main clause is the perfect conditional or the perfect continuous conditional. In type 3 conditional sentences, you can also use modals in the main clause instead of "would" to express the degree of certainty, permission, or a recommendation about the outcome. The sentence will be,
'If you had planned the work well, you could have completed it on time.'
20. (c) We use **as long as** to refer to the intended duration of a plan or idea, most commonly referring to the

- future. We always **use** the present simple to refer to the future after as **long** as:
- We are very happy for you to stay at our house as **long** as you like.
 - I'll remember that film as **long** as I live.
- The sentence will be,
'You can use my computer as long as you do not use any external device.'
21. (c) The correct sequence is **RQSP**. The passage after sentence rearrangement is,
(S1) Man has progressed with science and technology.
 (R) Hitherto he had been backward.
 (Q) Now with scientific knowledge and technical know-how he has done what was impossible.
 (S) He has reached the moon.
 (P) He is on the road to conquer other planets.
(S6) What was difficult and impossible is now each and possible.
 Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
22. (b) The correct sequence is **RSQP**. The passage after sentence rearrangement is,
(S1) We drink more water during summers.
 (R) School clothes during the summer are different from the winter.
 (S) Why do wear lighter clothes during summers and heavy woolen clothes during the winter in North India.
 (Q) Because in North India, both the sessions have extreme weather conditions.
 (P) On the other hand in north-eastern states, winters are mild except in the hills.
(S6) There are variations in weather conditions during different seasons.
 Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
23. (a) The correct sequence is **SRQP**. The passage after sentence rearrangement is,
(S1) Policy, like many other terms, is a complex concept.
 (S) It takes different forms.
 (R) A policy may be general or specific, broad or narrow, simple or complex, public or private, written or unwritten.
 (Q) Public policy is what a government chooses as guidance for action.
 (P) It is form of government control usually expressed in a law, a legislation, a regulation, or an order.
(S6) public policy is the outcome of the struggle between government and powerful groups.
 Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
24. (c) The correct sequence is **SPRQ**. The passage after sentence rearrangement
(S1) The dhoti kurta is a traditional lungi-type garment worn by men in India.
 (S) The *dhoti* is rectangular piece of unstitched cloth, around five yards long, wrapped around midriff and tucked between the legs.
 (P) It is commonly worn with a loose long tunic.
 (R) The *dhoti*, made of homespun *khadi* cotton cloth, was the garment favored by Gandhi Ji.
 (Q) This he started wearing after he abandoned his western attire of pants and shirt.
(S6) Gandhi ji usually wore a simple shawl with his dhoti.
 Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
25. (b) The correct sequence is **QSPR**. The passage after sentence rearrangement
(S1) Languages in contact with each other cause change.
 (Q) Language contact has long been recognized as a major engine of change.
 (S) A historical example is that of Danish and English which led to a major shift in the vocabulary and grammar of English.
 (P) The increasing use of English in many parts of the world affects both local languages and English.
 (R) This gives rise to new, hybrid language varieties.
(S6) changes often occur first in informal and casual language.
 Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
26. (c) The correct sequence is **SRQP**. The passage after sentence rearrangement
(S1) Urbanization in India has become an important and irreversible process.
 (S) It is an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction.
 (R) The process of urbanization has been characterized by a dramatic increase in the number of large cities.
 (Q) This shows that India is in the midst of transition from a predominantly rural to a quasi-urban society.
 (P) The 2030 development agenda of the United Nations has emphasized the role of sustainable cities for making cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.
(S6) As per the Census of India 2011, the urban population is increasing rapidly.
 Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
27. (a) The correct sequence is **RQPS**. The passage after sentence rearrangement
(S1) Ethics is a branch of philosophy concerned with the distinction between right and wrong (morals) and the ultimate worth of actions or things (values).
 (R) Ethics evaluated the relationship, rules, principles or codes that require or forbid certain conduct.
 (Q) Environmental ethics asks about the morals relationships between humans and the world around us.
 (P) For many philosophers, only humans are moral agents, being capable of acting morally or immorally.
 (S) Value is a measure of the worth of something.
(S6) But values can be either inherent or conferred.
 Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
28. (a) The correct sequence is **QPSR**. The passage after sentence rearrangement
(S1) The Constitution of India, introduced on 26th January 1950, laid down certain basic principles and values

- (Q) India was to be a secular and democratic republic with a parliamentary system based on adult franchise.
(P) It was also to be a federation with demarcation of spheres of action between the Union Government and the State Governments.
(S) It guaranteed all Indian citizens certain fundamental rights.
(R) These include: freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully etc.
(S6) The Constitution guaranteed all citizens equality before the law and equality of opportunity in government employment.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
29. (c) The correct sequence is **RQPS**. The passage after sentence rearrangement
(S1) The National Health Policy 2017 envisages creation of a digital health technology eco-system.
(R) The policy aims at developing an integrated health information system that serves the need of all stakeholders and improves efficiency, transparency.
(Q) This will also foster a linkage across public and private health-care.
(P) Ayushman Bharat comprising twin missions is set to transform the nation's health system.
(S) This will be carried out by operationalising firstly 1.5 Lakh health and wellness centres offering preventive and primary care.
(S6) Secondly, offering financial protection up to Rs. 5 Lakhs per year per family for the deprived 10 crores plus households.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
30. (a) The correct sequence is **SQRP**. The passage after sentence rearrangement
(S1) Ecology, history and geography determine the distribution of organisms.
(S) Ecological biogeographers are interested in the effect of environmental factors.
(Q) Most species' distributions result from a combination of all these factors.
(R) But biogeographers tend to specialize in ecological aspects (ecological biography or historical aspects).
(P) Some historical biogeographers are interested in finding centre-of-origins.
(S6) Others prefer to interpret bio-graphical history through vicariance (range-splitting) events.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
5. (b) Cut the cord: cease to rely on someone or something influential or supportive and begin to act independently.
6. (a) Cupboard love: Love that is ultimately motivated by greed.
7. (b) Around the corner: Imminent or likely to happen very soon.
8. (d) With a heavy heart: a feeling of unhappiness, in a state of grief.
9. (c) Cost a bomb: To be very expensive.
10. (b) Roll your sleeves up: To do or get ready to do something difficult, intense, or demanding.
11. (a) Be in eclipse: To be dwindling in success or popularity.
12. (b) Ways and means: The methods by which something is accomplished or attained, especially in relation to finances.
13. (c) Up in arms: Very upset or angry about something.
14. (b) Big ticket: Very expensive.
15. (a) Bolt from the blue: Something unexpected or surprising.
16. (a) Be a law unto yourself: To do whatever one desires and/or ignore rules and regulations.
- behave in a manner that is not conventional or predictable.
17. (a) Spiff up: To make someone, something, or oneself appear more visually attractive, appealing, or fashionable.
-to polish and groom something very well; to make something clean and tidy.
18. (d) Run wild: To behave or run around in a wild, unruly, out-of-control manner; to be or become crazy or chaotic.
19. (a) Wind down: to slow something down; to make something less hectic.
20. (c) Mellow out: To relax; to calm down.

Cloze Test & Fill in the Blanks

1. (a) If I **had found** a good match I would have got married.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
2. (b) The lady has been declared as one of the top ten **most powerful members** of the community.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
3. (a) When I visited the villages nearby the city I **came across** many water bodies intact.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
4. (a) He has lost all his investments and he is **broke**.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
5. (d) He **asked** whether he could get any certificate for the course.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
6. (b) I **bade** farewell to all my course mates last year.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
7. (a) Very few of the texts from very early period are **extinct**.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
8. (a) A speech is a **formal** address, delivered to an audience that seeks to convince, persuade, inspire or inform.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.

Sentence Improvement and Idioms & Phrases

1. (a) Get the jitters: To experience a temporary state of nervous anxiety or anticipation.
2. (d) French leave: An absence or departure from some place or event without ceremony, permission, or announcement.
3. (a) Take a stand: To publicly assert one's unyielding support of, defense of, or opposition to something.
4. (a) Cut and run: By extension, to leave a situation or arrangement as soon as things go awry.

9. (b) All that **glitters** is not gold.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
10. (c) Having been in politics for about 40 years, the party now treats him like **a has-been**.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.

Sol. (11 to 30) : 'Cloze Composition'

11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (b)
16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (a)
21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (a)
26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (a)

The difficult thing about **studying** (11) the science of habits is that most people, when they hear about this field of research, **want** (12) to know the secret formula for quickly changing any habit. If scientists have discovered how **these** (13) patterns work, then it stands to reason that they **must** (14) have also found a recipe for rapid change, right? If only it **were** (15) that easy. It's not **that** (16) these formulas don't exist. The problem is that there isn't one formula for **changing** (17) habits. There are thousands. Individuals and habits are **all** (18) different, and so the specifics of diagnosing and changing the patterns in our lives differ from person to **person** (19) and behavior to behavior. Giving up cigarettes is different **from** (20) curbing overeating, which is different from changing how you communicate with your spouse, **which** (21) is different from how you prioritize your tasks at work. What's more, each person's habits are **driven** (22) by different cravings. As a result, this book does not **contain** (23) one prescription. Rather, I hoped something else: a framework for understanding **how** (24) habits work and a guide to experimenting with how they **might** (25) change. Some habits yield easily to analysis and influence. Others are **more** (26) complex and obstinate, and require prolonged study. And for others, change is a **process** (27) that never fully concludes. But that does not **mean** (28) it can't occur. Each chapter in this book explains a different aspect of why habits exist and how they function. The framework **described** (29) in this section is an attempt to distil, in **a** (30) very basic way, the tactics that researchers have found for diagnosing and shaping habits within our own lives.

31. (a) Here, preposition 'with' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'Don't go with the **wind**, you will face the music later.'
32. (a) Here, determiner 'an' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'He has been considered **an** honest contestant in the competition.'
33. (b) Here, preposition 'between' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'Don't read **between** the lines. Read the lines.'
34. (b) Here, determiner 'a' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'The village possesses **a** scenic beauty.'

35. (a) Here, preposition 'for' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'He is all out to blame everyone **for** his mistake.'
36. (c) Here, determiner 'a' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'This is **a** unique system of governance where everyone is the government.'
37. (a) Here, preposition 'of' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'I will take care **of** myself. You don't bother about me'
38. (d) Here, determiner 'the' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'She is considered **the** nightingale of the college for her melodious voice.'
39. (a) Here, preposition 'on' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'The room is a bit dark. Could you please turn **on** the light?'
40. (c) Here, preposition 'up' will fit the blank. The sentence will be,
'Don't walk so fast! I can't keep **up** with you.'

Sol. (41. To 50) : 'Cloze Composition'

41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (a)
46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (a)
- It sounds like **a** (41) great idea. People getting instantly excited when they hear **the** (42) phrase 'education for peace' or the title of a course that calls itself 'peace Education'. About a decade ago, I proposed such **a** (43) course in my institute. The idea of a course **in** (44) 'peace education' had occurred to me on the way back from one of the neighboring countries where I met students of class IX. I could not find **any** (45) difference **between** (46) Indian students and their counterparts in the other country on peace **and** (47) living together. It made me think that if one learns to live with a conflict, life grows across it like grass **with** (48) trees. The arguments and stances children took demonstrated **that** (49) peace comes from understanding a conflict well, not necessarily **by** (50) solving it.
51. (b) He said that he **was broke** when he lost all his investment in the stock market.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
52. (b) The man in black thought that he was **one of the players** selected for the team to play at the national level.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
53. (c) When she **met** her friend after a period of two decades her throat choked.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.
54. (b) The portrait of the lady conveys **more than** it appears.
Hence, **option (b)** is the right answer choice.
55. (a) A biography is **about a** person's life history.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
56. (a) She told me that she **will have completed** her degree by 2023.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.

57. (a) What is the name of the person whose daughter married your cousin last year.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
58. (d) The world is changing in such a way that rich become richer and the poor become poorer.
Hence, **option (d)** is the right answer choice.
59. (a) Had I been informed beforehand, I could have made to the celebrations.
Hence, **option (a)** is the right answer choice.
60. (c) Indian perspective of life informs that leading a life of greed will result in unhappiness.
Hence, **option (c)** is the right answer choice.

Reading Comprehension

1. (a) Post colonialism is a contestation of the then existing dominant western practices.
2. (b) 'She was always an object, never a subject' means that women were not given any right equal to men.
3. (c) She was never the observing eye because women were assumed to be less intelligent than men.
4. (a) The contestation to dominance of the male resulted in participation of women in social relations, politics, law, medicine, the arts, popular and academic knowledge.
5. (d) The opposite of 'contrast' is 'analogy'.
Analogy: a correspondence or partial similarity.
Contrast: the state of being strikingly different from something else in juxtaposition or close association.
6. (a) The living types are amazing because the extraordinary diversity of habitats makes it amazing.
7. (d) The author say, 'ecological conflict and cooperation' because living organisms sometimes fight and sometimes live together.
8. (a) Only A statement is true i.e. 'Meaning of life could be reflected as to what living is as opposed to the non-living and what the purpose of life is.
9. (a) Distinctive characteristics exhibited by organisms indicate that they are living organisms.
10. (c) The word 'unique' means 'distinctive' as given in the passage.
Unique: being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else.
11. (b) Bombastic: high-sounding but with little meaning; inflated
Straightforward: uncomplicated and easy to do or understand.
12. (c) Absurd: wildly unreasonable, illogical, or inappropriate
Reasonable: having sound judgment; fair and sensible.
13. (b) Deceased: the recently dead person in question.
Alive: (of a person, animal, or plant) living, not dead.
14. (d) Solace: comfort or consolation in a time of distress or sadness.
Aggravation: the state of becoming worse or more serious; exacerbation.
15. (a) Contrary: opposite in nature, direction, or meaning.
Similar: having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity, without being identical.
16. (a) Spontaneous: performed or occurring as a result of a sudden impulse or inclination and without premeditation or external stimulus.
Prepared: created in advance; pre-planned.
17. (c) Asserting: state a fact or belief confidently and forcefully.
Denying: state that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of.
18. (c) Exonerated: (of an official body) absolve (someone) from blame for a fault or wrongdoing. convicted having been declared guilty of a criminal offence by the verdict of a jury or the decision of a judge.
19. (b) Persuasion: the action or process of persuading someone or of being persuaded to do or believe something
Discouraging: causing someone to lose confidence or enthusiasm; depressing.
20. (b) Distinctive: characteristic of one person or thing, and so serving to distinguish it from others.
Common: occurring, found, or done often; prevalent.
21. (a) Conventional Education makes independent thinking extremely difficult because it does not encourage disagreement.
22. (b) Worshipping leads to accepting the established practices.
23. (c) Most people want to find a corner in life because they seek comfort.
24. (b) Prejudice: give rise to prejudice in (someone); make biased.
25. (c) Uncomprehendingly: not comprehending; lacking understanding: Without knowing
26. (a) A good number of trees can cover a distance of 30 metres in reducing noise.
27. (c) Trees can only reduce noise only when they are planted dense.
28. (d) Single layer of trees is worthless as a noise barrier because noise can penetrate easily.
29. (b) Higher the trees, lower the noise.
30. (a) Shrubs and tall grass reduce noise by absorbing noise.

CHAPTER

1

Synonyms

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-20) : Each question below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the words in capital letters. [2007-II]

1. IMPETUS
(a) Courage (b) Impatience
(c) Arrogance (d) Driving energy
2. PHILANDERER
(a) Time waster (b) Spendthrift
(c) Male flirt (d) Wanderer
3. PALPABLE
(a) Trembling (b) Weak
(c) Obvious (d) Foolish
4. REPAST
(a) Rest (b) Fond memories
(c) Peacefulness (d) Meal
5. ABEYANCE
(a) Temporary suspension (b) Abstinence
(c) Hatred (d) Memory
6. TENOR
(a) Kindness (b) Effort
(c) Duration (d) Purport
7. CRAVEN
(a) Carved (b) Cowardly
(c) Out-dated (d) Obscure
8. QUIBBLE
(a) To deny (b) To tremble
(c) To evade truth (d) To examine
9. PRIVATION
(a) Dominance (b) Deprivation
(c) Secrecy (d) Imprisonment
10. GLEAN
(a) To groom (b) To gather bit by bit
(c) To discover (d) To polish
11. TACTILE
(a) Considerate
(b) Strong
(c) Sharp
(d) Pertaining to the organs of touch
12. USURP
(a) To climb upon
(b) To yield
(c) To seize power or position illegally
(d) To demand unlawfully high interest on a loan
13. ENSCONCE
(a) To promote (b) To surround
(c) To settle comfortably (d) To honour

14. CHAUVINISM
(a) Blind patriotism (b) Defeatism
(c) Political trickery (d) Obstinacy
15. FLAGRANT
(a) Scandalous bad (b) Widely scattered
(c) Particularly (d) Poisonous
16. TRANSGRESS
(a) To convert
(b) To insult
(c) To violate
(d) To hand over possession to another
17. FACADE
(a) Front of a building (b) Haughtiness
(c) Complexity (d) Hypocrisy
18. PALL
(a) To anger (b) To frighten
(c) To become boring (d) To darken
19. SPLEEN
(a) Surface (b) Lustre
(c) Bad temper (d) Smoothness
20. SWATHE
(a) To soothe (b) To wrap
(c) To sweep (d) To wash

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-27) : Each question in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the words in capital letters. [2007-I]

21. COUNTERVAILING
(a) Argumentative (b) Compensating
(c) Crying (d) Complaining
22. TO DEBILITATE
(a) To outlaw (b) To support
(c) To weaken (d) To honour
23. FERRET
(a) Steal (b) Search
(c) Forget (d) Fight
24. PECUNIARY
(a) Pertaining to money (b) Pertaining to politics
(c) Pertaining to Geography (d) Pertaining to History
25. REPRISAL
(a) Loneliness (b) Retaliation
(c) Remuneration (d) Pleasure
26. PROPRIETY
(a) Rightness (b) Brand name
(c) Cultivate land (d) Market share

27. CAVIL
 (a) To play (b) To complain
 (c) To prepare (d) To cut a joke

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 28-44): Each of the following question consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2008-I]

28. SLOTHFUL
 (a) Fraught with risk (b) Lazy
 (c) Revengeful (d) Lenient
29. PREPOSTEROUS
 (a) Predefined (b) Obvious
 (c) Absurd (d) Arduous
30. BREATHTAKING
 (a) Tiring (b) Costly
 (c) Spectacular (d) Trick
31. INSIDIOUS
 (a) Substantial (b) Unstable
 (c) Instantaneous (d) Cunning
32. COMMISERATION
 (a) Sympathy (b) Simplification
 (c) Slip of tongue (d) Arrogance
33. CONGENITAL
 (a) Compulsory (b) Dating from birth
 (c) Official (d) Pertaining to commerce
34. REPRISAL
 (a) Surprise (b) Award
 (c) Revision (d) Retaliation
35. CELERITY
 (a) Grace (b) Fame
 (c) Slipperiness (d) Speed
36. QUAGMIRE
 (a) Rugged cliff (b) Lacking in morals
 (c) Quizzical (d) Whirlpool
37. FRUGAL
 (a) Quiet (b) Economical
 (c) Shy (d) Generous
38. BANAL
 (a) Hostile (b) Commonplace
 (c) Forbidden (d) Genial
39. RETICENCE
 (a) Modesty (b) Caution
 (c) Cognizance (d) Tendency to keep silent
40. PREMONITION
 (a) Sadness (b) Strength
 (c) Warning (d) Advice
41. EFFRONTERY
 (a) Affirmation (b) Commentary
 (c) Rudeness (d) Compliance
42. PHLEGMATIC
 (a) Thin (b) Even-tempered
 (c) Worldly (d) Huge
43. SEMANTIC
 (a) Mild-mannered
 (b) Pertaining to financial matters

- (c) Pertaining to meaning of words
 (d) Tenable

44. PEDAGOGICAL
 (a) Related to evolutionary process
 (b) Pertaining to teaching methods
 (c) Pertaining to dictatorship
 (d) Pertaining to social customs

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 45-54): In each of the following question, a related pair of words is followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair. [2008-I]

45. Infertile : Desert
 (a) Diligent : Damp (b) Verdant : Jungle
 (c) Tree : Cut (d) Skin : Wrinkle
46. Squander : Money
 (a) Foresee : Predict (b) Achieve : Victory
 (c) Dally : Time (d) Trespass : Land
47. Altruism : Philanthropist
 (a) Publication : Writer (b) Soldier : War
 (c) Self-denial : Puritan (d) Artist : Sculptor
48. Skate : Rink
 (a) Build : Column (b) Capital : Punishment
 (c) Feathers : Bird (d) Play : Stadium
49. Sympathy : Merciless
 (a) Pathetic : Pity (b) Reticence : Frank
 (c) Predictability : Routine (d) Noise : Ear
50. Society : Human
 (a) Spectators : Game (b) Jungle : Animal
 (c) Kinship : Family (d) Rivals : Team
51. Ship : Disembark
 (a) Discharge : Board (b) Fail : Arrest
 (c) Train : Board (d) Horse : Dismount
52. Exercise : Strength
 (a) Games : Contest (b) Defeat : Gain
 (c) Business : Resource (d) Practice : Skill
53. Education : Illiterate
 (a) Rude : Well-mannered
 (b) Experience : Naive
 (c) Money : Miserly
 (d) Expel : Admit
54. Light : Opaque
 (a) Air : Hermetic (b) Document : Author
 (c) Sand : Desert (d) Wood : Tree

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 55-72): Each of the following questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2008-II]

55. INNOCUOUS
 (a) Harmless (b) Benevolent
 (c) Gentle (d) Non-infectious
56. HANDY
 (a) Intact (b) Accessible
 (c) Supportive (d) Handful

57. LEGACY
(a) Point (b) Principle
(c) Inheritance (d) Teaching
58. DISSEMINATE
(a) Develop (b) Popular
(c) Impart (d) Spread
59. EXHORTED
(a) Urged (b) Forced
(c) Persuaded (d) Demanded
60. AFFLICTION
(a) Problem (b) Hardship
(c) Plight (d) Distress
61. PANDEMONIUM
(a) Violence
(b) Quarrel
(c) Wild and noisy disorder
(d) Verbal exchange
62. DISPARATE
(a) Different (b) Contrary
(c) Incongruous (d) Unequal
63. DECADENT
(a) Deceased
(b) Disingenuous
(c) Deteriorating
(d) Belonging to the last decade
64. FACTITIOUS
(a) Amorous (b) Causing dissension
(c) Controversial (d) Artificial
65. STARTLED
(a) Jumped (b) Shocked
(c) Surprised (d) Offended
66. INDIGENOUS
(a) State-of-the-art (b) Indigent
(c) Native (d) Foreign
67. GUSTO
(a) Guts (b) Enthusiasm
(c) Enjoyment (d) Hope
68. VERACITY
(a) Forcefulness (b) Simplicity
(c) Truthfulness (d) Humour
69. SUSTENANCE
(a) Courage (b) Nourishment
(c) Health (d) Wisdom
70. RAPPORT
(a) Love and affection (b) Full support
(c) Harmonious accord (d) Sportsmanship
71. INTRUDE
(a) Fault (b) Disagree
(c) Interrupt (d) Leave
72. IMPERATIVE
(a) Negligible (b) Indifferent
(c) Significant (d) Urgent
73. GENIAL
(a) Generous (b) Wonderful
(c) Liberal (d) Friendly and cheerful
74. REVAMP
(a) Retreat (b) Reconstruct
(c) Retrial (d) Retrace
75. RESCIND
(a) Reunite (b) Repeal
(c) Reserve (d) Reproach
76. RESPLENDENT
(a) Wonderful (b) Dazzling
(c) Beautiful (d) Respectful
77. CORPULENT
(a) Fleishy (b) Thin
(c) Stout (d) Bony
78. ACRIMONY
(a) Disagreement (b) Despondency
(c) Bitterness (d) Difference
79. CANTANKEROUS
(a) Bad tempered (b) Full of contempt
(c) Very sick (d) Very envious
80. FELICITY
(a) Peace (b) Comfort
(c) Faithfulness (d) Great happiness
81. UNRUFFLED
(a) Simple (b) Indifferent
(c) Sluggish (d) Calm
82. FELINE
(a) Feminine (b) Cat-like
(c) Ferocious (d) Ugly-and clumsy
83. TENUOUS
(a) Being tenacious (b) Not substantial
(c) Gross (d) Popular
84. EXQUISITE
(a) Highly refined (b) Too costly
(c) Extemporaneous (d) Exotic
85. WRESTED
(a) Took by force (b) Took away easily
(c) Lost narrowly (d) Won easily
86. EXPOSTULATED
(a) Requested
(b) Quarrelled ferociously
(c) Remonstrated
(d) Appealed with good reason
87. PLACATE
(a) Implore (b) Flatter
(c) Pacify (d) Compensate
88. PERPETUAL
(a) Contagious (b) Continuous
(c) Perplexing (d) Perennial
89. DAUNTLESS
(a) Praiseworthy (b) Effortless and smooth
(c) Fearless and determined (d) Unceasing
90. SEETHING
(a) Dissatisfied (b) Be agitated
(c) Noisy (d) Soothing

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 73-95) : Each of the following question consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2009-I]

91. STINGY

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) Violent | (b) Miserly |
| (c) Cautious | (d) Quarrelsome |

92. EXULTATION

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Extinction | (b) Anxiety |
| (c) Jubilation | (d) Expectation |

93. DOUGHTY

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Dastardly | (b) Deceptive |
| (c) Flabby | (d) Valiant |

94. OBIVATE

- | |
|--|
| (a) Delaying the solution of a problem |
| (b) To remove a difficulty |
| (c) Make obstruction |
| (d) Supercede |

95. SACRILEGE

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Offering sacrifice | (b) Privilege |
| (c) Blasphemy | (d) Being sacred |

DIRECTIONS (Qs 96-100) : *You are given four alternative meanings to each of the following idioms/phrases. Choose the most appropriate one.* **[2009-I]**

96. BLOW BY BLOW

- | |
|---|
| (a) Eruptions in quick succession from a great volcano. |
| (b) Continuously raining with thunders. |
| (c) Describe an event as it occurred in every detail |
| (d) A rapid decline of business leading to its closure |

97. BY HOOK OR BY CROOK

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| (a) In a completely insane manner |
| (b) In whatever way one can |
| (c) Being very evil and destructive |
| (d) To be very tenacious |

98. CHOCK-A-BLOCK

- | |
|---|
| (a) Filled to capacity. |
| (b) Not being able to fulfil one's desires. |
| (c) Blocking somebody's path to progress. |
| (d) Suffocation caused due to living in a congested area. |

99. A FEATHER IN ONE'S CAP

- | |
|---|
| (a) Accumulating more money or property |
| (b) Taking more burden on oneself |
| (c) Being felicitated for one's artistic merits |
| (d) Something achieved that constitutes a victory |

100. FOR GOOD

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) For a good cause | (b) Temporarily |
| (c) Permanently | (d) Seriously |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-120): *Each of the following question consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.* **[2009-II]**

101. MAGNIFICENT

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) Magnanimous | (b) Graceful |
| (c) Magical | (d) Splendid |

102. CORROBORATE

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) Reward | (b) Confirm |
| (c) Correct | (d) Contradict |

103. ELUCIDATE

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Describe | (b) Annotate |
| (c) Explain | (d) Complicate |

104. APPREHENSION

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Alertness | (b) Anticipation |
| (c) Anxiety | (d) Doubt |

105. DIFFIDENT

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) Bold | (b) Disobedient |
| (c) Hesitate | (d) Improper |

106. DIGRESS

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Deviate | (b) Come back |
| (c) Remove | (d) Slow down |

107. CONTENDING

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Competing | (b) Antagonizing |
| (c) Fighting | (d) Warning |

108. ACCOLADE

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (a) Wish | (b) Congratulate |
| (c) Comment | (d) Award |

109. SALUBRIOUS

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (a) Convenient | (b) Warm |
| (c) Healthy | (d) Chilly |

110. RESTIVE

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Impatient | (b) Inactive |
| (c) Lonely | (d) Peaceful |

111. PREPOSTEROUS

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Incredible | (b) Outrageous |
| (c) Astonishing | (d) Exorbitant |

112. PERSUASIVE

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Passionate | (b) Impressive |
| (c) Influential | (d) Convincing |

113. ALLEVIATE

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Aggravate | (b) Amend |
| (c) Maintain | (d) Mitigate |

114. FURTIVELY

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Quietly | (b) Stealthily |
| (c) Delicately | (d) Haphazardly |

115. DISPARITY

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) Enmity | (b) Inequality |
| (c) Diversity | (d) Segregation |

116. RECTIFY

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (a) Undo | (b) Record |
| (c) Direct | (d) Correct |

117. ABSURD

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Feeble | (b) Childish |
| (c) Devious | (d) Foolish |

118. LURID

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| (a) Exaggerated and intentional |
| (b) Extravagant and silly |
| (c) Unreasonable and malicious |
| (d) Shocking and violent |

119. STEADFAST

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) Fixed | (b) Stubborn |
| (c) Tactful | (d) Tolerant |

120. KINDLE

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Show kindness | (b) Incite |
| (c) Helpful | (d) Vindicate |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 121-140) : Each of the following question below consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

[2010-I]

- 121. INDICTMENT**
 (a) Arraignment (b) Entrapment
 (c) Indoctrination (d) Inducement
- 122. ABSTEMIOUS**
 (a) Resistant (b) Temperate
 (c) Superstitions (d) Careful
- 123. PROBITY**
 (a) Courtesy (b) Promptness
 (c) Efficiency (d) Uprightness
- 124. DAINTY**
 (a) Carefree (b) Feminine and happy
 (c) Rich and famous (d) Small and graceful
- 125. GARISH**
 (a) Beautifully decorated (b) Boldly arranged
 (c) Unpleasantly gaudy (d) Carefully prepared
- 126. INNOCUOUS**
 (a) Abominable (b) Harmless
 (c) Harmful (d) Useful
- 127. ABJURE**
 (a) Relinquish (b) Recant
 (c) Retract (d) Renounce
- 128. EQUANIMITY**
 (a) Calm (b) Indifference
 (c) Silence (d) Satisfaction
- 129. PONDEROUS**
 (a) Reasonable (b) Thoughtful
 (c) Persuasive (d) Laboured
- 130. GNARLED**
 (a) Weak and bent (b) Wrinkled and dark
 (c) Rough and twisted (d) Swollen and hard
- 131. INURED**
 (a) Being indifferent (b) Exposed
 (c) Being sensitive (d) Accustomed
- 132. DISDAINFUL**
 (a) Discriminatory (b) Discursive
 (c) Dispassionate (d) Dismissive
- 133. INNUENDOES**
 (a) Indications (b) Inspiring quotes
 (c) Witty remarks (d) Insinuations
- 134. APPRAISAL**
 (a) Estimation (b) Enlightenment
 (c) Appropriation (d) Application
- 135. INDOMITABLE**
 (a) Extraordinary (b) Uncontrollable
 (c) Dominating (d) Unyielding
- 136. CONTRIVED**
 (a) Devised (b) Defaced
 (c) Defected (d) Deferred
- 137. DEFT**
 (a) Dangerous and swift (b) Defiant
 (c) Skilful and quick (d) Slow and steady

- 138. RIFE**
 (a) Restive (b) Shake
 (c) Troublesome (d) Widespread
- 139. GHASTLY**
 (a) Painful (b) Exciting
 (c) Dreadful (d) Unforgettable
- 140. BROACHED**
 (a) Admonished (b) Advised
 (c) Discussed (d) Raised

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-160) : Each question in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or groups of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2010-II]

- 141. CRASS**
 (a) Casual (b) Coarse
 (c) Stupid (d) Sterile
- 142. ACCOMPLISH**
 (a) Amass (b) Acquire
 (c) Adhere (d) Achieve
- 143. CURSORY**
 (a) Little (b) Quick
 (c) Eager (d) Tender
- 144. ENVISAGED**
 (a) Ensured (b) Idealized
 (c) Contemplated (d) Created
- 145. FICKLE**
 (a) Awkward (b) Inconsistent
 (c) Silly (d) Ugly
- 146. RESENTMENT**
 (a) Annoyance (b) Anger
 (c) Disagreement (d) Dismissal
- 147. OBDURATE**
 (a) Angry (b) Calm
 (c) Obsessed (d) Adamant
- 148. OBSCURE**
 (a) Unknown (b) Neglectful
 (c) Occasional (d) Old
- 149. RELUCTANT**
 (a) Averse (b) Forego
 (c) Redundant (d) Amenable
- 150. REVELATION**
 (a) Anticipation (b) Imagination
 (c) Revel in (d) Disclosure
- 151. OSTRACISE**
 (a) Censure (b) Sentence
 (c) Banish (d) Berate
- 152. APPALLED**
 (a) Shocked (b) Saddened
 (c) Scared (d) Alarmed
- 153. IMBECILITY**
 (a) Stupidity (b) Rusticity
 (c) Verbosity (d) Incoherence
- 154. COLLUSION**
 (a) A conflict (b) A secret agreement
 (c) A consultation (d) A misunderstanding

155. HESITANT

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Antagonistic | (b) Grumbling |
| (c) Contradict | (d) Undecided |

156. DECEPTIVE

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) Disagreeable | (b) Misleading |
| (c) Mistake | (d) Debatable |

157. PALPABLE

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Obvious | (b) Immense |
| (c) Sufficient | (d) Hidden |

158. LAID-BACK

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Lie in wait | (b) Sorry state |
| (c) Lane | (d) Easy-going |

159. SAUNTERING

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Jogging | (b) Brisk walking |
| (c) Travelling | (d) Strolling |

160. POMPOUS

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (a) Grandiose | (b) Polished |
| (c) Modest | (d) Skilled |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 161-182) : Each question in this section consists of a word or group of words in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the word or group of words in capital letters. **[2011-I]**

161. FLYING COLOURS

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Envious | (b) Notable success |
| (c) Being pleasant | (d) Highly ambitious |

162. SANCTUM

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Environment | (b) The holy part |
| (c) Corridor | (d) Room for pilgrims |

163. FRAIL

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (a) Unhealthy | (b) Weak |
| (c) Ugly | (d) Tender |

164. HOBNOB

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (a) Nagging | (b) Friendly chat |
| (c) Quarrel | (d) Pestering manner |

165. DILLYDALLYING

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| (a) Quarrelling |
| (b) Arguing with each other |
| (c) Waiting for orders |
| (d) Wasting time |

166. HUSH UP

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) Blow up | (b) To keep quiet |
| (c) To remove | (d) Wind up |

167. GRIEVANCES

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Complaints | (b) Problems |
| (c) Obstacles | (d) Hardships |

168. AFFINITY

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Admiration | (b) Adoration |
| (c) Respect | (d) Intimacy |

169. IGNOMINY

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Condemnation | (b) Disgrace |
| (c) Failure | (d) Criticism |

170. ALLEVIATE

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| (a) Eradicate | (b) Remove |
| (c) Understand | (d) Lessen |

171. IMPERCEPTIBLY

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| (a) Extremely | (b) Invisibly |
| (c) Inconceivably | (d) Intensely |

172. DOLEFUL

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Sobre | (b) Depressed |
| (c) Dreary | (d) Mournful |

173. MODULATE

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) Set | (b) Tune |
| (c) Balance | (d) Adjust |

174. PRESUMPTUOUS

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) Bold | (b) Egotistical |
| (c) Arrogant | (d) Audacious |

175. RHYTHM

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| (a) Flow | (b) Measure |
| (c) Tempo | (d) Regular pattern |

176. PRECIPITATE

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Hasten | (b) Advance |
| (c) Arrive | (d) Instigate |

177. OUTLAST

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) To come to an end | (b) To fight till the end |
| (c) To make a last attempt | (d) To endure longer than |

178. INTERREGNUM

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Pause | (b) Interference |
| (c) Intrusion | (d) Prevention |

179. DEMOLISH

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Abolish | (b) Overthrow |
| (c) Destroy | (d) Overturn |

180. INITIATE

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (a) Enlighten | (b) Begin |
| (c) Guide | (d) Lead |

181. STROLL

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Exercise | (b) Jogging |
| (c) A ride | (d) A walk |

182. LANGUID

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Absent minded | (b) Negligent |
| (c) Sluggish | (d) Thoughtless |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 183-202) : Each question in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the word in capital letters. **[2011-II]**

183. HOSTILITY

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Illness | (b) Enmity |
| (c) Disturbance | (d) Derogatory |

184. INDIFFERENT

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Dissimilar | (b) Various |
| (c) Interference | (d) Unconcerned |

185. CONDEMN

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Censure | (b) Despair |
| (c) Kill | (d) Hit |

186. DEFECT

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) Loss | (b) Harm |
| (c) Shortcoming | (d) Delicate |

187. JEALOUS

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (a) Envious | (b) Unhappy |
| (c) Regretful | (d) Remorse |

188. WEARY

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Careless | (b) Shivering |
| (c) Troubled | (d) Weak |

189. PLAUSIBLE

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Pleasing to the taste | (b) Seemingly true |
| (c) Manageable | (d) Cannot be proved |

190. CREDITABLE

- (a) Able to lend money
(b) Bringing praise
(c) Able to repay a loan
(d) Fit to believed

191. SALIENT

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Most important | (b) Salt-like taste |
| (c) Pleasing | (d) Satisfactory |

192. FRAGILE

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Soft | (b) Smooth |
| (c) Flexible | (d) Easily broken |

193. POIGNANT

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| (a) Bitter | (b) Deep |
| (c) Very painful | (d) Sharp |

194. OUTLOOK

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Looking out | (b) Prospect |
| (c) Outward appearance | (d) Scrutiny |

195. FORTITUDE

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) Fortune | (b) Fortification |
| (c) Bravery | (d) Breakthrough |

196. RETICENT

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Sensitive | (b) Secretive |
| (c) Not feeling well | (d) Not saying much |

197. RECIPROCAL

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| (a) Formal | (b) Favourable |
| (c) Mutual | (d) Sustainable |

198. APPRISE

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Inform | (b) Estimate |
| (c) Admire | (d) Require |

199. CONSENSUS

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Awareness | (b) General agreement |
| (c) Careful observation | (d) Praiseworthy |

200. UNCEREMONIOUS

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) Impolite | (b) Informal |
| (c) Incomplete | (d) Irregular |

201. TREASON

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Absurdity | (b) Disloyalty |
| (c) Dishonesty | (d) Deception |

202. AMIABLE

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Popular | (b) Generous |
| (c) Friendly | (d) Reasonable |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 203-219) : In this section, select the word or group of words that is most **similar** in meaning to the underlined word or group of words in the given sentence. **[2012-I]**

203. I never believed that it was the authentic signature of the Prime Minister.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) hand-written | (b) genuine |
| (c) proper | (d) authoritative |

204. Valiant Vicky used to boast of his bravery to his beloved wife.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) cry | (b) abuse |
| (c) hate | (d) brag |

205. I can no longer be satisfied with fictitious good conduct.

- (a) based on facts
(b) based on imagination
(c) based on works of fiction
(d) based on feudal ties

206. Mass murder is very often a result of communal frenzy.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) patricide | (b) fratricide |
| (c) regicide | (d) genocide |

207. The two executioners approached the tree with a red-mark on its side.

- (a) executive engineers
(b) explorers
(c) experimenters
(d) those who inflict capital punishment

208. The maiden speech of the young member of the Lok Sabha was very much appreciated by the people.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| (a) farewell speech | (b) short speech |
| (c) first speech | (d) speech about women |

209. Please do not interfere with my work.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| (a) meddle | (b) help |
| (c) object | (d) copy |

210. This job is very tedious.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) tiresome | (b) dull |
| (c) interesting | (d) exciting |

211. She takes after her mother.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) follows | (b) comes after |
| (c) resembles | (d) imitates |

212. He is very intelligent, but ill-favoured by nature.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) unlucky | (b) weak in health |
| (c) short-tempered | (d) ugly |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 213-222) : Each question in this section consists of a word or a group of words in capital letters followed by four words or group of words: Select the word or group of words that is **most similar** in meaning to the word or words in capital letters. **[2012-II]**

213. PROHIBIT

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Forbid | (b) Forfeit |
| (c) Forsake | (d) Forbear |

214. DUBIOUS

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Dismal | (b) Doubtful |
| (c) Derogatory | (d) Devilish |

215. ECCENTRIC

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Destructive | (b) Deceitful |
| (c) Conformist | (d) Unconventional |

216. CONTRADICT

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Request politely | (b) Deny emphatically |
| (c) Talk abusively | (d) Contempt |

217. GIVE UP

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Abandon | (b) Present |
| (c) Lift | (d) Scatter |

218. SPECIFIC

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Proper | (b) Uncommon |
| (c) Noteworthy | (d) Precise |

219. ERADICATE

- (a) Put up (b) Remove
(c) Soften (d) Suppress

220. PROBABLE

- (a) Certain (b) Indefinite
(c) Likely (d) Temporary

221. ADHERE

- (a) Act reluctantly (b) Give allegiance
(c) Waver frequently (d) React promptly

222. INFER

- (a) Conclude (b) Calculate
(c) Debate (d) Suggest

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 223-232) : In each of these questions, a word or a phrase has been underlined followed by words or phrases listed (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the most appropriate word/phrase closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase and mark your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2013-I]

223. He disdained to notice the insult.

- (a) was very proud (b) refused
(c) was unhappy (d) was too reluctant

224. He gave an evocative rendering of his recent poems.

- (a) thrilling (b) enchanting
(c) emotional (d) incantatory

225. Expeditious steps should be taken to complete the work in two weeks.

- (a) unmerciful and punitive
(b) strict and forceful
(c) disciplinary
(d) prompt and efficient

226. Why did you make that, flippant remark ?

- (a) highly critical
(b) not showing deserved respect
(c) casual
(d) indifferent

227. That is not an occasion to make an impromptu speech.

- (a) without preparation (b) thoughtless
(c) improper (d) long and boring

228. The weavers have to do monotonous work.

- (a) autonomous (b) irksome
(c) exhausting (d) repetitive

229. There is not a single word that is redundant in the report.

- (a) unimportant (b) not needed
(c) bombastic (d) flowery

230. The country's economy is beginning to look up now.

- (a) look clear (b) go down
(c) remain static (d) improve

231. The old man shows no signs of infirmity even though he is eighty years old.

- (a) lack of fitness (b) feebleness
(c) fickleness (d) indolence

232. It needs an expert to decipher the secret message sent to the Army Officers during war time.

- (a) swindle (b) decode
(c) make up (d) defy

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 233-245) : Each of the following questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most *similar* in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2013-II]

233. PAINSTAKING

- (a) Feeling panic (b) Thorough and rigorous
(c) Taking risk (d) Painful and sorrowful

234. SUBSTANTIAL

- (a) Delicate (b) Graceful
(c) Sensational (d) Significant

235. INDOLENT

- (a) Cautious (b) Lazy
(c) Unintelligent (d) Stubborn

236. VEHEMENTLY

- (a) Devoutly (b) Serenely
(c) Hysterically (d) Forcefully

237. OBLIVIOUS

- (a) Narrow-minded (b) Daring
(c) Stubborn (d) Unaware

238. FEIGNED

- (a) Pretended (b) Played
(c) Developed (d) Failed

239. PENURY

- (a) Poverty (b) Petty
(c) Phony (d) Pathetic

240. AFFECTATION

- (a) Adoration (b) Artificiality
(c) Appreciation (d) Proficiency

241. STIFLE

- (a) Starve (b) Stumble
(c) Smother (d) Stagger

242. BESEECH

- (a) Request (b) Overwhelm
(c) Bless (d) Promise

243. STALEMATE

- (a) Degeneration (b) Deadlock
(c) Exhaustion (d) Settlement

244. IMPROMPTU

- (a) Important (b) Impressive
(c) Inspiring (d) Offhand

245. LUCRATIVE

- (a) Profitable (b) Important
(c) Challenging (d) Worthwhile

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 246-251) : In this section, you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. For each underlined part, four words/ phrases are listed below. Choose the word/ phrase nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. [2014-I]

246. She is a woman of sterling qualities.

- (a) interesting (b) genuine
(c) irritating (d) exciting

247. Although the boys in his class were naughty, he never resorted to corporal punishment.

- (a) harsh (b) physical
(c) unjust (d) general

248. He wanted to mitigate his burdens.
 (a) lessen (b) increase
 (c) postpone (d) leave
249. She adjusted quite well with her husband's idiosyncrasies.
 (a) peculiar habits (b) bad habits
 (c) weaknesses (d) stupid manners
250. The Deputy Inspector General made a perfunctory inspection of the police station.
 (a) thorough and complete
 (b) superficial
 (c) done as a routine but without interest
 (d) intensive
251. The decision to drop the atom bomb on Hiroshima was a grave one.
 (a) serious (b) momentous,
 (c) instinctive (d) impulsive

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 252-259) : Each question in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or phrases as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the word or phrase which is most nearly the same in meaning as the original word and mark the correct response as (a), (b), (c) or (d) as the case may be, in your Answer Sheet. [2014-II]

252. ASPIRE
 (a) breathe (b) stairs
 (c) hope for (d) thorn
253. SEQUEL
 (a) ending (b) beginning
 (c) continuation (d) similarity
254. PERPETUAL
 (a) constant (b) real
 (c) mistaken (d) painful
255. ASSENT
 (a) despatch (b) climb
 (c) flavour (d) agreement
256. DEFIANCE
 (a) attack (b) disobedience
 (c) protection (d) shyness
257. HOSTILITY
 (a) kindness (b) enmity
 (c) entertainment (d) illness
258. INDIFFERENT
 (a) similar (b) various
 (c) unconcerned (d) Shy
259. CONDEMN
 (a) censure (b) approve
 (c) qualify (d) despair

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 260-264): Each question in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the original word and mark the correct response as (a), (b), (c) or (d) as the case may be, in your Answer Sheet. [2015-I]

260. DEPLORE
 (a) lose heart (b) entreat
 (c) regret (d) malign

261. MOTIVATION
 (a) inducement (b) emotion
 (c) ambition (d) incitement
262. RESIDUE
 (a) remainder (b) nothing
 (c) recede (d) little
263. PERPETUAL
 (a) perfect (b) confused
 (c) never ending (d) seasonal
264. ASSENT
 (a) climb (b) confirm
 (c) answer (d) agree

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 265-269): For the expression which has been underlined in each of the following sentences, choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which most nearly expresses its meaning. [2015-I]

265. Moralists are usually persons who abstain from alcoholic drinks.
 (a) teetotallers (b) ascetics
 (c) pedants (d) celibates
266. The chairman is quick to find fault and is hard to please.
 (a) frivolous (b) facetious
 (c) fastidious (d) ferocious
267. Scriptural injunctions should not be opposed or treated with contempt.
 (a) flouted (b) flounced
 (c) floundered (d) flaunted
268. A fortress on a commanding height for defense of a city is called
 (a) citadel (b) metropolis
 (c) megapolis (d) headquarters
269. Nostalgia is
 (a) anxiety about future
 (b) feeling of insecurity
 (c) longing for a period in the past
 (d) an allergy to certain foods

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 270-278) : Each item below consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the underlined word. [2015-II]

270. All these items have been marked down.
 (a) reserved (b) packed up
 (c) reduced in price (d) entered
271. How you have the effrontery to ask for another loan?
 (a) right (b) impudence
 (c) heart (d) courage
272. There was a devastating attack on his work.
 (a) terrible (b) casual
 (c) unethical (d) motivated
273. The committee conducted an exhaustive inquiry.
 (a) time-consuming (b) complicated
 (c) renewed (d) thorough
274. He is just laying up a lot of trouble for himself.
 (a) clearing (b) accumulating
 (c) accepting (d) removing

275. He fought the demon with all his might.
 (a) heaviness (b) strength
 (c) density (d) popularity
276. Devotees believe that God dwells in their heart.
 (a) lives (b) insists
 (c) travels (d) enters
277. Not everyone can respond to a difficult question quickly.
 (a) discuss (b) argue
 (c) answer (d) deny
278. The sage did not want to be bothered with mundane concerns.
 (a) worldly (b) meaningless
 (c) trivial (d) superfluous

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 279-284) : Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or groups of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2016-I]

279. AMBIGUOUS
 (a) contrasting (b) connivance
 (c) vague (d) wilful
280. ELUCIDATE
 (a) clarify (b) calculate
 (c) summarise (d) update
281. MONOTONOUS
 (a) dreary (b) dreadful
 (c) single-minded (d) monologue
282. KINDLE
 (a) make fun of (b) excite
 (c) very kind (d) kind-hearted
283. PALATIAL
 (a) very clean (b) very special
 (c) sense of taste (d) magnificent
284. TACTFUL
 (a) diplomatic (b) indifferent
 (c) intelligent (d) deceitful

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 285-290): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word/words followed by four words. Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response on your Answer sheet accordingly [2018-I]

285. A truly respectable old man is a ripe person.
 (a) senior (b) mature
 (c) perfect (d) seasoned
286. The soldiers repulsed the enemy.
 (a) defeated (b) destroyed
 (c) rejected (d) repelled
287. She deftly masked her feelings.
 (a) hid (b) flaunted
 (c) oblique (d) obscured
288. Vendors must have licence.
 (a) One who drives a car
 (b) One who works in a hospital
 (c) One who is employed in food serving
 (d) One engaged in selling

289. They will not admit children under fourteen.
 (a) avow (b) receive
 (c) accept (d) concede
290. The jewels have been stolen from her bedroom.
 (a) embezzled (b) asserted
 (c) yielded (d) abdicated

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 291-296): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word/words followed by four words. Select the option that is nearer to meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2018-II]

291. Rahul is always thrifty.
 (a) reckless (b) economical
 (c) naive (d) extravagant
292. His salubrious words calmed the students.
 (a) provoking (b) pleasant
 (c) ridiculous (d) thanking
293. He felt desolated after he lost his business.
 (a) deserted (b) joyful
 (c) strong (d) annoyed
294. Don't condone such acts which lead to unrest in the country.
 (a) regard (b) punish
 (c) aware of (d) overlook
295. A good work place shall not encourage ineptitude even in a hidden manner.
 (a) incompetence (b) courage
 (c) gossip (d) radical thinking
296. Learning of foreign language should not impede one's mother tongue learning.
 (a) facilitate (b) acts for
 (c) hinder (d) accept

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 297-301): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words/group of words. Select the option that is the nearest in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2019-I]

297. A provocative message had been doing rounds on social media to instigate the mob against migrants.
 (a) dexterous (b) inflammatory
 (c) valiant (d) prudent
298. The differences include increase in mean temperature and heavy precipitation in several regions.
 (a) drought (b) oasis
 (c) rainfall (d) snowing
299. The portal will help victims and complainants to anonymously report cyber crime.
 (a) incognito (b) directly
 (c) unfailingly (d) in situ
300. He is suffering from a terminal disease.
 (a) sublunary (b) terrific
 (c) chronic (d) incurable
301. Doctors are reluctant to take rural postings despite big salary offers.
 (a) disinclined (b) eager
 (c) fervent (d) unrepentant

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 302-306): Each item in this section consist of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words/groups of words. Select the option that is **nearest in meaning** to the underlined word and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2019-II]

302. The properties of the family have been impounded by the order of the court.
 (a) Confiscated (b) Permitted
 (c) Sold (d) Put on hold
303. The officer in charge of the operations has been impugned for the excesses.
 (a) Expelled (b) Rewarded
 (c) Challenged (d) Given allowance
304. Cognitivist and linguists believe that every child is born with innate qualities.
 (a) Biological (b) Intrinsic
 (c) Extrinsic (d) Unnatural
305. It was obligatory for the board to implement the rule.
 (a) Compulsory
 (b) Unnecessary
 (c) By chance
 (d) Problematic
306. They describe the act as a blatant betrayal of faith.
 (a) Loyal (b) Faithfulness
 (c) Treachery (d) Honesty

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 307-312): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words/group of words. Select the option that is **nearest in meaning** to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [2020-I]

307. All the developments that took place in the 20th century have had implications for the next century.
 (a) consequences (b) interferences
 (c) feedback (d) planning
308. He is such a leader that his actions are contagious.
 (a) complicated (b) transmittable
 (c) effective (d) unthinkable
309. The budget incorporated a number of tax reforms which included higher taxes for the very rich.
 (a) excluded (b) integrated
 (c) laid down (d) removed
310. His thesis makes all generic statements which have already been proved.
 (a) specific (b) crude
 (c) broad (d) non-standard
311. The captain produced yet another stellar show to make her team enter the semi-finals.
 (a) extraordinary (b) eclipse
 (c) poor (d) not a great
312. A new show is trying to change the clichéd depictions of women in animation.
 (a) original (b) hackneyed
 (c) crony (d) artificial

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

- (d) 'Impetus' means 'something that encourages a process or activity.'
- (c) 'Philanderer' means 'a man who has sexual relations with different women.'
- (c) 'Palpable' means 'easily noticed'.
- (d) 'Repast' means 'meal'.
- (a) 'Abeyance' means 'not being used for a period of time'.
- (d) 'Tenor' means 'the general character or meaning of something'.
- (b) 'Craven' means 'lacking courage'.
- (c) 'Quibble' means 'to argue or complain about an unimportant detail'.
- (b) 'Privation' means 'lack of basic things that people need'.
- (b) 'Glean' means 'to gather after a harvest often with difficulty'.
- (d) 'Tactile' means 'connecting with your sense of touch'.
- (c) 'Usurp' means to seize power or position of somebody else without right.
- (c) 'Ensnice' means 'to make yourself comfortable and safe'.
- (a) 'Chauvinism' means an aggressive and unreasonable belief or patriotism'.
- (a) 'Flagrant' means 'shocking is an unacceptable way'.
- (c) 'Transgress' means 'to go beyond the limit that is acceptable'.
- (a) 'Facade' means 'front of a building.'
- (c) 'Pall' means 'to become less interesting'
- (c) 'Spleen' means 'anger'.
- (b) 'Swathe' means 'to wrap or cover'.
- (b) 'Countervailing' means 'compensating.'
- (c) 'To debilitate' means 'to weaken.'
- (b) 'Ferret' means 'to search'
- (a) 'Pecuniary' means 'pertaining to money'
- (b) 'Reprisal' means 'an aggressive behaviour in retaliation'.

26. (a) 'Propriety' means 'correctness or rightness'.
27. (b) 'Cavil' means 'to complain about unnecessary things'.
28. (b) The word Slothful means sluggish; indolent; lazy.
29. (c) The word Preposterous means completely contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; absurd; senseless; utterly foolish.
30. (c) The word Breathtaking means thrillingly beautiful, remarkable, spectacular, astonishing, exciting.
31. (d) The word insidious means stealthily treacherous, cunning or deceitful.
32. (a) The word Commiseration means to feel or express sorrow or sympathy for; empathize with; pity.
33. (b) The word Congenital means of or relating to a condition present at birth.
34. (d) The word Reprisal means (in warfare) retaliation against an enemy, for injuries received, by the infliction of equal or greater injuries.
35. (d) The word Celerity means swiftness or speed.
36. (d) The word Quagmire means a soft boggy area of land that gives way underfoot; whirlpool.
37. (b) The word Frugal means economical in use or expenditure; prudently saving or sparing; not wasteful.
38. (b) The word Banal means so lacking in originality as to be obvious and boring.
39. (d) The word Reticence means the state of being reticent, or reserved, especially with regard to speaking freely; restraint; silent.
40. (c) The word Premonition means a strong feeling that something is about to happen, especially something unpleasant.
41. (c) The word Effrontery means shameless or impudent boldness; rudeness; barefaced; audacity
42. (b) The word Phlegmatic means not easily excited to action or display of emotion; apathetic; sluggish.
43. (c) The word Semantic means of, relating to, or arising from the different meanings of words or other symbols.
44. (b) The word Pedagogical means the art or science of teaching; education; instructional methods.
45. (b) Infertile describes the characteristic of a desert, similarly, Verdant describes the characteristic of a jungle i.e. wilderness full of plant and animal life.
46. (c) Squander means to spend thoughtlessly and the word dally means to waste time; delay.
47. (c) The word altruism is the synonym of philanthropy which means the principle or practice of unselfish concern for or devotion to the welfare of others and the word self denial means the sacrifice of one's own desires; unselfishness.
48. (d) Just the way skates are used in the rink for skating similarly a game is played in a stadium.
49. (b) Merciless is the antonym of sympathy whereas the word reticence means reserve or restraint that is the antonym of frank.
50. (b) Just as humans all together make a society similarly all animals live together in a jungle.
51. (d) When you disembark (from a ship, train or plain) similarly dismount is to get off or alight from a horse.
52. (d) Just the way exercise strengthens the body; practice improves the skill.
53. (b) Just the way an illiterate person is limited to education; a naïve person lacks experience.
54. (a) Like an opaque object does not let light pass through; hermetic means being made air tight.
55. (a) The word Innocuous means not harmful or injurious; harmless.
56. (b) The word Handy means within easy reach; conveniently available; accessible.
57. (c) The word Legacy means a gift of property, especially personal property, as money, by will; a bequest or inherited.
58. (d) The word Disseminate means to scatter or spread widely.
59. (a) The word Exhorted means to urge, advise, or caution earnestly.
60. (d) The word Affliction means a state of pain, distress, or grief; misery.
61. (c) The word Pandemonium means wild uproar or unrestrained disorder.
62. (a) The word Disparate means distinct in kind; essentially different; dissimilar.
63. (b) The word Decadent means characterized by or reflecting a state of moral or cultural decline and the word Disingenuous means lacking in frankness, candour, or sincerity; falsely or hypocritically.
64. (d) The word Factitious means not spontaneous or natural; artificial; contrived.
65. (c) The word Startled means to disturb or agitate suddenly as by surprise or alarm.
66. (c) The word Indigenous means originating in and characteristic of a particular region or country; native.
67. (b) The word Gusto means hearty or keen enjoyment; enthusiasm.
68. (c) The word Veracity means habitual observance of truth in speech or statement; truthfulness.
69. (b) The word Sustenance means 'means of sustaining life; nourishment; livelihood.'
70. (c) The word Rapport means relation; connection, especially harmonious or sympathetic relation.
71. (c) The word Intrude means to trespass or interrupt.
72. (d) The word Imperative means absolutely necessary or required; unavoidable.
73. (d) The word Genial means extremely nice and happy; thus the synonym of the word is ----friendly and cheerful.
74. (b) The word Revamp means to renovate or redo; thus the correct synonym is Reconstruct.
75. (b) The word Rescind means to revoke, cancel, or repeal a law, order, or agreement. So the word----- Repeal is the right synonym.
76. (b) The word Resplendent means something bright, radiant or dazzling therefore-Dazzling is the right synonym.

77. (a) The word Corpulent means something fat and chubby; thus, the correct synonym is Fleshy.
78. (c) The word Acrimony means nasty behaviour or bitterness. Therefore, bitterness is the right synonym.
79. (a) The word Cantankerous means ill natured; bad tempered is the right synonym.
80. (d) The word Felicity means intense happiness. The correct synonym is-Great happiness.
81. (d) The word Unruffled means not disordered or disarranged or of a person or their manner not agitated or disturbed; calm. Thus, calm is the right synonym.
82. (b) The word Feline means--- resembling or suggestive of a cat. Therefore -Cat-like is the correct synonym.
83. (b) The word Tenuous means, very slender or fine; insubstantial. Therefore - Not substantial is the correct synonym.
84. (a) The word Exquisite means highly sensitive or discriminating. So the correct synonym is----Highly refined.
85. (a) The word Wrested means, forcibly pull something from a person's grasp. So the synonym of the word is ---- Took by Force
86. (c) The word Expostulated express strong disapproval or disagreement. The correct synonym is -Remonstrated that means ---make a forcefully reproachful protest.
87. (c) The word placate means to make (someone) less angry or hostile. The synonym is pacify that means quell the anger, agitation, or excitement.
88. (b) The word Perpetual means never ending or changing. Continuous which means without interruption is the correct synonym.
89. (c) The word Dauntless means showing fearlessness and determination. Fearless is the correct synonym which means showing lack of fear.
90. (b) The word seething means full of intense but unexpected anger. Be agitated is the correct synonym
91. (b) The word stingy means somebody averse to spending; miser, mean or ungenerous. Miserly is the correct synonym having all the above mentioned qualities.
92. (c) Exultation is a feeling of triumphant elation, jubilation and rejoicing. Jubilation is the correct synonym.
93. (d) The word Doughty means brave and persistent. Valiant is the correct synonym which means possessing or showing courage or determination.
94. (b) The word Obviate means to remove a need or difficulty. The correct synonym is 'to remove a difficulty'.
95. (c) Sacrilege means violation or misuse of what is regarded as sacred. Blasphemy means the action or offence of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things; profane talk.
96. (c) The phrase 'Blow by Blow' means (of a description of an event) giving all the details in the order in which they occurred.
97. (b) The phrase 'By Hook or by Crook' means by any possible way.
98. (a) The phrase 'chock-a-block' means crammed full of people or things.
99. (d) The phrase 'A Feather in One's Cap' means an achievement to be proud of.
100. (c) The phrase 'for good' means forever; definitely.
101. (d) The word magnificent means extremely beautiful, elaborate, or impressive and splendid is the correct synonym that means magnificent; very impressive.
102. (b) The word Corroborate means confirm or give support to a statement, theory, or finding. Thus, confirm is the correct synonym.
103. (c) The word Elucidate means to make lucid or clear; throw light upon; explain. The synonym Explain means to make (an idea or situation) clear to someone by describing it in more detail or revealing relevant facts.
104. (c) The word Apprehension means anticipation of adversity or misfortune; suspicion or fear of future trouble or evil. Whereas the word Anxiety means distress or uneasiness of mind caused by fear of danger or misfortune is the correct synonym.
105. (c) Diffident means modest or shy because of a lack of self-confidence. Hesitant is the correct synonym that means tentative, unsure, or slow in acting or speaking.
106. (a) The word Digress means to deviate or wander away from the main topic or purpose while speaking or writing. The synonym is Deviate which means depart from usual or accepted standards.
107. (a) The word Contending means to strive in rivalry; compete. The synonym competing means strive to gain or win something by defeating or establishing superiority over others.
108. (d) The word Accolade means any award, honour, or laudatory notice. The correct synonym is award that means strive to gain or win something by defeating or establishing superiority over others.
109. (c) The word Salubrious means favourable to or promoting health; healthful. The correct synonym is Healthy.
110. (a) The word Restive means unable to remain still, silent, or submissive, especially because of boredom or dissatisfaction. Impatient is the correct synonym that means showing a tendency to be quickly irritated or provoked.
111. (a) The word Preposterous means something contrary to reason or common sense; whereas the word Incredible which means something impossible or difficult to believe is the correct synonym.
112. (c) The word Persuasive means being good at persuading or influencing someone to do or believe something through reasoning or the use of temptation. Thus, Influential is the correct synonym.
113. (d) Alleviate means make suffering, deficiency, or a problem less severe. The synonym is Mitigate which means make something bad less severe, serious, or painful.

114. (b) Furtively means in a way that attempts to avoid notice or attention; secretly. The correct synonym is Stealthily which means marked by or acting with quiet, caution, and secrecy intended to avoid notice.
115. (b) The word Disparity means lack of similarity or equality; inequality; difference. The synonym is Inequality which means the condition of being unequal.
116. (d) The word Rectify means to make, put, or set right; remedy; correct. The right synonym is Correct which means free from error; in accordance with fact or truth.
117. (d) The word Absurd means utterly or obviously senseless, illogical, or untrue; contrary to all reason or common sense; laughably foolish or false. Foolish is the right synonym which means lacking good sense or judgement; unwise.
118. (d) Lurid means presented in vividly shocking or sensational terms. Shocking and violent is the right synonym.
119. (b) The word Steadfast means unwavering; stubborn.
120. (b) Kindle means to arouse or inspire an emotion or feeling and the synonym is Incite which means urge or persuade someone to act.
121. (a) The word indictment means a formal accusation initiating a criminal case, presented by a grand jury. Also, Arraignment is a formal reading of a criminal charging document in the presence of the defendant to inform the defendant of the charges against them.
122. (b) The word abstemious means sparing or moderate in eating and drinking; temperate in diet and so does the word temperate, which implies, moderate or self-restrained.
123. (d) The word Probity means integrity and uprightness.
124. (d) The word Dainty means something of a delicate beauty, thus the answer is small and graceful.
125. (c) The word Garish means crudely or tastelessly colorful or showy thus the answer is Unpleasantly gaudy.
126. (b) The word Innocuous means not harmful or injurious, thus the answer is harmless.
127. (b) The word Abjure means to renounce, repudiate or retract and so does the word recant which means to withdraw or disavow.
128. (a) The word Equanimity means mental or emotional stability or composure, thus the answer is calm.
129. (d) The word Ponderous means dull and laborious thus the answer is laboured.
130. (c) The word Gnarled means something rough and twisted, hence the answer is (c).
131. (d) The word Inured means accustomed, hence the answer (d).
132. (d) The word Disdainful means showing contempt or lack of respect, thus the answer is dismissive.
133. (d) The word Innuendoes is the plural form of the word Innuendo which means an indirect intimation about a person or thing and the word Insinuations which means an indirect or covert suggestion or hint is the answer.
134. (a) The word Appraisal means the act of estimating or judging the nature or value of something or someone, hence the answer should be Estimation.
135. (d) The word Indomitable means something that cannot be overcome or unconquerable. The word unyielding means something that does not give away easily under pressure, hence it is the answer.
136. (a) The word Contrived means something obviously planned or forced, thus the answer is Devised.
137. (c) The word Deft means skillful and clever, thus the answer is skilful and quick.
138. (d) The word Rife means in widespread existence, activity or use; hence the answer is Widespread.
139. (c) The word Ghastly means something shockingly frightful or horrible and the word Dreadful which means something that causes great fear is the answer.
140. (c) The word Broached means raise (a difficult subject) for discussion; hence the answer is Discussed.
141. (b) The word Crass means without refinement, delicacy, or sensitivity; thus its synonym is Coarse.
142. (d) The word accomplish means to bring to its goal or conclusion, to complete; hence the synonym is Achieve.
143. (b) The word Cursory means going rapidly over something, without noticing details; hence the synonym Quick is the correct answer.
144. (c) The word Envisaged means to contemplate; visualize; hence the synonym contemplate is the answer.
145. (b) The word Fickle means likely to change, especially due to caprice, irresolution, or instability; thus the synonym Inconsistent is the answer.
146. (b) The word Resentment means the feeling of hate or anger; thus the synonym Anger is the answer.
147. (d) The word Obdurate means stubborn or adamant; hence the answer is adamant.
148. (a) The word Obscure means something not easily understood; hence the synonym Unknown is the answer.
149. (a) The word reluctant means unwilling or disinclined and the word averse which means having strong feeling of opposition is the answer.
150. (d) The word Revelation means the act of revealing or disclosing; hence the synonym Disclosure is the answer.
151. (c) The word Ostracise means to exclude by general consent from society, friendship and the word Banish which means to expel from or relegate to a country or place by authoritative decree is the answer.
152. (d) The word Appalled means to fill or overcome with horror, consternation, or fear; thus the synonym Alarmed.
153. (a) The word Imbecility means stupidity or silliness; thus the answer is (a).
154. (b) The word Collusion means a secret agreement, especially for fraudulent or treacherous purposes; conspiracy.
155. (d) The word Hesitant means being undecided or doubtful.

156. (b) The word Deceptive means giving an appearance or impression different from the true one; misleading.
157. (a) The word palpable means able to be touched or felt; hence the synonym Obvious is the answer.
158. (d) The word laid-back means relaxed or easy-going.
159. (d) The word Sauntering means to walk in a slow relaxed manner; strolling.
160. (a) The word Pompous means affectingly grand, solemn, or self-important and the word Grandiose which means extravagantly or pretentiously imposing in appearance or style is the answer.
161. (b) Flying Colours: Victory, Triumph, Good times, fortunate
 (a) Envious: Desired, Blessed
 (b) Notable success: Outstanding victory
 (c) Being pleasant: delightful, enchanting
 (d) Highly ambitious: deeply determined
 Most Similar word is Notable success.
162. (b) Sanctum: holy place
 (a) Environment: Surrounding, atmosphere
 (b) Holy Part: Religious, hallowed
 (c) Corridor: hallway
 (d) Room for Pilgrims: wayfarer, pioneer
 Most similar word is the holy part.
163. (b) Frail: Breakable, weak
 (a) Unhealthy: Sick
 (b) Weak: Not strong
 (c) Ugly: Unattractive, awful
 (d) Tender: delicate, soft
 Most similar word is weak.
164. (b) Hobnob: Hangout with, socialize
 (a) Nagging: Painful, sensitive, irritated
 (b) Friendly Chat: Sociable talk
 (c) Quarrel: argument, disagreement
 (d) Pestering manner: annoyance manner
 Most similar word is friendly chat.
165. (d) Dilly-dallying: waste time
 (a) Quarrelling: Fight, battle
 (b) Arguing with each other: verbally fight with each other
 (c) Waiting for others: stand by
 (d) Wasting time: Idle away time
 Most similar word is Wasting time.
166. (b) Hush up: Keep secret, conceal
 (a) Blow up: Inflate, enlarge, expand
 (b) To keep quite : Silent
 (c) To remove: clear away, to eliminate
 (d) Wind up: come to an end, to finish, tie up loose end, liquidate
 Most similar word is to keep quite.
167. (a) Grievances: injustice, unhappiness
 (a) Complaints: statement of disagreement, grievance.
 (b) Problems: Difficulty, bad situation
 (c) Obstacles: barrier, difficulty
 (d) Hardships: sorrow, personal burden
 Most similar word is Complaints.
168. (d) Affinity: closeness, affection
 (a) Admiration: Great respect
 (b) Adoration: Intense love
 (c) Respect: Admiration given by others.
 (d) Intimacy: Affection, affinity
 Most similar word is Intimacy.
169. (b) Ignominy: Offensive behaviour
 (a) Condemnation: Blaming, Accusation
 (b) Disgrace: State of shame, bad reputation.
 (c) Failure: Lack of success, break down
 (d) Criticism: critique, interpretation.
 Most similar word is Disgrace.
170. (d) Alleviate: Lessen, relieve
 (a) Eradicate: Destroy, Remove
 (b) Remove: take off, clear away, eliminate
 (c) Understand: figure out, distinguish
 (d) Lessen: Lower, reduce
 Most similar word is Lessen.
171. (b) Imperceptibly: Hard to sense, faint
 (a) Extremely: Intensely
 (b) Invisibly: Out of sight
 (c) Inconceivably: Beyond reason, unbelievable.
 (d) Intensely: deeply, strongly
 Most similar word is invisibly
172. (d) Doleful: pitiful
 (a) Sober: calm
 (b) Depressed: discouraged
 (c) Dreary: Lonely, cheerless
 (d) Mournful: grieving, sad, depressed
 Most similar word is Mournful.
173. (d) Modulate: Adjust, regulate, restrain, fine tune
 (a) Set: decided, agreed
 (b) Tune: melody, harmony
 (c) Balance: equilibrium, equal
 (d) Adjust: Regulate, fine-tune, fix
 Most similar word is Adjust.
174. (a) Presumptuous: Bold, self-confident, arrogant, over-confident
 (a) Bold: brave, courageous
 (b) Egotistical: self-cantered, smug
 (c) Arrogant: having exaggerated self-opinion
 (d) Audacious: reckless, daring
 Most similar word is bold.
175. (d) Rhythm: pattern, regularity
 (a) Flow: discharge, outflow, run, sequence
 (b) Measure: portion, part, quota
 (c) Tempo: beat, velocity
 (d) Regular pattern: common
 Most similar word is regular pattern.
176. (a) Precipitate: hurry, speed
 (a) Hasten: hurry, rush, race, run
 (b) Advance: forward, leading
 (c) Arrive: come to destination, reach
 (d) Instigate: provoke, raise
 Most similar word is Hasten.

177. (d) Outlast: endure beyond another
 (a) To come to an end: stop, break off
 (b) To fight till the end: everlasting, endlessly
 (c) To make a last attempt: try, make an effort
 (d) To endure longer than: Long lasting
 Most similar word is to endure longer than.
178. (a) Interregnum: break, gap, interval
 (a) Pause: wait, halt, interval
 (b) Interference: conflict, blocking
 (c) Intrusion: meddling, interruption
 (d) Prevention: stop, blockage
 Most similar word is Pause.
179. (c) Demolish: destroy, consume, crush
 (a) Abolish: cancel, dissolve
 (b) Overthrow: defeat, conquer
 (c) Destroy: demolish, crush
 (d) Overturn: reverse, flip over
 Most similar word is Destroy.
180. (b) Initiate: start, introduce, begin, commence, inaugurate
 (a) Enlighten: inform, make aware
 (b) Begin: commence, start, create
 (c) Guide: advisor, counsellor
 (d) Lead: supremacy, start, top
 Most similar word is Begin.
181. (d) Stroll: Lazy walk, airing
 (a) Exercise: workout, activity
 (b) Jogging: activate, running
 (c) A ride: journey, ride
 (d) A walk: airing, brief travel on foot
 Most similar word is a walk.
182. (c) Languid: listless, dull, energy less
 (a) Absent mind: distracted, inattentive, lost
 (b) Negligent: Careless, indifferent
 (c) Sluggish: Dull, slow moving, inactive
 (d) Thoughtless: reckless, inconsiderate
 Most similar word is Sluggish.
183. (b) Hostility means hostile behaviour; unfriendliness or opposition. Thus the correct synonym is Enmity.
184. (d) Indifferent means having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned.
185. (a) Condemn means to express complete disapproval of; censure. The correct synonym is Censure that means to express severe disapproval of someone or something, especially in a formal statement.
186. (c) Defect means a shortcoming, imperfection, or lack and the similar word is shortcoming that means a fault or failure to meet a certain standard, typically in a person's character, a plan, or a system.
187. (a) Jealous means a feeling or showing an envious resentment of someone or their achievements, possessions, or perceived advantages. The right synonym is Envious that means a feeling of discontented or resentful longing aroused by someone else's possessions, qualities, or luck.
188. (d) Weary means feeling or showing extreme tiredness, especially as a result of excessive exertion. The correct synonym is Weak that means lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; having little physical strength or energy.
189. (b) Plausible means an argument or statement seeming reasonable or probable. Seemingly true is the right synonym.
190. (b) Creditable means of a performance, effort, or action deserving public acknowledgement and praise but not necessarily outstanding or successful. Bringing praise is the correct synonym.
191. (a) Salient means most noticeable or important therefore, most important is the right synonym.
192. (d) Fragile means an object which can be easily broken or damaged. Easily broken is the correct synonym.
193. (c) Poignant means evoking a keen sense of sadness or regret. Very painful is the correct synonym.
194. (b) Outlook means a place from which a view is possible; a vantage point. Prospect is the correct synonym that means an extensive view of landscape.
195. (c) Fortitude means courage in pain or adversity therefore Bravery is the correct synonym.
196. (d) Reticent means not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily and most similar word is not saying much.
197. (c) Reciprocal means expressing mutual action or relationship. The most similar word is mutual which means having the same specified relationship to each other.
198. (a) Apprise means inform or tell someone. The most similar word is Inform.
199. (b) Consensus means a general agreement. So option (b) is correct.
200. (a) Unceremonious means having or showing a lack of courtesy; rough or abrupt. The right synonym is Impolite that means not having or showing good manners; rude.
201. (b) Treason means the action of betraying someone or something. Disloyalty is the right synonym that means The quality of not being loyal to a person, country, or organization; unfaithfulness.
202. (c) Amiable means having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner. Friendly is the right synonym which means a person on good or affectionate terms.
203. (b) Authentic means of undisputed origin and not a copy; genuine. Authoritative means reliable; proper means denoting something that is truly what it is said or regarded to be.
204. (d) Boast means talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction about one's achievements, possessions, or abilities. Brag means to say something in a boastful manner. Cry, abuse and hate are its antonyms.
205. (b) Fictitious means not real or true; imaginary or fabricated. Fiction means something that is invented or untrue. Feudal means absurdly outdated or old-fashioned.
206. (d) Genocide is the systematic destruction of all or a significant part of a racial, ethnic, religious or national

- group. Patricide is the killing of one's father. Fratricide means the killing of one's brother or sister. Regicide means the action of killing a king.
207. (d) Executioner means hangman or the one who inflicts capital punishment i.e. death penalty. Explorer is a person who explores a new or unfamiliar area.
208. (c) Maiden means being or involving the first attempt or act of its kind. First speech is the maiden speech.
209. (a) Interfere means prevent (a process or activity) from continuing or being carried out properly. Meddle means interfere in something that is not one's concern.
210. (a) Tedious means too long, slow, or dull. Tiresome means exhausting.
211. (c) Take after means to resemble a close, older relative. Imitates means pretend to be. Comes after means start to happen. Follows mean take the place of.
212. (d) Ill favoured means ugly, objectionable.
213. (a) Prohibit means formally forbid (something) by law, rule, or other authority. Thus forbid is the most suitable synonym of prohibit. Forfeit means penalty, forsake means abandon and forbear means to restrain.
214. (b) Dubious means hesitating or doubtful. Dismal means gloomy; Derogatory means disrespectful attitude and devilish means evil.
215. (d) Eccentric means unconventional and slightly strange. Destructive means causing great and irreparable damage; deceitful means dishonest; and conformist means a person who conforms to accepted behaviour or established practices.
216. (b) Contradict means deny the truth of (a statement) by asserting the opposite. Talking abusively and request politely are incorrect. Contempt means disrespect.
217. (a) Give-up means stop making an effort. Abandon means to leave; present means existing; lift means to raise and elevate; scatter means to disperse.
218. (d) Specific means clearly defined. Its synonym is precise meaning marked by exactness and accuracy. Proper means genuine; uncommon means unusual; and noteworthy means worth paying attention to; interesting or significant.
219. (b) Eradicate means to eliminate. Its synonym is remove that means to get rid of. Soften means to become soft and suppress means forcibly put an end to something.
220. (c) Probable means likely. Certain means sure; indefinite means not clearly expressed or defined; and temporary means lasting for only a limited period of time.
221. (b) Adhere means to be devoted in support or allegiance. Act reluctantly means to hesitate; waver frequently means to flicker continuously. React promptly means to react quickly.
222. (a) Infer means to deduce or conclude (something) from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements. Hence its synonym is conclude. Calculate means to compute; debate means to discuss and suggest means to propose.
223. (b) Disdained means ignored refused or rejected. Thus, the answer is refused.
224. (b) Evocative means suggestive or reminiscent. The sentence suggests that the poet is trying to suggest something memorable about his poems. According to the feel of the sentence, enchanting means capturing interest as if by a spell. Thus, option c (emotional) is the answer.
225. (d) Expeditious means quick, prompt and speedy. If we see the options, we notice that only option d has the word prompt which is close to the word expeditious. All other words do not fit into the context. Thus, option d (prompt and efficient) is the answer.
226. (b) The word flippant means not showing a serious or respectful attitude; frivolous and factitious. Highly Critical means disapproving. "Not showing respect" is closest to the meaning. The word "casual" does not elaborate the meaning. Indifferent means not caring.
227. (a) Impromptu means unprepared or unrehearsed. We can easily notice from the given options that option a "without preparation" is the most apt synonym. Other options are not exact in delivering the meaning of the word.
228. (d) Monotonous means dull and repetitive. Again from the given options, we can easily see that option d has the same word repetitive which brings us to the conclusion that option (d) is the answer.
229. (b) Redundant means unneeded or unnecessary. If we look at the given options, we see that option (b) has an option not needed which is very close in meaning to the main word. Thus, option (b) is the answer.
230. (d) Look up means to make better. The option a (look clear) is incomplete and vague. 'Go down' is opposite of it. Remain static means to be in the same place. Only option (d) "improve" looks convincing as a synonym.
231. (b) Infirmary means ill-health. Infirmary is related to physical ill-health not emotional weakness. Lack of firmness shows the lack of will power. Feebleness is related to physical weakness. Fickleness is again related to mental turbulence. Indolence means laziness. Thus, out of all, option (b) is the best answer.
232. (b) Decipher means to make sense of or interpret. Swindle means to cheat. Make up means to cover up. Defy means to challenge or confront. But option b (decode) means to interpret as well like the main word.

233. (b) Painstaking means thorough and careful. Option (a), feeling panic means feeling nervous. Option (b), thorough and rigorous matches in meaning with the original word. Taking risk means taking trouble. Option (d) painful and sorrow means gloomy and aching.
234. (d) The word substantial means large and extensive. Option (a) delicate means fragile. Graceful means elegant. Sensational means amazing. Significant means important. Out of the four options, the most suitable option is (d), significant.
235. (b) Indolent means lazy, cautious means careful. Lazy means lethargic. Unintelligent means dull. Stubborn means obstinate. Thus, we see indolent and lazy are identical. Option (b) is correct.
236. (d) Vehemently means passionately. Devoutly means religiously. Serenely means peacefully. Hysterically means wildly. Forcefully means vehemently. Thus, we see that for vehemently, the correct synonym is option (d) forcefully.
237. (d) Oblivious means unaware, narrow-minded means small-minded, daring means bold. Stubborn means obstinate. Unaware is the last option which is similar in meaning to oblivious.
238. (a) Feigned means artificial. Pretended means fake. Played means amused. Developed means urbanized, failed means unsuccessful. Thus, by looking at the options, we can say that option a pretended is the correct answer.
239. (a) Penury means poverty. Poverty is same as penury. Petty means little, phony means fake. Pathetic means wretched. By seeing the options, it is clear that option (a) is the correct answer.
240. (b) Affectation means showing off. Adoration means love. Appreciation means approval. Proficiency means skill. Artificiality means dishonesty. According to the given options, artificiality is the correct synonym of affectation.
241. (c) Stifle means smother. Starve means to go hungry. Smother means to stifle or throttle. Stagger means to lurch. The options tell that smother is the correct synonym of the word stifle.
242. (a) Beseech means to request. Request means to appeal. Overwhelm means overpower. Bless means approve. Promise means assure. From the given options, it is clear that request is the correct synonym for beseech.
243. (b) Stalemate means deadlock. Degeneration means deterioration. Exhaustion means tiredness. Settlement means resolution. Deadlock means standstill. Thus, from the given options, it is clear that option (b), 'deadlock' is the answer.
244. (d) Impromptu means unprepared. Important means significant. Impressive means inspiring. Inspiring means rousing. Offhand means without preparation. Out of the options, offhand is the synonym of impromptu. Thus option (d) is the correct answer.
245. (a) Lucrative means profitable. Profitable means lucrative. Important means significant. Challenging means demanding. Worthwhile means valuable. Option (a) is the answer.
246. (b) Sterling when used as an adjective means genuine and reliable. Its synonym is genuine meaning real. Interesting means appealing. Irritating means annoying. And exciting means exhilarating.
247. (b) Corporal means bodily, physical. Its synonym is physical. Harsh means rough. Unjust means unfair. General means common.
248. (a) Mitigate means to diminish the effect of something. Its synonym is lessen. Postpone means to delay.
249. (a) Idiosyncrasies means a mode of behaviour or way of thought peculiar to an individual.
250. (c) Perfunctory means an action carried out without real interest, feeling, or effort. Superficial means without depth.
251. (a) Grave means serious and gloomy. Momentous means important. Instinctive means reflex. Impulsive means tending to act without thought.
252. (c) Aspire means to hope for. Breathe means to respire. Stair means stairway. Thorn means spike.
253. (c) Sequel means to follow up. Its synonym is continuation means the action of carrying something on over time or the state of being carried on. Similarity means very much alike. Ending means the end of something and beginning means the start of something.
254. (a) Perpetual means continual, lasting. Its synonym is constant meaning unchanging. Real means actual. Mistaken means wrong. Painful means physically or mentally agonizing.
255. (d) Assent means the expression of approval or agreement. Its synonym is agreement. Despatch means to transact. Flavour means taste. Climb means to move up.
256. (b) Defiance means open resistance; bold disobedience. Its synonym is disobedience. Attack means physical assault. Protection means care. Shyness means bashfulness.
257. (b) Hostility means meanness, antagonism. Its synonym is enmity meaning animosity, hatred. Entertainment means pleasure. Illness means disease. Kindness means generosity.
258. (a) Indifferent means showing a lack of interest its synonym is 'inconcerned'. Various means many, shy means quiet, self-conscious. Unconcerned means carefree.
259. (a) Condemn means to blame, criticize. Its synonym is censure meaning severe criticism. Approve means to accept. Qualify means to certify. Despair means depression.
260. (c) Deplore means feel or express strong condemnation of. Its synonym is regret meaning feel sad, repentant, or disappointed over something that one has done or failed to do. Losing heart means being discouraged. Entreat means to urge and malign means hurtful

261. (c) Motivation means a reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way. Its synonym is ambition meaning a strong desire to do or achieve something. Inducement means incentive. Emotion means mental state. Incitement means motive.
262. (a) Residue means left over part. Its synonym is remainder meaning left over. Recede means to reduce. Nothing means empty. Little means very less.
263. (c) Perpetual means lasting, its synonym is never-ending meaning continual. Seasonal means periodic. Confused means disoriented. Perfect means superlative.
264. (d) Assent means agreement. Its synonym is to agree. Climb means to ascend/move up. Confirm means to validate. Answer means reaction.
265. (a) Teetotaller is a person who abstains totally from intoxicating drink. Ascetics mean a person who follows an ascetic life. Pedants mean a person who is excessively concerned with minor details and rules or with displaying academic learning. Celibates mean a person who abstains from marriage and sexual relations.
266. (c) The person who is hard to please is called fastidious. Frivolous means silly. Factitious means kidding. Ferocious means savagely fierce, cruel, or violent.
267. (a) Flouts mean openly disregard. Flounce means intermittently move. Flounder means struggle mentally. Flaunt means to show off.
268. (a) Citadel means a fortress, typically one on high ground above a city. Metropolis means the capital or chief city of a country or region. Megapolis means a very large city. Headquarters mean the premises occupied by a military commander and the commander's staff.
269. (c) Nostalgia means a sentimental longing or wistful affection for a period in the past.
270. (c) 'marked down' means a reduction in price.
271. (b) 'Effrontery' means insolent behaviour here it refers to the person who is asking for another loan in the given sentence. In the given options 'Impudence' is closest synonym to 'effrontery' as it means shamelessness or shameless behaviour.
272. (a) 'devastating' means something causing shock or distress. And in the given options 'terrible' is the correct synonym as it also means something which causes shocking or horrible results.
273. (d) 'thorough' is the correct synonym of exhaustive as it means a research done in regards to every details.
274. (b) 'laying up' means to store something therefore 'accumulating' is the closest synonym of it.
275. (b) In the given context 'might' means physical strength, therefore 'strength' is the correct synonym.
276. (a) In the given context 'dwells' means that God resides in the heart of its devotees, therefore 'lives' is the appropriate synonym of 'dwells'.
277. (c) In the context of question, answer can be used instead of respond
278. (a) 'Mundane' in the given context means relating to ordinary life or characteristic of the world, therefore 'worldly' is the correct synonym as it also means something pertaining to ordinary life.
279. (c)
280. (a) 'Elucidate' means make clear and Comprehensible clarify means the same as Elucidate. Therefore, 'Clarify' is the most similar synonym of 'Elucidate'.
281. (a) 'monotonous' means lacking in variety and interest. 'dreary' means something uninteresting or depressingly dull. Therefore, 'dreary' is the synonym of 'monotonous'.
282. (b) 'kindle' means to call forth or excite the emotions, feelings and responses in someone. Therefore, 'excite' is the correct synonym of 'kindle'.
283. (d) 'palatial' means something suitable for a palace or something magnificent. Therefore, 'magnificent' is correct synonym of 'palatial'.
284. (a) 'tactful' means showing skill and sensitivity in dealing with others or with tough issues. 'diplomatic' means managing critical issues between two parties or countries. Therefore, 'diplomatic' is the correct synonym of 'tactful'.
285. (b) Ripe means experienced, mature and enlightened etc. thus, option (b) i.e. mature is the correct answer.
286. (d) Repulse means to fight back, push back and repel etc. thus, option (d) i.e. repelled is the correct answer.
287. (a) Masked means concealed, disguised and hid etc. thus, option (a) i.e. hid is the correct answer.
288. (d) Vendors are those who offer something for sale thus, option (d) i.e. one engaged in selling is the correct answer.
289. (c) Admit means to allow entry, accept and grant etc. thus, option (c) i.e. accept is the correct answer.
290. (a) Stolen means embezzled, filched and robbed etc. thus, option (a) i.e. embezzled is the correct answer.
291. (b) The word 'thrifty' means using money carefully and not in a wasteful manner. 'Reckless' means careless. 'Economical' means spending resources carefully. 'Naive' means innocent, unaffected. 'Extravagant' means unrestrained in spending money. Hence option (b) is the right answer.
292. (b) The word 'salubrious' means pleasant, healthy environment. Provoking means causing annoyance, irritating
'Pleasant' means causing happiness. 'Ridiculous' means entertaining/ amusing
'Thanking' means showing gratitude. Hence option (b) is the right answer.
293. (a) desolate means utterly wretched and unhappy. Deserted means feeling of loneliness. Joyful means something causing great pleasure. Hence option (a) is the right answer.
294. (d) The word 'condone' means to approve something especially with reluctance. Overlook means to ignore or disregard. Hence option (a) is the right answer.
295. (a) The word 'inaptitude' means lack of skill. 'Incompetence' means inability to do something accurately. Hence, option (a) is the right answer.

296. (c) Impede means to delay or prevent (someone or something) by obstructing them; hinder.
Facilitate means to make (an action or process) easy or easier.
Hinder means to make it difficult for (someone) to do something or for (something) to happen. Accept means to consent to receive or undertake (something offered). Hence, option (c) is the right answer.
297. (b) Provocative means causing anger or another strong reaction among others; inflammatory. Hence option (b) is the right answer.
298. (c) Precipitation means rain, snow, or hail that falls to the ground. Option (a) and (b) get eliminated as these are not form of precipitation. Option (d) is also not correct as snowfall happens at cold places but precipitation at several places indicates rainfall. Hence, the option (c) is the right answer.
299. (a) Anonymously means the way that does not disclose an individual's personal information. Incognito means to hide one's identity. Hence both these words are similar in meanings.
300. (d) Terminal means (of disease) predicted to lead to death; incurable.
Chronic means persisting for a long time; long-standing disease.
- Sublunary and terrific words are not related in the given context.
301. (a) 'reluctant' means unwilling to do something or disinclined. Hence option (a) is the right answer. Fervent and eager are nearly opposite in meaning. Unrepentant is not related to the context.
302. (a) confiscated 303. (c) challenged
304. (b) intrinsic 305. (a) compulsory
306. (c) treachery
307. (a) The word 'implication' means the effect that something will have on something else in the future. Hence, 'consequences' is the nearest in meaning.
308. (b) The word 'contagious' means 'something that you get when you come in contact with someone else. Hence, 'transmittable' is the nearest in meaning.
309. (b) The word 'incorporated' means to assimilate or join. Hence, 'integrated' is the nearest in meaning.
310. (c) The word 'broad' is correct contextually here.
311. (a) The word 'stellar' means something related to heavenly bodies. Hence, in this context 'extraordinary' is the right word.
312. (b) The word 'clichéd' means showing a lack of originality; based on frequently repeated phrases or opinions. Hence, the word 'hackneyed' is the nearest in meaning.

CHAPTER

2

Antonyms

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-6) : Each question below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **opposite** in meaning to the words in capital letters. [2007 - I]

1. PROCRASTINATE
(a) To be prompt (b) To adjudicate
(c) To teach (d) To help others
2. PROCLIVITY
(a) Speed (b) Weakness
(c) Disgust (d) Disinclination
3. OUTLANDISH
(a) Modern (b) Moderate
(c) Disrespectful (d) Coward
4. SUPPLICATE
(a) Short of supply (b) To be arrogant
(c) To be tolerant (d) To fall on lean days
5. TERSE
(a) Detailed (b) Nasty
(c) Advanced (d) Impure
6. CELERITY
(a) Lack of wisdom (b) Silence
(c) Victory (d) Sluggishness

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 7-13) : Each question below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **opposite** in meaning to the words in capital letters. [2007 - II]

7. VOLITION
(a) Pretext (b) Unwillingness
(c) Compliance (c) Interlude
8. COPIOUS
(a) Imitable (b) Unprecedented
(c) Shaky (d) Shortage
9. ARDUOUS
(a) Facile (b) Influential
(c) Deplorable (d) Tenuous
10. DEFERENTIAL
(a) Discount (b) Disrespectful
(c) Preconception (d) Acute
11. FELICITOUS
(a) Unfriendly (b) Uneasy
(c) Unheard of (d) Inappropriate
12. ABSOLVE
(a) To remember someone fondly
(b) To imitate someone
(c) To pretend
(d) To declare someone guilty
13. PAROCHIAL
(a) Open-minded (b) Temporary
(c) Irrelevant (d) Disinclination

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 14-29): Each of the following questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is **farthest** in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2008-I]

14. PUERILE
(a) Fresh (b) Suspenseful
(c) Matured thinking (d) Easily attainable
15. IGNOMINY
(a) Entrance (b) Activity
(c) Eligibility (d) Honour
16. PENURIOUS
(a) Timid (b) Without any perforation
(c) Affluent (d) Inescapable
17. SCURRILOUS
(a) Scandalous (b) Admiration
(c) Primary (d) Opposition
18. ENNUI
(a) Poverty (b) Shortage
(c) Excitement (d) Fearlessness
19. SLAPDASH
(a) Careful (b) Violent
(c) Pervasive (d) Scarce
20. CHIMERICAL
(a) Complement (b) Feasible
(c) Hypercritical (d) Spurious
21. THWART
(a) Encourage (b) Suffer
(c) Agonize (d) Pacify
22. VENERATION
(a) Embezzlement (b) Awe
(c) Disrespect (d) Far-Sighted
23. INVECTIVE
(a) Adjective
(b) Polite language
(c) Pertaining to legal matters
(d) Brief
24. COPIOUS
(a) Shortage (b) Imitation
(c) Warm (d) Delightful
25. ACERBIC
(a) The accused (b) Polite
(c) Unpleasant (d) Improbable
26. ASCETIC
(a) Ardent (b) Indulging in pleasures
(c) Careless (d) Patriotic
27. UBIQUITOUS
(a) Honest (b) Rarely found anywhere
(c) Out of fashion (d) Scrupulous

28. PARSIMONIOUS

- (a) Partisan (b) Permissible
(c) Revealing (d) Extravagant

29. EPHEMERAL

- (a) Mysterious (b) Impolite
(c) Long-lasting (d) Exciting

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 30-48) : Each of the following questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is **farthest** in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2008-II]

30. INSUPERABLE

- (a) Predictable (b) Surmountable
(c) Countable (d) Unendurable

31. EXONERATED

- (a) Implicated (b) Criticised
(c) Condemned (d) Convicted

32. NADIR

- (a) Zenith (b) Climax
(c) Peak (d) The lowest point

33. EVASIVE

- (a) Unreliable (b) Tricky
(c) Straightforward (d) Elusive

34. SCRUPULOUS

- (a) Lax (b) Shameful
(c) Awful (d) Pitiful

35. AMENABLE

- (a) Obedient (b) Diplomatic
(c) Stubborn (d) Answerable

36. ENIGMATIC

- (a) Lethargic (b) Unambiguous
(c) Wrangling (d) Obscure

37. ABHORRENCE

- (a) Admiration (b) Abomination
(c) Repulsion (d) Acceptance

38. DILAPIDATED

- (a) Costly (b) Well-furnished
(c) Broken-down (d) Renovated

39. LOQUACIOUS

- (a) Flamboyant (b) Silent
(c) Dispirited (d) Dumb

40. LOFTY

- (a) Mean (b) Glorious
(c) Envious (d) Devilish

41. OSTENTATION

- (a) Miserliness (b) Simplicity
(c) Purity (d) Innocence

42. TEMPORAL

- (a) Serious (b) Political
(c) Eternal (d) Divine

43. VERDANT

- (a) Dry (b) Green
(c) Beautiful (d) Water-logged

44. INFERNAL

- (a) Paradisiac (b) Majestic
(c) Peaceful (d) Graceful

45. IMPUDENT

- (a) Brave (b) Gentle
(c) Polite (d) Boisterous

46. HERETICAL

- (a) Pious (b) Orthodox
(c) Superstitious (d) Outdated

47. OBSCURE

- (a) Filthy (b) Unknown
(c) Untidy (d) Well known

48. PLIABLE

- (a) Wilful (b) Stubborn
(c) Firm (d) Opinionated

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 49-65): Each of the following questions consists of a word or a group of words in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is **farthest** in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2009-I]

49. REPLENISH

- (a) Deplete (b) Increase
(c) Enlarge (d) Unprotect

50. RELENTLESS

- (a) Ruthless (b) Restless
(c) Be mercifull (d) Be harsh

51. RESILIENCE

- (a) Silence (b) Buoyancy
(c) Rigidity (d) Emptiness

52. QUERULOUS

- (a) Confident (b) Cheerful
(c) Firm (d) Quarrelsome

53. ACQUITTED

- (a) Neglected (b) Discharged
(c) Arrested (d) Convicted

54. AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR

- (a) At night (b) At noon
(c) Late (d) Early

55. GRUDGING

- (a) Wholehearted (b) Reluctant
(c) Convincing (d) Secretive

56. DIVULGE

- (a) Reveal (b) Hide
(c) Tell (d) Inform

57. GARRULOUS

- (a) Reticent (b) Soft-spoken
(c) Peaceful (d) Kind

58. REJUVENATED

- (a) Reaffirmed (b) Reincarnated
(c) Exhausted (d) Devastated

59. THWARTED

- (a) Foiled (b) Opposed
(c) Supported (d) Tightened

60. ENORMOUS

- (a) Soft (b) Average
(c) Tiny (d) Weak

61. PRONE TO

- (a) Prior to (b) Preceding
(c) Immune to (d) Vulnerable to

62. OBSEQUIOUS

- (a) Offensive (b) Dignified
(c) Irritating (d) Subservient

63. FIGHT SHY OF
 (a) Welcome (b) Avoid
 (c) Quarrel with (d) Feel shy of
64. BY FITS AND STARTS
 (a) Regularly
 (b) When in a fit
 (c) From time to time
 (d) Without steady application
65. PAUCITY
 (a) Plenty (b) Pressure
 (c) Pause (d) Retention

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 66-81) : Each of the following questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words. Select the word that is **farthest** in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2009-II]

66. ESTEEM
 (a) Power (b) Guess
 (c) Contempt (d) Estimate
67. SPURIOUS
 (a) Sumptuous (b) Relevant
 (c) Sporadic (d) Genuine
68. CONVICTED
 (a) Charged (b) Relieved
 (c) Dismissed (d) Acquitted
69. INTIMIDATING
 (a) Authoritative (b) Casual
 (c) Non-serious (d) Friendly
70. FRUGAL
 (a) Stingy (b) Extravagant
 (c) Timid (d) Frightening
71. ZENITH
 (a) Under (b) Nadir
 (c) Root (d) Base
72. LUCRATIVE
 (a) Advantageous (b) Economical
 (c) Unprofitable (d) Gainful
73. UNPRECEDENTED
 (a) Exceptional (b) Consistent
 (c) Abnormal (d) Usual
74. PENURY
 (a) Wealth (b) Abundance
 (d) Prosperity (d) Surplus
75. PRUDENT
 (a) Absurdity (b) Desperation
 (c) Detriment (d) Recklessness
76. OBSCURE
 (a) Clear (d) Dogged
 (c) Decent (d) Sensible
77. REPELLENT
 (a) Troublesome (b) Attractive
 (c) Tiring (d) Hostile
78. DEFUSE
 (a) Control (b) Understand
 (c) Aggravate (d) Decelerate
79. BAFFLING
 (a) Simple (b) Puzzling
 (c) Difficult (d) Worrying

80. AMIABLE
 (a) Unkind (b) Inhospitable
 (c) Unapproachable (d) Unfriendly
81. INGENIOUS
 (a) Uneducated (b) Uninventive
 (c) Unintelligent (d) Untrained

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 82-96) : Each of the following questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or groups of words. Select the words or group of words that is **farthest** in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2010-I]

82. DESPONDENT
 (a) Pleased (b) Satisfied
 (c) Infuriated (d) Elated
83. REPUDIATE
 (a) Prefer (b) Unite
 (c) Explain (d) Accept
84. OFFICIOUS
 (a) Restrained (b) Unofficial
 (c) Indifferent (d) Detached
85. DENIGRATE
 (a) Belittle (b) Believe
 (c) Doubt (d) Praise
86. CONVOLUTED
 (a) Simple (b) Complicated
 (c) Difficult (d) Majestic
87. DILIGENT
 (a) Cautious (b) Careless
 (c) Dishonest (d) Delightful
88. COMPLACENT
 (a) Agitated (b) Frightened
 (c) Degenerate (d) Dissatisfied
89. REITERATE
 (a) Withdraw (b) Rectify
 (c) Affirm (d) Acknowledge
90. SUPERCILIOUS
 (a) Considerate (b) Respectful
 (c) Thoughtful (d) Differential
91. BOISTEROUS
 (a) Friendly (b) Sincere
 (c) Humble (d) Restrained
92. LUCIDITY
 (a) Confused (b) Dull
 (c) Simple (d) Verbose
93. ONEROUS
 (a) Egregious (b) Effusive
 (c) Easy (d) Efficient
94. CATASTROPHE
 (a) Beneficial (b) Blessing
 (c) Soothing (d) Disastrous
95. GRATUITOUS
 (a) Charitable (b) Grand appearance
 (c) Warranted (d) Being grateful
96. VERACITY
 (a) Purity (b) Being just
 (c) Falsity (d) Immorality

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 97-113) : Each question in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or groups of words that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

[2010-II]

97. PROBITY
(a) Dishonesty (b) Timidity
(c) Treachery (d) Insincerity
98. CONTEST
(a) Accept (b) Defeat
(c) Lose (d) Run for
99. SPORADIC
(a) Surviving (b) Sweeping
(c) Restrained (d) Persistent
100. IMPLICATION
(a) Consideration (b) Exoneration
(c) Conclusion (d) Interpretation
101. APPOSITE
(a) Intemperate (b) Inappropriate
(c) Indecent (d) Incriminatory
102. GREGARIOUS
(a) Indecent (b) Unsociable
(c) Above reproach (d) Unlovable
103. CHIVALRY
(a) Dishonesty (b) Discourtesy
(c) Disobedience (d) Disaffection
104. DISMAL
(a) Bright (b) Indifferent
(c) Fast (d) Energetic
105. SANGUINE TEMPER
(a) Despairing nature (b) Peaceful temperament
(c) Rude behaviour (d) Selfish nature
106. MEAGRE
(a) Extravagant (b) Abundant
(c) Prosperous (d) Surplus
107. IMPERIL
(a) Safeguard (b) Construct
(c) Create (d) Brighten
108. OSTENSIBLY
(a) Elaborately (b) Really
(c) Vaguely (d) Sensibly
109. CONSOLIDATED
(a) Disjointed (b) Broken
(c) Weekend (d) Lost
110. CHRONIC
(a) Pathetic (b) Characteristic
(c) Temporary (d) Mild
111. DILIGENT
(a) Forgetful (b) Imprudent
(c) Careless (d) Confused
112. CALLOUS
(a) Considerate (b) Indifferent
(c) Indulgent (d) Generous
113. VITUPERATIVE
(a) Joyous (b) Congratulatory
(c) Critical (d) Virtuous

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 114-129) : Each question in this section consists of a word or group of words in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letter.

[2011-I]

114. DIMINISH
(a) Enkindle (b) Increase
(c) Produce (d) Arouse
115. HAMPERED
(a) Facilitated (b) Prompted
(c) Relieved (d) Instigated
116. EQUANIMITY
(a) Sorrow (b) Discontentment
(c) Agitation (d) Silence
117. SPURIOUS
(a) Fresh (b) Modern
(c) Genuine (d) Interesting
118. THREW COLD WATER ON
(a) Supported (b) Defeated
(c) Amended (d) Modified
119. AGGRAVATED
(a) Increased (b) Mitigated
(c) Aggregated (d) Magnified
120. DEFICIT
(a) Surplus (b) Sufficiency
(c) Luxury (d) Explicit
121. LENGTHEN
(a) Protract (b) Brighten
(c) Abandon (d) Shorten
122. CRUELTY
(a) Love (b) Efficiency
(c) Heroism (d) Kindness
123. FREQUENTLY
(a) Habitually (b) Commonly
(c) Usually (d) Rarely
124. HOSTILE
(a) Dogmatic (b) Easy going
(c) Steady (d) Friendly
125. PUBLIC HONOUR
(a) Accusation (b) Punishment
(c) Ignominy (d) Criticism
126. SUBTLE
(a) Distant (b) Gross
(c) Plain (d) Higher
127. TAME
(a) Wild (b) Clean
(c) Dangerous (d) Active
128. DECLINED
(a) Inclined (b) Liked
(c) Agreed (d) Prepared
129. ILL AT EASE
(a) Easy to deal with (b) Comfortable
(c) Chronically ill (d) Strong

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 130-145): Each question this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

[2011-II]

- 130. DENY**
 (a) Accept (b) Proceed
 (c) Hold (d) Promote
- 131. ACQUIT**
 (a) Inform (b) Release
 (c) Abuse (d) Condemn
- 132. FERTILE**
 (a) Dry (b) Useless
 (c) Barren (d) Arid
- 133. AFFLUENCE**
 (a) Not being fluent (b) Poverty
 (c) Difficulty (d) Unhealthy
- 134. CONFIDENT**
 (a) Vague (b) Cowardly
 (c) Secretive (d) Unsure
- 135. GLOOMY**
 (a) Cheerful (b) Forgetful
 (c) Faithful (d) Harmful
- 136. FRUGAL**
 (a) Excessive (b) Extravagant
 (c) Rich (d) Generous
- 137. OBVIOUS**
 (a) Obscure (b) Obsolete
 (c) Indifferent (d) Difficult
- 138. FORBID**
 (a) Defy (b) Dislike
 (c) Permit (d) Understand
- 139. ABANDON**
 (a) Assert (b) Retain
 (c) Produce (d) Twist
- 140. ASSENT**
 (a) Breakdown (b) Misunderstand
 (c) Dispatch (d) Disagreement
- 141. FICKLE**
 (a) Constant (b) Convenient
 (c) Questionable (d) Faithful
- 142. DISCREET**
 (a) Worthy (b) Wishful thinking
 (c) Honest (d) Careless in behaviour
- 143. ARTICULATE**
 (a) Unable to understand
 (b) Unable to express oneself
 (c) Unable to agree
 (d) Unable to live
- 144. TRIVIAL**
 (a) Temporary (b) Delicate
 (c) Important (d) Arbitrary
- 145. UNJUST**
 (a) Serious (b) Self-centred
 (c) Fair-minded (d) Considerable

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 146-162): In this section, select the word or group of words that is most **opposite** in meaning to the underlined word or group of words in the given sentence. [2012-I]

- 146.** Poisonous gases emitted from factories contaminate the air we breathe in.
 (a) sanctify (b) invigorate
 (c) taint (d) purify
- 147.** Reckless driving causes accidents.
 (a) careful (b) slow
 (c) good (d) correct
- 148.** He often went to the theatre.
 (a) seldom (b) rarely
 (c) sometimes (d) occasionally
- 149.** He is frugal in his spending.
 (a) economical (b) extravagant
 (c) miserly (d) greedy
- 150.** The students expected an eminent scientist to inaugurate the programme.
 (a) illustrious (b) notorious
 (c) intelligent (d) unknown
- 151.** Some of their customs are barbarous.
 (a) civilized (b) modern
 (c) polite (d) praiseworthy
- 152.** They are going to embark upon a mountaineering expedition.
 (a) launch (b) analyse
 (c) break off (d) conclude
- 153.** There has been a gradual falling off in the quality of articles manufactured locally.
 (a) shrinkage (b) erosion
 (c) improvement (d) descent
- 154.** He was deeply depressed over the news.
 (a) satisfied (b) elated
 (c) impressed (d) affected
- 155.** Though he had lost the battle, he decided not to yield to the enemy.
 (a) submit to (b) persuade
 (c) resist (d) seek terms with
- 156.** Because of the failure of the monsoon, there was paucity of foodgrains.
 (a) overflow (b) inflow
 (c) plenty (d) glut
- 157.** The evidence against the accused is conclusive.
 (a) powerful (b) indecisive
 (c) exclusive (d) partial
- 158.** It was a baseless rumour that triggered riots and arson at an unprecedented scale throughout the country.
 (a) choked (b) tapered off
 (c) diluted (d) ignited
- 159.** Their careers followed a parallel path.
 (a) divergent (b) difficult
 (c) similar (d) dissimilar
- 160.** The old man manifested his greed at the sight of a huge amount of money.
 (a) displayed (b) concealed
 (c) suppressed (d) marked

161. The fallen trees blocked our passage to freedom from the wood.
 (a) facilitated (b) started
 (c) checked (d) promoted
162. He fell foul of me when I asked him to apologise to his teacher.
 (a) quarrelled with me
 (b) attacked me
 (c) made friends with me
 (d) showed appreciation for me

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 163-173): Each question in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2012-II]

163. PLENTIFUL
 (a) Handful (b) Rare
 (c) Small (d) Scanty
164. URBANE
 (a) Elegant (b) Slow
 (c) Crude (d) Foolish
165. FAMOUS
 (a) Notorious (b) Ignorant
 (c) Completely unknown (d) Worthless
166. SPURIOUS
 (a) Genuine (b) Authentic
 (c) Real (d) Artificial
167. SUCCEED
 (a) Achieve (b) Fail
 (c) Move fast (d) Lose
168. PROUD
 (a) Humble (b) Kind
 (c) Gentle (d) Decent
169. LEISURELY
 (a) Idly (b) Lazily
 (c) Foolishly (d) Hurriedly
170. BARREN
 (a) Wet (b) Rich
 (c) Fertile (d) Exception
171. CONCEAL
 (a) Reveal (b) Show off
 (c) Describe (d) Explain
172. ACCEPTANCE
 (a) Demote (b) Throw in
 (c) Rejection (d) Turn in
173. GRACEFUL
 (a) Awkward (b) Ignorant
 (c) Slow (d) Disloyal

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 174-182) : In each of these questions, a word has been underlined followed by words listed (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the appropriate word most opposite in meaning to the underlined word and mark your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2013-I]

174. His partners felt that it was a viable business proposition.
 (a) enviable (b) unenviable
 (c) inviolable (d) impracticable

175. The usual adulation of officers must end.
 (a) back-biting (b) condemnation
 (c) flattery (d) praise
176. There is an obscure cave on the other side of the hill.
 (a) well-known (b) infamous
 (c) notorious (d) admired
177. Her impetuous behaviour was attributed to her upbringing.
 (a) rash (b) poised
 (c) sluggish (d) aggressive
178. All these measures will augment employment.
 (a) diminish (b) circumscribe
 (c) restrain (d) constrain
179. The two friends were distinct in everything; dress, manners, hair-style and food-habits.
 (a) opposite (b) different
 (c) uniform (d) similar
180. The man at the gate had a forbidding appearance.
 (a) handsome (b) lenient
 (c) filthy (d) mild
181. This is a trivial matter.
 (a) important (b) small
 (c) easy (d) difficult
182. Everybody called it a lavish party.
 (a) big (b) wasteful
 (c) frugal (d) expensive

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 183-198): Each of the following questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word that is **farthest** in meaning to the word in capital letters. [2013-II]

183. LAUDATORY
 (a) Laughable (b) Derogatory
 (c) Abusive (d) Detriment
184. PERTINENT
 (a) Eloquent (b) Distant
 (c) Relevant (d) Irrelevant
185. COLOSSAL
 (a) Fragile (b) Small
 (c) Colourful (d) Impressive
186. INDISPENSABLE
 (a) Tolerable (b) Superfluous
 (c) Expensive (d) Hostile
187. VINDICTIVE
 (a) Forgiving (b) Humane
 (c) Polite (d) Liberal
188. FRIVOLOUS
 (a) Amusing (b) Serious
 (c) Confusing (d) Teasing
189. TRANSIENT
 (a) Lasting (b) Moving
 (c) Persistent (d) Abiding
190. APPARENT
 (a) Real (b) Significant
 (c) Unimportant (d) Vague

191. AVERSION
(a) Promotion (b) Attraction
(c) Hatred (d) Passion
192. IMPERIOUS
(a) Characterless (b) Impermanent
(c) Imperfect (d) Submissive
193. MARVELLOUS
(a) Awful (b) Mechanical
(c) Meaningless (d) Unsentimental
194. VEXATION
(a) Comfort (b) Slyness
(c) Fright (d) Nervousness
195. DOLEFUL
(a) Aggressive (b) Cheerful
(c) Tired (d) Involved
196. SENILITY
(a) Virility (b) Laziness
(c) Maturity (d) Exhaustion
197. UNGAINLY
(a) Quick (b) Short
(c) Awkward (d) Graceful
198. SPORADIC
(a) Rare (b) Frequent
(c) Sharp (d) Coordinated

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 199-208): : In this section, each question consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase. [2014-I]

199. Kafil's bowling yesterday proved very costly.
(a) economical (b) frugal
(c) thrifty (d) expensive
200. I cannot see much likeness between the two boys.
(a) enmity (b) hatred
(c) difference (d) dislike
201. I am still dubious about that plan.
(a) certain (b) doubtful
(c) docile (d) faithful
202. The wise say that life is meant not merely to accumulate wealth but for self-realization.
(a) amass (b) produce
(c) scatter (d) gather
203. He will never turn down your request.
(a) turn up (b) turn over
(c) reject (d) accept
204. Real happiness does not lie in material possessions alone.
(a) physical (b) essential
(c) spiritual (d) manual
205. I was upset by his hostile attitude.
(a) friendly (b) positive
(c) negative (d) inimical
206. Ashoka was a magnanimous king.
(a) Small (b) petty
(c) kind (d) majestic
207. Mala is always defiant in her behaviour.
(a) obedient (b) rebellious
(c) meek (d) friendly

208. I find his views repugnant.
(a) amiable (b) repulsive
(c) amoral (d) apolitical

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 209-216): Each question in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the word which is nearly opposite to the meaning of the original word and mark the correct response as (a), (b), (c) or (d) as the case may be, in your Answer Sheet. [2014-II]

209. FRESH
(a) laden (b) soft
(c) sour (d) stale
210. DENY
(a) accept (b) accuse
(c) curse (d) except
211. CHEERFUL
(a) sad (b) happy
(c) expensive (d) carelesse
212. AFFLUENCE
(a) continuance (b) poverty
(c) diffidence (d) insurance
213. TIMID
(a) bold (b) bashful
(c) nervous (d) soft
214. CREATE
(a) destroy (b) envy
(c) satisfy (d) begin
215. FORBID
(a) defy (b) dislike
(c) permit (d) understand
216. MASTER
(a) compamon (b) follower
(c) slave (d) boss

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 217-221): Each question in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or phrases as (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the word or phrase which is nearly opposite to the meaning of the original word and mark the correct response as (a), (b), (c) or (d) as the case may be, in your Answer sheet. [2015-I]

217. FORBID
(a) forgive (b) allow
(c) refuse (d) deprive
218. AMBIGUOUS
(a) definite (b) constant
(c) shapeless (d) determined
219. COUNTERFEIT
(a) destructive (b) genuine
(c) affirm (d) harmonize
220. FUSION
(a) melting (b) fixture
(c) amendment (d) separation
221. ESCALATE
(a) bring down (b) isolate
(c) slope down (d) reject

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 222-228): Each below item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the underlined word. [2015-II]

222. The officer exaggerated the damage caused by the rowdies.
 (a) underwrote (b) condemned
 (c) ignored (d) underestimated
223. The speaker was unable to pacify the crowd.
 (a) excite (b) antagonize
 (c) threaten (d) challenge
224. His officer was a very strict person.
 (a) pleasant (b) open hearted
 (c) lenient (d) indifferent
225. Servitude is not helpful for mental growth.
 (a) Disservice (b) Retirement
 (c) Freedom (d) Termination
226. His attitude to poor people is deplorable.
 (a) commendable (b) miserable
 (c) equitable (d) desirable
227. The guest made derogatory remarks about the food he was served.
 (a) interesting (b) complimentary
 (c) unnecessary (d) cheerful
228. He has an aversion to milk.
 (a) dear (b) loving
 (c) liking (d) pet

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 229-234): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words. Select the word that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response in your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2017-II]

229. Whether the rewards are in commensurate with the efforts or not, a society will always have workaholics and the shirk work groups.
 (a) disproportionate (b) equal to
 (c) matched (d) unparalleled
230. Wars leave behind a large number of emaciated soldiers in the camps of both the victorious and the vanquished.
 (a) hefty (b) thin
 (c) disillusioned (d) determined
231. There was a mammoth gathering to listen to the leader.
 (a) negligible (b) tiny
 (c) poor (d) large
232. The audience thoroughly enjoyed the hilarious drama.
 (a) amusing (b) delightful
 (c) serious (d) momentous
233. The writer's erudition in science is revealed in every page of the book.
 (a) unenlightened (b) ignorance
 (c) intelligence (d) hollowness

234. The seminar which Ravi organised proved to be momentous event.
 (a) trivial (b) futile
 (c) vain (d) useless

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 235-240): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word/words followed by four words. Select the option that is **opposite in meaning** to the underlined word/words and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2018-I]

235. It was a mystery as to where the young girl had acquired such a naive belief.
 (a) credulous (b) childlike
 (c) wise (d) innocent
236. It's the only treatment suitable for cancer.
 (a) insufficient (b) impertinent
 (c) befitting (d) congenial
237. Some of the criticisms which they had to put up were very unfair.
 (a) scold (b) scorn
 (c) appreciation (d) censure
238. I would beg of all friends not to rush to Birla house nor try to dissuade me or be anxious about me.
 (a) certain (b) composed
 (c) careless (d) heedless
239. It could not have been expected that, with such a bent of mind of the people, there should have been much activity for the cultivation of the physical sciences in this part of the world.
 (a) dull (b) dormant
 (c) indolence (d) idle
240. Indian culture has been, from time immemorial, of a peculiar cast and mould.
 (a) common (b) customary
 (c) natural (d) familiar

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 241-248): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word/words followed by four words. Select the option that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word/words and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2018-II]

241. His ideas are obscure.
 (a) New (b) Clear
 (c) Infamous (d) Obscene
242. Ravi is jovial and he makes the environment sanguine.
 (a) Pessimistic (b) Optimistic
 (c) Humorous (d) Rebellious
243. There prevailed a woebegone feeling in the room.
 (a) Sad (b) Cheerful
 (c) Sleepy (d) Thoughtful
244. It appears that the whole group is mutinous.
 (a) Arrogant (b) Lucky
 (c) Obedient (d) Sincere
245. They consider themselves as foes from birth.
 (a) Protagonists (b) Opponents
 (c) Friends (d) Soul mates

246. This painting has a distinctive element which can be noticed well.
 (a) Salient (b) Common
 (c) Great (d) Unique
247. The entry was carried out inadvertently.
 (a) Purposely (b) Purposively
 (c) Accidentally (d) Not noticing
248. The whole audience showed a disdainful attitude during the match.
 (a) Sneering (b) Respectful
 (c) Mocking (d) Cheerful

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 249-255): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words. Select the option that is **opposite in meaning** to the underlined word and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2019-I]

249. His religious views are rather fanatical.
 (a) bigoted (b) rabid
 (c) moderate (d) militant
250. Religious fundamentalists often consider the followers of other religions to be heretics.
 (a) dissenter (b) believer
 (c) renegade (d) apostate
251. according to G B Shaw, men have become inert. Therefore, life force has chosen women to perform its functions.
 (a) lively (b) quiescent
 (c) dormant (d) apathetic
252. Some of the men are highly misanthropic.
 (a) anti-social. (b) philosophic
 (c) atrophic (d) philanthropic
253. The teacher was a very profound man.
 (a) sincere (b) erudite
 (c) scholarly (d) superficial
254. His hand-writing is readable.
 (a) well-written (b) decipherable
 (c) illegible (d) comprehensible
255. Mohan is his steadfast friend.
 (a) committed (b) unwavering
 (c) unfaltering (d) unreliable

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 256-262): Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words/group of words. Select the option that is **opposite in meaning** to the underlined word and mark your response on your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2019-II]

256. Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder.
 (a) Allure (b) Charm
 (c) Inelegance (d) Ideal
257. Reading details about suicide cases can push vulnerable people taking the extreme step.

- (a) Imperious (b) Impervious
 (c) Helpless (d) Defenseless
258. Standing before a judge in a courtroom can be daunting for anyone.
 (a) Uncomfortable (b) Encouraging
 (c) Demoralizing (d) Off-putting
259. He has been facing a kind of intimidation by his friends for last two years.
 (a) Wiles (b) Conviction
 (c) Persuasion (d) support
260. There are many factors that constrain the philosophy of job enrichment in practice.
 (a) Oblige (b) Pressure
 (c) Restrict (d) Support
261. People look for plausible remedies to the problems which they do not know.
 (a) Acceptable (b) Unthinkable
 (c) Solvable (d) Believable
262. The departing speech of the Chairperson ended with a plaintive note.
 (a) Melancholic (b) Gleeeful
 (c) Doleful (d) Adventurous

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 263-268) : Each item in this section consists of sentences with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the option that is **opposite in meaning** to the underlined word and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [2020-I]

263. Early medieval period was not a combination of urban and rural civilization. It was not a period of urban decay as claimed by some.
 (a) survival (b) waste away
 (c) decomposition (d) spoil
264. He speaks eloquently and can pull crowds.
 (a) confusingly (b) expressively
 (c) powerfully (d) fluently
265. Everyone has to fight the inertia in the system.
 (a) sluggishness (b) indolence
 (c) activity (d) torpor
266. There is a need to promote philanthropy in education.
 (a) charity (b) benevolence
 (c) nastiness (d) likeliness
267. What we lack in the current times is compassion.
 (a) empathy (b) carefulness
 (c) indifference (d) hardship
268. Tempestuous behaviour would not yield much in any place.
 (a) relaxed (b) passionate
 (c) intense (d) windy

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) 'Procrastinate' means to delay or linger in a decision. 'Prompt' means done without delay.
2. (d) 'Proclivity' means a natural tendency (or inclination) to do something.
3. (a) 'Outlandish' means odd or strange.
4. (b) 'Supplicate' means to be humble or requestful.
5. (a) 'Terse' means brief and straightforward.
6. (d) 'Celerity' means speed and 'Sluggishness' means dullness.
7. (b) 'Volition' means power to choose something freely.
8. (d) 'Copious' means in large amounts.
9. (a) 'Arduous' means involving a lot of effort and energy.
10. (b) 'Deferential' means behaviour that shows respect.
11. (d) 'Felicitous' means very suitable or giving a good result.
12. (d) 'Absolve' means to state officially that someone is not guilty.
13. (a) 'Parochial' means connected with small issues.
14. (c) The word Puerile means of or relating to a child or to childhood.
15. (d) The word Ignominy means disgrace; dishonour; public contempt.
16. (c) The word Penurious means extremely poor; destitute.
17. (b) The word Scurrilous means grossly or obscenely abusive.
18. (c) The word Ennui means a feeling of utter weariness and discontent resulting from satiety or lack of interest; boredom.
19. (a) The word Slapdash means hasty and careless; offhand.
20. (b) The word Chimerical means wildly fanciful; highly unrealistic.
21. (a) The word Thwart means to frustrate or baffle.
22. (c) The word Veneration means the feeling of a person who venerates; a feeling of awe, respect, etc.; reverence.
23. (b) The word Invective means an insulting or abusive word or expression.
24. (a) The word Copious means large in quantity or number; abundant; plentiful.
25. (b) The word Acerbic means harsh or severe, as of temper or expression.
26. (b) The word Ascetic means a person who leads an austere simple life, especially one who abstains from the normal pleasures of life or denies himself or herself material satisfaction.
27. (b) The word Ubiquitous means existing or being everywhere, especially at the same time; omnipresent.
28. (d) The word Parsimonious means very unwilling to spend money or use resources.
29. (c) The word Ephemeral means lasting a very short time; short-lived; transitory.
30. (b) The word Insuperable means incapable of being passed over, overcome, or surmounted.
31. (d) The word Exonerated means to clear, as of an accusation; free from guilt or blame; exculpate.
32. (a) The word Nadir means an extreme state of adversity; the lowest point of anything; zenith is the opposite.
33. (c) The word evasive means deliberately vague or ambiguous; tending to avoid commitment or self-revelation, especially by responding only indirectly.
34. (a) The word Scrupulous means punctiliously or minutely careful, precise, or exact; whereas the word Lax means not strict or severe; careless or negligent.
35. (c) The word Amenable means capable of or agreeable to being tested, tried, analyzed, etc.
36. (b) The word Enigmatic means difficult to interpret or understand; ambiguous; mysterious.
37. (a) The word Abhorrence means a feeling of revulsion; disgusted loathing.
38. (d) The word Dilapidated means (of a building or object) in a state of disrepair or ruin as a result of age or neglect.
39. (b) The word Loquacious means tending to talk a great deal; talkative.
40. (a) The word Lofty means arrogantly or condescendingly superior in manner.
41. (b) The word Ostentation means pretentious or conspicuous show, as of wealth or importance; display intended to impress others.
42. (c) The word Temporal means of or relating to or limited by time; material or worldly.
43. (a) The word Verdant means green or blooming.
44. (a) The word Infernal means hellish; fiendish; diabolical whereas the word paradisiac means of, like, or befitting paradise.
45. (c) The word Impudent means shameless or immodest.
46. (b) The word Heretical means holding an opinion at odds with what is generally accepted.
47. (d) The word Obscure means not discovered or known about; uncertain.
48. (b) The word Pliable means being easily influenced.
49. (a) The word Replenish means to fill or stock; hence the correct antonym is Deplete that means diminish in number or quantity.
50. (c) The word Relentless means being cruel or merciless; hence, the antonym Be merciful is correct.
51. (c) The word Resilience means flexibility or elasticity; thus the correct antonym is Rigidity that means unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not flexible.

52. (b) The word Querulous means complaining in a rather petulant or whining manner. Cheerful is the right word with farthest meaning.
53. (d) The word Acquitted means free (someone) from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty. Convicted which means a person found guilty of a criminal offence and serving a sentence of imprisonment is the right antonym.
54. (d) The word "At the eleventh hour" means the last possible moment for doing something; hence the right antonym is Early.
55. (a) The word Grudging means to give unwillingly; thus the antonym wholehearted is correct which means showing or characterized by complete sincerity and commitment.
56. (b) The word Divulge means to admit or disclose; hence the antonym Hide which means to keep secret is the correct antonym.
57. (a) The word Garrulous means talkative and the word Reticent means secretive or quiet.
58. (c) The word rejuvenated means reinvigorate or revitalize; thus, the right antonym is Exhausted which means very tired.
59. (c) The word Thwarted means prevent (someone) from accomplishing something; thus the antonym Supported which means give approval, comfort, or encouragement to is the correct antonym.
60. (c)
61. (c) The word Prone to means likely or liable to suffer from something; whereas the word immune to means resistant to a particular infection or toxin.
62. (b) The word Obsequious means obedient or attentive to an excessive or servile degree. Dignified is the proper farthest word.
63. (a) The word 'fight shy of' means be unwilling to undertake or become involved with; thus the antonym welcome is correct.
64. (a) The word 'By Fits and Starts' means with irregular bursts of activity; thus the antonym is regularly.
65. (a) The word Paucity means the presence of something in only small or insufficient quantities or amounts; thus the correct antonym is Plenty.
66. (c) The word Esteem means to consider as of a certain value or of a certain type; regard; whereas the word contempt means the state of being despised; dishonour; disgrace.
67. (d) The word Spurious means not genuine, authentic, or true.
68. (d) The word Convicted means to prove or declare guilty of an offense; whereas the word Acquitted which means to declare not guilty; free of any charge is the correct antonym.
69. (d) The word Intimidating means to induce fear; thus the correct antonym is friendly.
70. (b) The word Frugal means economical in use or expenditure; thus, the antonym is extravagant that means lacking restraint in spending money or using resources.
71. (d) The word Zenith means a highest point or state; thus the correct antonym is base.
72. (c) The word Lucrative means something profitable or remunerable. Unprofitable is the right antonym.
73. (d) The word Unprecedented means without previous instance; never before known or experienced; unusual. The correct antonym is usual which means not habitually or commonly occurring or done.
74. (a) The word Penury means extreme poverty or destitution. Wealth is the correct antonym.
75. (d) The word Prudent means caution with regard to practical matters; whereas the word recklessness means without caution, carelessness.
76. (a) The word Obscure means not clear or plain; ambiguous; uncertain. Clear is the correct antonym.
77. (b) The word Repellent means causing disgust or distaste. Attractive is the correct antonym.
78. (c) The word Defuse means to make less dangerous, tense, or embarrassing; whereas the word aggravate means to make worse or more severe.
79. (a) The word Baffling means to confuse; bewilder; perplex. The correct antonym is Simple.
80. (d) The word Amiable means friendly or sociable. Unfriendly is the correct antonym.
81. (b) The word Ingenious means being characterized by cleverness or originality of invention or construction. Uninventive means not showing creativity or original thought.
82. (d) The word Despondent means to be depressed by loss of hope or confidence, whereas the word Elated means very happy or proud.
83. (d) The word Repudiate means to reject as having no authority or binding force, thus the answer is Accept which means to receive something with favour or approval.
84. (c) The word Officious means objectionably aggressive in offering one's unrequested and unwanted services, help or advice; whereas the word indifferent means showing no concern in attitude or action.
85. (d) The word Denigrate means to speak damagingly of; criticize in a derogatory manner, sully, defame; hence the antonym Praise is the correct answer.
86. (a) The word Convoluted means something complicated or intricately involved; hence the correct antonym is Simple.
87. (b) The word Diligent means having or showing care and conscientiousness in one's work or duties; thus the antonym, Careless is the correct answer.
88. (d) The word Complacent means pleased, especially with oneself or one's merits, advantages or situation; hence the antonym Dissatisfied is the correct answer.
89. (a) To reiterate something is to say or do something again, or many times; hence the correct antonym is Withdraw, which means to draw back, away or aside.
90. (b) The word Supercilious means behaving or looking as though one thinks one is superior to others; thus the antonym, Respectful is the correct answer.

91. (d) The word Boisterous means loud or noisy and lively or unrestrained; hence the correct antonym is Restrained.
92. (a) The word Lucidity means clearly expressed; easily understood; hence the correct antonym is Confused.
93. (c) The word Onerous means involving a great deal of effort, trouble or difficulty; thus the correct antonym is Easy.
94. (b) Catastrophe is an event causing great and usually sudden damage or suffering; a disaster; hence the antonym Blessing is the correct answer.
95. (c) The word Gratuitous means done without good reason; uncalled for or Unwarranted; hence the antonym Warranted which means to justify or necessitate is the answer.
96. (c) The word Veracity means habitual observance of truth in speech or statement; truthfulness, thus the antonym Falsity is the correct answer.
97. (a) The word Probity means integrity and uprightness; honesty; hence the correct antonym is Dishonesty.
98. (a) The word Contest means a race, conflict, or other competition between rivals; hence the correct antonym is Accept.
99. (d) The word Sporadic means appearing or happening at irregular intervals in time; whereas the word Persistent means something constantly repeated.
100. (b) The word Implication means something implied or suggested as naturally to be inferred or understood whereas the word Exoneration means the release of someone from a duty or obligation.
101. (b) The word Apposite means something suitable; hence the antonym Inappropriate is the correct answer.
102. (b) The word Gregarious means fond of the company of others; sociable; hence the correct antonym is Unsociable.
103. (b) The word Chivalry means the medieval knightly system with its religious, moral, and social code; hence the antonym Discourtesy is the correct answer.
104. (a) The word Dismal means causing a mood of gloom or depression; hence the correct antonym is bright.
105. (a) The word Sanguine means cheerfully optimistic, hopeful, or confident and the word Temper means a particular state of mind or feelings. Whereas the word Despairing means hopelessness. Hence the answer is (a).
106. (b) The word Meagre means (of something provided or available) lacking in quantity or quality; hence the antonym Abundant is the correct answer.
107. (a) The word Imperial means put at risk of being harmed, injured, or destroyed; hence the correct antonym is Safeguard.
108. (c) The word Ostensibly means something apparent, evident, or conspicuous; hence the correct antonym is Vaguely.
109. (a) The word Consolidated means something brought together into a single whole; hence the antonym disjointed is the correct answer.
110. (c) The word Chronic means something continuing a long time or recurring frequently; hence the antonym Temporary is the correct answer.
111. (c) The word Diligent means having or showing care and conscientiousness in one's work or duties; hence the antonym Careless is the correct answer.
112. (a) The word Callous means insensitive; indifferent; hence the antonym considerate is the correct answer.
113. (b) The word Vituperative means bitter and abusive; hence the antonym Congratulatory is the correct answer.
114. (b) Diminish: To lessen, to decrease
 (a) Enkindle: To set afire/ light, arouse, to make luminous
 (b) Increase: Growth, Gain, increment
 (c) Produce: To generate
 (d) Arouse: Awake, Awaken
 Most nearly opposite is Increase.
115. (a) Hampered: To create difficulty for the work or the activity of.
 (a) Facilitate: to free from obstruction or difficulty.
 (b) Prompted: to be the cause of
 (c) Relieved: Free, discharged
 (d) Instigated: Induce, stimulate
 Most nearly opposite is facilitated.
116. (c) Equanimity: Evenness emotion or temper.
 (a) Sorrow: Feeling unhappiness
 (b) Discontentment: Bitterness, unhappiness, uneasiness.
 (c) Agitation: A state of anxiety and nervousness.
 (d) Silence: quieten
 Most nearly opposite is Agitation
117. (c) Spurious: Fake, false, inauthentic
 (a) Fresh: refreshing, new
 (b) Modern: innovative, advanced
 (c) Genuine: Authentic, true, liberal
 (d) Interesting: fascinating, amusing, diverting
 Most nearly opposite is Genuine.
118. (a) Threw cold water on: Deject, make despondent, exhaust
 (a) Supported: promoted, Hold, sustain, to help
 (b) Defeated: overcome, unsuccessful
 (c) Amended: Change, alter, modify, better
 (d) Modified: Adapted, restricted, altered
 Most nearly opposite is supported.
119. (b) Aggravated: Annoy, Angry, Upset, Enraged, Irritated, change
 (a) Increased: Raised, elevated, heightened
 (b) Mitigated: Check, diminish, lighten, calm, blunt, quite, moderate
 (c) Aggregated: Mix, collect, combine. To accumulate.
 (d) Magnified: Enlarge, intensify, hike, increase, enhance
 Most nearly opposite is mitigated.

120. (a) Deficit: Shortage of something needed, required, shortfall, insufficiency
 (a) Surplus: Excess, spare, extra
 (b) Sufficiency: Enough, plenty
 (c) Luxury: Indulgence, comfort
 (d) Explicit: Specific, unambiguous, definite
 Most nearly opposite is surplus.
121. (d) Lengthen: Extend, make longer, augment
 (a) Protract: Extend, stretch, prolong, and keep going.
 (b) Brighten: to make shine or glow, enliven, light up
 (c) Abandon: freedom, recklessness, unrestraint, disregard
 (d) Shorten: diminish, decrease, compress, reduce
 Most nearly opposite is Shorten.
122. (d) Cruelty: Brutality, Harshness, Torture
 (a) Love: Affection.
 (b) Efficiency: Effectiveness, ability, capability
 (c) Heroism: bravery, boldness, courage
 (d) Kindness: Mildness, Compassion, Generosity
 Most nearly opposite is Kindness.
123. (d) Frequently: Repeatedly
 (a) Habitually: Usually
 (b) Commonly: Usually, Frequently
 (c) Usually: occasionally, generally
 (d) Rarely: Not often, barely, hardly
 Most nearly opposite is rarely.
124. (d) Hostile: Unsympathetic, Bitter, contrary, hateful
 (a) Dogmatic: Dictatorial, Arrogant, stubborn
 (b) Easy going: Smooth, progressive, adaptable
 (c) Steady: stable, fixed, regular
 (d) Friendly: helpful, affectionate, companionable
 Most nearly opposite is Friendly.
125. (c) Public Honour: Dignity, fame, tribute, prestige, reputation, esteem
 (a) Accusation: Blame, charge, crimination, allegation
 (b) Punishment: penalty
 (c) Ignominy: offensive behaviour
 (d) Criticism: judgement
 Most nearly opposite is Ignominy.
126. (b) Subtle: Nice, quite, delicate, elusive
 (a) Distant: faraway, remote
 (b) Gross: Broad, general
 (c) Plain: apparent, distinct, evident, manifest
 (d) Higher: lofty, towering
 Most nearly opposite is Gross.
127. (a) Tame: Domestic, compliant, trained
 (a) Wild: uncivilized, undomesticated
 (b) Clean: unsoiled, uncluttered
 (c) Dangerous: Hazardous, troubling
 (d) Active: Dynamic, restless
 Most nearly opposite is Wild.
128. (c) Declined: Refuse, reject, deny
 (a) Inclined: Willing, likely, apt
 (b) Liked: admired, cherished
 (c) Agreed: Acknowledge, admit, allow
 (d) Prepared: Able, inclined, fit.
 Most nearly opposite is Agreed.
129. (b) Ill at ease: Awkward, embarrassed, and uneasy
 (a) Easy to deal with: Uncomplicated, Not difficult
 (b) Comfortable: relax, untroubled
 (c) Chronically ill: confirmed, habitual
 (d) Strong: forceful, powerful
 Most nearly opposite is Comfortable.
130. (a) Deny is a state where one refuses to admit the truth or existence of. Accept is the correct antonym that means to give an affirmative answer to an offer or proposal; say yes to.
131. (d) Acquit means to free someone from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty. Condemn is the correct antonym that means sentence someone to a particular punishment, especially death.
132. (c) Fertile is of soil or land producing or capable of producing abundant vegetation or crops. Barren is the correct antonym that means land too poor to produce much or any vegetation.
133. (b) Affluence means the state of having a great deal of money; wealth. Poverty is the correct antonym that means state of being extremely poor.
134. (d) Confident means feeling or showing certainty about something. The correct antonym is Unsure that means not feeling, showing, or done with confidence and certainty.
135. (a) Gloomy means causing or feeling depression or despondency. Cheerful is the correct antonym that means happy and optimistic.
136. (b) Frugal means to be economical as regards money or food. The right antonym is Extravagant that means lacking restraint in spending money or using resources.
137. (a) Obvious means easily perceived or understood; clear, self-evident, or apparent. The right antonym is Obscure that means not clearly expressed or easily understood.
138. (c) Forbid means refuse to allow something. The antonym is Permit that means allow for; admit of.
139. (b) Abandon means give up completely. The correct antonym is Retain that means continue to have something keep possession of.
140. (d) Assent means the expression of approval or agreement. The most nearly antonym is Disagreement which means lack of consensus or approval.
141. (a) Fickle means changing frequently, especially as regards one's loyalties or affections. The correct antonym is Constant that means remaining the same over a period of time.
142. (d) Discreet means careful and prudent in one's speech or actions, especially in order to keep something confidential or to avoid embarrassment. The correct antonym is Careless in behaviour.
143. (b) Articulate means having or showing the ability to speak fluently and coherently. The correct antonym is Unable to express oneself.

144. (c) Trivial means of little value or importance and Important is the correct antonym.
145. (c) Unjust means not based on or behaving according to what is morally right and fair thus, Fair-minded is the correct antonym.
146. (d) Contaminate means to adulterate. Its antonym is Purify meaning make clean. Sanctify means free from sin, and taint means to contaminate.
147. (a) Reckless means carefree. Its antonym is careful. Slow, good and correct are not appropriate.
148. (b) Often means frequently. Its antonym is rarely which means infrequently. Occasionally, sometimes and seldom are not appropriate.
149. (b) Frugal, economical and stingy all means the same i.e. economical. Miserly and greedy means the same i.e. greedy. Its antonym is extravagant meaning indulgent, wasteful.
150. (d) Eminent means very important and famous. Its antonym is unknown. Notorious means famous or well known, typically for some bad quality or deed. Intelligent means sharp wit.
151. (a) Barbarous means extremely brutal. Its antonym is civilized meaning cultured. Praiseworthy means deserving congratulations. Polite means civilized. Modern means up-to-date.
152. (d) Embark upon means to undertake. Launch means start an activity. Analyze means examine. Break off means become severed. Conclude means to finish.
153. (c) Falling off means a noticeable deterioration in performance or quality. Its antonym is improvement. Shrinkage means decrease. Erosion means deterioration and descent means lowering down.
154. (b) Depressed means discouraged and unhappy. Its antonym is elated meaning very happy. Satisfied means content. Impressed means fascinated and affected means deeply moved.
155. (c) Yield to means to give up something to someone. Submit to and seek terms with mean to give upon something. Its antonym is resist which means oppose. Persuade means convince.
156. (c) Paucity means lack, scarcity. Its antonym is plenty meaning much, abundance. Inflow means flow. Outflow means discharge. Glut means over abundance.
157. (b) Conclusive means definite, final. Its antonym is indecisive meaning uncertain, indefinite. Powerful means strong. Exclusive means restricted. Partial means incomplete.
158. (b) Triggered means cause to happen. Its antonym is tapered off which means to gradually stop doing something. Choked means to block. Diluted means make something weaker in force. Ignite means to trigger.
159. (a) Parallel means aligned, side by side in same direction. Divergent means develop in different directions. Difficult means tough. Similar means same. Dissimilar means different.
160. (b) Manifest means to exhibit. Its antonym is conceal meaning to hide. Display means to show. Marked means apparent and suppress means to restrain.
161. (a) Blocked means obstructed. Its antonym is facilitated meaning assist the progress of. Promote means to advance. Started means to initiate. And checked means to inspect.
162. (c) Fell foul of something means to get into a situation where one is opposed to someone or something. Its antonym is making friends with. To quarrel or attack means to get into fight. To show appreciation means to praise someone.
163. (d) Plentiful means abundant. Its antonym should be scanty. Scanty means insufficient. Handful means a small quantity. Rare means limited. And small means little.
164. (c) Urbane means civilized and polished. Crude means unpolished. Foolish means idiotic, slow means unhurried and elegant means beautiful.
165. (c) Famous means very well known. Its antonym is completely unknown. Notorious means known for a trait, ignorant means unaware;
166. (a) Spurious means fake or false. Its antonym should be genuine meaning real. Though authentic and real are also correct because they also mean real. Artificial means fake.
167. (b) Succeed means attain good outcome. Its antonym should be fail. Lose means to be deprived of.
168. (a) Proud means pleasing. Humble means shy, meek. Kind means generous. Gentle means mild. Decent means respectable.
169. (d) Leisurely means casual, unhurried and lazy. Idly means indolently. Foolishly means idiotic.
170. (c) Barren means unable to support growth. Its opposite is fertile. Wet means damp, and rich means opulent.
171. (a) Conceal means to hide. Its antonym should be reveal meaning to disclose. Show off means to flaunt; describe and explain means to communicate.
172. (c) Acceptance means agreement, to take in. Its antonym is rejection. Demote means to downgrade; throw in means to contribute; turn in means to retire.
173. (a) Graceful means charming. Awkward means clumsy. Ignorant means unaware. Slow means unhurried, disloyal means unfaithful.
174. (d) Viable means feasible or practical. Envable means desirable. Unenviable means undesirable. Inviolable means unbreakable. Impracticable means non-feasible. Thus, we conclude that, for viable, the antonym would be impracticable.
175. (a) Adulation means praise. Therefore option (c) and (d) can be excluded. Condemnation means to blame publicly. However option a back-biting is the perfect antonym for adulation as it means to speak bad about.
176. (a) Obscure means not famous or acclaimed; unclear or vague. Infamous means notorious or villainous. Notorious is the same as infamous. Admired means

- respected or accepted. Well known means famous. Option a well-known seems the best antonym for the word obscure.
177. (b) Impetuous means impulsive or rash. Rash is similar to the word itself. Poised means balanced. Sluggish means lethargic, slow. Aggressive means violent, hostile. Going through the meanings, we can conclude that option (b) poised should be the correct antonym.
178. (a) Augment means supplement or enlarge. Diminish means reduce or lessen. Circumscribe means limit or restrict. Restrain means hold down. Constrain means to restrain. Since augment means to enlarge then to reduce should be the correct antonym. Therefore option (a) diminish should be the answer.
179. (d) Distinct means separate, different. Opposite cannot be antonym for distinct as it means almost the same. Different is also similar in meaning to distinct. Uniform means consistent, standardized. Similar means the same. Distinct is very much opposite to similar. Thus option (d) is the answer.
180. (d) Forbidding means threatening or frightening. Handsome means good-looking. Lenient means compassionate. Filthy means dirty. Mild means gentle or kind. Mild should be the correct antonym for forbidding.
181. (a) Trivial means unimportant. Important means significant. Small means little or minute. Easy means simple. Difficult means hard. From the above meanings, it is clear that option (a) important is the answer.
182. (c) Lavish means plentiful, abundant. Wasteful means lavish, extravagant. Big means huge. Frugal means prudent, economical. Expensive means luxurious or classy. Option (c) frugal is the antonym for lavish.
183. (b) Laudatory means admiring. Laughable means pathetic. Derogatory means disparaging. Abusive means rude. Detriment means loss. Option (b) derogatory is the correct answer.
184. (d) Pertinent means relevant. Eloquent means expressive. Distant means far away. Relevant means important. Irrelevant means unimportant. Out of these options, option (d) is the correct antonym.
185. (b) Colossal means huge and massive. Fragile means easily broken. Small means little. Colourful means vibrant. Impressive means inspiring. From the following options, the correct antonym would be option (b), small.
186. (b) Indispensable means essential. Tolerable means bearable. Superfluous means extra or surplus. Expensive means costly. Hostile means unfriendly. Out of the following options, the correct antonym would be (b), superfluous.
187. (a) Vindictive means spiteful. Forgiving means merciful. Humane means caring. Polite means courteous. Liberal means open-minded. Out of the above options, the correct antonym would be option (a) forgiving.
188. (b) Frivolous means playful, amusing means funny. Serious means grave. Confusing means puzzling. Teasing means banter. Of the given options, option (b) is the correct antonym, i.e. serious.
189. (a) Transient means temporary. Lasting means permanent. Moving means touching. Persistent means constant. Abiding means enduring. Out of all the options the best answer would be (a).
190. (d) Apparent means evident. Real means genuine. Significant means important. Unimportant means insignificant. Vague means unclear. The correct answer should be option (d), vague.
191. (b) Aversion means dislike. Promotion means endorsement. Attraction means magnetism. Hatred means extreme dislike. Passion means fervour. The correct antonym would be (b), attraction.
192. (d) Imperious means domineering. Characterless means soulless. Impermanent means temporary. Imperfect means flawed. Submissive means obedient. The correct answer is option (d) submissive.
193. (a) Marvellous means wonderful. Awful means dreadful. Mechanical means automatic. Meaningless means empty. Unsentimental means hard bitten. The correct antonym is awful.
194. (a) Vexation means displeasure. Comfort means soothe. Slyness means cunning. Fright means fear. Nervousness means anxiety. By looking at the options, we can say that option (a), comfort is the correct answer.
195. (b) Doleful means unhappy. Aggressive means violent. Cheerful means happy. Tired means weary. Involved means occupied. Thus, we see that correct antonym for doleful should be option (b), cheerful.
196. (a) Senility means weakness of old age. Virility means power of youth. Laziness means lethargy. Maturity means adulthood. Exhaustion means tiredness. The correct answer is virility.
197. (d) Ungainly means clumsy. Quick means short. Awkward means uncomfortable. Graceful means elegant. Option (d), graceful is the correct antonym.
198. (b) Sporadic means irregular. Rare means uncommon. Frequent means recurrent. Sharp means pointed. Coordinated means synchronized. The correct antonym is (b), frequent.
199. (a) Costly means expensive. Its opposite is economical. Frugal means sparing or economical as regards money or food. Thrifty means using money and other resources carefully and not wastefully.
200. (c) Likeness means something that corresponds. Its opposite is difference. Enmity means hatred.
201. (a) Dubious means doubtful or uncertain. Docile means compliant.
202. (c) Accumulate means to gather or amass something. Scatter means to disperse. Amass means to gather.
203. (d), Turn down means to reject. Its opposite is accept. Turn up means be found, especially by chance, after being lost. Turn over means start or continue to run properly.

204. (c) Material possession means property or belongings that are tangible. Its opposite should be spiritual. Manual means done by hand.
205. (a) Hostile means showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly. Its opposite is friendly. Inimical means unfriendly.
206. (b) Magnanimous means giving and kind. Petty means small, insignificant and trivial. Majestic means impressive.
207. (a) Defiant means disobedient and disregarding. Its opposite is obedient. Meek means shy. Rebellious means disobedient.
208. (a) Repugnant means extremely distasteful, unacceptable. Whereas amiable is its complete opposite meaning having or displaying a friendly and pleasant manner. Amoral means lacking a moral sense. Repulsive means arousing intense distaste or disgust. Apolitical means not interested or involved in politics.
209. (d) Fresh means newly produced. Its antonym means stale meaning decayed. Laden means loaded with. Soft means cushioned. Sour means bad-tasting.
210. (a) Deny means to refuse. Its antonym is to accept meaning to obtain. Except means apart from. Accuse means to place blame for wrongdoing. Curse means bane.
211. (a) Cheerful and happy means the same. Its antonym is sad. Expensive means costly. Careless means casual.
212. (b) Affluence means wealth. Its antonym is poverty. Continuance means duration. Diffidence means shyness. Insurance means protection.
213. (a) Timid means shy. Its antonym is bold meaning daring. Bashful means shy. Nervous means anxious. Soft means comfortable.
214. (a) Create means to develop. Its antonym is destroy meaning demolish. Envy means to be jealous. Satisfy means to be content. Begin means to start.
215. (c) Forbid means to ban. Its antonym is to permit meaning to allow. Understand means to comprehend. Defy means to openly resist. Dislike means not likeable.
216. (c) Master means a man who has people working for him, especially servants or slaves. Its antonym is slave meaning servant. Companion means associate. Follower is a person who supports and admires a particular person or set of ideas. Boss is a person who is in charge of a worker or organization.
217. (b) Forbid means to ban. Its antonym is allow meaning grant. Forgive means to grant pardon. Deprive means keep or take away something wanted. Refuse means to deny.
218. (a) Ambiguous means open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning. Its antonym is definite meaning exact, clear. Constant means consistent. Determined means persistent. Shapeless means formless.
219. (b) Counterfeit means fake. Its antonym is genuine meaning real. Affirm means declare the truth of something. Destructive means injurious. Harmonise means adjust.
220. (d) Fusion means melding. Its antonym is separation. Fixture means attachment. Amendment means correction. Melting means softening.
221. (c) Escalate means to increase rapidly. Its antonym is slope down. Isolate means to set apart. Reject means to refuse. Bring down means to reduce.
222. (d)
223. (b)
224. (c) 'Strict' means demanding that rules concerning behaviour are obeyed, whereas 'lenient' means being more merciful or tolerant. Therefore, 'Lenient' is the most appropriate antonym of 'strict'.
225. (c) 'Servitude' means the state of being a slave to someone more powerful whereas 'Freedom' means the state of not being imprisoned or enslaved.
226. (a) 'Deplorable' means deserving strong condemnation whereas 'Commendable' means deserving praise. Therefore, 'commendable' is the right antonym of 'Deplorable'.
227. (b) 'derogatory' means showing disrespectful attitude whereas 'complimentary' means praising or appreciating someone's efforts. Therefore, 'complimentary' is the most appropriate antonym of 'derogatory'.
228. (c) 'aversion' means a strong dislike whereas 'liking' means having a fondness or taste for something. Therefore, 'liking' is the antonym of 'aversion'.
229. (a) The opposite of commensurate is 'disproportionate', hence (a) is the correct option.
230. (a) The opposite of 'emaciated' is 'hefty' because the synonyms of emaciated are lean, thin etc. Hence, the correct answer is (a)
231. (b) The opposite of mammoth is 'tiny' as it means 'very small' and 'mammoth' means 'huge'. Hence, the correct option is (b).
232. (c) Hilarious means 'funny or extremely amusing' and its antonym is 'serious'. thus i.e., (c) is the correct option.
233. (b) Erudition means 'the quality of having or showing great knowledge or learning' thus its opposite will be (b) ignorance.
234. (a) Momentous means 'of great importance or significance', its opposite is 'trivial' meaning 'of little value or importance'. Thus option (a) is the correct answer.
235. (c) Naive means childlike, innocent and simple etc. The correct antonym of naive will be wise. Rest of the options are its synonyms.
236. (a) Suitable means appropriate, sufficient and acceptable etc. The correct antonym of suitable will be insufficient. Impertinent means not showing proper respect, befitting means appropriate to the occasion and congenial means like-minded or compatible.
237. (c) Among the given options, the correct antonym of criticism is appreciation.
238. (b) Anxious means worried or tensed. The correct antonym of anxious will be composed which means calm and poised etc. Certain means sure or confident, careless means without sufficient attention and heedless means careless.

239. (b) Activity means the condition in which things are happening or being done. The correct antonym of activity will be dormant which means inactive or latent. Dull means lacking interest or excitement, indolence means laziness and idle is the synonym of indolent.
240. (a) Peculiar means different to what is normal or expected thus, 'common' will be the correct antonym for it. Customary means usual or traditional, natural means existing in or derived from nature and familiar means well known.
241. (b) Obscure means unclear, irrelevant. Infamous means notorious and ill famed. Obscene means vulgar and unpleasant. The word "clear" is the correct antonym of the given word.
242. (a) Sanguine means optimistic or positive, especially in an apparently bad or difficult situation. Pessimistic means having a negative approach. Optimistic means having a positive approach to something. Humorous means happy, joyful. Rebellious means showing a desire to resist authority, control, or convention. Thus, the word "pessimistic" is the correct antonym of the given word.
243. (b) Woebegone means gloom or misery. Cheerful means joyous. Thus, the word "cheerful" is the correct antonym of the given word.
244. (c) Mutinous means rebellious. Arrogant means rude. Obedient means complying or willing to comply with an order or request; submissive to another's authority. Sincere means free from pretence or deceit; proceeding from genuine feelings. Thus, the word "obedient" is the correct antonym of the given word.
245. (c) Foe means enemy. Protagonist means the leading character or one of the major characters in a play, film, novel, etc. Opponent means someone who competes with or opposes another in a contest, game, or argument. Thus, the word "friends" is the correct antonym of the given word.
246. (b) Distinctive means characteristic of one person or thing, and so serving to distinguish it from others. Salient means unique or characteristic feature. Thus, the word "common" is the correct antonym of the given word.
247. (a) Inadvertently means without intention; accidentally. Purposely means on purpose; intentionally. Purposively is not a valid word. Thus, the word "purposely" is the correct antonym of the given word.
248. (b) Disdainful means disgusting or hateful. Sneering means smile or speak in a contemptuous or mocking manner. Mocking means making fun of someone or something in a cruel way; derisive. Cheerful means noticeably happy and optimistic. Thus, the word "respectful" is the correct antonym of the given word.
249. (c) Fanatical means filled with excessive and single-minded zeal; bigoted. Hence, the word 'moderate' is opposite to fanatical.
250. (b) Heretic means one who does not believe in religious rules. Hence option (b) is the right answer. Other options are nearly similar in meaning to the given word.
251. (a) Lively is the opposite word to inert and other options are nearly similar in meaning to the given word.
252. (d) Misanthropic means having or showing a dislike of other people; unsociable. On the other side philanthropic loves and helps other people; sociable. Hence (d) is the right answer.
253. (d) Profound means (of a state, quality, or emotion) very great or intense. Hence superficial or mild is opposite in meaning to the given word.
254. (c) Legible means clear enough to be read or readable, hence illegible is just opposite to the word 'readable'. Other options are nearly similar in meaning to the word readable.
255. (d) Steadfast means resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering; faithful. Hence the word 'unreliable' is opposite to the given word.
256. (c) inelegance 257. (b) impervious
258. (b) encouraging 259. (b) support
260. (d) support 261. (b) unthinkable
262. (b) gleeful
263. (a) The word 'survival' is the only word opposite in meaning. Remaining options are nearly same in meaning to the given underlined word.
264. (a) The word 'eloquent' means one who is well at speaking. Hence, the word 'confusingly' is just opposite in meaning. Other options are nearly same in meaning.
265. (c) The word 'inertia' is used to show inactivity. Hence, the word 'activity' is just opposite in meaning. The words 'torpor', 'indolence' and sluggishness are nearly same in meaning to the given word.
266. (c) The words similar to 'philanthropy' are charity, benevolence and likeliness. The word 'nastiness' is opposite to the word 'philanthropy'.
267. (c) The word 'compassion' means showing kindness. Hence, the word 'indifference' is opposite in meaning.
268. (a) The words similar to 'tempestuous' are passionate, intense and windy. Hence, the word 'relaxed' is opposite to the word 'tempestuous'.

CHAPTER

3

Spotting Errors & Spelling Test

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-15) :

- (i) In this Section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a), (b) or (c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case, letter (d) will signify a 'No error' response.
- (ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.
- (iii) You are not required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet. [2008-I]

Examples : 'P' and 'Q' have been solved for you.

- P. The young child / (a) singed / (b) a very sweet song. / (c) No error. / (d)
- Q. We worked / (a) very hard / (b) throughout the season. / (c) No error. / (d).

Explanation :

In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (b) ; so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (d) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

- Old age and infirmity (a) / had began to (b) / catch up with him. (c) / No error. (d)
- Its colour makes (a) / the moth undistinguished (b) / from the branch it rests on. (c) / No error. (d)
- With only a week (a) / to go for the election (b) / things are really hotting up. (c) / No error. (d)
- Romanticism of melancholy (a) / in art and literature are the reasons (b) / for insensitivity of those suffering from depression. (c) / No error. (d)
- Taking life as it comes, (a) / I am someone who thrives one challenges and believe that my purpose in life (b) / is to give one hundred percent to very opportunity that comes my way. (c) / No error. (d)
- The police were baffled (a) / and Sherlock Holmes was (b) / called in to investigate. (c) / No error. (d)
- The boat came (a) / abreast at us (b) / and signalled us to stop. (c) / No error. (d)

- The Chairman's comments (a) / on future policy introduced (b) / a jarring note for the proceedings. (c) / No error. (d)
- The collapse of the business (a) / was a moral blow to the (b) / business tycoon and his family. (c) / No error. (d)
- The taxi (a) / came at 8 o'clock (b) / in the next morning. (c) / No error. (d)
- The main determination (a) / of economic success is (b) / our ability to control inflation. (c) / No error. (d)
- Because of (a) / extenuating circumstances (b) / the court acquitted him from the crime. (c) / No error. (d)
- In consideration for (a) / the bereaved family's feelings (b) / the papers did not print the story. (c) / No error. (d)
- No sooner had (a) / he arrived then (b) / he was asked to leave again. (c) / No error. / (d)
- I haven't been (a) / to New York before and (b) / neither my sister. (c) / No error. / (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-33) :

- (i) In this Section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a), (b) or (c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter (d) will signify a 'No error' response.
- (ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong : Errors may be in grammar word usage or idioms. They may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.
- (iii) You are not required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet. Examples 'P' and 'Q' have been solved for you. [2008-II]

- P. The young child singed a very sweet song. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- Q. We worked very hard throughout the season. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Explanation :

In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (b), so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q (d) is the correct answer, the sentence does not contain any error.

- The watch is a valuable present my uncle and it costed him
(a) (b)
more than two thousand rupees. No error.
(c) (d)

17. The question is often raised
(a)
that whether it is desirable to send Indian students abroad
(b)
since they rarely return. No error.
(c) (d)
18. The work of an uneducated farmer is far important than
(a) (b)
that of a professor. No error.
(c) (d)
19. Every man is conditioned by the age in which he lives,
(a)
and if he were to return to another age
(b)
he would not be happy No error.
(c) (d)
20. Language is a skill activity
(a)
by which fine distinctions on meaning can be made
(b)
for a better understanding of behaviour. No error.
(c) (d)
21. If you don't start behaving properly, I will be forced to
(a) (b)
tell to your supervisor. No error.
(c) (d)
22. The reason why the plane crashed
(a)
as soon as it took off
(b)
is the failure of one of the engines. No error.
(c) (d)
23. He went in the room opened a box
(a) (b)
and took out a gun. No error.
(c) (d)
24. Thousands of people far and near
(a)
started gathering outside the auditorium
(b)
from early morning to pay their tributes to the departed leader
(c)
No error.
(d)
25. Nobody in their sense would have acted so. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
26. I was baffled with the instructions he gave me. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
27. I always like to have about four toasts for breakfast. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
28. She could not believe that it had all happened to her. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
29. People shouldn't drop litter on pavements,
(a) (b)
should they? No error.
(c) (d)

30. He had no objection to forward my application
(a) (b)
to the higher authority. No error.
(c) (d)
31. When the plane landed he found that
(a) (b)
one of the wings is damaged by a shell. No error.
(c) (d)
32. My friend has got an appointment in a television company
(a) (b)
some three months ago. No error.
(c) (d)
33. During the earthquake people listened a strange noise
(a) (b)
and rushed out of homes. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 34-49) :**[2009-I]**

- (i) *In this Section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a), (b) or (c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter (d) will dignify a 'No error' response.*
- (ii) *You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.*
- (iii) *You are **not** required to correct the error. You are required **only** to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet.*

Examples 'P' and 'Q' have been solved for you.P. The young child singed a very sweet song. No error.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Q. We worked very hard throughout the season. No error.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Explanation :

In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (b); so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (d) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

34. I went to his house but couldn't see him
(a) (b)
because he went out before I arrived. No error.
(c) (d)
35. When I shall see him, I will tell him that
(a) (b)
What he has done is wrong. No error.
(c) (d)

36. Literature remains the interest of a minority
(a)
and the majority has chosen to ignore those aspects of
language
(b)
which, at school they were told to value highly. No error.
(c) (d)
37. I look forward to meet you in future. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
38. If I was the king, I would change the face of my country.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
39. He admits that he is not following the instructions. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
40. Life on board ship was not as I expected it to be. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
41. He did not pass the examination inspite his best efforts.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
42. I tried to read your letter, but it was no badly written
(a) (b)
that I had to leave the attempt. No error.
(c) (d)
43. I prefer my job to yours. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
44. If there a guarantee then we are prepared
(a) (b)
to place to bulk order for your product. No error.
(c) (d)
45. I meet him once a blue moon
(a) (b)
so I do not know much about his activities. No error.
(c) (d)
46. My daughter-in-laws who are in Kolkata
(a) (b)
have come to visit us. No error.
(c) (d)
47. He asked me what my name is and where I came from.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
48. There has always been some form of education
(a) (b)
but there has not always been schools. No error.
(c) (d)
49. At the annual function of the school
(a) (b)
the principal advised to the students to be ideal citizens.
(c)
No error.
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 50-67) :**[2009-II]**

- (i) *In this Section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a), (b) or (c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter (d) will signify a 'No error' response.*
- (ii) *You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong). Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.*
- (iii) *You are **not** required to correct the error. You are required **only** to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet.*

Examples 'P' and 'Q' have been solved for you.

- P. The young child signed a very sweet song. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
- Q. We worked very hard throughout the season. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Explanation :

In item P, the word 'singd' is wrong. The letter under this part is (b); so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (d) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

50. Neither of them are going to attend the party on 10th
(a) (b) (c)
October. No error.
(d)
51. I have not seen him since twenty years and so I cannot say
(a) (b)
with certainty whether he is alive or dead. No error.
(c) (d)
52. He walked five miles which are really a great distance for a
(a) (b)
man like him who is not only old but also ill. No error.
(c) (d)
53. The student requested the teacher to explain him the
(a) (b)
theory of relativity with some examples which he could
(c)
understand easily. No error.
(d)
54. When he did not find his cook in the kitchen he asked his
(a) (b)
wife where had he gone. No error.
(c) (d)
55. We are proud to announce that every one on our team has
(a) (b)
earned a good name. No error.
(c) (d)

56. Either my colleague or a peon are coming home with the
(a) (b)
material today. No error.
(c) (d)
57. Never I asked my Englishman how much he earned.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
58. The Vice-Chancellor of our university urged to
(a)
the agitating students to shun violence
(b)
and maintain peace on the campus. No error.
(c) (d)
59. When her son got a job she was besides herself with joy.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
60. Here is the man whom I think committed the crime.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
61. We have studied the two specimens carefully
(a)
X differs to Y in only one respect. No error.
(b) (c) (d)
62. Bread and butter is all we want. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
63. What are their reasons to say it. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
64. He took his younger sister with himself. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
65. Can you cite any precedent in support of the case?
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
66. We must work very hard now
(a) (b)
to making up for the lost time. No error.
(c) (d)
67. Right from his childhood he used to prefer sports than
(a) (b) (c)
studies. No error.
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 68-86):**[2010-I]**

- (i) *In this Section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined parts (a), (b) or (c), indicate your response on the separate Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case, letter (d) will signify a 'No error' response.*

- (ii) *You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong). Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be considered wrong). There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.*
- (iii) *You are not required to correct the error. You are required **only** to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet.*

Examples 'P' and 'Q' have been solved for you.

P. The young child singed a very sweet song. No error.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Q. We worked very hard throughout the season. No error.

(a) (b) (c) (d)

Explanation :

In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (b); so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (d) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

68. There will be no more supplies unless all arrears of payment

(a) (b)

were cleared by next Monday. No error

(c) (d)

69. After her latest experience of eve-testing she seems worried

(a) (b)

as to how she would reach her office everyday. No error

(c) (d)

70. He is every bit as guilty as I No error

(a) (b) (c) (d)

71. A woman opened the door

(a)

and standing at a distance she pushed the plate

(b)

containing the food to him No error

(c) (d)

72. We were greatly worried that the train might be late

(a) (b)

but it arrived exactly in time. No error

(c) (d)

73. He is one of those few post-colonial writer who believes

(a)

that this talk about colonialism has gone too far

(b)

and has turned in to a cliché. No error.

(c) (d)

74. Put you in my position and you would realise

(a) (b)

the problems faced in my profession. No error.

(c) (d)

75. Your Association

is doing good work and we would like to help it

(a) (b)

in meaningful way. No error

(c) (d)

76. He asked me if I know where the principal lived.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
77. Fish and chips is my favourite dish for lunch. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
78. One of the peculiarities
(a)
which distinguishes the present age
(b)
is the multiplication of books. No error.
(c) (d)
79. If you had just hinted at your difficulty
(a) (b)
I would most certainly help you. No error.
(c) (d)
80. This T. V. serial is going on for 3 years. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
81. It is my pleasure to congratulate you for your success
(a) (b)
in the Civil Services Examination. No error
(c) (d)
82. Despite of repeated warnings.
(a)
he touched a live electric wire
(b)
and was electrocuted. No error
(c) (d)
83. He says that he has renounced the world
(a)
and that he has nothing
(b)
that he can call as his own. No error
(c) (d)
84. Drydus' prose, which is meant to be popular
(a)
loses nothing of its value
(b)
by being compared with his contemporaries. No error
(c) (d)
85. In the early years of the renaissance of Bharatanatyam,
hereditary dancers have their
(a)
own set of accompanists
(b)
who lived with the dancers and travelled with them
(c)
No error.
(d)
86. At this turn of conversation Vikram blurted out
(a)
that he was not knowing me
(b)
when I used to live in the same town as he. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 87-108) : Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is my error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d). [2010-II]

87. Young school students now-a days
(a)
are subjected to intense pressure from peers and parents
alike
(b)
to fetch high marks in public examinations. No error.
(c) (d)
88. The candidate's performance was not upto mark
(a) (b)
in the interview. No error.
(c) (d)
89. After a successful tour of Europe
(a)
my old parents returned back to India on New Year's day.
(b) (c)
No error.
(d)
90. The commission set up to submit a report
(a)
about the reasons for the fall in educational standards
(b)
could not complete its work even after two years. No error.
(c) (d)
91. Though death is a daily fact, it is wonder that people should
(a) (b)
behave to be immortal. No error.
(c) (d)
92. It would be more better if you could paint the gate green.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
93. Being his sole companion, I was the one to who
(a) (b)
he naturally looked for help. No error.
(c) (d)
94. He came to report that the work went very slowly
(a)
because the X-ray machine was not working very good
(b)
that morning. No error.
(c) (d)
95. The principal objected to them wearing short skirts
(a) (b)
at the function. No error.
(c) (d)
96. I spent nearly four and half years at Harrow
(a) (b)
of which three were in the Army class. No error.
(c) (d)

97. Considerable encouragement for the scheme
(a)
has been received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce
(b)
which has promised their full support. No error.
(c) (d)
98. He collected his bags. said good-bye to us
(a) (b)
and left for home immediately. No error.
(c) (d)
99. All the players agreed to divide
(a)
the cash prize between themselves
(b)
without any argument. No error.
(c) (d)
100. He is very ill; I'm afraid he is going to die. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
101. The tourist did not know the local language.
(a)
but he used signs to make people understand
(b)
that he wanted to reach to Darjeeling quickly. No error.
(c) (d)
102. The Vice Chancellor consulted the students as well as
the teachers
(a)
on last Monday and decided to reopen the university on
(b) (c)
friday next No error.
(d)
103. Everybody was trying to shake hand with the Minister.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
104. A friend of his received him at the station. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
105. Mohan was your best friend a month ago
(c)
but you now seem to
(b)
have broken with him altogether. No error.
(c) (d)
106. It is a great loss indeed but how far he is to be blamed for it
(a) (b)
I am not quite sure. No error.
(c) (d)
107. The "Akbar Nama" is among the major historical texts
(a) (b)
in the Indian past. No error.
(c) (d)
108. Whether he is witting about a taxi driver
(a)
and an interesting sketch of a woman,
(b)
he is always at his ease. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 109-133) : Each questions in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b), and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d). [2011-I]

109. Everybody. it must be admitted, has their ups and downs.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
110. When the thief broke into their house, they raised a hue
(a) (b)
and cry and the thief caught immediately by the people
(c)
No error.
(d)
111. I have tried to meet him several times; he isn't never at
(a) (b) (c)
home. No error.
(d)
112. This house is mine. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
113. He is proficient in Hindi and can speak English.
(a) (b)
but he does not know to read and write English. No error.
(c) (d)
114. Every woman in the world fervently hopes that their child
(a) (b)
will be a normal and healthy baby. No error.
(c) (d)
115. Neither of them send their papers
(a) (b)
in time for the last seminar. No error.
(c) (d)
116. There is not many traffic along the street where I live.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
117. The front page story was about a schoolgirl, and had hurt
(a) (b)
herself. while saving a child in an accident. No error.
(c) (d)
118. He took leave of four days. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
119. The police arrived and discovered a large number of hoarded
(a) (b)
sugar in his shop. No error.
(c) (d)
120. Raju doesn't come to our house because our dog barks at him
(a)
and licks him although I have often told him not to afraid of it
(b) (c)
No error.
(d)

121. Running across the playground, my pen fell in the mud;
(a)
fortunately, I noticed it. and picked it up. No error.
(b) (c) (d)
122. The last thing that the fond mother gave her only son
(a) (b)
was his blessing. No error.
(c) (d)
123. To his innovative ideas and practices in farming
(a)
he was given the Krishi Pandit Award last year. No error.
(b) (c) (d)
124. As a dramatist. Shaw is superior than
(a) (b)
any other twentieth century writer. No error.
(c) (d)
125. Molly speaks French well; isn't it? No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
126. Mutton is more hard to digest than vegetables. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
127. I have found that he is neither willing or capable.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
128. For times immemorial sea shells have been used by man
(a) (b)
in many ways. No error.
(c) (d)
129. He will not listen what you say. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
130. I have done my best; the whole thing is now
(a) (b)
in the hands of the Gods. No error.
(c) (d)
131. Oh for God sake leave me alone and go away from here.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
132. This is a strange world
(a)
where each one pursues their own golden bubble
(b)
and laughs at others for doing the same. No error.
(c) (d)
133. Each of the boys were to blame for the accident. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 134-148) : Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d). [2011-II]

134. The composition contained even no less
(a) (b)
than twenty mistakes. No error
(c) (d)

135. He told us that he has not read the book. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
136. The minister announced compensation for
(a) (b)
the victims from the accident. No error
(c) (d)
137. I should have preferred to go by myself. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
138. There is no place in this compartment. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
139. The young man had no manner. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
140. There are many beautiful furnitures in the room.
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)
141. The policeman prevented us from entering into the hall.
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)
142. The world comprises good and bad people. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
143. Would you please order for tea and biscuits for all of us?
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)
144. I have paid my bill for electricity only a week ago.
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)
145. He has just been appointed
(a)
ambassador to an important country
(b)
for a five-year term. No error
(c) (d)
146. This is the old man whom I said had helped me.
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)
147. The dog pushed the door open and stole the meat.
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)
148. The truck driver accused the lady for walking
(a) (b)
in the middle of the road. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 149-168) : Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e. (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d). [2012-I]

149. These are the ideas and ideals which have shaped
 (a) (b)
our economic thought in the past. No error.
 (c) (d)
150. India's problems are not similar with those of other countries
 (a) (b)
in several ways. No error.
 (c) (d)
151. He had lost a ring in the sand and I helped him search for it,
 (a) (b)
but it was like a look for a needle in a haystack. No error.
 (c) (d)
152. The Ganges and its tributaries constitute
 (a) (b)
one of the largest river-systems in the world. No error.
 (c) (d)
153. The sudden change of place effected her health.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)
154. There are a number of people of every class and nationality
 (a) (b)
who doubts the truth of his statement. No error.
 (c) (d)
155. I like this book because the writer has explained
 (a)
the reasons of his failure truly. No error.
 (b) (c) (d)
156. She is very weak in the subject and does not understand
 (a) (b)
things though the teacher explains her repeatedly.
 (c)
No error.
 (d)
157. The speaker from the Fifth Avenue, who was a rich banker's
 (a) (b)
wife was simple and compassionate. No error.
 (c) (d)
158. There was no any piece of paper in my pocket
 (a) (b)
as I had expected. No error.
 (c) (d)
159. Neither the teacher or the student is keen on joining the
 (a) (b) (c)
dance. No error.
 (d)
160. My neighbour Deepak is a person that will help anyone
 (a) (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)
161. I'll ask that man which of the roads are the one we want.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)
162. Now we have banks and people deposit there money their,
 (a) (b)
and draw it out by cheques. No error.
 (c) (d)

163. Apart government agencies, a number of private organisations
 (a) (b)
too have been making use of satellites. No error.
 (c) (d)
164. What sort of a drug this is that no one seems to be able to
 (a) (b)
predict its long-term effects with any certainty?
 (c)
No error.
 (d)
165. You will lose your dog if you did not tie it up. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
166. In view of the fact that almost all varieties of rural games
and sports are fast gaining national importance it is desired
 (a) (b)
that the rules of such games are strictly adhered.
 (c)
No error.
 (d)
167. More than one workmen was killed. No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
168. The parties disagreed on the two first clauses
 (a) (b)
in the agreement. No error.
 (c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 169-186) : Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d).

[2012-II]

169. The scientist was seemed to be excited
 (a) (b)
over the result of his experiment. No error.
 (c) (d)
170. The student could not answer the teacher
 (a)
when he was asked to explain
 (b)
why he was so late that day. No error.
 (c) (d)
171. John could not come to school as he was ill from cold.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error.
 (d)
172. Though she has aptitude in Mathematics
 (a)
I won't allow her to take it up as a subject of study for the
Master's degree
 (b)
because I know the labour involved will tell upon her health.
 (c)
No error.
 (d)

173. I am not familiar with all the important places in this town.
(a) (b)
although I have been living here since two years. No error.
(c) (d)
174. If I would be a millionaire, I would not have wasted my time
(a) (b)
waiting for a bus. No error.
(c) (d)
175. Until you begin to make a better use of your time,
(a)
I shall not stop finding fault in you.
(b) (c)
No error.
(d)
176. Neither of the two boys is sensible
(a) (b)
enough to do this job. No error.
(c) (d)
177. They left their luggages at the railway station. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
178. You will get all the informations
(a) (b)
if you read this booklet carefully. No error.
(c) (d)
179. She sang very well, isn't it ? No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
180. He is working in a bank in New Delhi
(a) (b)
for the past several months. No error.
(c) (d)
181. There is no question of my failing in the examination.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
182. He is going everyday for a morning walk
(a) (b)
with his friends and neighbours. No error.
(c) (d)
183. Her relatives could not explain to us
(a)
why did not she come for the wedding
(b)
as she was expected. No error.
(c) (d)
184. He was prevented to accept the assignment
(a)
because he was a government employee
(b)
and as such barred from accepting such assignments.
(c)
No error.
(d)
185. If you repeat this mistake, I will inform to your father
(a) (b)
and do not blame me then. No error.
(c) (d)

186. Lieutenant Anand was short and muscular
(a)
with shoulders that bulged impressively
(b)
against his smart uniform. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 187-197) : Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error; your answer should be indicated as (d).

[2013-I]

187. I should do the same if I were in your place. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
188. He has been suffering with fever for the last six weeks.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
189. The examination begins from Monday next week.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
190. My father says that one should always be sincere to his duties.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
191. There has been a number of railway accidents
(a) (b)
during the last month. No error.
(c) (d)
192. In spite of all efforts to eradicate malaria it still prevalent
(a) (b)
in many parts of India. No error.
(c) (d)
193. It is only three days ago that he has arrived.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
194. He has lost all what I gave him. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
195. I have no news from him for a long time. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
196. Mahatma Gandhi's entire life
(a)
was one unrelenting experiment on truth. No error
(b) (c) (d)
197. As the thieves ran out of the bank
(a)
they got into the getaway car
(b)
which was waiting with its engine running.
(c)
No error
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 198-212) : Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d).

[2013-II]

198. Lack of winter rains have delayed the sowing of
(a) (b)
wheat crop in this area. No error.
(c) (d)
199. The teacher let the boy off with a warning
(a) (b)
though he was convinced with his guilt. No error.
(c) (d)
200. Our first trip was the most interesting one.
(a)
but our second one was even more interesting.
(b) (c)
No error.
(d)
201. He has been going to the office for a year now
(a) (b)
and he even can't understand its working.
(c)
No error.
(d)
202. He boasts of having visited Europe many times
(a)
but he can neither speak English
(b)
nor he can speak French. No error.
(c) (d)
203. Whenever possible, one should avail the opportunity
(a)
that come one's way if one wants to achieve success in life
(b) (c)
No error.
(d)
204. When my friends came to visit us at the railway station
(a) (b)
they left some of their luggages. No error.
(c) (d)
205. As an officer he not only was competent but also honest.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
206. If you will come tomorrow we can go to the market
(a) (b)
and do our own shopping together. No error.
(c) (d)
207. If we exercise regularly we will be more healthier.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)

208. News travel very fast today
(a) (b)
due to advancement in technology. No error.
(c) (d)
209. The Chairman made it clear at the meeting
(a)
that he will not step down from his position as chairman
(b) (c)
No error.
(d)
210. We had lot difficulty in finding the way here. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
211. Just as he was driving along the road,
(a)
a bus pulled up and the driver asked him
(b)
if he has seen a briefcase on the road. No error.
(c) (d)
212. Experience has taught me
(a)
not to ignore any man, high or low,
(b)
not to ignore anything great or small. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 213-229) : Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d).

[2014-I]

213. He asked her that whether she knew
(a) (b)
what had happened last week No error
(c) (d)
214. Until you do not go to the station to receive him
(a) (b)
I can hardly feel at ease. No error
(c) (d)
215. I did not know where they were going nor could I understand
(a) (b)
why had they left so soon. No error
(c) (d)
216. The distinguished visitor said that he had great pleasure
to be with us for some time
(a)
and that the pleasure was all the greater
(b)
because his visit afforded him an opportunity
(c)
to study the working of an institution of such eminence
as ours. No error
(d)

217. Please convey my best wishes back to your parents.
(a) (b) (c)

No error

(d)

218. The call of the seas have always found an echo in me.
(a) (b) (c)

No error

(d)

219. Hardly I had left home for Bombay.

(a)

when my son who is settled in Calcutta arrived

(b)

without any prior information. No error

(c)

(d)

220. Now it can be easily said

(a)

that the population of this city is greater

(b)

than any other city in India. No error

(c)

(d)

221. It is difficult to explain why did Raj gopalachari resigned

(a)

(b)

from the Congress in 1940. No error

(c)

(d)

222. The boss reminded them of the old saying

(a)

that honesty was the best policy.

(b)

and told them that they had better be honest in their work.

(c)

No error

(d)

223. "Gulliver's Travels" are

(a)

the most fascinating adventure story

(b)

that I have ever read. No error

(c)

(d)

224. The teenager reassured his father at the station

(a)

"Don't worry, dad'

(b)

I will pull on very nicely at the hostel." No error

(c)

(d)

225. The way he's behaving, he'll soon spill the beans.

(a)

(b)

I'm afraid. No error

(c)

(d)

226. Most of the developing countries find it

(a)

difficult to cope up with the problems

(b)

created by the sudden impact of technological progress.

(c)

No error

(d)

227. People blamed him for being a coward person.
(a) (b) (c)

No error

(d)

228. We swam up to the drowning man, caught hold of his clothes

(a)

before he could go down again

(b)

and pulled him out, safe to the shore. No error

(c)

(d)

229. Meena was so tired that she could not hardly

(a)

(b)

talk to the guests for a few minutes. No error

(c)

(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 230-254) : In this section, you are required to spot errors in sentences. Each sentence is divided into three parts. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any of the parts. No sentence has more than one error. Some of the sentences do not have any error. When you find an error in a sentence, the letter indicated under that part of the sentence is the answer and therefore the same may be marked on the separate Answer Sheet. If there is no error in any part, your answer should be indicated as (d). **[2014-II]**

230. He went to England to work as a doctor

(a)

but returned

(b)

as he could not endure the weather there. No error

(c)

(d)

231. She inquired whether anyone seen her baby. No error

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

232. When I went outdoor I found frost everywhere.

(a)

(b)

(c)

No error

(d)

233. These are his conclusion remarks. No error

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

234. The shopkeeper offered either to exchange

(a)

the goods or refund the money. No error

(b)

(c)

(d)

235. Churchill was one of the greatest war leaders. No error

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

236. We should keep such people

(a)

(b)

at an arm's length. No error

(c)

(d)

237. He did not know as much as he claimed he knew.

(a)

(b)

(c)

No error

(d)

238. That was very dangerous : you might

(a)

(b)

have been killed. No error

(c)

(d)

239. My friend is going to a movie
(a) (b) (c)
every week. No error
(d)
240. They sit at the window and watch the traffic
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)
241. I started early for the station lest I
(a) (b)
should miss the train No error
(c) (d)
242. I wanted to see whether they
(a) (b)
had actually read the notes. No error
(c) (d)
243. They made him treasurer because they considered
(a) (b)
him to be honest and efficient No error
(c) (d)
244. Having finished the paper early he had came out of the hall
(a) (b)
almost an hour before the bell rang. No error
(c) (d)
245. The young man had no manners No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
246. No news is good news No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
247. The work involved is almost impossible
(a) (b)
to cope with No error
(c) (d)
248. There is no seats in this compartment No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
249. Shakespeare is greater than any poet No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
250. I should have preferred to go by myself No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
251. The minister announced compensation for
(a) (b)
the victims from the accident No error
(c) (d)
252. The Australian team losed the match
(a) (b)
yesterday No error
(c) (d)
253. He told us that he has not read the book
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)
254. The composition contained even no less
(a) (b)
than twenty mistakes No error
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 255-269): Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d). [2015-I]

255. The reason for his failure is because he did not work hard.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
256. Food and water is necessary for life. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
257. India is larger than any democracies in the world No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
258. The Judge heard the arguments of the lawyers and found
(a) (b)
that the boy was innocent. No error.
(c) (d)
259. I have lived in Delhi from 1965. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
260. All scientists agree that there should be
(a) (b)
a total ban on nuclear explosions. No error.
(c) (d)
261. Such books which you read are not worth reading.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
262. Tagore was one of the greatest poet
(a) (b)
that ever lived. No error.
(c) (d)
263. You may please apply for an advance of salary
(a) (b)
to cover costs of transport. No error.
(c) (d)
264. The taxi that will take the family to Haridwar
(a)
had to be ready at six the next morning. No error.
(b) (c) (d)
265. Employees are expected to adhere the rules
(a) (b)
laid down by the management. No error.
(c) (d)
266. The owner of the horse greedily ask
(a) (b)
too high a price. No error.
(c) (d)
267. I convinced him to see the play. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
268. Some man are born great. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
269. We must sympathise for others in their troubles.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 270-280): Each below item has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

2015-II

270. Of all those involved with the accident
(a) (b)
none was seriously injured No error
(c) (d)
271. Radar equipments that is to be used
(a) (b)
for ships must be installed carefully. No error
(c) (d)
272. New types of electrical circuits has been developed
(a) (b)
by our engineers. No error
(c) (d)
273. Recently I visited Kashmir and found the sceneries
(a) (b)
to be marvellous. No error
(c) (d)
274. It is of primary importance in swimming to learn
(a) (b)
to breathe properly. No error
(c) (d)
275. When the party was over,
(a)
he looked around for the girl
(b)
who had come with him. No error
(c) (d)
276. After we were driving for miles on the winding road
(a) (b)
I was suddenly sick. No error
(c) (d)
277. The forecast was for fair and warm weather
(a) (b)
and the day dawned dark and chill. No error
(c) (d)

278. To write, to speak or to act seems very easy.
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)
279. I have not had tea since two days. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
280. Beside his mother he has two aunts
(a) (b)
who stay with him. No error
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 281-290) : Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d). **[2016-I]**

281. This hardly won freedom should not be lost
(a) (b)
so soon No error
(c) (d)
282. I tried to meet the person whom you said
(a) (b)
was looking for me. No error
(c) (d)
283. We looked after the thief. but he was nowhere
(a) (b)
to be found. No error
(c) (d)
284. I hoped that the train will arrive on time,
(a) (b)
but it did not No error
(c) (d)
285. Their all belongings were lost
(a) (b)
in the fire No error
(c) (d)
286. He was in the temper and refused
(a) (b)
to discuss the matter again. No error.
(c) (d)

287. The decorations in your house. are similar
(a) (b)

to his house. No error.
(c) (d)

288. Despite of the increase in air fares.
(a)

most people still prefer to travel by plane No error
(b) (c) (d)

289. He told the boys that if they worked hard.
(a) (b)

they will surely pass. No error.
(c) (d)

290. I shall write to you when I shall reach Chennai.
(a) (b) (c)

No error.
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 291-303): Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d). [2016-II]

291. I am senior than him by two years. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

292. When I finished writing the letter.
(a)

I could not help admiring myself
(b)
to have achieved the impossible. No error.
(c) (d)

293. I am glad that you are here. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

294. He will be cured from his fever. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

295. Though he is a gifted comedian,
(a)

he prefers spend his spare time watching horror movies.
(b) (c)

No error.
(d)

296. The writer of this poetry is Wordsworth. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

297. The jug is made out of china clay No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

298. Sita with all her sisters were here. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

299. As you know that the ignorant are easily duped.
(a) (b) (c)

No error.
(d)

300. Pay attention to what I am saying. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

301. One of the assistant was Alfred. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

302. Though George is a honourable man his activities
(a) (b)

arouse suspicion. No error.
(c) (d)

303. She told her teacher that she could not be able
(a) (b)

to attend the class the previous day
because of heavy rains. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 304-320): Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d). 2017-1

304. I waited for her return with growing unease. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

305. I do not understand why
(a)

in spite of my best efforts to please him
(b)
my boss is so angry at me. No error.
(c) (d)

306. Being a rainy day, we did not feel like going out or doing
(a) (b)

anything
except playing chess in our room. No error.
(c) (d)

307. It is not difficult to believe that a man
(a)

who has lived in this city for a long time
(b)
he will never feel at home anywhere else in the world.
(c)

No error.
(d)

308. Although we reached his house on time he was left
(a) (b)

for the airport. No error.
(c) (d)

309. If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth done well.
(a) (b) (c)

No error.
(d)

310. All the boys returned back home well in time for lunch.
(a) (b) (c)

No error.
(d)

311. Tell me the name of
(a) a country where every citizen is law-abiding
(b) and no trouble is there. No error.
(c) (d)
312. Considering about these facts
(a) the principal has offered him a seat. No error.
(b) (c) (d)
313. His friends feel that he will be suspended
(a) (b) unless he does not report for duty immediately.
(c) No error.
(d)
314. One of the most interesting feature of travel in Himachal Pradesh is
(a) the large number of travellers' lodges
(b) provided by the State Government. No error.
(c) (d)
315. It was raining cats and dogs. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
316. I prefer this book than that one. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
317. Their belongings were lost in the fire. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
318. Tell him to take another photograph of the group. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
319. I courteously asked him where was he going
(a) (b) but he did not reply. No error.
(c) (d)
320. The memoranda are on the table. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 321-338): Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

[2017-II]

321. It is identification with the audience
(a) that makes one come home from the play so
much more
(b) satisfied than one ever is after merely passive
enjoyment of the show.
(c) No error.
(d)

322. CV Raman was one of the greatest sons of India
(a) who has earned everlasting fame
(b) for scientific researches. No error.
(c) (d)
323. This box is heavy than the other one. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
324. The writer does not have the freedom
(a) to choose his own themes,
(b) society thrusts them on him. No error.
(c) (d)
325. No one knows as to why he did it,
(a) (b) or who was behind his doing it. No error.
(c) (d)
326. How long you are in this profession? No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
327. I know that ignorance is not bliss,
(a) (b) yet I am ignorant in many things. No error.
(c) (d)
328. You are just sixteen years old, isn't it?
(a) (b) (c) No error.
(d)
329. The old widower, living in remittances from his sons,
(a) (b) could not make both ends meet. No error.
(c) (d)
330. Debate about biotechnology and genetic engineering
(a) is under way around the world,
(b) and India is fully engrossed with the discussion.
(c) No error.
(d)

331. We have to reach there at ten
(a) (b)
will you please walk little faster. No error.
(c) (d)
332. It is almost difficult, in case impossible,
(a) (b)
to keep awake late after dinner. No error.
(c) (d)
333. What most students need, above all else
(a)
is practice in writing
(b)
and particularly in writing things that matter to them.
(c)
No error.
(d)
334. She was out of the mind,
(a)
when she made that plan to go abroad
(b)
without taking into consideration her present family position.
(c)
No error.
(d)
335. Are you through with that newspaper ? No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
336. My college is besides the lake. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
337. The Department of Fine Arts has been criticised
(a)
for not having much required courses
(b)
scheduled for this semester. No error.
(c) (d)
338. If you have thought about the alternatives,
(a)

- you would not have chosen
(b)
such a difficult topic for the term paper. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 339-350): Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d). [2018-1]

339. The best way in which you can open the bottle is
(a) (b)
by putting it into hot water first. No error.
(c) (d)
340. Somebody who I enjoy reading is Tagore.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
341. Electricity companies are working throughout
(a) (b)
days and nights to repair the damage. No error.
(c) (d)
342. The students' test results were pleasant No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
343. Two thirds of the book were rubbish. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
344. You will be answerable for the court with
(a) (b)
any lies you have told. No error.
(c) (d)
345. She felt terribly anxious for have to sing
(a) (b)
in front of such a large audience. No error.
(c) (d)
346. I don't agree with smacking children
(a) (b)
if they do something wrong. No error.
(c) (d)

347. The fruit can be made to jam. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

348. I asked him what he has done. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

349. There have been a tornado watch
(a)

issued for Texas country
(b)

until eleven O'clock tonight. No error.
(c) (d)

350. Although the Red Cross accepts blood from the donors
(a)

the nurses will not leave you give blood,
(b)

if you have just had cold. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 351-360): Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a), (b), (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d). [2018-II]

351. The letter has been written; I insist on
(a) (b)
it being sent at once. No error.
(c) (d)

352. "I'm tired of my boys," Said the mother,
(a)
"Both of them keep quarrelling all the time.
(b)
Right now also they are quarrelling with one another."
(c)

No error.
(d)

353. Sherly wants to know whether you are going
(a) (b)
to Delhi today night. No error.
(c) (d)

354. The visitor's to the zoo are requested,
(a)
in the interest of all concerned,
(b)
not to carry sticks, stones or food inside and not to tease animals.
(c)
No error.
(d)

355. The legendary hero laid down his precious life
(a) (b)
for our country. No error.
(c) (d)

356. Our gardener, which is very lazy, says that
(a) (b)
there will be no apples this year. No error.
(c) (d)

357. When I asked the guest what she would like to drink
(a) (b)
she replied that she preferred coffee much more than tea.
(c)
No error.
(d)

358. No sooner did I reached there the children left the place
(a) (b)
with their parents. No error.
(c) (d)

359. I did not want to listen to him, but he was adamant and
(a) (b)
discussed about the matter. No error.
(c) (d)

360. Please note that that the interview for the post
(a) (b)
shall be held on June 15, 2019 between 10.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.
(c)
No error.
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 361-374): Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled as (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a), (b) and (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d). [2019-I]

361. Except for few days
(a)
in a year during the monsoon
(b)
the river cannot flow on its own No error
(c) (d)

362. Being apprised with our approach,
(a)
the whole neighbourhood
(b)
came out to meet the minister No error
(c) (d)

363. The celebrated grammarian Patanjali Was
(a) (b)
a contemporary to Pushyamitra Sunga No error
(c) (d)

364. His appeal for funds met
(a) (b)
a poor response No error
(c) (d)

365. Buddhism teaches that freedom from desires
 (a) (b)
will lead to escape suffering No error
 (c) (d)
366. This hardly won liberty was not to be
 (a) (b)
lightly abandoned No error
 (c) (d)
367. My friend said he never remembered
 (a) (b)
having read a more enjoyable book No error
 (c) (d)
368. With a population of over one billion
 (a)
India is second most populous country
 (b)
in the world after China No error
 (c) (d)
369. There are hundred of superstitions which survive
 (a) (b)
in the various parts of the country No error
 (c) (d)
370. It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe
 (a) (b)
that the beneficial effects of cold is most manifest
 (c)
No error
 (d)
371. The effects of female employment on gender equality
 (a) (b)
now appear to be trickling at the next generation
 (c)
No error
 (d)
372. Since the 15 minutes that she drives,
 (a)
she confesses that she feels like
 (b)
a woman with wings No error
 (c) (d)
373. India won by an innings and three runs. No errors
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
374. Each one of these chairs are broken. No errors
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs 375-385): Each item in this section has a sentence which has multiple parts. Find out the error/ no error and indicate your response from the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) on the Answer Sheet. [2019-II]

375. Experience has shown that the change-over from a closed economy to a mercantile economy has presented in human society innumerable problem.
 (a) Experience has shown that
 (b) the change-over from a closed economy
 (c) to a mercantile economy has presented
 (d) in human society innumerable problem

376. A closed economy is identified as a human community which produces all it consumes and consumed all it produces.
 (a) A closed economy is identified
 (b) as a human community
 (c) which produces all it consumes
 (d) and consumed all it produces
377. Iron is the most useful against all metals.
 (a) Iron is (b) the most useful
 (c) against all metals (d) No error
378. Mumbai is largest cotton centre in the country.
 (a) Mumbai is (b) largest cotton centre
 (c) in the country (d) No error
379. While every care have been taken in preparing the results, the company reserves the right to correct any inadvertent errors at a later stage.
 (a) While every care have been taken
 (b) in Preparing the results,
 (c) the company reserves the right to correct
 (d) any inadvertent errors at a later stage
380. My sister and me are planning a trip from Jaipur to Delhi.
 (a) My sister and me are (b) planning a trip
 (c) from Jaipur to Delhi (d) No error
381. Despite the thrill of winning the lottery last week, my neighbour still seems happy.
 (a) Despite the thrill of winning
 (b) the lottery last week,
 (c) my neighbour
 (d) still seems happy
382. Children are not allowed to use the swimming pool unless they are with an adult.
 (a) Children are not allowed
 (b) to use the swimming pool
 (c) unless they are with an adult
 (d) No error
383. Her knowledge of Indian languages are far beyond the common.
 (a) Her knowledge
 (b) of Indian languages
 (c) are far beyond the common
 (d) No error
384. The care, as well as the love of a father, were missing in her life.
 (a) The care, as well as the love
 (b) of a father,
 (c) were missing in her life
 (d) No error
385. You look as if you have ran all the way home
 (a) You look as if (b) you have ran
 (c) all the way home (d) No error

DIRECTIONS (Qs 386-392): In this section, a word is spelled in four different ways. You are to identify the one which is correct. Choose the alternative bearing the correct spelling from (a), (b), (c) and (d). [2019-II]

386. (a) Accommodate (b) Acomodate
 (c) Accomdate (d) Acomodait

387. (a) Recommend (b) Reccommend
(c) Recommend (d) Reccomand
388. (a) Argyument (b) Argument
(c) Arguement (d) Argyooment
389. (a) Decisive (b) Desicive
(c) Descisive (d) Desisive
390. (a) Aggressive (b) Agresive
(c) Agressive (d) Aggesive
391. (a) Assassination (b) Asassination
(c) Asasination (d) Assasination
392. (a) Embarassment (b) Embbarasment
(c) Embrasement (d) Embarrassment

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 393-397): Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled as (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d). **[2020-I]**

393. After mysteriously expanding for decades,
(a)
Antarctica's sea ice cover starting melting. No error
(b) (c) (d)
394. The auction, conducted by the bank, will be price based
(a) (b)
using multiple priced method. No error
(c) (d)
395. If the scheme would have been implemented effectively
(a)
all affected would have benefitted. No error
(b) (c) (d)
396. Government Stock offers
(a)
safety, liquidity and attractive returned
(b)
for long duration. No error
(c) (d)

397. Scrolling thorough my social media timeline,
(a)
I hovered over a video of a minor road traffic accident,
(b) (c)
No error.
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 398-403): In this section a word is spelt in four different ways. Identify the one which is correct. Choose the correct response (a), (b), (c) or (d) and indicate on the Answer Sheet accordingly. **[2020-I]**

398. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Continuum (b) Continuem
(c) Contuneim (d) Continueiam
399. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Stretegy (b) Stretagy
(c) Stratagy (d) Strategy
400. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Commisionor (b) Commisioner
(c) Commissioner (d) Comissioner
401. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Vacum (b) Vacuum
(c) Vacuem (d) Vacam
402. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Psephology (b) Psefoloagy
(c) Sephology (d) Psyphology
403. Which one of the following alternatives has the correct spelling?
(a) Neuphrology (b) Nephrology
(c) Neprology (d) Neaprology

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

- (b) Replace 'began' with 'begun'.
- (b) Explanation: It should be 'undistinguishable'.
- (d) No error
- (b) Romanticism of melancholy in art and literature is the reason is the correct sentence.
- (b) Replace 'someone' with 'the one'.
- (d) No error
- (b) 'Abreast' is used to say that two or more people are next to each other and moving in the same direction: The motorcyclist came abreast of her car and shouted abuse at her. Here, replace 'at' with 'of'.
- (c) Replace 'for' with 'to'.
- (d) No error
- (c) Replace 'in the next morning' with 'next morning'.
- (a) Replace 'determination' with 'determinant'.
- (c) Replace 'from' with 'of'.
- (a) Replace 'for' with 'of'.
- (b) Replace 'then' with 'than'.
- (c) Replace 'neither my sister' with 'neither has my sister'.
- (b) It should be 'cost' instead of 'costed'.
- (b) Delete 'that'.
- (b) It should be 'far more'.
- (a) Replace 'by' with 'to'.
- (b) It should be 'distinction'.
- (c) Delete 'to'.
- (c) Replace 'crashed with' with 'had crashed'.
- (a) Replace 'in' with 'inside'.
- (a) Replace 'far and near' with 'from far and near'.
- (b) Replace 'sense' with 'senses'.
- (b) Replace 'with' with 'by'.

27. (b) The adverb 'always' demonstrates a habit here, so, about is redundant.
28. (d) No error
29. (d) No error
30. (b) It should be 'in forwarding'.
31. (c) Replace 'is' with 'was'.
32. (a) Delete 'has'.
33. (b) Replace 'listened' with 'heard'.
34. (c) Replace 'went out' with 'had gone'
35. (a) Use of shall is not required.
36. (c) Replace 'highly' with 'high'
37. (b) 'to meet' should be replaced with 'to meeting'
38. (a) 'I was' should be replaced with 'I were'
39. (d) No error
40. (b) Use 'so' after was not.
41. (a) Replace 'did' with 'could'
42. (d) No error
43. (d) No error
44. (a) Add 'is' "if there is a guarantee"
45. (b) Add 'in' "Once in a blue moon".
46. (a) My daughters-in-law is the correct usage.
47. (b) It should be 'What is my name'
48. (c) 'has' should be replaced with 'have'
49. (c) It should be 'principal advised the students'
50. (b) Replace 'are' with 'is'.
51. (b) The use of 'and' is not required.
52. (a) Replace 'are' with 'is'.
53. (c) Add 'not' after could.
54. (c) Where he had gone is the correct form.
55. (b) Replace 'on' with 'in'.
56. (b) Replace 'are' with 'is'.
57. (a) It should be "I have never asked".
58. (c) Replace 'on' with 'in'.
59. (c) Replace 'besides' with 'beside'.
60. (b) Replace 'whom' with 'who'
61. (b) differs from.
62. (d) No error.
63. (c) saying this is the correct usage.
64. (c) With him is the correct usage.
65. (d) No error.
66. (c) Replace 'making' with 'make'.
67. (c) Replace 'than' with 'to'.
68. (c) It should be 'are' instead of 'were'
69. (d) No error
70. (c) Instead of I, it should be 'I am'.
71. (d) No error
72. (c) It should be on time.
73. (a) It should be: writers who believe
74. (a) It should be yourself
75. (c) In a meaningful way is the correct usage.
76. (b) It should be knew.
77. (b) are my favourite is the correct usage.
78. (d) No error
79. (c) would have most certainly helped you.
80. (b) has been going on is the correct usage.
81. (b) on your success is the correct usage.
82. (a) Delete 'of'
83. (b) remove 'that he'
84. (c) Instead of 'with his contemporaries', it should be 'with those of his contemporaries'.
85. (a) hereditary dancers had their own set of accompanist.....
86. (b) Replace 'he was not knowing' with 'he did not know me'
87. (d) No error
88. (b) Add 'the'; "was not up to the mark".
89. (b) Delete 'back'.
90. (a) Replace 'to submit' with 'for submitting'.
91. (c) Replace 'behave to be' with 'behave like being'.
92. (a) Replace 'more' with 'much'.
93. (b) Replace 'who' with 'whom'.
94. (b) Replace 'very good' with 'very well'.
95. (b) Replace 'them' with 'their'.
96. (a) four-and-a-half years.
97. (a) A considerable encouragement for the scheme is the right usage.
98. (d) No error.
99. (b) Replace 'between' with 'among'.
100. (d) No error.
101. (c) Delete 'to' after reach
102. (c) Replace 'Friday next' with 'next Friday'.
103. (b) Replace 'hand' with 'hands'.
104. (d) No error
105. (c) Replace 'broken' with 'broken up'.
106. (b) Replace 'to be blamed' with 'to blame'.
107. (b) Replace 'among the major historical texts' with 'one of the major historical texts.'
108. (b) Replace 'and' with 'or'.
109. (c) Instead of 'their' it should be 'his'.
110. (c) Correct sentence: When the thief broke into their house, they raised a hue and cry and the thief was caught immediately.
111. (c) Correct sentence: I have tried to meet him several times, he has never been at home.
112. (d) No error
113. (c) Correct Sentence: He is proficient in Hindi and can speak English, But he does not know how to read and write English.
114. (b) Correct Sentence: Every woman in this world fervently hopes that her child will be a normal and healthy baby.
115. (b) Correct sentence: Neither of them sent their papers in time for the last seminar.
116. (a) Correct sentence: There is not much traffic along the street where I live.
117. (b) Correct Sentence: The front page story was about a school girl, who had hurt herself while saving a child in an accident.
118. (b) Correct sentence: He took leave for four days.
119. (b) Correct sentence: The police arrived and discovered a large quantity of hoarded sugars in his shop.
120. (c) Correct sentence: Raju doesn't come to our house because our dog barks at him and licks him, although I have often told him not to be afraid of it.
121. (a) Running across the playground, I dropped my pen in the mud (dangling participle)
122. (c) Correct sentence: The last thing that the fond mother gave her only son was her blessing.

123. (a) Correct Sentence: For his innovative ideas and practices in farming, he was given the Krishi Pandit Award last year
124. (b) Correct sentence: As a dramatist, Shaw is superior to any other twentieth century writer.
125. (c) Molly speaks French well, doesn't she?
126. (a) Correct sentence: Mutton is harder to digest than vegetables.
127. (c) Correct sentence: I have found that he is neither willing nor capable.
Explanation: Neither is always followed by nor instead of or.
128. (a) Correct Sentence: Since time immemorial, sea shells have been used by man in many ways.
129. (b) Correct Sentence: He will not listen to what you say.
130. (c) Correct Sentence: I have done my best; the whole thing is now in the hands of God.
131. (a) Correct sentence: Oh for God's sake! leave me alone and go away from here.
132. (b) Correct Sentence: This is a strange world where each one pursues his own golden bubble and laughs at others for doing the same.
133. (b) Correct Sentence: Each of the boys was to blame for the accident.
Each is often followed by a prepositional phrase ending in a plural word (Each of the cars), thus confusing the verb choice. Each is always singular and requires a singular verb.
134. (b) Correct Sentence: The composition contained no fewer than twenty mistakes.
135. (c) Correct Sentence: He told us that he had not read the book.
136. (c) Correct Sentence: The minister announced compensation for the victims of the accident.
137. (d) No error
138. (b) Correct sentence: There is no space in the compartment.
139. (c) Correct sentence: The young man had no manners.
140. (b) Correct Sentence: There are many beautiful furniture in the room.
141. (b) Correct Sentence: The policeman prevented us from entering the hall
142. (c) Correct Sentence: The world comprises of good and bad people.
143. (b) Correct Sentence: Would you please order tea and biscuits for all of us?
144. (a) Correct Sentence: I paid my bill for electricity only a week ago.
145. (d) No error
146. (b) Correct Sentence: This is the old man who I said had helped me.
147. (d) No error
148. (b) Correct Sentence: The truck driver accused the lady of walking in the middle of the road.
149. (b) These are the ideas and ideals that have shaped our economic thought in the past.
150. (a) India's problems are not similar to those of other countries in several ways.
151. (c) He had lost a ring in the sand and I helped him search for it but it was like looking for a needle in the haystack.
152. (b) Replace 'it's' with 'its'
153. (c) The sudden change of place affected her health.
154. (c) There are number of people of every class and nationality who doubt the truth of his statement.
155. (a) I like this book because the writer explained the reasons of his failure truly.
156. (d) No error
157. (b) The speaker from the Fifth Avenue, a rich banker's wife was simple and compassionate.
158. (a) There was no piece of paper in my pocket
159. (b) Neither the teacher nor the student is keen on joining the dance.
160. (c) Myneighbour Deepak is a person who will help anyone.
161. (c) I will ask that man which of the roads is the one we want.
162. (b) Now we have banks and people deposit their money there and draw it out by cheques.
163. (a) Apart from government agencies, a number of private organisations too have been making use of satellites.
164. (c) What sort of a drug this is, that no one seems to be able to predict its long term effects with certainty?
165. (c) You will lose your dog if you don't tie it up.
166. (c)adhered to.
167. (b) More than one workman was killed.
168. (b) The parties disagreed on the first two clauses in the agreement.
169. (a) It should have been ' The scientist seemed to be excited over the result of his experiment'.
170. (d) No error.
171. (c) John could not come to school as he was ill with cold.
172. (c) Though she has aptitude in Mathematics, I won't allow her to take it up as a subject of study for the Master's degree because I know the labour involved will have a telling upon her health.
173. (c) I am not familiar with all the important places in this town, although I have been living here for two years.
174. (a) If I were a millionaire, I would not have wasted my time waiting for a bus.
175. (c) Until you begin to make a better use of your time, I shall not stop finding fault with you.
176. (d) No error
177. (b) They left their luggage at the railway station. (Some nouns only have singular form and no plural form. Ex luggage.)
178. (b) You will get all the information if you read this booklet carefully.
179. (c) She sang very well, didn't she?
180. (a) 'has been' should replace "is"
181. (b) There is no question of me failing in the examination.
182. (a) He goes everyday for a morning walk with his friends and neighbours.
183. (b) Her relatives could not explain to us why she didn't come for the wedding as she was expected.
184. (c) barred should be replaced with was barred.
185. (b) If you repeat this mistake, I will inform your father and do not blame me then.
186. (c) Lieutenant Anand was short and muscular with shoulders that bulged impressively through his smart uniform.
187. (a) The sentence here proposes a situation that has not actually happened. The error is in part (a) as 'should' must be replaced by would to give the sense of what that person would do in the same situation. Hence, option (a).

188. (b) When we use the word suffer, the only preposition to be used along with the object is 'from' and not 'with' as used incorrectly in part (b). Hence, option B has an error and the correct form is 'suffer' from fever.
189. (a) When we talk about something beginning and continuing for a long time in the form of several events, it generally implies it is in plural form. Here, the examination is not just one but several beginning from Monday. Hence, part (a) has an error with the correct form being 'the examinations begin'.
190. (c) When we use the word sincere, the correct usage is sincere 'in' something and not 'to'. Part (c) has an error as the flow gets disrupted by following to after sincere.
191. (a) Replace 'has been' with 'have been'.
192. (b) Add 'is' after 'it'
193. (c) The first part of sentence indicates the action happening in the past, that is, 3 days ago. However, usage of has in part (c) not only is unnecessary but is also inconsistent with the tense of the event. So, 'that he arrived' is sufficient to convey the meaning.
194. (b) The usage of what in part (b) is highly inappropriate. The writer knows what he gave and hence, what should be replaced by 'that'. 'that' works as a demonstrative pronoun here and is best suited.
195. (a) 'have' should be replaced with 'have had'.
196. (b) Part (b) has an unnecessary usage of the word 'one' when it can be more appropriately and simply put across with the usage of word 'an'. The sentence when formed like 'was an unrelenting experiment' is grammatically correct and makes sense.
197. (d) No error
198. (b) This sentence has error in section b as "lack of winter rains" is in singular form. Therefore here the lack of winter rains should be used with the word 'has'. Other segments do not have any error in the sentence.
199. (c) In this question, part c "convinced with his guilt" has an error in it. Generally we never use "with" with convinced. "Convinced about" or 'convinced of' are generally used prepositions with convinced.
200. (a) When we look at this sentence, the very first option has a clear error in it. When we already have used the most interesting regarding the first trip, we cannot use even more in the second part of sentence as the most signifies superlative degree of adjective. Thus, 'most' should be removed.
201. (c) In this sentence if we look at the segment (c), we find an error. He even can't understand its working is a wrong way of writing. We never use even before cannot. We always use even after cannot. Other options have no mistakes.
202. (c) In this sentence we see that we have formed the sentence using neither. Neither is supplemented with nor in the second part. Now since we have already said that neither he can speak English, it is not necessary to use he can again as it is understood that he is not capable of speaking both English and French.
203. (a) The idiom 'avail oneself' is followed by 'of'.
204. (c) Some of their "luggages" is incorrectly used. "Luggages" word does not exist. The singular and plural of luggage is luggage itself.
205. (b) In this sentence option (b) is incorrect. "He not only was" should be restructured as 'he was not only.'
206. (a) The phrase is framed incorrectly as in an uncertain situation or when using if, 'will' is not used. In case of uncertainty, generally, shall is used. Thus 'will' should be replaced with 'shall'.
207. (c) In this sentence, option c is incorrect. "more healthier" is wrong form of usage. Healthier is already a comparative degree of adjective and therefore, there is no need to use "more" before healthier.
208. (a) News is a singular noun so the verb used with it will have "s" beside it. Thus the correct form should be 'news travels' and not 'news travel'.
209. (b) In this sentence, option b has an error. When the principal clause is in the past, the subordinate clause should also be in the past. Hence, 'would' should replace 'will'.
210. (b) While using lot, we should also use "a" before it. Also, lots can be used without using "a". Here, in this sentence lot has been used without using "a" before it. Therefore, option (b) has error.
211. (c) Replace 'has' with 'had'.
212. (c) Replace 'great' with 'big'.
213. (a) In the sentence, 'that' is unnecessarily used.
214. (a) 'Until you go to the station to receive him I can hardly feel at ease' is the correct sentence.
215. (c) 'I did not know where they were going nor could I understand why they had left so soon' is the correct sentence.
216. (c) 'The distinguished visitor said that see had great pleasure to be with us for some time and that the pleasure was all the greater because his visit had afforded him an opportunity to study the working of an institution of such eminence as ours' is the correct sentence.
217. (c) 'Please convey my best wishes to your parents' is the correct sentence.
218. (b) 'The call of the seas has always found an echo in me' is the correct sentence.
219. (a) Hardly had I left home for Bombay when my son who is settled in Calcutta arrived without any prior information is the correct sentence.
220. (b) Now it can be easily said that the population of this city is greater than that of any other city in India is the correct sentence.
221. (b) It is difficult to explain why Rajgopalachari resigned from the Congress in 1940 is the correct sentence.
222. (b) The boss reminded them of the old saying that honesty is the best policy, and told them that they had better be honest in their work is the correct sentence.
223. (a) Since the sentence talks about a single story, 'is' will be used instead of 'are'.
224. (c) The teenager reassured his father at the station 'Don't worry dad, I will pull through very nicely at the hostel is the correct sentence.
225. (d) No error

226. (b) Most of the developing countries find it difficult to cope with the problems created by the sudden impact of technological progress is the correct sentence.
227. (c) Coward means a person who lacks courage in facing danger, difficulty, opposition etc. We only write coward and do not add person/man/woman to it.
228. (c) We swam up to the drowning man, caught hold of his clothes before he could go down again and pulled him out, safely to the shore is the correct sentence.
229. (b) 'not hardly' is wrong and instead only 'hardly' should be used.
230. (d) No error
231. (c) She inquired whether anyone had seen her baby is the correct sentence.
232. (b) When I went outdoors, I found frost everywhere is the correct sentence.
233. (c) These are his concluding remarks is the correct sentence.
234. (a) The shopkeeper offered to either exchange the goods or refund the money is the correct sentence.
235. (d) No error
236. (c) We should keep such people at arm's length is the correct sentence.
237. (c) He did not know as much as he claimed to know is the correct sentence.
238. (d) No error.
239. (b) My friend goes to a movie every week is the correct sentence.
240. (b) They sit by the window and watch the traffic is the correct sentence.
241. (d) I started early for the station lest I should miss the train.
242. (d) No error
243. (c) They made him treasurer because they considered him honest and efficient is the correct sentence.
244. (b) Having finished the paper he had come out of the hall almost an hour before the bell rang.
245. (d) No error
246. (d) No error
247. (b) The work involved is impossible to cope with is the correct sentence.
248. (b) There is no seat in this compartment is the correct sentence.
249. (c) Use 'other' before 'poet'.
250. (c) 'Going by myself' is the correct usage.
251. (c) 'The minister announced compensation for the victims of the accident' is the correct sentence.
252. (b) 'The Australian team lost the match yesterday' is the correct sentence.
253. (c) 'he had not read the book' is the correct usage.
254. (b) The composition contained not fewer than twenty mistakes is the correct sentence.
255. (b) The reason for his failure is that he did not work hard is the correct sentence.
256. (b) Food and water are necessary for life.
257. (b) India is larger than any other democracy in the world is the correct sentence.
258. (d) No error
259. (c) 'I have lived in Delhi since 1965' is the correct sentence.
260. (d) No error
261. (a) 'The books which you read are not worth reading' is the correct sentence.
262. (b) 'Tagore was one of the greatest poets that ever lived' is the correct sentence.
263. (b) 'You may please apply for an advance on salary to cover the costs of transport'.
264. (b) 'The taxi that will take the family to Haridwar had to be readied at six the next morning' is the correct sentence.
265. (b) 'Employees are expected to adhere to the rules laid down by the management' is the correct sentence.
266. (b) 'The owner of the horse greedily asked too high a price' is the correct sentence.
267. (d) No error
268. (a) 'Some men are born great' is the correct sentence.
269. (b) 'We must sympathize with others in their troubles' is the correct sentence..
270. (b) Replace 'with' with 'in'.
271. (a) Replace 'equipments' with 'equipment'.
272. (b) Replace 'has' with 'have'
273. (b) Replace 'sceneries' with 'scenery'.
274. (d) No error.
275. (d) No error.
276. (c) We had driven' will be the correct tone.
277. (c) Replace 'and' with (c)
278. (d) No error
279. (b) Replace 'since' with 'for'.
280. (a) Replace 'beside' with 'besides'.
281. (a) Replace 'hardly' with 'hard'.
282. (b) Replace 'whom' with 'who'.
283. (a) Replace 'after' with 'for'.
284. (b) Replace 'will' with 'would'.
285. (a) Replace 'their all belongings' with 'All their belongings'.
286. (a) Delete 'the'.
287. (c) Replace 'to his house' with 'to the decorations in his house'.
288. (a) Delete 'of'.
289. (c) Replace 'will' with 'would'.
290. (c) Delete 'shall'.
291. (b) The word 'senior' usually takes the preposition 'to'. Hence, 'then' should be replaced with 'to' to make the sentence correct.
292. (a) 'When' should be replaced with 'after' because the second part of the sentence took place after the first task was over.
293. (d) The sentence is grammatically correct, hence, it does not require any correction.
294. (b) 'cured from' should be replaced with 'cured of' to make the sentence correct as 'cured' is followed by the preposition of.
295. (b) The verb 'spend' should be replaced with 'spending' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
296. (b) The word 'poetry' should be replaced with 'poem' to make the sentence correct. Poetry is the process of creating a literary piece using metaphor, symbols and ambiguity, while a poem is the end result of this process.
297. (c) 'Out' is inappropriately used in the sentence. Thus, it should be omitted to make the sentence correct.

298. (c) The words joined to a singular subject by 'with' are parenthetical. Therefore, the verb 'were' should be replaced with 'was' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
299. (d) The sentence is grammatically correct, hence, it does not require any correction.
300. (d) The sentence is grammatically correct, hence, it does not require any correction.
301. (a) The word 'assistant' should be used in the plural form because the phrase 'one of the' agrees to a plural noun.
302. (a) 'a' should be replaced with 'an' because the word 'honourable' begins with a vowel sound.
303. (b) 'Could' expresses only ability to do an act, but not the performance of an act. Therefore, 'was not able' should be used instead of the underlined part for ability as well as action in the past.
304. (b) In underlined part 'b' there is incorrect use of 'for her return'. The correct usage is 'for her to return'. So, the correct sentence is - I waited for her to return with growing unease.
305. (c) There is incorrect use of preposition in the underlined part (c). In place of 'angry at', 'angry with' should be used and the correct sentence should be- I do not understand why in spite of my best efforts to please him my boss is so angry with me.
306. (a) There is 'tense' error in the underlined part (a) of the sentence. As other parts are in past tense so, part (a) should also be in past tense. 'Being a rainy day' should be replaced with 'As it was a rainy day'.
307. (c) There is unnecessary use of pronoun 'he' in the underlined part (c). It should be omitted to make the sentence correct.
308. (b) There is subject Verb disagreement in the underlined part (b) of the sentence. 'He was left' is incorrect usage, it should be replaced with 'he had left' to make the sentence correct.
309. (c) There is incorrect use of proverb in underlined part (c) of the sentence. The correct proverb is- If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. So, 'done well' in part (c) should be replaced with 'doing well' to make the sentence correct.
310. (b) Returned and back are not used together because 'return' itself means 'come or go back', So, 'back' should be removed from part (b) to make the sentence grammatically correct.
311. (c) There is structure error in the underlined part (c). In part (c), structure should be same as in part (b). So, 'and no trouble is there' should be replaced with 'and there is no trouble' to make the sentence correct.
312. (a) There is tense error in the underlined part (a). As the sentence is in past tense, part (a) should also be in past tense. So, 'considering about these facts' should be replaced with 'Having considered' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
313. (c) There is incorrect use of conjunction 'unless' in the underlined part (c). It should be replaced with 'if' to make the sentence correct and meaningful.
314. (a) There is number error in the underlined part (a) of the sentence. 'One of the most interesting feature' should be replaced with 'one of the most interesting features' to make the sentence correct.
315. (d) There is no error in the sentence.
316. (c) There is incorrect use of preposition 'than' in the underlined part (c). 'Than that one' should be replaced with 'to that one' to make the sentence correct.
317. (d) There is no error in the sentence.
318. (d) There is no error in the sentence.
319. (b) There is structure error in the underlined part (b) of the sentence. The sentence is a declarative sentence, but in part (b) helping verb 'was' is placed before the subject 'he' which is an error. It should be replaced with 'where he was going'.
320. (d) There is no error in the sentence.
321. (c) Replace the adverb 'mersely' with adjective 'mere'.
322. (b) Omit 'has' from part (b)
323. (b) Replace 'heavy' with 'heavier' in part (b).
324. (a) Replace 'The' with 'A' in part (a). 'The' is a definite article and is used when we talk of someone or something particular but here it is used in general sense, about of any writer thus 'A'.
325. (d) No error.
326. (b) Replace 'you are' of part (b) with 'have you been'.
327. (c) Replace 'in' with 'of' in part (c).
328. (c) Replace 'isn't it?' with 'aren't you?' in part (c).
329. (b) Replace 'in' with 'on' in part (b)
330. (c) Replace 'with' with 'in'.
331. (c) Add 'a' before little in part (c).
332. (b) Add 'but' before 'in' and 'no' before 'case' to make the sentence grammatically/contextually correct. So, (b) should be 'but in no case impossible'.
333. (d) No error.
334. (a) Replace 'the' with 'her', in part (a)
335. (d) No error
336. (b) Replace 'besides' with 'beside'.
337. (b) Replace 'much' with 'the most'.
338. (a) Replace 'have' with 'had'.
339. (a) Replace 'in which you can' with 'to'.
340. (d) No error
341. (b) Omit 'throughout'.
342. (d) No error
343. (b) Replace 'were' with 'was'
344. (b) Replace the preposition 'for' with 'to'
345. (b) Replace 'for have to' with 'about having to'.
346. (d) No error
347. (c) Replace 'to' with 'into'.
348. (c) Replace 'has' with 'had'.
349. (a) Replace 'have' with 'has'.
350. (b) Replace 'leave' with 'let' to make the sentence contextually correct.
351. (c) The error is in 'C' part, the possessive pronouns are used with gerund. Hence, 'it' should be replaced with 'its'.
352. (c) In part (c) one another should be replaced with each other.
353. (c) Today night is not correct here it should be tonight.
354. (a) In the part (a) 'visitor's' should be replaced with 'visitors'.
355. (d) There is no error in the statement. So the correct response is option D.
356. (a) The word 'gardener' denotes to a person. Hence the word 'which' should be replaced with 'who' as which is used to denote non-living things

357. (c) Replace “preferred coffee much more than tea” with “preferred coffee much more to tea”. “Prefer” takes preposition “to” with it.
358. (a) The word ‘reached’ should be replaced with ‘reach’ as did takes base form of the verb.
359. (c) The preposition after the word ‘discussed’ is not needed. Hence, it should be used without preposition (about).
360. (c) When ‘between’ is used to point out two terminals then the two terminals are connected using ‘and’ instead of ‘to’.
361. (a) ‘few’ is used to show nothing/negligibility. ‘a few’ means not a large number but the question talks about days. Hence, ‘a few’ should be used in the part ‘a’.
362. (a) ‘Apprised with’ should be replaced with ‘apprised of’ hence, option (a) is the right answer.
363. (c) In part ‘c’ the preposition ‘to’ should be replaced with ‘of’. Hence, ‘c’ is not grammatically correct.
364. (b) ‘met’ here should be replaced with ‘met with’
365. (d)
366. (a) ‘hardly won’ should be replaced with ‘hard won’
367. (b) To make the sentence contextually meaningful ‘never’ should be replaced with ‘did not’ as ‘never’ means not at all.
368. (b) ‘second most’ should be replaced with ‘the second most’
369. (a) In part ‘a’ ‘hundred of’ should be replaced with hundreds of as it not about a singular subject.
370. (c) In part ‘c’ the verb ‘is’ is used for plural subject ‘beneficial effects’ which is not correct usage. hence ‘is’ should be replaced with ‘are’.
371. (c) In part ‘c’ the word ‘trickling’ is not succeeded with a correct preposition. Hence it should be replaced with ‘tricking with’
372. (a) Since-specific point of time For- period of time
In part ‘a’ 15 minutes is a period of time and hence, ‘since’ should be replaced with ‘for’
373. (d) The sentence is grammatically correct.
374. (c) In part ‘c’ helping verb ‘are’ is used for ‘each one’ which is singular in number. Hence, ‘are’ should be replaced with ‘is’.
375. (d) ‘in human society innumerable problems’ should be replaced with human society with innumerable problems
376. (d) the word ‘consumed’ should be replaced with *consumes*
377. (c) ‘against all metals’ should be replaced with *amongst all metals*
378. (b) article the should be used before the superlative degree *largest*
379. (a) every care is taken as singular so have been taken should be replaced with has been taken
380. (a) *my sister and me* is the subject therefore the word ‘me’ should be replaced with I.
381. (a) article the before the word *thrill* is not correct contextually.
382. (d)
383. (c) according to the singular subject (her knowledge) helping verb *is* should be used on the place of *are*.
384. (c) the word *were* should be replaced with *was* as in this case the verb should be used according to the first subject.
385. (b) *have* should be replaced with *had*
386. (a) the correct spelling is *accommodate*
387. (c) the correct spelling is *recommend*
388. (b) argument
389. (a) decisive
390. (a) aggressive
391. (a) assassination
392. (d) embarrassment
393. (c) ‘starting melting’ should be replaced with ‘has started melting’
394. (c) ‘priced method’ should be replaced with ‘price method’
395. (a) ‘would have been implemented’ should be replaced with ‘had been implemented’
396. (b) The word ‘returned’ should be replaced with ‘returns’
397. (a) The word ‘thorough’ should be replaced with ‘through’
398. (a) Continuum is the correct spelling.
399. (d) Strategy
400. (c) Commissioner
401. (b) Vacuum
402. (a) Psephology-the statistical study of elections and trends in voting
403. (b) Nephrology- related to kidney

Ordering of Words in a Sentence

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-17) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly. Example 'Z' has been solved for you. [2008-I]

Z. It is well-known that

P : the effect Q : is very bad
R : on children S : of cinema

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) PSRQ (b) SPQR
(c) SRPQ (d) QSRP

Explanation :

The proper way of writing the sentence is "It is well-known that the effect of cinema on children is very bad." This is indicated by the sequence P S R Q and so (a) is the correct answer.

1. Climate

P : cultures and political structures
Q : in that it affects the entire
R : change is a truly unifying phenomenon
S : world irrespective of national borders

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) RSQP (b) P Q S R
(c) RQSP (d) PSQR

2. This may

P : after decades of relative neglect and even reversal
Q : when land reforms were finally put back on
R : go down as the year
S : the nation's policy agenda

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) SQRP (b) RPSQ
(c) SPRQ (d) RQSP

3. There is, however,

P : to clear the backlog in respect of education and poverty alleviation programmes

Q : a strong perception that reservation

R : unless it is followed by sincere and intensive efforts

S : alone cannot transform the lives of oppressed people

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) QSRP (b) SQRP
(c) SQPR (d) QSPR

4. More than ever before,

P : good governance and sound public policies for the benefit of its people

Q : to provide leadership and to deliver

R : the continued prosperity of Asia depends

S : on the ability of its politicians and policy makers

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) RPOS (b) QSRP
(c) RSQP (d) QPRS

5. In the post-genetic

P : of choice for the entire spectrum of research

Q : has acquired the status of the experimental animal or the animal model system

R : particularly in the last two decades or so the mouse

S : engineering era of modern biology

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) QRSP (b) SPQR
(c) QPSR (d) SRQP

6. It was not

P : conditions with fuel prices climbing to dizzy heights

Q : but resentment arising out of harsh economic

R : which led to the recent protests in Myanmar

S : an inspiration for democracy

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) Q S R P (b) S Q P R
(c) Q S P R (d) S Q R P

7. You have been writing to me often about

P : getting a first prize in sports etc.

Q : but my daughter

R : distinguishing in a fancy dress show, or

S : such achievements make me apprehensive of your educational progress

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) QPRS (b) RSQP
(c) QSRP (d) RPQS

8. The Secretary announced that

P : to find an answer to these questions

Q : in an attempt

R : a national workshop on technical training had been organised

S : by the Confederation of Engineering Industry

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) QPSR (b) PQRS
(c) QPRS (d) PQSR

9. Technology transfer

P : from one country to another

Q : either through a government policy

R : or via private channels of communications

S : implies the transfer of technical knowledge

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) S P R Q (b) P S Q R
(c) S P Q R (d) P S R Q

10. Physical training

P : the character of

Q : who are going to be responsible citizens

R : can shape well

S : young boys and girls

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R P S Q (b) Q S P R
(c) R S P Q (d) Q P S R

11. His favourite subject
P : the secrets of life and of nature
Q : because Science reveals
R : happens to be Science
S : which men did not know in the past
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) PSRQ (b) RQPS
(c) PQRS (d) RSPQ
12. From my plane flying over Namibia
P : stretching 320 kilometres away
Q : a shore of pink and silver sand
R : I looked down at a haunting sight
S : edged by a line of smoking surf
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) QRPS (b) RQSP
(c) QRSP (d) RQQS
13. I was
P : to see a mongoose
Q : just in time
R : with an egg in its mouth
S : scurrying across the grass
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) SRQP (b) QPSR
(c) SPQR (d) QRSP
14. How strange that a refugee
P : should fall in love
Q : when he had got to America
R : with a girl less than half his age
S : who had by the skin of his teeth escaped death in Germany
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) RQPS (b) SPRQ
(c) RPQS (d) SQPR
15. I think it should be necessary for eggs
P : by the poulterer
Q : as soon as they are laid
R : to be stamped with the date
S : by the hen
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) QSPR (b) SQPR
(c) SQRP (d) QSRP
16. Reuter reports that soldiers
P : fought each other in the streets of the capital today
Q : crack down on demonstrators
R : of armies loyal to rival political factions
S : following the week-end military
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) RPSQ (b) QSPR
(c) RSPQ (d) QPSR
17. The old lady
P : wanted to sell her precious table
Q : having the capacity to pay a huge amount as its price
R : to someone
S : with gold-coated legs and glossy surface
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) QSRP (b) PRSQ
(c) QRSP (d) PSRQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 18-37) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2008-II]

Example 'Z' has been solved for you.

- Z. It is well-known that
the effect is very bad on children of cinema
(P) (Q) (R) (S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) PSRQ (b) SPQR
(c) SRPQ (d) QSRP

Explanation :

The proper way of writing the sentence is "It is well-known that the effect of cinema on children is very bad". This is indicated by the sequence PSRQ so (a) is the correct answer.

18. Please
equally share the prize money that all are satisfied
(P) (Q) (R)
among your friends to make sure
(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) QRSP (b) PQSR
(c) QPRS (d) QPSR

19. You can learn
and can be quite difficult as well as the difficult ones
(P) (Q)
the easy things although the easy ones are not so easy
(R) (S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) SPRQ (b) PQRS
(c) QSPR (d) RQSP

20. We met
this evening on our way home Mr and Mrs Gupta
(P) (Q) (R)
and asked them if they would be free
(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) QRPS (b) PQRS
(c) RQSP (d) RQPS

21. after his arrival immediately
(P) (Q)
he began to quarrel with his wife
(R) (S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) QRSP (b) PQRS
(c) QPRS (d) RQSP

22. in the middle of he stopped his speech to take a glass of water
(P) (Q) (R) (S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) QRSP (b) QRPS
(c) QPRS (d) PQRS

23. the man made a complaint at the police station
(P) (Q) (R)
whose cycle was stolen
(S)

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
(c) PSQR (d) RPQS

24. the clerk (P) was not present (Q) in the office (R)
whom I wanted to meet (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) P S Q R (b) P Q R S
 (c) P R S Q (d) R P Q S
25. Nobody in the house
was kept (P) where the key (Q)
seemed to know (R) to the main door (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) R Q P S (b) Q P R S
 (c) S Q P R (d) R Q S P
26. A tortoise
fly in the air (P) two geese (Q) everyday (R) watched (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) S Q P R (b) R S Q P
 (c) P S Q R (d) R P S Q
27. If in their daily lives
the people of our country (P) and never deceive one another (Q)
always speak the truth (R) then out prestige will be great (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) P Q R S (b) R Q P S
 (c) S P Q R (d) P R Q S
28. The clothes
were sent by mistake to my father (P) (Q)
who was very much surprised that I ordered (R) (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) S Q P R (b) P Q S R
 (c) P Q R S (d) S P Q R
29. The President
a brief vacation at Shimla is returning from (P) (Q)
in order to attend a press conference (R)
with his wife and children (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) Q S R P (b) Q P R S
 (c) S Q P R (d) R S Q P
30. This letter
is addressed to Mr. Shah which is written in Gujarati (P) (Q)
who is my father's best friend (R) (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) P Q R S (b) Q P R S
 (c) Q R S P (d) R S P Q
31. Whether the plan
depends on how it suggested will succeed or fail (P) (Q)
interested in its progress will be received by those (R) (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) S R P Q (b) Q P S R
 (c) P Q R S (d) R S Q P

32. the nun who was the Principal called an assembly (P) (Q)
of my grand - daughter's school (R)
to announce the result of a fund - raising drive (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
 (c) P Q S R (d) P S R Q
33. Self-taught experts
expected to go through which the escapers (P) (Q) (R)
prepared maps of the country (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) P Q R S (b) S Q R P
 (c) S R Q P (d) P R Q S
34. Some men
were rarely successful but they tried bribing their guards (P) (Q) (R) (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) P Q R S (b) R Q P S
 (c) R S Q P (d) P Q S R
35. She introduced me
at the party I had met to a man the previous night (P) (Q) (R) (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) R P Q S (b) R Q P S
 (c) S P R Q (d) P Q R S
36. Of all things that distinguish man
is his brain the most important (P) (Q)
of the animal kingdom from the rest (R) (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) S R Q P (b) Q P S R
 (c) S R P Q (d) R S Q P
37. they forget between defeat and victory. (P) (Q)
that the conditions of welfare have so altered (R)
that there is not much difference today (S)
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) S R P Q (b) P Q S R
 (c) R S Q P (d) P R S Q

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 38-57): In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2009-I]

Example 'Z' has been solved for you.

- Z. It is well-known that
the effect is very bad on children of cinema (P) (Q) (R) (S)
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) P S R Q (b) S P Q R
 (c) S R P Q (d) Q S R P

Explanation :

The proper way of writing the sentence is "It is well-known that the effect of cinema on children is very bad". This is indicated by the sequence P S R Q and so (a) is the correct answer.

38. He found the house
and knocked at without any difficulty the door twice
(P) (Q) (R) (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) P R S Q
(c) Q P S R (d) Q P R S
39. A good garden,
should display round about a huge building or palace
(P) (Q)
laid out on a magnificent scale fresh beauties every month
(R) (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) P S Q R
(c) R Q P S (d) R P Q S
40. When a spider has a meal.
its next meal. until it has
(P) (Q)
to last for many months it eats enough
(R) (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q P S R (b) S R Q P
(c) S Q P R (d) Q P R S
41. Mother tongue is
for the development as natural of man's mind
(P) (Q) (R)
as mother's milk
(S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) S R P Q (b) P Q S R
(c) S R Q P (d) Q S P R
42. The year that has just ended has proved to be disastrous
(P) (Q) (R)
for my uncle's family
(S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) P R S Q (b) P Q R S
(c) P S R Q (d) S P R Q
43. When I look back on my life
I find it hard to believe which has been eventful
(P) (Q)
despite what cynics say that it is an illusion
(R) (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) P S Q R (b) P Q S R
(c) Q R S P (d) Q P S R
44. Guards often use
to search for cavities metal probing rods which they push
(P) (Q) (R)
through the ground
(S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) S Q R P (b) Q R S P
(c) S R Q P (d) Q S P R
45. I realized
more than ever and how we lived and worked
(P) (Q)

how cut off we were from our people

(R)

and agitated in a little world apart from them

(S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q S P R (b) S Q R P
(c) P R Q S (d) R S Q P

46. Medical practice

in recent years has changed so radically

(P) (Q)

you only get specialists in a variety of fields

(R)

that you can no longer find a good general practitioner

(S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P S Q R (b) Q P S R
(c) S P R Q (d) P Q R S

47. If everything

will be a great success the closing function we are sure

(P) (Q) (R)

goes on well

(S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) S R Q P
(c) P R Q S (d) S Q P R

48. With an idea to reach the deprived child

(P)

by the United Nations the year 1979 has been declared as

(Q) (R)

the International Year of the Child

(S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R S P Q (b) R S Q P
(c) P R S Q (d) P Q R S

49. The gardener

with a little brown moustache a short fellow

(P) (Q)

and sharp little brown eyes tiptoed into the room

(R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q P R S
(c) Q P S R (d) Q S R P

50. If you have something interesting

express it clearly to write about simply and

(P) (Q) (R)

with the human touch

(S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q S R (b) S P R Q
(c) R S Q P (d) Q P R S

51. One cloudless morning

towards the valley the pilots flew off together

(P) (Q)

of the farmer's house in close formation

(R) (S)

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q S P R (b) S Q P R
(c) P Q S R (d) R Q P S

52. When he had ridden
to the end of his mad little journey (P)
in front of his rocking horse he climbed down and stood (Q) (R)
staring fixedly into its lowered face (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q R P S (b) S Q P R
(c) P R Q S (d) P S R Q
53. The meeting
if Mr Rai would have been over on time (P) (Q)
with his long financial report (R) did not hold us up (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q R P S (b) S P R Q
(c) Q P S R (d) P R S Q
54. The long gruelling hours
had finally paid off on drawing after drawing (P) (Q)
working tirelessly painting after painting (R) (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) P R Q S (b) R Q S P
(c) Q S R P (d) R P Q S
55. For us
before this Monday to complete this work (P) (Q)
and it should not be delayed (R) is very important (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) Q P S R
(c) R S P Q (d) Q S P R
56. When the
the party realized that elections were over in the assembly (P) (Q) (R)
it had lost its majority (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) P S Q R (b) Q P S R
(c) Q R P S (d) P Q R S
57. If you must arm yourself so before starting a war (P) (Q)
that the enemy think twice you want peace (R) (S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) S P R Q (b) P R Q S
(c) R Q S P (d) P R S Q

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 58-75) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2009-II]

Example 'Z' has been solved for you.

- Z. It is well-known that
the effect is very bad on children of cinema (P) (Q) (R) (S)
The correct sequence should be:
(a) P - S - R - Q (b) S - P - Q - R
(c) S - R - P - Q (d) Q - S - R - P

Explanation :

The proper way of writing the sentence is "It is well-known that the effect of cinema on children is very bad". This is indicated by the sequence P - S - R - Q and so (a) is the correct answer.

58. no conclusive evidence the enquiry committee found to (P) (Q)
the airplane of a thermal shock. (R) (S)
The correct sequence should be:
(a) R - Q - P - S (b) Q - P - S - R
(c) R - P - S - Q (d) R - P - Q - S
59. For thirty years with slave-like docility of her tribe (P) (Q)
his wife had submitted to his persecution that is the badge (R) (S)
The correct sequence should be:
(a) R - Q - P - S (b) P - R - Q - S
(c) R - P - S - Q (d) R - P - Q - S
60. I came finally and saw an article to the editorial page (P) (Q) (R)
dealing with Pandit Nehru (S)
The correct sequence should be:
(a) Q - R - P - S (b) P - R - Q - S
(c) S - Q - R - P (d) P - R - S - Q
61. Although many institutions these can have have tried to (P) (Q)
organise remedial programmes for the weaker students. (R)
only a peripheral impact (S)
The correct sequence should be:
(a) P - Q - R - S (b) Q - R - P - S
(c) S - R - P - Q (d) P - R - Q - S
62. Our society to-day that people have lost their frankness (P)
is so fragmented and the art of conversation seems to be (Q) (R)
disappearing fast (S)
The correct sequence should be:
(a) Q - P - R - S (b) P - Q - S - R
(c) Q - S - P - R (d) R - S - P - Q
63. Even today many superstitious exist by a great many (P) (Q)
people and are believed in among the most civilized (R) (S)
nations.
The correct sequence should be:
(a) S - P - R - Q (b) P - S - Q - R
(c) S - Q - P - R (d) Q - P - R - S
64. The eyes of seeing persons to the routine of their (P)
surroundings and they actually see soon become (Q) (R)
accustomed only the startling and spectacular (S)
The correct sequence should be:
(a) S - P - R - Q (b) P - S - Q - R
(c) R - P - Q - S (d) Q - P - R - S

78. The foundations of the prosperity of a state
(P)
primary health and education but also
(Q)

- involves the creation of job opportunities
(R)
does not merely rest on
(S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) P S Q R (b) P Q R S
(c) P R Q S (d) P S R Q
79. I am sure and will be happy sooner or later a day will come
(P) (Q) (R)
when all will be equal
(S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) Q P R S (b) Q S R P
(c) R Q S P (d) R S Q P
80. To do his/her work properly
(P)
it should be the pride and honour
(Q)
without anybody forcing him/her
(R)
of every citizen in India
(S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) Q S R P (b) P R Q S
(c) Q S P R (d) P Q R S
81. The person who can state
correct than the person who cannot is more likely to be
(P) (Q)
his antagonist's point of view
(R)
to the satisfaction of the antagonist
(S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) R S Q P (b) R Q P S
(c) P Q R S (d) S Q R P
82. The time has come :
for future generations to come
(P)
that the ideal of peace is a distant ideal
(Q)
or one which can be postponed
(R)
when man must no longer think
(S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) P Q R S (b) S Q R P
(c) Q R S P (d) R S P Q
83. I had been staying with
at his cottage among the Yorkshire fells a friend of mine
(P) (Q)
a delightfully lazy fellow
(R)
some ten miles away from the railway station
(S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) P Q R S (b) Q R P S
(c) Q R S P (d) R Q P S

84. All the evil in this world is brought about by persons
when they ought to be up but do not know
(P) (Q)
nor what they ought to be doing
(R)
who are always up and doing
(S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) P Q S R (b) Q P R S
(c) S Q P R (d) P Q R S
85. If all the countries
of mankind and agree to obey
(P)
work together for the common good
(Q)
with each other and there will be no more war
(R)
the laws, then they will never fight
(S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) P Q R S (b) Q S P R
(c) Q P S R (d) R Q P S
86. They knew him
to leave work early that day when he permitted them
(P) (Q)
to be a hard taskmaster and were surprised
(R) (S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) P Q R S (b) R S Q P
(c) P S Q R (d) P Q R S
87. He was known
and therefore his arrest surprised everyone who knew him
(P) (Q)
on charges of corruption to be an honest and kind man
(R) (S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) S P R Q (b) R Q P S
(c) P Q R S (d) Q R P S
88. If suddenly you throw a brick at me
and not a result of deliberate thought
(P)
and my hand goes up to protect myself instinctive action
(Q) (R)
it is an automatic
(S)
The correct sequence should be :
(a) P Q R S (b) R Q S P
(c) Q S R P (d) S P Q R
89. Or just one of you I will not have breathed in vain today
(P) (Q)
if I have made all of you
(R)
repent of this career and seek a decent work
(S)
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q R S P (b) R P S Q
(c) R S Q P (d) Q P R S

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 90-104) : Each of the following questions in this section consists of a sentence the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R, and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and select the correct sequence. [2010-II]

90. It is foolish of
of those who passes them (P) to believe that (Q)
will result in victory (R) the use of nuclear weapons (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) R S P Q (b) Q S R P
 (c) P R Q S (d) S Q P R
91. A distressing fact is that
social accountability (P) are dominated only by greed (Q)
many people today (R) and there is hardly any (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) S R P Q (b) Q S R P
 (c) P R Q S (d) R Q S P
92. I once had
every morning (P) a client who swore (Q)
for the past four years (R) she had a headache (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) P R S Q (b) Q S P R
 (c) R P Q S (d) S Q R P
93. People know
not only of the smokers themselves, (P) that smoking tobacco (Q)
but also of their companions (R) is injurious to the health (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) P S Q R (b) R P S Q
 (c) Q P R S (d) Q S P R
94. He had
finished his lunch (P) hardly (Q) at the door (R)
when someone knocked (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) Q P R S (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q P S R (d) R P Q S
95. Mr. Saxena was a profound scholar who
was held in high esteem by all those (P)
who read his books and visited him regularly (Q)
till his untimely death (R)
though not popular with the general public (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) P Q R S (b) R P Q S
 (c) S R Q P (d) S P Q R

96. The Government wants that
by the veterinary surgeons (P) by the butchers (Q)
all the goats slaughtered (R) must be medically examined (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) R P S Q (b) Q S R P
 (c) R Q S P (d) P R S Q
97. The general line about television
is that it is very exciting, (P) but also potentially very dangerous (Q)
immensely powerful (R) that I took myself (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) P Q R S (b) S P R Q
 (c) P R Q S (d) R P Q S
98. The second test of good government is that
to every man and woman (P) and act only with their consent (Q)
it should give a lot of freedom (R)
and should treat their personalities with respect and sympathy (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) Q S P R (b) S R Q P
 (c) R P S Q (d) P Q R S
99. The teacher warned that
he would not let (P) go home (Q) those students (R)
who do not finish the class work (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
 (c) P R S Q (d) R S P Q
100. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, quite a number
 of economists
in the near future (P) at the possibility of (Q)
were seriously perturbed (R) the world facing starvation (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) P R Q S (b) R Q S P
 (c) Q S P R (d) R P Q S
101. The best way of understanding our own civilization
is to examine (P) an ordinary man (Q) in the life of (R)
an ordinary day (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) P Q R S (b) R Q P S
 (c) P S R Q (d) R S P Q
102. What greater thing is there
for two human souls to feel (P)
to rest on each other in all sorrow (Q)
that they are joined for life (R)
to strengthen each other in all labour (S)
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) S Q R P (b) R P Q S
 (c) Q R S P (d) P R S Q

103. Fame

by showing off to the best advantage

(P) (Q)

one's ability and virtue is earned

(R) (S)

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S (b) S P R Q
(c) P R S Q (d) P Q S R

104. When he was a child

passed his happiest hours

(P)

the boy who was to become Britain's Haden

(Q)

staring out of his apartment window living in New York

(R)

(S)

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) Q S P R (b) P R Q S
(c) S Q P R (d) R S Q P

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 105-129) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce, the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2011-I]

105. If you buy the economy pack

the manufacturers, wanting to promote the sales

P

which is quite cheap have devised a number of schemes

Q

R

and to ensure clearance of stocks.

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) Q P S R (b) P Q R S
(c) R S Q P (d) Q R S P

106. Happiness does not consist

in rank or position, it is a state of mind

P

Q

who are contended available to those.

R

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q P R S
(c) P Q S R (d) R P S Q

107. A person another's view point

P

limited in mind and culture who cannot understand

Q

R

is to that extent.

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) Q R P S (b) R P S Q
(c) P S Q R (d) S R Q P

108. The whole valley with date-palms was pleasantly

P

Q

and was well planted green with crops.

R

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) Q S R P (b) R S Q P
(c) P Q S R (d) S R P Q

109. The extent of social progress

P

in various nation-building activities

Q

is an important indicator of women's participation.

R

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P R S Q (b) S Q R P
(c) R S Q P (d) Q P R S

110. We intend of shift with our family to Bombay

P

Q

R

which consists of three persons.

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
(c) Q R P S (d) R Q P S

111. The wings are so small useless for flying of some birds

P

Q

R

that they are.

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) R P S Q (b) Q S P R
(c) P R S Q (d) S R P Q

112. The person at night next door sings loudly who lives.

P

Q

R

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P R Q S (b) Q S R P
(c) S Q R P (d) P Q S R

113. We have to provide both people and ecosystems

P

Q

the ability with the water they need.

R

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) R P Q S (b) Q R P S
(c) S R P Q (d) R S P Q

114. People from doing something themselves

P

or reading about it usually learn more

Q

R

than by watching someone else.

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) R S Q P (b) R P S Q
(c) P R Q S (d) P R S Q

115. The prevention of disease facing the authorities

P

was by far after the earthquake the most urgent problem.

Q

R

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) Q S P R (b) R P Q S
(c) Q R P S (d) S P R Q

116. They did not grow well although

P

Q

he watered the plants regularly and put manure in them.

R

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q R S P
(c) R S Q P (d) Q P R S

117. On the propagation of the idea of family planning

P

Q

the governments of many countries

R

have been spending a lot of money.

S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S (b) P S Q R
(c) S P Q R (d) R S P Q

- The correct sequence should be :
- (a) Q R S P (b) S R P Q
(c) R P S Q (d) P Q S R

133. The Prime Minister

little chance of winning his party to have

P Q R
clearly suspects the next election
S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) R S P Q (b) Q P R S
(c) S R P Q (d) P Q R S

134. All the students

affirmed positively that

P
responded eagerly to the question and
Q

the political affiliation of student unions was undesirable
R

interviewed on television
S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S (b) S R P Q
(c) R P Q S (d) S Q P R

135. Although the motion

until it had been considerably amended

P
from the House received general support
Q R

it was not carried
S

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S (b) S Q P R
(c) R Q S P (d) Q R S P

136. The doctor told

the patient to give an injection to the nurse after four hours

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) R P S Q
(c) Q P R S (d) P S R Q

137. The judge

lied to the court why he had asked the accused

P Q R
in spite of his oath
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P S R Q (b) Q P S R
(c) P R Q S (d) R Q P S

138. His father said

and stop on trivial things wasting your time now get up

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) S P R Q (b) P S R Q
(c) Q R S P (d) R Q S P

139. The stranger's movements

and the police him arrested aroused suspicion

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) S Q P R (b) R Q P S
(c) S P R Q (d) R P Q S

140. The future

is gloomy outlook animal of this noble

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q S R (b) Q P S R
(c) R P S Q (d) Q S R P

141. The food

at the party served was delicious but not wholesome

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R S Q (b) Q P R S
(c) R S P Q (d) Q R S P

142. In one of the Asian countries

as well as women wear salwars men

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P S R Q (b) P Q R S
(c) S P Q R (d) R Q P S

143. You won't believe me,

to see him I went but whenever he was out

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q R S P
(c) S R P Q (d) R Q P S

144. As the car

stood up to greet him came near the door the waiters

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q P S R (b) S R P Q
(c) R S P Q (d) P R S Q

145. At last

had come she had been the moment waiting for

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R Q S P (b) Q S P R
(c) S Q R P (d) Q R P S

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 146-169) : Each of the following questions in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and select the correct sequence. [2012-I]

146. Coming late,

lest he should disturb the class John tiptoed into the room

P Q R

which was going on seriously

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) R S P Q
(c) Q S P R (d) R P Q S

147. If people who commit crimes

they will go on

P Q
committing crimes are not punished
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P S Q R
(c) R S P Q (d) Q S P R

148. to cross the broken bridge not knowing how

P Q
to wade through the river they decided
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) R S Q P
(c) S R P Q (d) Q P S R

149. to switch off the television please feel free

P Q R
if you do not like this programme
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) SRPQ (d) RSQP

150. The rising prices out of gear have thrown

P Q
important industries many of our
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SPQR (b) RSPQ
(c) QPSR (d) QPRS

151. lying dead on the roadside his uncle saw an old man

P Q
returning home in the evening
R

with his faithful dog standing beside him
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QPSR
(c) RQPS (d) QSPR

152. He was a scholar who was adored by all those

P
who came close to him to the last day of his life
Q R

though not widely known
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) RPQS
(c) SRPQ (d) SPQR

153. a couple and their teenage daughter

P
in their one room house in North Delhi
Q
reportedly committed suicide on Tuesday night
R

driven by abject poverty
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) PSRQ
(c) PRSQ (d) SPRQ

154. One should remember that lying at the side of the road

P
if we found our neighbour
Q

unable to move because of a broken leg
R

we should show our neighbourliness
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) PQRS
(c) QRPS (d) SQRP

155. that he sought my advice to such an extent

P Q
even in private domestic matters I won his confidence
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) QPRS
(c) RQSP (d) SQRP

156. It is believed that the tiger Mr. Saxena

P Q
being severely injured in the first encounter
R

was too terrified to make a second attempt at shooting
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ (b) PRSQ
(c) RQSP (d) PSQR

157. I felt like a Cold War spy for a moment

P Q
to whom a critical secret had just been revealed
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PSQR
(c) PRSQ (d) QPRS

158. The dacoit many heinous crimes had committed

P Q
who carried a reward of fifty thousand rupees
R

on his head
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QPSR
(c) RQPS (d) RSQP

159. Although the train was delayed by half an hour,

he could not reach the station

P
to catch the train in time bound for Delhi
Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) QRPS (d) PSQR

160. When the rain stopped, we set out to stay the night

P Q
where we had planned for the next town
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) PRQS (d) PSRQ

161. Dr. Ravi has been appointed Reader in the University

P
in the recent selections
Q

in a Private Degree College who was working' as a Lecturer
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) SRPQ
(c) QPSR (d) SQRP

162. The Principal has issued a notice

will have to vacate the hostel

P
that those junior doctors
Q

if they fail to join duty by Monday next
R

who are participating in the strike
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QSPR (b) RQSP
(c) PRQS (d) QRSP

163. as I stood on the mountain I watched the early sun

P Q
burn off the mist that covered the forest
 R
on the fifth morning
 S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SQRP (b) SPQR
 (c) PSQR (d) QSPR

164. The TV Newsreader announced that ten people

P
when a mad dog bit them sustained injuries
 Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
 (c) RPQS (d) PSQR

165. we were now moving slowly but steadily and had

P
no need to stop our breath in order to regain
 Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQSR (b) PQRS
 (c) SPQR (d) QPRS

166. I have read who by some mysterious laws of her nature

P
in the form of a foul and poisonous snake
 Q
the story of a fairy.
 R
was condemned to appear in certain seasons
 S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) PQRS
 (c) RQPS (d) RPSQ

167. About half of the blindness of vitamin A shortage

P Q
is attributed to children in India
 R S

The correct sequence is should be

- (a) QRPS (b) RPSQ
 (c) PSRQ (d) SPQR

168. What a wonderful thing it is the sun is the source

P
of all power in some way or the other. to think that
 Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ (b) SRQP
 (c) SQRP (d) PQSR

169. it rained and thundered and the child

P
who was collecting clothes on the line
 Q
ran upto his mother to save them from getting wet
 R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
 (c) PSRQ (d) PQSR

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 170-180) : Each of the following questions in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and select the correct sequence. [2012-II]

170. Most of Hitchcock's films were critically acclaimed on both sides of the Atlantic

P
earning him both fame and fortune
 Q
and made good money at the box office.
 R
in no small measure
 S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R Q S (b) P R S Q
 (c) Q P R S (d) Q S P R

171. One monsoon evening, the farmer returned from the fields

P
when the sky was overcast with threatening clouds
 Q
and found a group of children playing on the road
 R
a little earlier than usual
 S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q S P R (b) Q P S R
 (c) Q R S P (d) P Q R S

172. It must not be imagined that a walking tour, is merely a better or worse way

P Q
as some would say, of seeing the country
 R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R P Q S (b) P R Q S
 (c) P Q S R (d) P Q R S

173. It was reported that the table belonging to a lady

P Q
with three carved legs was sold the next day by auction
 R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R Q S (b) Q P R S
 (c) P Q S R (d) P Q R S

174. Everything was after plain sailing we engaged a guide

P Q R S
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) S P Q R (b) P Q R S
 (c) S R Q P (d) P R Q S

175. The boy in the Nehru Centenary Debate

P
is the eldest son of my friend
 Q
who has won the gold medal held in the Town hall today
 R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q R S P
 (c) R P S Q (d) S P Q R

176. Of paint two coats give the doors
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) RSQP (b) PSQR
(c) SPQR (d) RSPQ
177. Many of the old sailors say it is unlucky to sail on a Friday
P Q R
who are generally superstitious
S
The correct sequence should be
(a) PRSQ (b) PSQR
(c) SRQP (d) PQRS
178. It in the news bulletin did not feature that this matter
P Q R
was surprising
S
The correct sequence should be
(a) PSQR (b) RQPS
(c) QSPR (d) SRQP
179. Don't stop him for an hour if you he will run
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) QPSR (b) PQSR
(c) SQRP (d) SPRQ
180. In the evenings she went out once a week shopping
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) PQRS (b) RQSP
(c) QPRS (d) SPRQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 181-189) : Each of the following questions in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and select the correct proper sequence and mark in your Answer sheet accordingly. [2013-I]

181. It was true that the pet dog would never sleep anywhere
(P) (Q)
we once had except on sofa
(R) (S)
The proper sequence should be :
(a) PQRS (b) SPQR
(c) RPQS (d) PRQS
182. Recently containing memorable letters of Churchill a book
(P) (Q)
has been published by a reputed publisher
(R) (S)
The proper sequence should be :
(a) QRPS (b) QPRS
(c) PQRS (d) RPQS
183. As the situation has changed,
since we last discussed this matter
(P)
it was best to contact you it appeared to me
(Q) (R)
without losing time
(S)

- The proper sequence should be :
(a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
(c) PRQS (d) SPRQ
184. After the awarding speeches
the prizes given and had been delivered
(P) (Q) (R)
I got up to address the gathering
(S)
The proper sequence should be :
(a) SRQP (b) SPQR
(c) RSQP (d) RQPS
185. The management having agreed
(P)
the workers called off the strike to increase their wages
(Q) (R)
and returned to work
(S)
The proper sequence should be :
(a) PQRS (b) PSRQ
(c) PRQS (d) SPQR
186. All religions are
to advance the cause of peace in a holy partnership
(P) (Q)
justice and freedom bound together
(R) (S)
The proper sequence should be :
(a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) SPQR (d) SQPR
187. The natives of Caribbean
regarded the papaya because of its ability as a magic tree
(P) (Q) (R)
to keep them healthy
(S)
The proper sequence should be :
(a) PRSQ (b) PRQS
(c) RPQS (d) RPSQ
188. The Indian woman wants
in a male dominated society as an equal partner
(P) (Q)
and it is not too much to demand her rightful place
(R) (S)
The proper sequence should be :
(a) SRPQ (b) RSQP
(c) SQPR (d) QPSR
189. This is a letter
by a young lady who was lately wounded in a duel
(P) (Q)
written passionately
(R)
wherein she laments the misfortune of a gentleman
(S)
The proper sequence should be :
(a) SRPQ (b) RSQP
(c) RPSQ (d) QPSR

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 190-203) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to re-arrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly. [2013-II]

190. The fire before any serious damage was done

P
by volunteers was controlled in the godown.
Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) RSPQ
(c) RQPS (d) QRSP

191. Some educationists should not be exposed to believe that

P Q
young children too much television viewing.
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RSPQ (b) QPRS
(c) QRPS (d) PQRS

192. Like energy crisis is one of the most talked about

P Q
population explosion topics of the world these days.
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) RQPS
(c) SPQR (d) PRQS

193. The dog with its customary fondness before the master

P Q R
wagged his tail.
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PSRQ
(c) PRSQ (d) QRSP

194. When the driver in front of me slammed the brakes on

P Q
I was driving in rush hour without warning.
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQSR (b) RSQP
(c) RPQS (d) PQRS

195. When John saw coming head on towards him

P Q
a speeding truck he ran for life.
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RPQS (b) RSPQ
(c) PRSQ (d) PQRS

196. They decided for their friends that afternoon

P Q
to buy some presents to go shopping.
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) SQRP
(c) QRPS (d) PQSR

197. This is the book about that I told you.

P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) PSQR
(c) SPQR (d) PQRS

198. He said that two years before and that he could produce

P Q
he had passed his examination his certificate.
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SPQR (b) QSRP
(c) RPQS (d) PRSQ

199. However noble their ends appear since they make use of violence are bound to end up

P Q
all their acts with untold misery for all.
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) RQSP
(c) PRQS (d) RQPS

200. When the artist had started singing a popular song

P Q
in chorus everyone in the audience joined.
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RPQS (b) PQRS
(c) PQSR (d) RQPS

201. We know that he passed but that he set for the examination

P Q R
we have not heard.
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) RQSP
(c) QSRP (d) SPQR

202. When he knew he sat down under a tree

P
about what to do next and thought for a long time
Q R
that there was no more hope.
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) SPRQ
(c) QPSR (d) RSPQ

203. He wanted to reach his place of work

P
who used to travel 20 miles to buy a scooter for his son.
Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QRSP
(c) QSRP (d) RSQP

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 204-212) : In each of the following questions, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labeled P, Q, R and S, to produce the correct sentence. Choose the correct sequence and mark in your answer sheet accordingly. [2014-I]

204. There must be countries now in which peasants can spend several years in universities so that

P Q
a lot of young persons are going without substantial meals
R S

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) SRQP (b) PQRS
(c) SQRP (d) QPSR

226. She had a blind belief that inside the bag
two or three other children there were perhaps
P Q
which the big man carried like herself
R S
The proper sequence should be :
(a) QRPS (b) QPSR
(c) RQSP (d) RQPS
227. He approached the teacher at school to know
P Q
in his studies how his son was getting on
R S
The proper sequence should be :
(a) PQRS (b) PQSR
(c) QSRP (d) QSPR
228. I was so angry that if I had met him in the street
P
and not waited to ask him
Q
why he had written me an insulting letter
R
I would have knocked him down
S
The proper sequence should be :
(a) PSQR (b) PQRS
(c) SQR P (d) RSQP
229. On the contrary, about family planning and its benefits
P
to all citizens the Government wants
Q R
to provide information and education
S
The proper sequence should be:
(a) RQSP (b) SPQR
(c) RSPQ (d) QPRS
230. In spite of the poor and hungry people
P
made by medical sciences the extraordinary progress
Q R
often die
S
The proper sequence should be :
(a) RPSQ (b) RQPS
(c) PQSR (d) RSPQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 231-242) : Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly. [2016-I]

- 231.** that it would affect the investigation process
- P
- they refused of these raids saying
- Q R
- to divulge the venues
- S
- The proper sequence should be
- (a) P Q R S (b) S R P Q
- (c) Q S R P (d) R P Q S

245. The leader of the opposition,
in the manner he had planned to convince them,
P
on realising that he had failed to convince the assembly,
Q
who had a reputation for speech making,
R
was very much disappointed
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P S R Q (b) Q S R P
(c) R S Q P (d) S P R Q

246. We can think of often confused in the public mind
P
which suggest the need for two factors
Q R
an international language
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R Q S (b) R P Q S
(c) R Q S P (d) S Q R P

247. The man is generally the one who can work very hard
P Q
when he must work
R
who can play most heartily when he has the chance of playing
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q R S P (b) P S Q R
(c) S P Q R (d) Q R P S

248. Dear Lodger, I agree, the roof is leaking; but

there would be no need while it is raining
P Q
and when the Sun shines, I can't get it repaired
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q R S P (b) S Q R P
(c) R S P Q (d) P R Q S

249. There is no reason that life may exist
P
in great profusion why we should not be willing to think
Q R
in other worlds
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R S P Q (b) P Q S R
(c) R P Q S (d) R Q S P

250. The Regent released Voltaire having discovered that
P Q
he had imprisoned an innocent man
R
and gave him a pension
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P R S Q
(c) Q R S P (d) Q R P S

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 251-260): In each of the items in this section, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

[2017-1]

251. he almost planned the entire strategy of operation
P Q R
single-handed
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R S P Q (b) P R Q S
(c) S Q R P (d) Q P S R

252. it is a fact that rice is one of the most prolific
P
than almost any other crop
Q
yielding a greater return per acre of food crops
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) S R Q P (b) R P S Q
(c) Q R S P (d) P S R Q

253. up to the end of the eighteenth century, not only because
it was often fatal,
P

smallpox was a particularly dreaded disease,
Q

but also because those Who recovered
R

were permanently disfigured
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q R S P
(c) P R S Q (d) Q P R S

254. a person bitten by a rabid dog
P

would be seized by violent symptoms
Q

alter an incubation period of a month or two
R

and die an agonizing death
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R S Q (b) S R Q P
(c) P R Q S (d) P Q R S

255. The traveller, sat down to rest by the roadside being weary,
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) R S P Q
(c) S P Q R (d) R P Q S

256. the house was away with its liveliest member gloomy
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P S R Q
(c) R S P Q (d) Q R P S

257. he was a tiny man with a sprightly walk tall
P Q R
barely five feet
S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R S Q P (b) S R Q P
(c) Q S P R (d) P S R Q

258. rules and regulations he cheerfully ignored its demands
P Q

a life of unaccustomed to
R S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q R P S
(c) S R P Q (d) Q S R P

270. But, Kuala Lumpur where modern Malay executives
P

but will never miss Friday prayers

Q

might have a cellular phone in hand,

R

is a city firmly rooted in tradition

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R Q S P (b) S P R Q
(c) R P S Q (d) S Q R P

271. Perhaps the most significant factor

is a failure of planning and

P

in the growth of all metropolitan crimes,

Q

governance in the urban sprawl

R

including crimes against the elderly,

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q S P R (b) P R Q S
(c) Q R P S (d) P S Q R

272. He said that a small college he'd rather go to
P Q

not studying at all instead of

R

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q S P R (b) P R Q S
(c) Q P R S (d) Q P S R

273. Teaching a child since there are few
P

is becoming difficult and expensive

Q

open ponds around how to swim

R

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) S Q P R (b) Q R S P
(c) S R Q P (d) P R Q S

274. The doctor able to find out what had caused
P Q

the food poisoning had not been

R

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) S P R Q (b) P R Q S
(c) P R S Q (d) S P Q R

275. The officer was suspended being corrupt
P Q

from service before his dismissal

R

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q P S R (b) Q P R S
(c) R S Q P (d) R S P Q

276. She gave her old coat to a beggar
P Q

the one with the brown fur on it shivering with cold

R

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R Q S (b) S Q P R
(c) P Q R S (d) R P Q S

277. The medical teams at the ground said that the injured
P

by the surging crowds,

Q

included women and children who were trampled

R

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R Q S (b) P Q R S
(c) Q P R S (d) P S Q R

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 278-284) : Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly [2018-1]

278. the British manufacturers

P

popularity of Indian textiles were jealous of the

Q

R

from the very beginning

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) S P Q R
(c) S P R Q (d) Q R S P

279. dress fashions changed and light cotton

P

of the English textiles began to replace

Q

R

the coarse woollens

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R S Q (b) R S P Q
(c) Q P R S (d) S P R Q

280. put pressure on their government

P

Indian goods in England the British manufacturers

Q

R

to restrict and prohibit

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) S P R Q
(c) R P S Q (d) Q R S P

281. however still held their own in foreign markets
P Q

in spite of these laws Indian silk and cotton textiles

R

S

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q P R S (b) S P R Q
(c) S R P Q (d) R P S Q

- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 302-307) :** Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly. [2019-I]

302. the prize money for refusing her
P Q
Pepsico was ordered to compensate the woman
R S
(a) RSQP (b) SPQR
(c) RPSQ (d) QRSP
303. trade operating from a colony held a meeting
P Q
demanding a probe into the illegal drug
R
the residents of the city
S
(a) QRSP (b) SPQR
(c) SQRP (d) RSQP
304. the university authorities cancelled the ongoing
students' union election and
P Q
following students' unrest on campus
closed till further orders declared the institution
R S
(a) QRSP (b) QPSR
(c) SQRP (d) RSQP
305. brushed past the latter's pet dog
P
stabbed to death by a man
Q
after his vehicle accidentally
R
a cargo van driver was allegedly
S
(a) QRSP (b) QPSR
(c) SQRP (d) SQPR
306. an earthquake and tsunami
P
the disaster mitigation agency
Q
said that the death toll from
R
in Indonesia has crossed 1500
S
(a) PQSR (b) RPSQ
(c) SQRP (d) QRPS
307. scientists say they have developed a new
P
illnesses such as heart disease and cancer
Q
DNA tool that uses machine learning to accurately
R
predict people's height and assess their risk for serious
S
(a) PRSQ (b) RPSQ
(c) PSRQ (d) QRPS

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 308-316) : Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response on the Answer sheet accordingly. [2019-II]

308. the company are often asked

P
the formal or informal interviews employees who are leaving
Q R
for their opinions during
S

- (a) RPSQ (b) RQPS
(c) PSQR (d) PQSR

309. a hailstorm activity in the evenings

P
there is a possibility of while there could be
Q R
heavy rain towards the weekend
S

- (a) SQPR (b) QSRP
(c) QRPS (d) SPRQ

310. has been below normal since last week

P
the minimum temperature in some part of the city
Q R
when rain and hailstorm activity recorded
S

- (a) RSPQ (b) SPRQ
(c) QPSR (d) PSQR

311. for guest teachers in the department of Biotechnology

P Q
was also held a selection committee meeting
R S
(a) SPRQ (b) QRSP
(c) PRQS (d) RSPQ

312. for contractual assignment at Cultural Centres abroad

P
as Teacher of Indian Culture for two years
Q
applications are invited in a prescribed format
R
from Indian Nationals for deployment
S

- (a) QPRS (b) SRPQ
(c) PQRS (d) RSQP

313. while they are small and do the great things

P Q
while they are easy do the difficult things
R S

- (a) SRQP (b) PSQR
(c) SRPQ (d) QPSR

314. then you sure if you can't

P Q
don't deserve me at my best handle me at my worst
R S

- (a) PRQS (b) QSPR
(c) RQSP (d) PSRQ

315. you will be more disappointed

P
than by the ones you did do by the things you didn't do
Q R
twenty years from now
S

- (a) PRSQ (b) PRQS
(c) PQSR (d) SPRQ

316. man is one who can lay a firm foundation with the bricks

P Q
a successful others have thrown at him
R S
(a) PQSR (b) RQSP
(c) RPQS (d) QSPR

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 317-323) : Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. there are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly. [2020-I]

317. for long and the backbone of India

P Q
will continue to be the same agriculture has been
R S
(a) SPQR (b) SQPR
(c) QRSP (d) QSRP

318. the cry of general public agenda in any country

P Q
public policy making is generally driven by
R S
(a) RQSP (b) RPSQ
(c) PSRQ (d) QRSP

319. before it starts of the government is

P Q
the essential power the power to manage conflict
R S
(a) RSPQ (b) SQPR
(c) RQSP (d) QRSP

320. a majority of the vote the party that received

P Q
of the government must take control
R S
(a) QPSR (b) PSRQ
(c) RSPQ (d) SQPR

321. can express a view on in which the electorate

P Q
a particular issue of public policy a referendum is a vote
R S
(a) SQPR (b) RPQS
(c) QRSP (d) PQRS

322. in modern societies or merely suppressed

P Q
has class conflict been resolved
R S
(a) RPSQ (b) RSPQ
(c) PRSQ (d) QRSP

323. several of our food are being extensively cultivated

P Q
and vegetable crops hybrid varieties of
R S
(a) QRSP (b) SPQR
(c) QPRS (d) SPRQ

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (c) The proper sequence should be "Climate change is a truly unifying phenomenon in that it affects the entire world irrespective of national borders cultures and political structures".
2. (d) The proper sequence should be "This may go down as the year when land reforms were finally put back on the nation's policy agenda after decades of relative neglect and even reversal."
3. (a) The proper sequence is "There is however, a strong perception that reservation alone cannot transform the lives of oppressed people unless it is followed by sincere and intensive efforts to clear the backlog in respect of education and poverty alleviation programmes."
4. (c) The proper sequence should be "More than ever before the continued prosperity of Asia depends on the ability of its politicians and policy makers to provide leadership and to deliver good governance and sound public policies for the benefit of its people."
5. (d) The proper sequence should be "In the post-genetic engineering era of modern biology particularly in the last two decades or so the mouse has acquired the status of the experimental animal or the animal model system of choice for the entire spectrum of research."
6. (b) The proper sequence should be "It was not an inspiration for democracy but resentment arising out of harsh economic conditions with fuel prices climbing to dizzy heights which led to the recent protests in Myanmar."
7. (d) The correct sequence should be "You have been writing to me often about distinguishing in a fancy dress show, or getting a first prize in sports etc. but my daughter such achievements make me apprehensive of your educational progress. "
8. (c) The proper sequence should be "The Secretary announced that in an attempt to find an answer to these questions a national workshop on technical training had been organized by the Confederation of Engineering Industry."
9. (b) The proper sequence should be "Technology transfer from one country to another implies the transfer of technical knowledge either through a government policy or via private channels of communications."
10. (a) The proper sequence should be "Physical training can shape well the character of young boys and girls who are going to be responsible citizens."
11. (b) The proper sequence should be "His favourite subject happens to be Science because Science reveals the secrets of life and of nature which men did not know in the past."
12. (b) The proper sequence should be "From my plane flying over Namibia I looked down at a haunting sight a shore of pink and silver sand edged by a line of smoking surf stretching 320 kilometres away."
13. (b) The proper sequence should be "I was just in time to see a mongoose scurrying across the grass with an egg in its mouth."
14. (b) The proper sequence should be "How strange that a refugee who had by the skin of his teeth escaped death in Germany should fall in love with a girl less than half his age when he had got to America."
15. (d) The proper sequence should be "I think it should be necessary for eggs as soon as they are laid by the hen to be stamped with the date by the poulterer."
16. (a) The proper sequence should be "Reuter reports that soldiers of armies loyal to rival political factions fought each other in the streets of the capital today following the week-end military crackdown on demonstrators."
17. (d) The proper sequence should be "The old lady wanted to sell her precious table with gold-coated legs and glossy surface to someone having the capacity to pay a huge amount as its price."
18. (d) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are three options starting with it. Now, P does not make a sensible ending and R followed by S does not make any sense 'that all are satisfied among your friends to make sure'. Thus, the right answer is option (d) and the sequence becomes "Please share the prize money equally among your friends to make sure that all are satisfied."
19. (d) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. Thus, the sequence becomes "You can learn the easy things as well as the difficult ones although the easy ones are not so easy and can be quite difficult."
20. (c) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, S does not make a sensible ending. Thus, the right answer is option (c) and the sequence becomes "We met Mr and Mrs Gupta on our way home and asked them if they would be free this evening".
21. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with Q. Now, P does not make a sensible ending. Thus, the right answer is (c) and the correct sequence "immediately after his arrival he began to quarrel with his wife".
22. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are three options starting with it. Now, P does not make a sensible ending and P followed by S does not make any sense 'in the middle of to take a glass of water'. Thus, the right answer is option (c) and the correct sequence is "he stopped in the middle of his speech to take a glass of water."

23. (c) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are three options starting with P. Now, neither S nor Q makes a sensible ending. Thus, the correct answer is option (c) and the right sequence is "The man whose cycle was stolen made a complaint at the police station."
24. (a) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are three options starting with P. Now, neither Q nor S makes a sensible ending. Thus, the right answer is (a) and the correct sequence is "The clerk whom I wanted to meet was not present in the office."
25. (d) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with R. Now, S does not make a sensible ending, thus the right option is (d) and the correct sequence "Nobody in the house seemed to know where the key to the main door was kept."
26. (a) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. So the correct sequence is "A tortoise watched two geese fly in the air everyday."
27. (d) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, Q followed by R does not make much sense 'and never deceive one another always speak the truth'. Thus the right answer is option (d) and the correct sequence is "If in their daily lives the people of our country always speak the truth and never deceive one another, then our prestige will be great."
28. (d) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, R does not make a sensible ending. Thus the right answer is option (d) and the correct sequence is "The clothes that I ordered were sent by mistake to my father who was very much surprised."
29. (c) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. So the correct sequence is "The President with his wife and children is returning from a brief vacation at Shimla in order to attend a Press conference."
30. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with Q. Now, Q followed by R and S does not make much sense 'which is written in Gujarati who is my father's best friend'. Thus the right answer is option (b) and the correct sequence is "This letter which is written in Gujarati is addressed to Mr Shah who is my father's best friend."
31. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with Q. So the correct sequence is "Whether the plan suggested will succeed or fail depends on how it will be received by those interested in its progress."
32. (b) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but all the options are starting with P. Also, R and Q do not make a sensible ending. So, we have to decide between option (a) and (b). Now, Q followed by R does not make much sense 'called an assembly of my grand - daughter's school'. Thus the right answer is option (b) and the correct sequence is "the nun who was the Principal of my granddaughter's school called an assembly to announce the result of a fund-raising drive."
33. (b) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with S. Now, R followed by Q does not make much sense 'the escapers through which'. Thus, the right answer is option (b) and the correct sequence is "Self-taught experts prepared maps of the country through which the escapers expected to go".
34. (c) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with R. Now, S does not make a sensible ending. Thus, the right answer is option (c) and the correct sequence is "Some men tried bribing their guards but they were rarely successful."
35. (b) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with R. Now, P followed by Q does not make much sense 'at the party I had met'. Thus, the right answer is option (b) and the correct sequence is "She introduced me to a man I had met at the party the previous night."
36. (a) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, P followed by Q does not make much sense 'is his brain the most important'. Thus, the right answer is (a) and the correct sequence is "Of all things that distinguish man from the rest of the animal kingdom the most important is his brain."
37. (d) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with P. Now, R does not make a sensible ending. Thus, the right answer is option (d) and the correct sequence is "they forget that the conditions of welfare have so altered that there is not much difference today between defeat and victory."
38. (d) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with Q. Now, S after R does not make much sense 'twice the door'. Thus, the correct answer is (d) and the sequence is "He found the house without any difficulty and knocked at the door twice." The correct sequence is QPRS
39. (c) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with R. Now, Q followed by P does not make much sense, 'should display round about a huge building or palace'. Thus the correct answer is (c) and the sequence becomes "A good garden laid out on a magnificent scale round about a huge building or palace should display fresh beauties every month". The correct sequence is RQPS.
40. (b) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, R

- followed by P does not make much sense. Thus, the answer is (b), with the sequence "When a spider has a meal, it eats enough to last for many months until it has its next meal." The correct sequence is SRQP.
41. (d) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with Q. Thus the answer is (d). QSPR and the sequence, "Mother tongue is as natural as mother's milk for the development of man's mind." The right sequence is QSPR.
42. (b) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are three options starting with P. Also, S makes the most sensible ending. Thus the correct answer is (b), "The year that has just ended has proved to be disastrous for my uncle's family." The correct sequence is PQRS.
43. (d) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, S followed by P does not make sense, 'that it is an illusion I find it hard to believe'. So the correct answer is (d) and the sequence is "When I look back on my life which has been eventful I find it hard to believe that is an illusion despite what cynics say." The correct sequence is QPSR.
44. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, R does not make a sensible ending. Thus the correct answer is (b), "Guards often use metal probing rods which they push through the ground to search for cavities". The correct sequence is QRSP.
45. (c) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence and there is one option starting with it. Thus, the answer I realized more than ever how cut off we were from people and how we lived and worked and agitated in a little world apart from them." The correct sequence is PRQS.
46. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. Thus the answer is (b) and the sequence is "Medical practice has changed so radically in recent years that you can no longer find a good general practitioner you only get specialists in a variety of fields." The correct sequence is QPSR.
47. (b) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now Q followed by S does not make much sense 'goes on well will be a great success'. Thus the sequence becomes "If everything goes on well we are sure the closing function will be a great success." The correct sequence is SRQP.
48. (b) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now Q followed by P does not make much sense, 'With an idea to reach the deprived child' by the United Nations'. Thus the correct answer is (b) and the sequence "The year 1979 has been declared as the International Year of the Child by the United Nations with an idea to reach the deprived child." The right sequence is RSQP.
49. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning but there are three options starting with it and S makes the most sensible ending. Thus the correct answer is (b) and the correct sequence is "The gardener a short fellow with a little brown moustache and sharp little brown eyes tiptoed into the room". The right structure is QPRS.
50. (d) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. So, the answer is (d) and the proper sequence becomes "If you have something interesting to write about express it clearly simply and with a human touch". The right sequence is QPRS.
51. (a) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. So, the answer is (a) and the proper sequence becomes "One cloudless morning the pilots flew off together in a close formation towards the valley of the farmer's house." The correct sequence is QSPR.
52. (c) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, P followed by S does not make much sense 'to the end of his mad little journey staring fixedly into its lowered face'. Thus the correct answer is (c) and the proper sequence is "When he had ridden to the end of his mad little journey he climbed down and stood in front of his rocking horse staring fixedly into its lowered face". Thus the sequence is PRQS.
53. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with Q. Now Q followed R does not make much sense 'would have been over on time with his long financial report'. Thus the answer is (c) and the proper sequence is "The meeting would have been over on time if Mr Rai did not hold us up with his long financial report". The right sequence is QPSR.
54. (b) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, P followed by Q does not make much sense, 'had finally paid off on drawing after drawing'. Thus the correct answer is (b) and the proper sequence is "The long grueling hours working tirelessly on drawing after drawing painting after painting had finally paid off". The right sequence is RQSP.
55. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, P followed by S does not make much sense 'is very important before this Monday'. Thus, the answer is (b) and the correct sequence is "For us to complete this work before Monday is very important and it should not be delayed". The right sequence is QPSR.
56. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with Q. Now, R followed by P does not make much sense 'in the Assembly the party realized that'. Thus the correct

- answer is (b) and the proper sequence is "When the elections were over the party realized that it had lost its majority in the assembly". The right sequence is QPSR.
57. (a) As we can see that S makes the most sensible beginning and there is only one option starting with it. So the answer is (a) and the proper sequence is "If you want peace you must arm yourself so that the enemy may think twice before starting a war". The right sequence is SPRQ.
 58. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with Q. Thus, the proper sequence is "The enquiry committee found no conclusive evidence of a thermal shock to the airplane."
 59. (c) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, Q followed by P does not make much sense 'with slave like docility of her tribe'. Thus, the answer is (c) and the proper sequence is "For thirty years his wife had submitted to his persecution with slave-like docility of her tribe that is the badge."
 60. (b) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with P. Now, s followed by R does not make much sense 'to the editorial page dealing with Pandit Nehru'. Thus the answer is (b) and the sequence "I came finally to the editorial page and saw an article dealing with Pandit Nehru."
 61. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with Q. So, the sequence becomes "Although many institutions have tried to organise remedial programmes for the weaker students these can have only peripheral effect."
 62. (a) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with Q. Now, s followed by Q does not make much sense 'is so fragmented seems to be disappearing fast'. Thus, the answer is (a) and the proper sequence is "Our society to-day is so fragmented that people have lost their frankness and the art of conversation seems to be disappearing fast."
 63. (a) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, Q followed by S does not make much sense 'among the most civilized nations by a great many people'. Thus, the answer is (a) and the sequence is "Even today among the most civilized nations many superstitions exist and are believed in by a great many people."
 64. (c) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with R. Thus, the correct sequence is "The eyes of seeing people soon become accustomed to the routine of their surroundings and they actually see only the startling and spectacular."
 65. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. So the proper sequence becomes "Though he was a man who held all life sacred and loved all forms of life he did not hesitate to kill when there was no choice."
 66. (d) As we can see that s is the beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it. So the proper sequence becomes "For a moment I forget that I am terribly old and that it is a very long time ago since I was a child."
 67. (b) As we can see that r is the beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it. Thus, the proper sequence becomes "Bringing the light from behind a curtain he held it in such a manner that it fell slantwise on her face".
 68. (d) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, S followed by R does not make much sense 'throughout his educational career and medals in competitions'. Thus the answer is (d) and the sequence "The man had been a sportsman throughout his educational career and received many prizes and medals in competitions."
 69. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. So the sequence becomes "He was passing by a hut when he heard the cries of a child and went in."
 70. (a) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, R followed by P does not make sense 'Only if we worked hard that we would pass the test' does not make much sense. So the answer is (a) and the sequence is "The teacher warned us that we would pass the test only if we worked hard for at least eight hours a day."
 71. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. Thus the correct sequence is "There is no agreement among the great powers on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons."
 72. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it. Thus, the correct sequence is "According to one theory all land animals including man have descended from organisms of the sea."
 73. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, R followed by Q does not make sense 'sentenced the prisoner to life imprisonment by the police'. Thus, the answer is (c) and the sequence is "The judge sentenced the prisoner to life imprisonment when he was presented in court by the police on a charge of murder."
 74. (b) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are three options starting with it. Now, Q does not make a sensible ending. Thus the correct answer is (b) and the proper sequence "The problems

- of working wives are different from those of housewives because they have to look after their family as well as their jobs."
75. (d) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are three options starting with it. Also, Q makes the most sensible ending. Thus, the correct answer is (d) and the sequence "As the marketing, and distribution of drugs generates huge illegal profits it has become increasingly problematic to eradicate the menace of drug addiction."
76. (a) As we can see that P is the starting of sentence, so we can eliminate option (b) and (c). This narrows down our possibilities to option (a) and option (d). Now we can see in option (d) the sequencing of R and Q i.e., 'about how he faced up to this problem because he enjoyed the confidence' doesn't make sense. Therefore the answer is (a) as the complete sequence becomes "The teacher had to be specially careful about how he faced up to this problem because he enjoyed the confidence of all the boys". So the correct sequence is PRQS that is answer (a)
77. (a) As we can see that Q is beginning of the sentence, so we have three options, (a), (b) and (d). Now, 'Hollywood in America by people' doesn't make sense, so we rule out option (b). Also, 'Hollywood in America all around the globe' doesn't not make sense. So, the correct option is (a) and the sequencing is "Movie made in Hollywood in America are seen at the same time by the people all around the globe" So the correct sequence is QSRP that is answer (a)
78. (a) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence, but all the options start from P only. Now, Q ends with 'but also' and S ends with 'does not merely rest on' which gives the hint of sentence being continued. So we can eliminate three options i.e. (b), (c) and (d). Hence, the correct answer if (a) with the proper sequencing "The foundations of prosperity of a state does not merely rest on primary health and education but also involves the creation of job opportunities" So the correct sequence is PSQR that is answer (a)
79. (c) As we can see R is the beginning of the sentence, so we narrow down to 2 options i.e. (c) and (d). Now, Q and P together doesn't make sense, 'sooner or later and will be happy'. So the right answer is option (c), with the proper sequencing "I am sure a day will come sooner or later when all will be equal and will be happy. So the correct sequence is RQSP that is answer (c)
80. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence, so we have two options (a) and (c). Now, R followed by P does not make much sense, 'to do his work without anybody forcing him/her'. Thus the right answer is option (c), with the sequencing, "it should be the pride and honour of every citizen in India without anybody forcing him/her to do his work" So the correct sequence is QSPR that is answer (c)
81. (a) Now we can see that R is beginning of the sentence, so we have two options (a) and (b). but P and Q together don't make much sense 'correct that person who cannot to the satisfaction of the antagonist'. So the correct answer is option (a) with the proper sequencing "The person who can state his antagonist's point of view to the satisfaction of the antagonist is more likely to be correct than the person who cannot" So the correct sequence is RSQP that is answer (a)
82. (b) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence, so we just have one option, i.e. (b). So the proper way of writing the sentence is "The time has come when man must no longer think that the ideal of peace is a distant ideal or one which can be postponed for future generation to come" So the correct sequence is SQRQ which is answer (b)
83. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence, we have two options (b) and (c). Now, S followed by P doesn't make much sense, 'some ten miles away from the railway station at his cottage among the Yorkshire fells'. So we can eliminate option (c). Thus, the proper way of writing the sentence is "I had been staying with a friend of mine a delightfully lazy fellow at his cottage among the Yorkshire fells some ten miles away from the railway station" So the correct sequence is QRPS that is answer (b)
84. (c) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence, so we just have one option (c). The proper way of writing the sentence is "All the evil in this world is brought about by persons who are always up and doing but do not know when they ought to be up nor what they ought to be doing" So the correct sequence should be SQPR that is answer (c)
85. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence, so we have two options (b) and (c). Now, S followed by P does not make much sense, 'the laws then they will never fight of mankind and agree to obey'. So we can eliminate option (b). The proper way of writing the sentence is "work together for the common good of mankind and agree to obey the laws, then they will never fight with each other and there will be no more war" So the correct sequence should be QPSR that is answer (c)
86. (b) As we can see that P as the beginning of the sentence does not make sense thus eliminating the three options (a), (c) and (d). The proper way of writing the sentence is "They knew him to be a hard taskmaster and were surprised when he permitted them to leave work early that day" So the correct sequence should be RSPQ that is answer (b)
87. (a) As we can see that S makes most sense as beginning of the sentence. So the only option is (a). Thus, the proper way of writing the sentence is "He was known to be honest and kind man and therefore his arrest on charges of corruption surprised everyone who knew him" So the correct sequence should be SPRQ that is answer (a)

88. (c) As we can see that Q as the beginning of the sentence makes most sense, thus the only option is (c). The proper way of writing the sentence is "if suddenly you throw a brick at me and my hand goes up to protect myself it is an automatic instinctive action and not a result of deliberate thought" So the correct sequence should be QSRP that is answer (c)
89. (b) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence, so we have two options, (b) and (c). Also, P as the last option does not make sense, with the sentence ending like 'or just one of you'. Thus eliminating option (c). The proper way of writing the sentence is "If I have made all of you just one of you repent of this career and seek a decent work I will not have breathed in vain today" So the correct sequence should be RPSQ that is answer (b)
90. (b) As we can see that Q makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it.
91. (d) The correct sequence is SPQR.
92. (b) As we can see that Q makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it.
93. (d) As we can see that Q makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with Q. Now P followed by R does not make much sense 'not only of the smokers themselves, but also of their companion'. Hence the answer is (d).
94. (c) As we can see that Q makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with Q. Now R followed by S does not make much sense 'at the door when someone knocked'. Hence the answer is (c).
95. (d) The correct sequence is SPOR.
96. (c) As we can see that R makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with R. Now S followed by Q does not make sense 'must be medically examined by the butchers'. Hence the answer is (c).
97. (c) As we can see that P makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with P. Now Q followed by R does not make much sense. Hence the answer is (c).
98. (c) As we can see that R makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it.
99. (b) As we can see that P makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence. But there are three options starting with P. Now Q in the end does not make sense, hence we can eliminate option (c). Now between option (a) and (b); we can see that Q followed by R does not make much sense 'go home those students'. Hence the answer is option (b).
100. (b) As we can see that R makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with R. Now R followed by P does not make much sense 'were seriously perturbed in the near future'. Hence the answer is (b).
101. (c) As we can see that P makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with P. Now, R followed by S does not make much sense, 'in the life of an ordinary day. Hence the answer is option (c).
102. (d) As we can see that P makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it.
103. (b) As we can see that S makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it.
104. (a) As we can see that Q makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there is only option starting with it.
105. (a) If you buy the economy pack which is quite cheap, the manufacturers, wanting to promote the sales and to ensure clearance of stocks have devised a number of schemes.
106. (c) Happiness does not consist in rank or position, it is a state of mind available to those who are contended.
107. (b) A person who cannot understand another's view point is to that extent limited in mind and culture.
108. (a) The whole valley was pleasantly green with crops and was well planted with date-palms.
109. (b) The extent of women's participation in various nation-building activities is an important indicator of social progress.
110. (b) We intend to shift to Bombay with our family which consists of three persons.
111. (a) The wings of some birds are so small that they are useless for flying.
112. (c) The person who lives next door sings loudly at night.
113. (a) We have the ability to provide both people and ecosystems with the water they need.
114. (b) People usually learn more from doing something themselves than by watching someone else or reading about it.
115. (a) The prevention of disease was by far the most urgent problem facing the authorities after the earthquake.
116. (b) Although he watered the plants regularly and put manure in them, they did not grow well.
117. (d) The governments of many countries have been spending a lot of money on the propagation of the idea of family planning.
118. (c) I sat down to write an article this morning but found I could make no progress.
119. (b) Where would I have been today if it had not been for your timely help five years ago?
120. (a) It was almost midnight when I arrived home but I found them both sitting at the table waiting for me.
121. (d) Do or die was the call that Gandiji gave to all freedom fighters when he asked the British to quit India.
122. (c) The scientist who discovered the ancient cure that everyone is talking about refused to talk to the press.
123. (a) His grandmother was so pious that she would visit the temple on all auspicious days without fail.
124. (c) There are parents in our country who consider the education of their daughters a needless luxury.

125. (b) Based firmly on current lexical and learning theory "English vocabulary in use" aims not only to present and to explain words but also to show students how to use them and to help them work out the rules themselves
126. (d) The budget is being awaited with high expectations of tax relief by all types of taxpayers.
127. (b) I walked on as fast as I could until I reached the road which lead to my house.
128. (a) A very old man with a wrinkled face and a long beard married a pretty girl of sixteen.
129. (c) Shyam took from the window a photograph which was overexposed.
130. (a) The correct order is ---- Now that the office is closed all the typists have gone.
131. (d) The correct sequence should be---- He gave to the child a doll whose head was broken.
132. (b) The correct sequence should be---- My father paid John's fees when he was at school last year.
133. (c) The correct sequence should be--- The prime minister clearly suspects his party to have little chance of winning in the next election.
134. (d) The correct sequence should be---All the students interviewed on television responded eagerly to the question and affirmed positively that the political affiliation of the student unions was undesirable.
135. (c) The correct sequence should be----Although the motion received general support from the house it was not carried until it had been considerably amended.
136. (a) The correct sequence should be----The doctor told the nurse to give an injection to the patient after four hours.
137. (d) The correct sequence should be----The judge asked the accused why he had lied to the court in spite of his oath.
138. (a) The correct sequence should be---- His father said, now get up and stop wasting your time on trivial things.
139. (c) The correct sequence should be---- The stranger's movements aroused suspicion and the police arrested him.
140. (d) The correct sequence should be---- The future outlook of this noble animal is gloomy.
141. (b) The correct sequence should be---- The food served at the party was delicious but not wholesome.
142. (c) The correct sequence should be---- In one of the Asian countries men as well as women wear salwars.
143. (d) The correct sequence should be---- You won't believe me, but whenever I went to see him, he was out.
144. (c) The correct sequence should be---- As the car came near the door the waiters stood up to greet him.
145. (a) The correct sequence should be-- At last the moment she had been waiting for had come.
146. (d) The correct sequence is RPQS.
147. (b) The correct sequence is PSQR.
148. (d) The correct sequence is QPSR.
149. (c) The correct sequence is SRPQ.
150. (c) The correct sequence is QPSR.
151. (c) The correct sequence is RQPS.
152. (d) The correct sequence is SPQR.
153. (d) The correct sequence is SPRQ.
154. (a) The correct sequence is SQPR.
155. (d) The correct sequence is SQPR.
156. (c) The correct sequence is RQSP.
157. (d) The correct sequence is QPRS.
158. (d) The correct sequence is RSQP.
159. (b) The correct sequence is PRQS.
160. (d) The correct sequence is PSRQ.
161. (b) The correct sequence is SRPQ.
162. (a) The correct sequence is QSPR.
163. (b) The correct sequence is SPQR.
164. (d) The correct sequence is PSQR.
165. (c) The correct sequence is SQPR.
166. (d) The correct sequence is RPSQ.
167. (a) The correct sequence is QRPS.
168. (a) The correct sequence is SRPQ.
169. (b) The correct sequence is PRQS.
170. (a) The correct sequence is PRQS.
171. (b) The correct sequence is QPSR.
172. (a) The correct sequence is RPQS.
173. (a) The correct sequence is PRQS.
174. (d) The correct sequence is PRQS.
175. (c) The correct sequence is RPSQ.
176. (a) The correct sequence is RSQP.
177. (b) The correct sequence is PSQR.
178. (d) The correct sequence is SRQP.
179. (c) The correct sequence is SQRP.
180. (b) The correct sequence is RQSP.
181. (d) The correct option is (d). 'It was true that' should be followed by a subject 'the pet dog'. Using the phrase 'we once had' right after, requires the next phrase to be 'a' pet dog, not given in the question or else the phrase 'who would never sleep' to follow. With PR as the first two parts, this reduces to only option (d).
182. (b) The major dilemma can be if recently should be followed by part P or Q. However, starting the sentence with 'containing.....' breaks the flow of the sentence and makes it sound absurd. Giving the subject 'a book' would give the flow smoothness and right sequence. Hence, option (b).
183. (c) The sentence begins like 'as the situation has changed', it's important to convey how or since when has the situation has changed. This is explained well through part P describing the last time they discussed the matter. Further, the adverbial phrase 'without losing time' describes the action of contacting hence must follow phrase Q and not precede it. Hence, option (c).
184. (d) When we describe the noun speeches, we must do it with 'delivering'. This helps us quickly find the first clue. There are two actions in the sentence, the speech delivery being followed by prize giving. Thus, this sets the first 3 parts in sequence RQP. Thus, option (d).

185. (c) The biggest clue for this sentence is not in much logic but simple grammar rules. The last word of part P ends with *agreed* which is (out of all options especially) always followed by the word *'to'* given only in the part R. Thus, PR has to be together confirming option (c) to be the answer. Also, the sequence sounds most perfect fit.
186. (d) The phrase *'bound together'* requires a description of how are the religions bound. This is explained through part Q *'in a holy partnership'*. Also, concepts like peace are to be followed by justice and freedom mandating PR to be together.
187. (b) The phrase *natives of Caribbean* must be followed by a verb making part P the only choice. Also, *'regarding as'* shall answer question *'as what'*. This is answered by the phrase *'magic tree'*. This is further explained by the reason *'because of its ability to keep them healthy'*.
188. (c) What the woman wants can easily be found in part S *'her rightful position'*. The description of this position is definitely in *'an equal partner'*. Thus, SQ go together. This is to be followed by where she wants the position of being equal explained in part P.
189. (c) This sentence must have P before S as the young lady needs to be introduced before the use of pronoun *'she'*. This reduces our options to only C and D. Further, the first part this letter most conveniently can be said to be followed by *'written by'* and not a part like *'wherein...'*.
190. (a) The fire needs to be described first as where or when. This is answered by last part S *'in the godown'*. Further, *was controlled by volunteers* seems to be the most appropriate and grammatically correct pairing to follow. This gets us to SRQ. Hence, option (a).
191. (c) The word *educationists* must be followed by either Part P or Q. However, it is common sense that the educationists need not be saved from exposure rather their belief is what is being discussed. Thus, the remaining pairing that *'young children should not be exposed'* makes grammatical as well as logical sense. Hence, option (c).
192. (d) The sentence should begin with part P or R being the subjects of sentence. On further reading, it is quite obvious that the phrase end *'talked about'* must be followed by the word *'topics'* given in part S. Hence, QS must go together. We are left with option (d) only.
193. (b) The subject of the sentence *'the dog'* shall start it which then must be followed by a verb that is *'wagged his tail'*. *'With customary fondness'* is an adverbial phrase which is most appropriate when placed at the end of sentence. Hence, option (b).
194. (c) It seems quite obvious that the sentence starts with a subject *'I was driving...'* and also because pronoun *'me'* in part P can only be used after the use of I. R precedes P. The driver's action need to be described in the next part, that is, part Q. This leads to RPQ. Hence, option (c).
195. (a) *'When John saw'* needs to be followed by an object which is a truck. This has to be followed by the describing what happened after seeing the truck, bringing part P as the next part. Hence, option (a).
196. (b) The first part can either be R or S. However, if we choose *'buying presents'*, the other part *'to go shopping'* will be unfit. So, part S begins the sentence with describing the time as the next part Q. Also *'to buy presents'* is naturally followed by *'for their friends'*. Hence, option (b).
197. (a) Demonstrative pronouns like *'this is the book'* mostly begin the sentence. To further describe it, use of that is next. *About* is an adverb to be used at the end of sentence. PRSQ or option (a).
198. (c) Since passing of the exam happened in the past (use of *had*), it can be conveniently followed by the phrase *two years ago*. The word *produce* is most appropriately used along with *certificate*, hence Q precedes S. RP followed by QS. Option (c).
199. (b) When we use words like *'however'* it is mostly to bring contradiction. Thus, use of ends must be along with a word of opposite meaning. This can be clearly seen in part R due to use of *'acts'*. This leaves us with only two options B and D as part R begins the sentence in only these two options. Also, part Q *'are bound to end up'* needs to be followed by an explanation of how? This is given in part S *'with untold misery for all'*. Thus, as Q must be followed by only S, option (b) seems to be answer.
200. (c) The first phrase ends with *'started'* that must be necessarily followed by a verb. This is only plausible in part Q *'singing....'*. Also, since one artist cannot sing in chorus, it is the audience *'joining in chorus (implying together)'* mandating S to precede R. Hence, option (c).
201. (b) The first phrase must be followed by either part P or R as *'we know'* must be followed by a conjunction *'that'*. But since, it is common sense that they can't know he passed unless they know he sat for examination, this makes it clear that part R should precede part P. As only one option has R as the beginner of the sentence, option (b) is the correct answer.
202. (b) This question too applies the same logic as *'he knew'* must be followed by *'that'* which is part S. This leaves us with options A and B. Part R *'and thought.....'* must be only after a part that already speaks of an action which is part P *'sat under the tree'*. Thus, P precedes R. Also the adverbial phrase in Q must be placed in the end. Hence, option (b).
203. (d) *'He wanted'* must be followed by a phrase that starts with *'to'* under normal grammar rules. This is available both in part P as well as part R. However, using P would leave R as a misfit not finding a place anywhere else in the sentence. Thus, *'he wanted to buy a*

- scooter' is the beginning. Further, 'for his son' fits perfectly after he talked about buying a scooter. R is followed by S. Q precedes P to explain for what he travelled 20 miles; thus, RSQP or option (d).
204. (c) The correct sequence is SQR P.
205. (c) The correct sequence is RQPS.
206. (b) The correct sequence is QPSR.
207. (c) The correct sequence is SQPR.
208. (d) The correct sequence is RSQP.
209. (a) The correct sequence is PRSQ.
210. (a) The correct sequence is PRQS.
211. (b) The correct sequence is PRQS.
212. (d) The correct sequence is PRSQ.
213. (a) The correct sequence is QPSR.
214. (b) The correct sequence is SRPQ.
215. (a) The correct sequence is SQPR.
216. (a) The correct sequence is PRQS.
217. (d) The correct sequence is PRQS.
218. (d) The correct sequence is QPRS.
219. (c) The correct sequence is PRSQ.
220. (c) The correct sequence is SQR P.
221. (a) The correct sequence is RSPQ.
222. (d) The correct sequence is SPQR.
223. (d) The correct sequence is RSPQ.
224. (b) The correct sequence is QPRS.
225. (b) The correct sequence is PRSQ.
226. (d) The correct sequence is RQPS.
227. (c) The correct sequence is QSRP.
228. (a) The correct sequence is PSQR.
229. (c) The correct sequence is RSPQ.
230. (b) The correct sequence is RQPS.
231. (c) We can see that Q is the most suitable beginning of the sentence and the other options do not start with it. Therefore the correct sequence will be, " They refused to divulge the venues of these raids saying that it would affect the investigation process.
232. (b) We can see that R is the beginning of the sentence, but there are two options starting with it. Now, S followed by Q and P as the ending makes perfect sense. Therefore, the correct sequence is "That rich man goes on buying things that he already has".
233. (c) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but two options are starting with it. Now, S followed by R and Q as the ending make perfect sense. Therefore, the correct sequence is "The police commissioner rushed the police force to control the crowd".
234. (d) We can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but two sentence are starting with it. Now, R followed by S and Q as the ending makes a sensible sentence. Therefore, the correct sequence is "My brother is going to Chennai tomorrow to attend his friend's wedding".
235. (b) As we can see Q is the correct start to the sentence and no other option starts with it. Therefore, the correct sequence is "He gave orders to his men to catch the thief quickly".
236. (a) As we can see that Q is most appropriate beginning of the sentence and no other option starts with it. Therefore, the proper sequence is "If I were to give a definition I would begin like this".
237. (a) As we can see that R is the right beginning for the sentence and there are no option starting with it. Therefore, the proper sequence is "Men of conscience who take pride in doing their job well whatever its nature deserve all honour in society".
238. (a) We can see that P is the beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with it. Now, P followed by S makes more sense than P followed by R which is "While some live many do not have enough". Therefore option (a) is the correct answer and sequence becomes " While some live in luxury many do not have enough to eat and drink".
239. (d) R is the correct part of the sentence to follow the given beginning and there are two options starting with R. Now, R followed by P and ending with Q makes the correct sequence. Therefore, the sequence of sentence will be "I believe then and I believe even now that now matter the amount of work one has one should always find some time for exercise".
240. (c) As we can see that P is the apt beginning of the sentence. Now, if P is followed by S and ends with Q it makes perfect sequence. Therefore, the correct sequence of the sentence is " I wonder why I always have trouble with my scooter whenever I decide to go to the cinema".
241. (b) As we can see that Q is the correct part to follow the given beginning of the sentence. If Q is followed by S then the sentence form proper sequence. The correct sequence of sentence is " The bird catcher knew all the birds of the forest and was accustomed to capturing the winged creatures by the hundred by means of snares". Therefore the correct option is (b).
242. (a) The correct sequence is SPRQ.
243. (d) The correct sequence is QRPS.
244. (c) The correct sequence is QPRS.
245. (c) The correct sequence is RSQP.
246. (c) The correct sequence is RQSP.
247. (c) The correct sequence is SPQR.
248. (b) The correct sequence is SQR P.
249. (c) The correct sequence is RPQS.
250. (d) The correct sequence is QRPS.
251. (b) The sentence should begin with 'P' followed by fragment 'R' as it contains the erb and object of the sentence. Fragment 'Q' should precede 'S' since 'Q' is an adverb of manner. So, sequence PRQS makes a coherent sentence.
252. (d) The sentence cannot begin with fragments 'Q', 'R' or 'S' as they do not make a sense. 'P' should be first sentence followed by 'S', as they together complete the expression. Similarly, the first word of fragment 'Q' - than' makes it the last part of the sentence. So, sequence PSRQ is the right answer.
253. (d) Fragment 'Q' should be first part of the sentence as it contains a subject. It should be followed by fragments 'P' and 'R' respectively as presence of 'not only' in 'P' is complemented by 'but also' in 'R'. Fragment 'S' should be concluding part. So, sequence QPRS makes a meaningful sentence.

254. (d) Fragments 'P' and 'Q' together make a sense. They should be followed by fragments 'R' and 'S' respectively as these further extend the sentence by explaining the outcome of a rabid dog bite. So, PQRS is the right sequence.
255. (c) Fragments 'P', 'Q' and 'R' are in proper sequence and make a meaningful sentence. Fragment 'S' talk about 'the traveller' so, it should be placed before the word or immediately after it. So, SPQR is the right sequence.
256. (b) Fragments 'P' and 'S' make a sense together. Next, fragments 'R' and 'Q' together explain why the house was gloomy. So, PSRQ is the correct sequence.
257. (d) Fragment 'P' should be first part of the sentence as it contains subject of the sentence. Fragments 'S', 'R' and 'Q' should follow fragment 'P' as they describe how tall the person is and how does he walk? Therefore, sequence PSRQ makes a meaningful sentence.
258. (c) Fragments S, R, P in same order make a sense. They should be followed by fragment Q as it contains 'its' which refers to expressions contained in R and P - a life of rules and regulations.
259. (c) "Looked at me for a moment" is a meaningful expression. So fragments 'Q' and 'P' should be together in the same order. These should be followed by 'S' and 'R' respectively as fragment 'S' contains action and 'R' an outcome of that action. Therefore, QPSR is the correct sequence.
260. (d) Fragment 'S' should be first in this sequence as it tells something about the lady. Next, fragments 'Q', 'R', and 'P' in the same order make a coherent and meaningful sentence. So, SQRP is the correct answer.
261. (b) My unmarried aunt who stays with us is creating a lot of problems for us and there is a misunderstanding among family members because of her interfering nature in our personal lives. The correct answer is QPSR.
262. (a) The correct sequence should be QRSP. No criminal proceeding whatsoever shall be initiated or continued against the president or a Governor in any court during his term of office.
263. (d) The correct sequence should be RQPS.
264. (a) The correct sequence should be RPQS.
265. (c) The correct sequence should be RQSP.
266. (c) The correct sequence should be RQPS.
267. (c) The correct sequence should be RPQS.
268. (b) The correct sequence should be SQPR.
269. (d) The correct sequence should be RSPQ.
270. (b) The correct sequence should be SPRQ.
271. (a) The correct sequence should be QSPR.
272. (d) The correct sequence should be QPSR.
273. (a) The correct sequence should be SQPR.
274. (d) The correct sequence should be SPQR.
275. (b) The correct sequence should be QPRS.
276. (a) The correct sequence should be PRQS.
277. (d) The correct sequence should be PSQR.
278. (c) The correct sequence is SPRQ
279. (a) The correct sequence is PRSQ
280. (c) The correct sequence is RPSQ
281. (d) The correct sequence is RPSQ
282. (c) The correct sequence is QRSP
283. (d) The correct sequence is SPRQ
284. (a) The correct sequence is SPRQ
285. (d) SRQP
S is the introductory part as it mentions the subject 'safety questions about cell phones', RQ forms a mandatory pair as R is ending with 'and' which is used to join two parts. Q is the next part. Hence, the correct sequence is SRQP.
286. (d) PRQS
P is the first fragment as it is ending with a comma means it can't be the last fragment. RQ forms the mandatory pair as R is ending with 'modern (adj.)' and the next part Q is beginning with noun 'civilization', hence the correct sequence is PRQS.
287. (b) RPSQ
RP forms a mandatory pair as R is the introductory part, then P is the next part as it is beginning with 'is' which agrees with the singular subject (a valid criticism). SQ is the next mandatory pair. Hence the correct sequence is RPSQ.
288. (b) RQSP
The sentence should start with R to have a proper subject. The next compulsory pair is 'QS' as S is the further explanation of Q. Hence the correct sequence is RQSP.
289. (c) PRSQ
P is the introductory part, R is the next fragment, S is the extension of 'role of agriculture' and hence the correct sequence is PRSQ.
290. (d) SRQP
S is the subject of the sentence the answer of 'found' is shown in R. P can't be the last fragment as it is ending with 'that' and P is beginning with 'and' which is not correct structure grammatically. Hence the coherent sequence is SRQP.
291. (a) RQSP
The correct sequence is "but surely there must be something important enough that everyone should learn it and that is 'to learn to say that I am sorry'.
292. (d) QRSP
QR forms a mandatory pair as where Q is the introductory part R is the next part showing simile for 'a free press' S is the third fragment.
293. (a) SPRQ
Clearly, S is the first part the next pair is PR, Q can't succeed P as it is beginning with 'and' which should be followed with R.
294. (d) QPSR
Q is the introductory part and PS is the mandatory combination as 'feel and think' is the right collocation. P is ending with 'feel' and S is beginning with 'think'
295. (a) SPQR
'The man' is fixed part, S is the descriptive part of 'the man' P is the next part as it the answer of 'stood first where' answer is in the competition. Q is the next part.
296. (a) The subject is fixed, so the first part should be S as it elaborates on the subject; this leaves only options

- (a) and (c) in the contention.
If we put the parts in order given in option (a) and (c), we end up realising that the sequence in option (c) fails to make sense. Thus, option (a) is the correct response. The complete sentence is:
“One of the difficulties is that we want to transform the whole of mankind or affect the masses the day after tomorrow.”
297. (b) ‘The speaker’ is the fixed subject. Out of the available options, only part Q can follow the subject in this case. RP is a mandatory pair as P is the explanation of R. So, the correct response is option B. The complete sentence is: “The speaker has identified many issues besides charging the opponents of their inaction.”
298. (a) Q is the first part as it is the logical extension of the given fixed subject. R should follow Q as the solutions are needed for ‘crisis’. So, option A is the correct response. The complete sentence is: “The government must offer convincing solutions to the crises in the rural economy and job markets that are causing social ferment.”
299. (b) R is the first part as the fixed portion ends with ‘of’ and none of the statements begin in way that can be preceded by ‘of’; P too seems probable till you analyse the whole sequence, which will render the complete statement illogical. So, the correct response is option B. The complete sentence is: “The best part of literary flourishes long formed journalism is that it brings back the importance of writing skills and locates the story with the larger framework of our world.”
300. (c) R is the first part as it derives an analogy between children and plants. P is the next statement. SQ is a mandatory sequence as Q is the logical extension of S. So, the correct response is option C. The complete sentence is: “Children are like the tender samplings that grow into beautiful trees with the sunshine and rain of warm home and supportive surroundings.”
301. (a) This statement should be ordered using the options. Out of the available options, only option A gives a grammatically and contextually viable output. Thus, option A is the correct response. We tend to learn with interest when we see beauty in our work and connect learning with real life experiences.
302. (a) The correct sequence is RSQP
303. (c) The correct sequence is SQRP
304. (b) The correct sequence is QPSR
305. (c) The correct sequence is SQRP
306. (d) The correct sequence is QRPS
307. (a) The correct sequence is PRSQ
308. (a) RPSQ
The correct sequence is ‘employees who are leaving the company are often asked for their opinions during the formal or informal interviews.’
309. (b) QSRP
There is a possibility of heavy rain towards the weekend while there could be a hailstorm activity in the evening.
310. (c) The correct sequence is “the minimum temperature has been below normal since last week when rain and hailstorm activity recorded in some part of the city.”
311. (a) SPRQ
A selection committee meeting for guest teachers was also held in the department of biotechnology.
312. (d) RSQP
The correct sequence is “applications are invited in a prescribed format from Indian nationals for deployment as teacher of Indian culture for two years for contractual assignment at cultural centres abroad.”
313. (a) the correct sequence is “do the difficult things while they are easy and do the great things while they are small”
314. (b) QSPR
If you can’t handle me at my worst then you sure don’t deserve me at my best
315. (d) SPRQ
Twenty years from now you will be more disappointed by the things you didn’t do than by the ones you did do.
316. (c) RPQS
A successful man is one who can lay a firm foundation with the bricks others have thrown at him.
317. (b)
318. (a)
319. (c)
320. (a)
321. (a)
322. (a)
323. (d)

CHAPTER

5

Ordering of Sentence

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-6) : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S_1 and S_6 . The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the answer sheet. **[2007 - II]**

Example 'X' has been solved for you.

- X. S_1 : There was a boy named Jack.
 S_6 : At last she turned him out of the house.
 P : So the mother asked him to find work.
 Q : They were very poor.
 R : He lived with his mother.
 S : But Jack refused to work.
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) R Q P S (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q P R S (d) R P S Q

Explanation :

The correct sequence in this example is R Q P S which is marked by (a). Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

- S_1 : I first came to Poland in the autumn of 1986
 S_6 : was I still interested?
 P : I had been keeping an eye on the notice board of the English Department for a prospective job
 Q : It was my last month as a student at the University of York
 R : It was at the University of Lo'dz, which I had never heard of
 S : one day I spotted a little note concerning a lectureship
 The proper sequence should be :
 (a) SRQP (b) QPSR
 (c) SPQR (d) QRSP
- S_1 : It is perhaps coincidental that the final Booker Prize of the 20th century should go to South African writer
 S_6 : the formal structures of a modern democracy have been put in place.
 P : In political terms, there has been, if not a revolution, but a partial overturning of the old order
 Q : apartheid, the dominant reality of South Africa's 20th century, has been dismantled.
 R : It is not so much that South Africa is poised to enter the new millennium weighed down by its grim oppressed past.
 S : but as you read "Disgrace", JM Coetzee's eighth novel, you become aware of a certain bleak appropriateness
 The proper sequence should be :
 (a) SPRQ (b) QRPS
 (c) SRPQ (d) QPRS
- S_1 : For the first time in the last 30 years, the retail prices of essential goods have shown a declining trend.
 S_6 : but they seem to have made an about-turn.

- P : The retail prices of essential articles have always been going up.
 Q : This is evident from a comparison between prices in December 1998 and December 1999.
 R : This indicates the inability of inflationary tendencies to move upwards in 1999.

S : This is a unique phenomenon.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) PSQR (b) QRPS
 (c) PRQS (d) QSPR

- S_1 : There were two poignant farewell last week to two great sports personalities.
 S_6 : This showed how a great player should be recognised by sports authorities.
 P : the great West Indian fast bowler Malcolm Marshall passed away prematurely.
 Q : this was Steffi Grafs farewell in New York.
 R : the other was a player who dominated her sport like no one else had done before.
 S : this is an age when most sportspersons enjoy the rewards and recognition of their efforts over the years.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) QSRP (b) PRSQ
 (c) QRSP (d) PSRQ

- S_1 : The North-East of the Caliph's dominions comprised a number of Turkish tribes.
 S_6 : In 1071, the Byzantine army was utterly smashed in the Battle of Melasgird.
 P : In the 10th century, these Turks grew strong and vigorous.
 Q : they had been converted to Islam but they held their faith much more fiercely than the Arabs and the Persians to the South.
 R : they conquered Armenia and struck at the remnants of the Byzantine power.
 S : In the next century a group of Turkish tribes came down to Mesopotamia and made the Caliph their nominal ruler.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) QPSR (b) PQSR
 (c) QPRS (d) PQRS

- S_1 : When there is a disaster its impact depends on how close you are to the people and the place where it happened
 S_6 : If I were to make one request to God it would be that I shouldn't die trapped under water.
 P : the train accident that happened in Quilon some days ago is the kind of nightmare I have often imagined
 Q : It gave me restless sleep for several nights afterwards
 R : though I lived in Delhi, I was quite familiar to Quilon
 S : It is where I spent the first seventeen years of my life

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) SRPQ (b) RSQP
 (c) RSPQ (d) SRQP

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 7-21): In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence (S_1) and the final sentence (S_6) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2008-I]

7. S_1 : Did anything happen ?
 S_6 : He did not download or tamper with any of the code to which he gained access.
 P : But the intruder did little more than peek and poke around.
 Q : Not much, according to Microsoft.
 R : He may have been some of its "Source code" the secret recipe for its software.
 S : Yes, somebody invaded the firm's corporate network. Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) R P Q S (b) Q S R P
 (c) R S Q P (d) Q P R S
8. S_1 : Another significant change in the past five years have been the global resurgence of ethnic and religious aspirations.
 S_6 : This phenomenon is evident not only in Africa and Asia but also in Europe, notably in Italy and Spain.
 P : No less than 15 new States have emerged in that region since 1990.
 Q : This manifests itself in many different ways.
 R : Another manifestation is the growth of ethnicity or regionalism as catalyst for new political parties.
 S : One is the 'new' nationalism that is thriving in the wake of the break up of the Soviet Empire. Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) Q S P R (b) P R Q S
 (c) P S Q R (d) Q R P S
9. S_1 : Eighteen years ago, Germany became whole and free again after forty years of cruel partition.
 S_6 : On October 3, 1990, reunification was ceremoniously enacted.
 P : But on November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was miraculously breached.
 Q : Within ten months after the Wall came down, Germany had regained its national unity.
 R : Not many contemporaries had expected this to happen, or to happen within the span of their lifetime.
 S : The Cold War was suddenly over, the Iron Curtain collapsed, communism melted away.
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
 (a) P R S Q (b) R P Q S
 (c) R P S Q (d) P R Q S
10. S_1 : There are a number of bad habits which poor readers adopt.
 S_6 : Young children and very poor readers often point with a finger at each word in turn.
 P : Of course, there must be vigorous mental activity.
 Q : But extra body movements, such as pointing with the fingers or moving the lips, do not help reading.
 R : In efficient reading, the muscles of the eye should make the only external movement.

S : Most of these involve using extra body movement in the reading process.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) S R P Q (b) P Q S R
 (c) P R S Q (d) S Q P R

11. S_1 : Materially advertisements do us no good.
 S_6 : They have but one requirement that their intrusion should be conspicuous.
 P : The advertisements tread closely on their heels and destroy its effect.
 Q : Spiritually they are one of the worst avoidable evils.
 R : Our buildings are covered with prints and pictures that distract and wear us.
 S : Architects might give their designs dignity or the beauty of pattern.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence?

- (a) R Q P S (b) Q R P S
 (c) R Q S P (d) Q R S P

12. S_1 : Both Rattan and his son Moti were idlers and did not like to do any work.
 S_6 : In fact, they prided themselves on their inactivity and idleness.
 P : The result was that their idleness increased all the more.
 Q : His wife had introduced order and industry in the house.
 R : Rattan's wife had died long ago, Mod had married in the preceding year.
 S : She would work herself to death and earn the daily feed for both of them.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) S P R Q (b) S Q R P
 (c) R Q S P (d) R P S Q

13. S_1 : A hundred metres further along the trail Mahesh and Rohini stopped short.
 S_6 : But now mother bear-perhaps the same grizzly bear could be just over the ridge obscured by the bushes.
 P : They had shouted and waved and watched through binoculars as the mother bear reared up and roared at them.
 Q : Two bear cubs were playing in the creek gully about 20 metres to their right.
 R : They had enjoyed the roaring of the mother bear as a distance of a kilometre and a half separated them.
 S : The day before, they had seen a mother bear and two cubs.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R P S Q (b) Q S P R
 (c) R S P Q (d) Q P S R

14. S_1 : In an ordinary power station we burn fuel to get heat.
 S_6 : However, instead of getting heat by burning fuel, we get it from the nuclear reactor.
 P : In a nuclear power station we burn water into steam and then use the steam in the same way.
 Q : It is from the generator that we get electricity.
 R : The steam is then made to turn a turbine and through the turbine a generator.
 S : This heat turns water into steam.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) P R Q S (b) S Q R P
 (c) S R Q P (d) P Q R S

15. S_1 : One morning, a few days before Rahman, the Cabuliwallah, was due to return to his country, Tagore was working in his study.
 S_6 : They had quarrelled, and Rahman had struck the man with his knife.
 P : There were blood stains on his cloth, and one of the policemen carried a knife stained with blood.
 Q : Suddenly he heard shouting in the street, and he saw Rahman being led away between two policemen, followed by a crowd of curious boys.
 R : He learned that a certain neighbour had owed the Cabuliwallah some money, but had denied it.
 S : He hurried out and stopped them to inquire what it all meant.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R S P Q (b) Q P P R
 (c) R P S Q (d) Q S P R
16. S_1 : An experiment was conducted in England to study what happens to the bodies and minds of people travelling at high speeds.
 S_6 : Psychological tests showed that their ability to make decisions decreased quickly.
 P : Then they were flown to America.
 Q : Travelling also had an effect on the minds of these people.
 R : They were first kept under observation in London.
 S : It was found that as they travelled from one time zone to another, their blood pressure moved away from the normal.
- Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
- (a) R Q S P (b) S P R Q
 (c) R P S Q (d) S Q R P
17. S_1 : All the fossil fuel that we use today came from green plants.
 S_6 : The income that Dr. Calvin is talking about is the sun's energy which living green plants capture and store up every day.
 P : "And now we are burning it all up in just 100 or 200 years!" says Dr. Calvin.
 Q : We have nearly used up all our savings.
 R : It took hundreds of millions of years for those plants to change into coal, oil, and gas.
 S : "It is time for us now to begin living on our income", says Calvin.
- Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
- (a) Q S R P (b) R P Q S
 (c) Q P R S (d) R Q Q P
18. S_1 : The 'touch-me-not' plant folds up its leaves when touched.
 S_6 : The folding up of the leaves is controlled by the pulvinus.
 P : How is the plant able to do this?
 Q : At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus.
 R : The pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf.

S : It is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R S Q P (b) P Q S R
 (c) R Q S P (d) P S Q R
19. S_1 : A lower division clerk who has been working in CPWD for the past 15 years, won Rs.1 crore in the recently launched programme 'Kaun Banega Crorepati'.
 S_6 : Because the publicity that he received was really disturbing him.
 P : His fellow clerks in the department approached him with proposals to launch some joint projects.
 Q : But he shied away from both his friends and relatives.
 R : His relatives advised him to leave service and start his own business.

S : He listened to all patiently.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) P Q S R (b) S R P Q
 (c) P R S Q (d) S Q R R
20. S_1 : What is freedom ?
 S_6 : Some people feel that we actually suffer from what may be called choice fatigue.
 P : There is so much choice that we find it difficult to choose.
 Q : Fortunately, we are now living in a world full of choice.
 R : Without the possibility of choice and the exercise of choice, we are not human beings but only inanimate objects.

S : Freedom is the right to choose.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) P Q R S (b) S R Q P
 (c) P R Q S (d) S Q R P
21. S_1 : I did not know Nehru at all intimately.
 S_6 : It is more correct to use the word captivation than impression.
 P : But his personality made an immediate impression at my very first meeting with him.
 Q : Nor was the effect he made just an impression.
 R : This impression did not change over the years.
 S : In fact, I had not even met him many times.
- Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
- (a) S Q R P (b) R P S Q
 (c) S P R Q (d) R Q S P

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 22-36) : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence (S_1) and the final sentence (S_6) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. Example 'X' has been solved for you. [2008-II]

- X. S_1 : There was a boy named Jack.
 S_6 : At last she turned him out of the house.
 P : So the mother asked him to find work.
 Q : They were very poor.
 R : He lived with his mother.
 S : But Jack refused to work.
- Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
- (a) R Q P S (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q P R S (d) R P S Q

Explanation :

The correct sequence in this example is R Q P S which is marked by (a). Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

22. S₁ : The life of early men had advantages and disadvantages.
S₆ : On the whole, there was friendship and amity within the tribes.

P : Then, they had enough physical exercise which made them healthy and active.

Q : They could roam for months without fear of meeting a stranger.

R : One of the advantages was that they were not overcrowded.

S : They lived in small tribes where everybody knew everybody else.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) Q S R P (b) R Q P S
(c) S P R Q (d) P R Q S

23. S₁ : My journey was to last for thirty-six hours.
S₆ : In the steel trunk under the seat there was a bag containing two hundred rupees that did not belong to me.

P : Every mile of the country through which the train was running, was interesting.

Q : Yet I was not happy.

R : I had the carriage for myself.

S : The train would stop for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R S P Q (b) S Q P R
(c) P Q S R (d) R P Q S

24. S₁ : There was a check-post for passing vehicles at a village called Gobindapur, a short distance from where the road to Dhanbad branched off from the Grand Trunk Road.

S₆ : He asked me more than once if I was sure that the man had noted the number down.

P : When I came sufficiently near, he moved back and the barrier was lifted.

Q : I slowed down and found a man coming forward with pencil and book in hand.

R : I told uncle that the man had taken down the number of the car, adding that it was a routine practice.

S : As I approached it, I saw the barrier coming down slowly.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R Q P S (b) Q R P S
(c) S Q P R (d) R S P Q

25. S₁ : The ancestors of whales, it is said, lived on land, for they still have slight traces of hind-legs.

S₆ : He has flippers on his sides to keep him balanced and layers of fat or oil under the skin which furnish heat and make the huge body light and buoyant.

P : But ages ago, whales changed their homemoving from the land to the sea.

Q : He is shaped like a submarine boat, with a tail turned into a power paddle.

R : The whale is suited to live in water.

S : They are warm-blooded animals, and feed their babies as land mammals do.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) P R S Q (b) S P R Q
(c) R Q P S (d) Q P R S

26. S₁ : Gopal worked as a labourer at the building site.
S₆ : He unscrewed the lid and found a valuable collection of old silver in it.

P : But Gopal made a bid and he got the box.

Q : There was no key to it and it seemed useless but Gopal took it home.

R : Once while returning from his work Gopal stopped at an auction sale.

S : No one seemed to want a rough old box when it was put up for sale.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) S P R Q (b) S R P Q
(c) R S P Q (d) R P Q S

27. S₁ : I had not seen my father for several years.

S₆ : His words sank deep into my heart.

P : I met him late one evening in his flat.

Q : I wrote him a note suggesting a very early meeting.

R : He listened to my story in silence.

S : When he spoke, his voice was soft but without warmth.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) Q S R P (b) P Q R S
(c) Q P R S (d) Q P S R

28. S₁ : There is no reason for the terror which the sight of a snake causes in most people.

S₆ : Being aggressive by nature, they can attack human beings for no reason at all, taking a fisherman or swimmer by surprise in the water, where the man is somewhat helpless.

P : Of the poisonous snakes, only those found in the sea are always dangerous.

Q : They are only too anxious to avoid human beings.

R : Many more people are killed, much more frequently by motor-cycles and cigarettes than by snakes.

S : The majority of snakes are harmless.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) S Q R P (b) R S Q P
(c) R P Q S (d) P Q R S

29. S₁ : One day I went into the water off the coast of Africa.

S₆ : I hurled at him the rubber fins.

P : I sighted a shark at short distance from me.

Q : He launched towards me as hard and swift as a missile.

R : I was floating at a shallow depth, without making a movement.

S : Every muscle of my body tensed.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) P S Q R (b) S Q R P
(c) R P S Q (d) P Q S R

30. S₁ : The clerk read the statement loudly and clearly.

S₆ : They returned in five minutes.

P : The judge brought down the gavel sharply and roared.

Q : He told the jury to return a lawful verdict.

R : We, the jury. Find the defendant not guilty, provided he returns the mule.

S : There is not such verdict in the law; the defendant is either guilty or not guilty.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R P S Q (b) R S P Q
(c) Q R P S (d) P S R Q

31. S_1 : Some people prefer country life to city life.
 S_6 : For these reasons more and more people are leaving the country to live in the city.
 P : Life in the country is quieter, cleaner and less hectic.
 Q : The city also offers more privacy since neighbours are too busy to be interfering in the affairs of others.
 R : However, the city offers more excitement, a wide variety of activities and a chance to meet more people.
 S : Country people live longer and generally seem to be healthier and happier.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence

- (a) P S R Q (b) S R Q P
 (c) R Q P S (d) Q P S R
32. S_1 : When my car broke down, I took it to the only mechanic available in our town.
 S_6 : They pushed the car down one street and up another and soon we had gone through most of the streets in the town but the car wouldn't start.
 P : But it just refused to start.
 Q : I went there at the appointed time to collect it.
 R : So I sat at the wheel and the mechanic and his helper started to push it.
 S : He said it required some minor repairs and asked me to collect it in the evening.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) S Q P R (b) Q S R P
 (c) R P Q S (d) P Q R S
33. S_1 : Dinner had been served-his daughter laid out the plates.
 S_6 : Then, silently she left the table to retire for the night-it was as if she had never been there.
 P : She was just a child, only 14-too young, too simple to know to understand.
 Q : He sat down groundly, not saying a word to her.
 R : She had already had her meal and was standing by his side, not quite knowing what to do.
 S : Bread and cheese-a simple subsistence at the end of a not-so-simple life.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) Q P S R (b) R P S Q
 (c) Q R P S (d) S Q P R
34. S_1 : It was a bitterly cold night and even at the far end of the bus the wind cut like a knife.
 S_6 : I saw trouble brewing.
 P : The conductor came in and took the fares.
 Q : The younger of the two women was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those little Pekinese dogs that women like to carry in their laps.
 R : The bus stopped, and two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places.
 S : Then his eyes tested with cold malice on the beady-eyed little dog.

Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R Q P S (b) R S Q P
 (c) R P Q S (d) P S R Q

35. S_1 : The officer rose to his feet, trembling.
 S_6 : A half-hour later he returned to camp.
 P : He failed to find him there.
 Q : Pulling himself together, he ran rapidly away from the cliff to a point a half-mile from its foot.
 R : He was disappointed.
 S : He expected to find the horseman somewhere there.
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R P Q S (b) Q P S R
 (c) Q S P R (d) S Q P R

36. S_1 : It was Saturday.
 S_6 : The children had already bought roasted gram and peanuts to get into a picnic mood.
 P : A taxi carried us all to the zoo.
 Q : They wanted to be taken out and we decided to take them to the local zoo.
 R : My sister's two young children were at our house.
 S : We bought the tickets and entered the zoo.
 Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?

- (a) R Q S P (b) R P Q S
 (c) R Q P S (d) P R Q S

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 37-51) : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence (S_1) and the final sentence (S_6) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. **[2009-I]**

Example 'X' has been solved for you.

- X. S_1 : There was a boy named Jack.
 S_6 : At last she turned him out of the house.
 P : So the mother asked him to find work.
 Q : They were very poor.
 R : He lived with his mother.
 S : But Jack refused to work.
 The proper sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q P R S (d) R P S Q

Explanation:

The correct sequence in this example R Q P S which is marked by (a) Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

37. S_1 : Having visited the Taj Mahal many tourists think that Agra has little else to offer.
 S_6 : There are few other buildings to match the delicacy of this tomb.
 P : One of these is surely the tomb of Itimad-ud-daulah.
 Q : The design of the whole tomb was given by his daughter Nur Jahan.
 R : After seeing the Taj one could profitably visit half a dozen other Mughal buildings.
 S : This tomb has the delicacy of a baroque jewel case.
 The proper sequence should be

- (a) R S Q P (b) Q S R P
 (c) S P R Q (d) R P S Q

38. S₁ : For years the old chair stood in one of the empty antics.
 S₆ : I saw my parents madly in love again.
 P : So when I saw it for the last time, it stood there.
 Q : When my mother died, I wanted to sell it but could not.
 R : It was there for many years after my father died.
 S : I peeped in the past.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) S R Q P
 (c) R P Q S (d) R Q P S
39. S₁ : Illness may start with almost any sign, but some of them are much commoner than others.
 S₆ : As soon as this happens he must become alert about the signs.
 P : It is important to note these signs.
 Q : Often the first sign of something wrong is that the patient just does not feel fit.
 R : They may help a doctor to decide what is wrong.
 S : He usually relies on these signs for the diagnosis of the illness.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P R S Q (b) R S Q P
 (c) P Q S R (d) Q R S P
40. S₁ : Newton was perhaps the greatest scientist that ever lived.
 S₆ : Newton went home and worked quietly by himself for about 18 months.
 P : But when he was only 22, a terrible plague epidemic swept over England.
 Q : He was the son of a Lincolnshire farmer, and was born in 1642.
 R : Therefore the universities were closed.
 S : He went to Cambridge to study mathematics when he was 19.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S P R Q (b) Q P S R
 (c) S Q P R (d) Q S P R
41. S₁ : Poverty is a God's curse.
 S₆ : Is not poverty a God's boon !
 P : These persons get themselves enrolled as poor persons and get all the benefits of poverty.
 Q : It is not necessary for a person to be actually poor for getting enrolled because it can be easily managed.
 R : It may be true for a few but to many it is just its opposite.
 S : Such persons consider it to be a source of enjoying life without earning enjoyment.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) Q R S P
 (c) R S P Q (d) S R Q P
42. S₁ : Belur is 35 km. from Hassan.
 S₆ : They depict young women – musicians and dancers – in various poses.
 P : Seen from afar, the star-shaped temple, characteristically Hoysala, is not very impressive.
 Q : It stands in a courtyard surrounded by a rectangular wall.
 R : But closer it is dazzling and marvellous; and the entire exterior is decorated with sculptures, the loveliest being the panels right and left of the main door.
 S : Chennakesava Temple is dedicated to Vishnu.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) Q R S P (b) S R P Q
 (c) S P Q R (d) S Q P R
43. S₁ : When his business failed, he began to look for a job in an office.
 S₆ : Unable to bear misfortunes any further, he started toying with the idea of ending his life of burdens and strains.
 P : To overcome depression he took to drinking and became addicted to it.
 Q : He soon realized that nothing was more difficult than to find a job.
 R : Without job he failed to meet the daily requirements of his family which made him highly depressed.
 S : Quarrel ensued invariably between husband and wife when he returned home in a state of drunkenness.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) S R Q P
 (c) Q S R P (d) Q R P S
44. S₁ : Unlike many modern thinkers, Tagore had no blueprint for the world's salvation.
 S₆ : As a poet he will always delight, as a singer he will always enchant, as a teacher he will always enlighten.
 P : His thought will therefore never be out of date.
 Q : He merely emphasised certain basic truths which men may ignore only at their peril.
 R : He believed in no particular 'ism'.
 S : He was what Gandhiji rightly termed the Great Sentinel.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S R P Q (b) P R Q S
 (c) R S P Q (d) R Q P S
45. S₁ : Louis Pasteur had a very busy and interesting life.
 S₆ : He was always very proud of being able to help his country in this way.
 P : Among the people whom Pasteur was able to help were brewers, breeders of silk worms, and cow keepers, all of whom were trying to carry on important industries.
 Q : He worked hard in his laboratory with test tubes and all kinds of experiments.
 R : He was working to help people who were suffering in some special way from disease.
 S : He not only made some exciting discoveries about germs but he was able to use his discoveries in very practical ways.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S Q R P (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q R S P (d) R S Q P
46. S₁ : Tom Walker and his wife were always at loggerheads.
 S₆ : Tom silently thanked God for this relief.
 P : She never tired of reproaching him on this score.
 Q : Tom was incurably lazy and talkative
 R : One day Mrs. Walker caught a deadly cold, and shortly afterwards died.
 S : This was a constant source of irritation to his wife.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P R Q S (b) Q S P R
 (c) S Q R P (d) P S Q R

47. S_1 : So we went on in the quiet, and the twilight deepened into night.
 S_6 : Then as the darkness grew deeper, she put her arms round my neck, and, closing her eyes tightly pressed her face against my shoulder.
 P : The ground grew dim and the trees black.
 Q : The clear blue of the distance faded, and one star after another came out.
 R : Neena's fears and her fatigue grew upon her.
 S : I took her in my arms and talked to her and caressed her.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) P R Q S (b) Q P R S
 (c) Q P S R (d) R S P Q
48. S_1 : Kennedy kicked moodily at the leg of the chair which he was holding.
 S_6 : It was a depressing beginning.
 P : Now his chief desire seemed to be to score off the human race in general, his best friend included.
 Q : If he had asked Fenn to help him in a tight place, then he knew he could have relied on him.
 R : Last term he and Fenn had been as close friends as you could wish to see.
 S : The feeling that his whole world had fallen about his ears was increasing with every hour he spend at Kay's
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) P R S Q (b) R S P Q
 (c) S R Q P (d) R Q P S
49. S_1 : I sat at the table and ate.
 S_6 : I was just the normal Ramaswamy, husband of Madeleine.
 P : My breathing became suddenly difficult.
 Q : I concentrated on my food and I was convinced I had to eat.
 R : I stopped, however, any exhibition of the extraordinary.
 S : But lungs have temperament.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) P R S Q (b) Q S P R
 (c) Q S R P (d) S P R Q
50. S_1 : Todd borrowed this dollar last year on the 8th of April..
 S_6 : And I said, 'certainly'.
 P : He needed a dollar to pay his taxi and I lent it to him.
 Q : He merely said, 'Let me have a dollar, will you!'
 R : It happened quite simply and naturally.
 S : I hardly realised it till it was all over.
 The propber sequence should be
 (a) P R S Q (b) R S P Q
 (c) Q R P S (d) P Q R S
51. S_1 : People have always been fascinated by dreams.
 S_6 : But a small number, perhaps less than 5% have them regularly.
 P : In fact, only recently have there been serious studies to find out how many of us actually have nightmares.
 Q : Now that is changing.
 R : But the study of nightmares has been curiously neglected.

S : While results so far are inconclusive, it seems fair to say that at least half the population has occasional nightmares.

The propber sequence should be

- (a) S R P Q (b) R Q P S
 (c) P Q R S (d) S Q R P

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 52-70): In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence (S_1) and the final sentence (S_6) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet: [2009-II]

Example 'X' has been solved for you.

- X. S_1 : There was a boy named Jack.
 S_6 : At last she turned him out of the house.
 P : So the mother asked him to find work.
 Q : They were very poor.
 R : He lived with his mother.
 S : But Jack refused to work.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) R Q P S (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q P R S (d) R P S Q

Explanation :

The correct sequence in this example is R Q P S which is marked by (a). Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

52. S_1 : Long long ago there lived a king who was crude and very much like a savage.
 S_6 : Or at least he tried to.
 P : He was a man of great fancies and even greater enthusiasm.
 Q : Because he had so much authority as a king, he was able to force some of these fancies into reality.
 R : He had none of the grace and polish of his neighbours.
 S : He had learned some manners from his Latin neighbours, but mostly he was barbaric, loud and gruff.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) R S P Q (b) S Q P R
 (c) R P Q S (d) P R Q S
53. S_1 : Our age is the age of the specialist.
 S_6 : We have to reckon with the spirit of science, understand its limitations and an outlook which is consistent with its findings.
 P : Modern specialization had led to the fragmentation of knowledge.
 Q : Each one knows more and more about less and less.
 R : We should not only be specialists but also have a sense of the meaning of life and of social responsibility.
 S : We concentrate on some narrow field and forget the largest context in which we can see the meaning of our own specialization.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) P Q S R (b) Q P R S
 (c) S P Q R (d) Q S P R

54. S₁ : He went to his friends, but none of them was ready to help him now.
 S₆ : Now the youngman understood that he had made a mistake.
 P : He had to look after the farmer's pigs.
 Q : And when he was hungry he ate the food which was given to the pigs.
 R : He went away from the city and wandered round the countryside looking for food to eat.
 S : In the end he went to the house of a farmer and became his servant.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P S R Q (b) R S P Q
 (c) S Q P R (d) Q P S R

55. S₁ : Man, when first came, must have been surrounded by great animals and he must have lived in fear of them.
 S₆ : Gradually, however, man raised himself and became more and more powerful till he became stronger than any animal.
 P : He makes the animals do what he likes.
 Q : But in those days he was not the master but a poor hunted creature himself trying to keep away from the great animals.
 R : Today man is the master of the world.
 S : Same he tames, same he eats and same he shoots for pleasure.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) R S P Q
 (c) R P S Q (d) P Q S R

56. S₁ : Convention has a necessary part to play in the life of everyone.
 S₆ : Their purpose, however, is always the same.
 P : It is necessary and useful for this reason.
 Q : Of course, there is nothing absolute about conventions.
 R : They vary from country to country, from age to age.
 S : In all social affairs it prescribes more or less generally accepted rules of behaviour.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S Q R P (b) P Q S R
 (c) R P S Q (d) S P Q R

57. S₁ : No one can seriously pretend to remain unaffected by advertisement.
 S₆ : Though they seem so varied all these advertisements have one thing in common: they make strong appeals to our emotions.
 P : Even in the sanctity of our living rooms advertisers pounce upon their helpless victims as they tune into their favourite radio or television programmes.
 Q : It is impossible to turn a blind eye to the solicitous overtures to buy this or that article that fill our streets, newspapers and magazines.
 R : Most often they bank upon our sense of fear for not doing or possessing this or that for our youth, beauty, health and security.
 S : No matter how hard we resist, clever little tunes and catch-phrases seep into our subconscious mind and stay there.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q S R (b) Q R P S
 (c) R P S Q (d) S Q P R

58. S₁ : A great part of Arabia is desert.
 S₆ : Such place is called an oasis.
 P : The sand is so hot that you cannot walk over it with your bare feet in the day time.
 Q : These springs are few and far apart, but wherever there is one, green grass very soon covers the ground all around it.
 R : Here there is nothing but sand and rock.
 S : Here and there in the desert are springs of water that come from deep down under the ground.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P S R Q (b) R S Q P
 (c) R P S Q (d) P Q S R

59. S₁ : Many things about Konarak seem shrouded in mystery.
 S₆ : King Narasimha probably had it built as much as a memorial to himself as he did in honour of the Sun-God.
 P : It is, of course, a religious shrine.
 Q : But here there also seems to be a great emphasis on purely human grandeur.
 R : Why was it built?
 S : Long before the temple was built, sometime in the 13th century, Konarak was one of the five holiest places in Orissa.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) R P Q S (b) R P S Q
 (c) S R P Q (d) S P Q R

60. S₁ : Most of you probably did not see Gandhiji at close quarters.
 S₆ : The result was that the poor man had to try to be good.
 P : One of these qualities was that he managed to draw out the good in another person.
 Q : But he somehow spotted the good and laid emphasis on that good.
 R : He had amazing qualities.
 S : The other person may have had plenty of evil in him.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) Q P S R (b) R P S Q
 (c) P R Q S (d) Q S P R

61. S₁ : Everybody thinks that this is the age of reason.
 S₆ : Obviously we must reexamine the view that this is the age of reason.
 P : Reason takes a backseat at such times.
 Q : The ordinary events of life seem to support this view.
 R : We must therefore avoid the development of such situations.
 S : But the behaviour of people in crises makes us doubt this.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) S R Q P
 (c) P S R Q (d) Q S R P

62. S₁ : Our villages are not now as serene and peaceful as they had been twenty five years ago.
 S₆ : This often vitiates the traditional tranquility of the rural way of living.
 P : The village people now seldom live under the overall command of any single powerful headman.
 Q : Local political leaders mostly control and command them.
 R : Party politics had entered into the peaceful villages forcing the villagers to live polarized political lives.
 S : One dangerous consequence of this is that they are often dragged into clashes even with their own relations of different political beliefs.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (a) P R S Q (b) R P Q S
 (c) Q P R S (d) P S R Q
63. S₁ : People think that poverty is a great curse and wealth is a source of happiness in life.
 S₆ : All great men were born poor.
 P : A life of poverty gives more genuine satisfaction than a life passed in affluence which encourages dependence on others.
 Q : This is untrue.
 R : Poor people are free from the evils which surround the rich.
 S : They have sympathy for one another and are more self-reliant.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (a) P S Q R (b) Q P R S
 (c) S R Q P (d) R S P Q
64. S₁ : Before man settled down, his life was not governed by the seasons.
 S₆ : However, we do not know when man first began to divide the day into twenty-four hours, and the hour into sixty minutes.
 P : So man began to measure time, and first he looked for convenient units of measurement, one of which was the day.
 Q : This was done by making a mark for each day on a tree trunk.
 R : Once he settled down to the agricultural way of life, he had to be able to calculate the change of seasons on which agriculture depended.
 S : In order to calculate the passing of time, it was necessary for man to record the number of days in each season.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (a) P Q R S (b) R P S Q
 (c) Q P S R (d) R S Q P
65. S₁ : Imitation is not civilization.
 S₆ : When a man has begun to be ashamed of his ancestors, the end has come.
 P : As ass in a lion's skin never makes a lion.
 Q : It is verily the sign of awful degradation in a man.
 R : Cowardly imitation never makes for progress.
 S : When a man has begun to hate himself, then the last blow has come.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (a) P Q R S (b) S P R Q
 (c) P R Q S (d) Q S R P
66. S₁ : Democracy, more than any other form of government, needs good citizenship.
 S₆ : That is not the instinct of the natural man; yet somehow that habit has to be acquired.
 P : But it has to be freedom of service self-chosen and sometimes of sacrifice self-imposed.
 Q : Under absolutism or dictatorship, men are forced into line.
 R : Freedom is the essence of democracy: the more complete the democracy, the more complete the freedom.
 S : But in a democracy things are not so simple.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (a) S Q P R (b) R S Q P
 (c) P R Q S (d) Q S R P
67. S₁ : In 1668 an important discovery was made.
 S₆ : That was the beginning of the end of the theory of spontaneous generation of higher plants and animals.
 P : He put some rotting meat and fish in open jars and watched them.
 Q : When he covered the jars with muslin, he found that flies came and laid their eggs on the muslin, but no maggots developed on the meat.
 R : In time, he noticed that flies came and laid their eggs in the meat and the maggots hatched from the eggs.
 S : An Italian physician named Redi decided to test the idea that worms were generated spontaneously in rotting meat.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (a) P Q S R (b) S P R Q
 (c) S R P Q (d) R P Q S
68. S₁ : There is no sound more familiar in Calcutta than the clanking of its tramcars.
 S₆ : Their progress is regarded with the mixture of dread and embarrassment reserved for the approach of a cantankerous old aunt.
 P : For a growing body of opinion in the city, trams are a symbol of urban blight.
 Q : It is also an irritant.
 R : All day and late into the night the trundling roll of a tram has become a symbol, a portent.
 S : Slow, overcrowded and unwieldy, they are thought of as obstructionist and outmoded.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (a) R Q P S (b) R Q S P
 (c) Q S P R (d) P S R Q
69. S₁ : In England, yesterday, villagers were amazed to see a number of youths floating over a field.
 S₆ : The others, however, returned safely to earth by puncturing their umbrellas before they had risen very far.
 P : One boy let go his umbrella and landed on a cow from a height of about ten feet.
 Q : Luckily, there were not as many casualties as there might have been.
 R : Another ended up in a pond.
 S : The youths, it appeared, had inflated their fathers' umbrellas with hydrogen and as a result were borne skywards.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (a) Q S P R (b) P Q S R
 (c) S Q P R (d) P Q R S

70. S_1 : A recent survey reveals that Indian Engineers play an immensely significant role in the American software industry.
 S_6 : It is high time the leaders addressed themselves to this issue seriously.
 P : Not only this, the Indian Americans own almost 25% of the small information technology firms in the U.S.
 Q : And then, over 28% of these hold a Ph.D — the highest percentage among all ethnic groups involved in the software industry.
 R : Some dollars might be flowing back but the best of brains are surely being lost to the nation.
 S : What catches the attention at the very outset is the number — over a million Indians work in the American software industry.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (a) P Q S R (b) S Q P R
 (c) S Q R P (d) S P Q R

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-90) : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence (S_1) and the final sentence (S_6) are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2010-I]

Example 'X' has been solved for you.

- X. S_1 : There was a boy named Jack.
 S_6 : At last she turned him out of the house.
 P : So the mother asked him to find work.
 Q : They were very poor.
 R : He lived with his mother.
 S : But Jack refused to work.
 The proper sequence should be :
 (a) R Q P S (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q P R S (d) R P S Q

Explanation :

The correct sequence in this example R Q P S which is marked by (a) Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

71. S_1 : Unity in diversity is a unique feature of India.
 S_6 : Have you read this book? If not, you should do so now.
 P : They should, therefore, first try to know the mind and spirit of India—the Indian-ethos, so to say.
 Q : Nehru has referred to this unity very feelingly in 'The Discovery of India'.
 R : Those who do not see this underlying unity in apparent diversity fail to understand this country properly.
 S : Then, they will discern strands of common heritage running all through the differences of languages, dress, food, method of worship etc.
 The proper sequence should be :
 (a) Q R S P (b) P S R Q
 (c) S Q P R (d) R P S Q
72. S_1 : There was a legend among out people that the island had once been covered with tall trees.

- S_6 : Tumai angrily went down, down to another world; so people die today because he did.
 P : This was a long time ago, at the beginning of the world when Tumai and Mukat ruled.
 Q : Tumai wished people to die.
 R : The two gods quarrelled about many things.
 S : Mukat did not.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P R Q S (b) P S R Q
 (c) S P R Q (d) S Q P R

73. S_1 : To a foreign learner, English pronunciation presents the greatest difficulty.
 S_6 : But a knowledge of Phonetics will help a great deal in learning correct English pronunciation.
 P : Words are spelt in one way and pronounced in another.
 Q : For instance 'u' has different pronunciations in 'but', 'put', 'build' and 'bury'.
 R : The English language is notoriously un-phonetic.
 S : The same letters give different sounds in different words.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) P R S Q (b) Q S P R
 (c) S P Q R (d) R P S Q

74. S_1 : There was something about the smile of Mr. Acton, when he come over to Sharma's table, which betokened disaster.
 S_6 : Specially, since Mr. Acton was not known to smile too much, being a morose, old Sahib, hard-working and conscientious.
 P : The fact that Mr. Acton should come over to his table at all, fawn upon him and say what he had said was, of course, most flattering.
 Q : For, very rarely did the head of the firm condescend to move down the corridor, where the Indian staff of Henry King and Co., worked.
 R : But that smile on Mr. Acton's face!
 S : But as the Sahib had only said, "Mr. Sharma, I have brought something for you specially from London, you must come into my office on Monday and take it"....., Sharma could not surmise the real meaning of the General Manager's remark.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) S P Q R (b) P R Q S
 (c) S Q R P (d) Q R S P

75. S_1 : Arun suddenly found himself in the streets.
 S_6 : When he applied for the refund of his security, there was hardly anyone at the other end to receive his application.
 P : There was a little money in the bank and he had some stock on hand.
 Q : The prices were going down, and he could hardly realize a few hundred rupees.
 R : At first he could hardly understand the full significance of this collapse.
 S : But the stock moved out slowly.
 The proper sequence should be :
 (a) P S Q R (b) S Q R P
 (c) R P S Q (d) P Q S R

76. S₁ : Science has given us powers fit for the gods.
 S₆ : And we should remember that they are very stern masters.
 P : For example, we do not know how to manage our machines.
 Q : Yet we use them like small children.
 R : But in practice, they have become man's masters.
 S : Machines were made to be man's servants.
 The proper sequence should be :

(a) R Q P S (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q P S R (d) Q P R S

77. S₁ : It follows that we should enable all individuals to live a full, free, rich life.
 S₆ : This does not mean the regimentation of the individual.
 P : We talk often of a socialistic pattern of society.
 Q : We must help to bring up the buried treasure in each individual without breaking any of it.
 R : That is why we have universal education as a target in our Constitution.
 S : For this, certain minimum cultural and economic conditions must be provided.

The proper sequence should be :
 (a) Q S R P (b) P R S Q
 (c) R Q P S (d) S Q R P

78. S₁ : The advancement of science is not a secret or a mysterious process.
 S₆ : What is he to think but to marvel at the skill of science, and to fear its power ?
 P : No one tells the layman about the years of experiment and failure.
 Q : If it sometimes seems so, that is just because the day-to-day work of science is so unspectacular.
 R : How is he to know what has not been done, or to guess the labour of what has ?
 S : You hear nothing from the research worker for years, and then, suddenly, there is the result in the headlines; penicillin or the jet engine or nuclear fusion.

The proper sequence should be :
 (a) Q S P R (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q P S R (d) S Q P R

79. S₁ : I am the manager of travel agency in the city.
 S₆ : I spend those twenty five minutes doing crosswords.
 P : I usually catch the 8 O'clock train for my journey to the office..
 Q : I live fifteen kilometres out of the city where I have a small room.
 R : I go to work on the electric train everyday.
 S : The train takes about twenty five minutes to get to the city.

The proper sequence should be :
 (a) P R S Q (b) R Q P S
 (c) Q S P R (d) S P R Q

80. S₁ : Until the first atomic energy bombs fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the atom and its behaviour had been remote from everyday affairs.
 S₆ : So the idea grew up that the product of long years at atomic research had led only to a fresh weapon of destruction more powerful than any known before.
 P : There was something queer and incomprehensible about them.

- Q : And secondly, that something new and devastating had been added to the list of man's victories over nature.
 R : But it, in the first place, made us realize that the atom and its ways were no longer something apart from everyday life.
 S : The atomic bombing of Japan did not resolve that incomprehensibility.

The proper sequence should be :
 (a) P S R Q (b) P Q S R
 (c) R S Q P (d) S Q P R

81. S₁ : Jagdish Chandra Bose was born on 30 November, 1853 at Parikhal, now in Bangladesh.
 S₆ : He himself founded some technical and industrial schools.
 P : But he also knew that without technical education India could not become a great nation.
 Q : His father Babu Bhagwandas was a remarkable man.
 R : He had a high regard for India's ancient culture.
 S : Through he was an important government official, yet he did not give up his independence of thought.

The proper sequence should be :
 (a) Q P R S (b) R S Q P
 (c) Q S R P (d) R P S Q

82. S₁ : A gentleman trying to get a fly out of the milk or a piece of cork out of his glass of wine often imagines himself to be irritated.
 S₆ : But I pointed out to him that this sense of wrong was really subjective and relative; it rested entirely upon the assumption that the drawer could, should, and would come out easily.
 P : Again, I have known some people of very modern views driven by their distress to the use of theological terms to which they attached no doctrinal significance, merely because a drawer was jammed tight and they could not pull it out.
 Q : Everyday his drawer was jammed, and everyday in consequence it was something else that rhymes to it.
 R : A friend of mine was particularly afflicted in this way.
 S : Let him think for a moment of the patience of anglers sitting by dark pools, and let his soul be immediately irradiated with gratification and repose.

The proper sequence should be :
 (a) S P R Q (b) P S R Q
 (c) Q P R S (d) S P Q R

83. S₁ : Even in his earliest days, man had government.
 S₆ : As the number of men multiplied, hunting bands grew larger, divided and formed independent groups..
 P : When he grew old and dull, another leader took his place.
 Q : As he stepped outside, he joined with other men to form a hunting tribe that learned to work together.
 R : Its simplest form was the family, where man had authority over his wife and children.
 S : Probably the hunter with the right combination of strength and cleverness became the leader of the tribe.

The proper sequence should be :
 (a) Q R P S (b) R Q S P
 (c) S R P Q (d) R P Q S

84. S₁ : The oil found in natural state is called crude oil.
 S₆ : Last of all, the lubricating oils of various grades are produced.
 P : It is used as fuel in heaters and lamps.
 Q : It is treated in refineries, the most common form of treatment is heating.
 R : Gas that comes off the oil later is condensed into paraffin.
 S : When crude oil is heated, the first vapours to rise are cooled and become the finest petrol.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) Q S P R (b) S P Q R
 (c) S Q R P (d) Q S R P
85. S₁ : As a first step we have made the tribals celebrate the Itu Kula festival on the same day.
 S₆ : Village-wise environmental status reports were prepared to help people in assessing the remaining natural resources such as drinking water, extent of grazing land, and number of fruit-bearing trees, bird, animals etc.
 P : For the first time in the history of this region, during this festival, an Adivasa darbar was conducted.
 Q : Tribes from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa were also invited to participate in this darbar.
 R : We could achieve emotional integrity amongst tribals which resulted in this success.
 S : For centuries they were celebrating it on different days and in different ways.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) S R P Q (b) P R S Q
 (c) Q S P R (d) R S Q P
86. S₁ : Happiness, after all, is an inner state of mind.
 S₆ : My point is that it is not wealth but coordination of one's thought and action which removes inner conflicts.
 P : Some of the most miserable persons I have come across in my life are rich.
 Q : It is little dependent on outside environment.
 R : Happiness has very little to do, for instance, with whether you are rich or not rich.
 S : It is true that poverty makes one miserable in a very acute way.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) S P Q R (b) Q P S R
 (c) R S P Q (d) Q R S P
87. S₁ : It was in 264 B. C. that the great struggle between Rome and Carthage, the Punic Wars began.
 S₆ : But the Romans, with extraordinary energy, set themselves to outbuild the Carthagians.
 P : It gradually developed into a struggle for the possession of Sicily.
 Q : The advantage of the sea was at first with the Carthagians.
 R : The First Punic War began in that year about the pirates of Messina.
 S : They had great fighting ships of what was hitherto an unheard-of size.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) R Q S P (b) R P Q S
 (c) P R S Q (d) Q S P R
88. S₁ : Over-eating is one of the most wasteful practices among those who can afford it.
 S₆ : The evening meal should be light and should be taken three or four hours before going to bed.
 P : It is largely wasted.
 Q : A heavy meal at night before retiring is the fashion with many.
 R : While sleeping, this food is converted into excess fat and thus makes a person fat and ungainly.
 S : Three to five hours are needed to digest the food.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P Q S R (b) Q P S R
 (c) Q S R P (d) S R Q P
89. S₁ : I passed all the other courses that I took at my university.
 S₆ : This used to enrage my instructor..
 P : I never once saw a cell through a microscope.
 Q : This was because all botany students had to spend several hours a week looking through microscopes at plant cells.
 R : But I could never pass botany.
 S : I could never see through a microscope.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) R Q S P (b) Q P S R
 (c) R S P Q (d) P Q S R
90. S₁ : It is very warm and sticky today.
 S₆ : A good rain would cool things off a little.
 P : That is a good idea.
 Q : I wonder what the weather is going to be like tomorrow.
 R : Let's listen to the weather report for tomorrow on the radio.
 S : The paper here says its going to be fair and sunny.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) Q S R P (b) R Q S P
 (c) Q R P S (d) R S P Q

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 91-100) : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S₁ and S₆. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. **[2010-II]**

An example has been solved for you.

- X. S₁ : There was a boy named Jack.
 S₆ : At last she turned him out of the house.
 P : So the mother asked him to find the work.
 Q : They were very poor.
 R : He lived with his mother.
 S : But Jack refused to work.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) P Q R S
 (c) Q P R S (d) R P S Q

Explanation :

The proper sequence in this example is R Q P S which is marked (a) Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

91. S₁ : When he joined the college, he was an adolescent and immature.
 S₆ : But his sagacity helped him get a good job.
 P : He learnt a lot from his experiences at the college.
 Q : He had to get suitably employed.
 R : Four years of study in the college changed him completely.
 S : When he left it he was ready to face the problems of life.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S (b) S R Q P
 (c) R P S Q (d) Q S R P
92. S₁ : There is still another important characteristic of living things.
 S₆ : And abrupt changes occur too, which are called mutations.
 P : One generation is not a perfect copy of the preceding generation.
 Q : Plants and animals are not exactly like their parents.
 R : That attribute is the capacity to evolve.
 S : There is a continual realignment of inherited characteristics.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P S Q R (b) R Q P S
 (c) Q S R P (d) R S P Q
93. S₁ : Your resources, like money are limited.
 S₆ : For that matter the need for a leader arises only in relation to other people.
 P : You must invest them wisely.
 Q : Everything cannot be directly attended to by yourself.
 R : Sooner or later you should learn to delegate your authority to others.
 S : You have to depend on others.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S R P Q (b) Q R S P
 (c) P R Q S (d) S Q R P
94. S₁ : In ancient India the city of Ujjain was quite famous.
 S₆ : So one can see what a great love all who care for India must feel for this ancient city.
 P : Here lived at one time the poet Kalidas.
 Q : He was a famous learned astronomer.
 R : And here also came and worked Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur.
 S : It was always renowned as a seat of learning.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P S R Q (b) S P R Q
 (c) Q S R P (d) S R P Q
95. S₁ : One of the odd-looking birds of the ocean is the penguin.
 S₆ : With the aid of flippers they can dive into the water.
 P : Penguins cannot fly.
 Q : It is found in the cold regions of the Antarctic circle.
 R : Their wings have been changed into swimming flippers.
 S : They use them like oars.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q P R S
 (c) R S P Q (d) Q R S P
96. S₁ : Clothes should fit well.
 S₆ : They absorb sweat from the body and pick up dust from the surroundings.
 P : Clothing that is too slack chafes the skin and is uncomfortable.
 Q : Tight garments can constrict the organs of the body, especially those of the abdomen.
 R : Clothes should be kept clean.
 S : If they are too tight they can constrict the blood vessels in the skin.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P Q S R (b) Q R P S
 (c) S R Q P (d) S Q P R
97. S₁ : Get hold of the catalogues of the colleges in the United States.
 S₆ : They all aim at the first rate.
 P : I think there is a common feature and that every course given has a similar aim.
 Q : Is there any common feature in these courses ?
 R : You will find courses in innumerable subjects.
 S : Is there any aim which all of them have ?

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) R Q S P (b) P Q R S
 (c) R Q P S (d) P R S Q
98. S₁ : If we dump sewage into a stream, on a small scale, the stream dissolves it and purifies it.
 S₆ : For this overwhelming kind of pollution we need to coin a new term which we call super-pollution.
 P : It can no longer deal even with the small quantity of sewage which it once accepted without difficulty.
 Q : Ten miles downstream the water is pure again.
 R : The system has broken down.
 S : But if we dump large quantities of sewage, we end by killing the purifying bacteria and then the stream has lost its power to purify.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) Q S P R (b) R S Q P
 (c) P R Q S (d) P Q R S
99. S₁ : She was born into a poor family of labourers and died because poverty could not let her live.
 S₆ : So, while the world was celebrating International Women's Day, Rita's mother, Mrs. Veena, spent the day trying to get her daughter justice, which eluded her in life.
 P : She died not because she was ill, but because she had been allegedly beaten by her husband and in-laws for not bringing in sufficient dowry.
 Q : At the young age of twenty, Rita breathed her last at J. P. Hospital on February 20.
 R : Ironically, however, no one paid heed to Rita's woes when she used to cry for help.
 S : The police have not taken any action either till date.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) Q P R S (b) S R P Q
 (c) P R S Q (d) R P Q S

100. S_1 : We were so evenly matched that for a time the end was difficult to tell.
 S_6 : Then his comrade's knife, thrown at me, struck him on the back and, piercing it, quite finished him.
 P : Already I was counting him a dead man and myself victorious.
 Q : I had only to wear him out to have him at my mercy.
 R : Presently, however, there came a change.
 S : My opponent's wild living made him incapable of coping with, a prolonged bout and his strength seemed to start ebbing away.
 The proper sequence should be :
 (a) SRQP (b) QRSP
 (c) RQSP (d) RSQP

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-108) : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence (S_1) and (S_6). The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2011-I]

101. S_1 : Einstein was very simple in his ways of life and indifferent to his astounding fame.
 S_6 : So they went back to the Queen and informed her that he had not come by the train.
 P : They could never imagine that this shabby man would be Einstein himself.
 Q : Once the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
 R : The officials also expected to see somebody who would appear to be rich and aristocratic before them.
 S : When he got down from the train at Brussels, he could not think that there were actually many gorgeously dressed officials to receive him at the station.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) PRSQ (b) RQPS
 (c) QSRP (d) SP RQ
102. S_1 : Jagdish was tired after the long walk through the thick jungle.
 S_6 : Here, to his satisfaction, he found that there were hardly any mosquitoes.
 P : As night fell he came to a swampy place near a lake, where he decided to camp.
 Q : At last, in despair, he sprang into the branches of a nearby tree and climbed to the top.
 R : But the place was so full of mosquitoes that he found it impossible to sleep.
 S : He spread a blanket on the ground and stretched himself out on it.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) PSRQ (b) PRSQ
 (c) PSQR (d) PQRS
103. S_1 : What kind of India are we working for, and what kind of world ?
 S_6 : Some small part of that dream has come true, but not in the manner I had imagined, and so much still remains.
 P : Surely not, if there has been any truth in us and in our professions.

- Q : Here in this city of Allahabad my boyhood and youth were spent in dreaming dreams and seeing visions of India's future.
 R : Was there any real substance in those dreams, or were they merely the fancies of a fevered brain ?
 S : Are hatred and violence and fear and communalism and narrow provincialism to mould our future ?

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQR S (b) QRS P
 (c) SPQR (d) SQR P

104. S_1 : Pasteur began his fruitful scientific investigations when he was Professor of Chemistry at Strasburg.
 S_6 : The pasteurization process which he prescribed for wine and beer is used now to safeguard milk too.
 P : He also found how germs causing changes in materials could be controlled by heat.
 Q : He made a thorough study of the wine industry in France.
 R : He thus saved the wine industry from ruin by his work.
 S : After careful and extensive investigation he produced the germ theory of fermentation.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQR S (b) QPS R
 (c) SQPR (d) QSP R

105. S_1 : In democratic countries men are equal before law, and have a voice in deciding how and by whom they shall be governed.
 S_6 : And they live like this not for fun, but because they are too poor to afford another room.
 P : While some few people live in luxury, many have not even enough to drink and wear.
 Q : But with respect to the sharing of money — which means the sharing of food and clothing, and houses and books and so on the system is still very unfair.
 R : There are many families of five or six persons who live in a single room; they sleep and dress and wash and eat their meals; in this same room they are born; and in this same they die.
 S : Even in the finest of world's cities thousands of people live in dreadful surroundings.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRS P (b) SRP Q
 (c) QPS R (d) PQR S

106. S_1 : Mental disability, whether mental retardation or any other developmental disability, is not the same as mental illness.
 S_6 : And the earlier the better.
 P : A person with mental disability can certainly be helped to improve, but mainly in childhood.
 Q : But mental disability has no cure.
 R : Mental illness has an identifiable cause and may be cured.
 S : Not the best doctors nor all the medicines in the world can cure mental disability.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) QPRS
 (c) RQSP (d) SRP Q

107. S_1 : A devastating earthquake had hit Mexico city.
 S_6 : The condition of 1000 others was reported unsafe.
 P : Fifty more were later judged dangerously close to falling.
 Q : The quake's force was measured at 7.8 on the Richter scale.
 R : In four chaotic minutes, an estimated 250 buildings collapsed in downtown Mexico city.
 S : It was the world's most severe quake since the quake in Chile last March.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S R P Q (b) Q S R P
 (c) P Q S R (d) R P Q S

108. S_1 : Undoubtedly, science has done wonders.
 S_6 : Thus, science, which was once considered a destructive power only in war, must be recognized as one also in its apparently constructive activities during peace.
 P : But in giving such an answer, our attention must not be taken up entirely by the danger from nuclear weapons and chemical warfare.
 Q : The honest answer has to be, "Not always".
 R : But has it stopped with wonders which are beneficial to mankind?
 S : There is far greater real danger from the damage to the environment arising from the so-called peaceful uses of science.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) S P Q R
 (c) S R P Q (d) P Q R S

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 109-116) : In the following question, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S_1 and S_6 . The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2011-II]

109. S_1 : I will not be able to see you tomorrow.
 S_6 : At any rate I'll see you later in the week.
 P : There is only a simple laboratory test to be done.
 Q : Once I know what the diagnosis is, I can contact the doctor.
 R : However, if you like, you can phone me.
 S : We will then follow his instructions.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) S P R Q (b) R P Q S
 (c) S R P Q (d) R Q S P

110. S_1 : James Watt used the power of steam to drive machines.
 S_6 : The jet engine is relatively more recent.
 P : With petrol engines people were able to build motor cars and aeroplanes.
 Q : Then, many years later, the petrol engine was invented.
 R : These provided quicker means of traveling.
 S : His invention was used later by other clever men to give us the railway engine.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) S Q P R (b) P Q R S
 (c) P S R Q (d) Q S R P

111. S_1 : Stalin sent General Zhukov to assume command in Leningrad.

S_6 : The battle for Leningrad was the fiercest ever fought.

P : True, the city was prepared for street fighting.

Q : At that time no one knew whether the city could be saved.

R : No one knew the answer.

S : But would the city's defences hold?

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R S Q P (b) Q S P R
 (c) Q P S R (d) R Q P S

112. S_1 : Bacteria in the mouth can cause bad odour and painful tooth decay.

S_6 : Toothpaste advertisements are truthful when they advise us to brush regularly.

P : Children's eating habits leave them prone to tooth decay.

Q : They grow in food particles left between teeth.

R : They often eat sweets and other items between meals.

S : Therefore, regular brushing after every meal eaten at home is essential.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) P Q S R (b) Q P R S
 (c) R S P Q (d) Q R P S

113. S_1 : The five-year plans are meant for the nation's economic development.

S_6 : The most important is, certainly, failure on the family-planning front.

P : What are the reasons for it?

Q : One way of measuring a nation's development is by finding out how much progress there has been in the fight against poverty..

R : The reasons are many.

S : In India, every five-year plan ends with more people coming under the poverty line.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) R P Q S (b) Q S P R
 (c) P R S Q (d) S Q R P

114. S_1 : Man's growth from barbarism to civilization is supposed to be the theme of history.

S_6 : In many ways, therefore, man has not made very great progress.

P : Strong countries attack and oppress weaker ones.

Q : But it is difficult to believe this ideal has been reached.

R : There is ample evidence of barbarism even today.

S : Individuals too exploit their fellows.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) Q R P S (b) R Q S P
 (c) Q R S P (d) R P S Q

115. S_1 : The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia.

S_6 : No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.

P : There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries.

Q : Indiscriminate killing by hunters has been the cause of this drastic fall in their numbers.

R : Today they are a relatively rare species.

S : If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) Q S P R (b) R S P Q
 (c) S R P Q (d) R Q S P

116. S_1 : Though the Finance Minister claims that prices have become stable, facts do not support his stand.
 S_6 : This proves that the government is not properly informed.
 P : What is worse, in some places it is not available even at the exorbitant price.
 Q : Now it is above 10 rupees.
 R : Sugar is a glaring example.
 S : A month back its open-market price was 7 rupees per kg.
 The correct sequence should be :
 (a) P R Q S (b) S R Q P
 (c) P S R Q (d) R S Q P

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 117-122) : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning at S_1 and S_6 . The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are requested to find out the proper sequence of the four sentence and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2012-I]

117. S_1 : There is no doubt that democracy is the best of the systems of government available to us.
 S_6 : It is the feature that puts democracy in a class by itself among political systems.
 P : For another, even an individual can, through appeal to the judiciary, prevent the government from doing any injustice.
 Q : This means that, in a way, the people can exercise some control over the rulers even during their period of rule.
 R : This right of the individual to secure justice even against the powerful, government is even more important than the right to vote.
 S : For one thing, it permits, if necessary, a periodical change of those who govern the country.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) R P Q S (b) S Q P R
 (c) P Q R S (d) S R P Q
118. S_1 : The authorities decided to streamline the procedure for admitting students to the new course.
 S_6 : The selection was made from this list in the order of priority.
 P : Those who performed badly at the interview were eliminated.
 Q : The candidates were first required to take a written test.
 R : A list of successful candidates at the written test was prepared in the ascending order of total marks.
 S : The top fifty among those who qualified were called for an interview.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) Q R S P (b) P R S Q
 (c) S R Q P (d) R S Q P
119. S_1 : I was only 12 years of age then.
 S_6 : I needed real money.

- P : But this was not enough even to buy comics or toys.
 Q : I earned a couple of dollars by doing chores around the house.
 R : I could never buy an airgun or a bike in this way.
 S : I found a pressing need for money of my own.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S Q P R (b) P S Q R
 (c) S R P Q (d) Q R P S

120. S_1 : You ask me what I intend to do after graduation.
 S_6 : That would be a great relief to my parents.
 P : My ambition is to become an engineer.
 Q : I can complete this course in two years.
 R : But I am not 'sure whether I shall get enough marks to qualify for admission to an engineering college.
 S : If I don't take up engineering, I would like to do an M.Sc. in Physics.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P R S Q (b) S Q P R
 (c) Q S R P (d) R P Q S

121. S_1 : In 1974, Mark and Delia ventured into the Kalahari desert to study the ecology of the region.
 S_6 : She was moving towards them from about five metres away, her head swaying from side to side.
 P : He slowly lifted his head and surveyed the scene.
 Q : A soft groan startled Mark.
 R : They had driven north the evening before, trying to locate the roars of a lion.
 S : His breath caught -it was a huge lioness,

The proper sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) R P Q S
 (c) R Q S P (d) Q P S R

122. S_1 : In almost all developing countries, estimates indicate that every six seconds, one child dies and another becomes disabled as a consequence of diseases that can be prevented with immunization.
 S_6 : After each round of immunization during the IIP, all computerized data were brought up-to-date.
 P : At the start of the programme, local Anganwadi centres for pre-school children operating as a part of the National Integrated Child Development Services Scheme were involved in conducting house-to-house surveys.
 Q : The experiment has been launched with the objective of introducing new and efficient strategies for large-scale immunization programmes which, if successful, could be used as models for similar endeavours in the future.
 R : Two areas were included in the IIP : Trilokpuri and Khanjawala.
 S : Between December 1983 and March 1984, a large-scale experiment – the Intensive Immunization Programme (IIP) – was conducted in Delhi.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) Q S P R (b) R P Q S
 (c) P Q R S (d) S Q P R

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 123-130) : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S_1 and S_6 . The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are requested to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. **[2012-II]**

123. S_1 : A boy tried to discover how wasps find their way home.

S_6 : These wasps flew straight home.

P: He carried them two miles away and let them go.

Q: First, he marked each of a number of wasps with a white spot.

R: He then put them into a paper box.

S: To do this he carried out a test on them.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P S Q R (b) S R Q P

(c) S Q R P (d) Q P S R

124. S_1 : Rivers have played a great role in our lives.

S_6 : That was how Sindhu was pronounced by some foreigners.

P: It is famous as the Indus valley civilization.

Q: Communication and trade depended on the rivers for centuries.

R: Who does not know that the very term India originated from Indus ?

S: One of the earliest civilizations of the world flourished on the river Sindhu.

The proper sequence should be

(a) S R Q P (b) R S P Q

(c) Q S P R (d) P R S Q

125. S_1 : The next day Hiralal woke early.

S_6 : He could find nothing inside them except two letters.

P: Then he began to take out the bags containing the silver coins and the currency notes.

Q: Three of the bags were empty.

R: After washing his face and hands he went back to his bedroom.

S: Suddenly his heart seemed to stop beating.

The proper sequence should be

(a) Q S P R (b) R P S Q

(c) P Q R S (d) S P Q R

126. S_1 : My friend had a dog.

S_6 : He took it to the veterinary hospital.

P: He was very much upset.

Q: Two days later it returned home.

R: Its right ear had been torn off.

S: One day he could not find the dog anywhere.

The proper sequence should be

(a) R P S Q (b) P S Q R

(c) S P Q R (d) S Q R P

127. S_1 : A water tap is a device for turning on and off a flow of water.

S_6 : The washer is made of a flexible material such as rubber or plastic.

P: The metal parts of a water tap are usually made of brass because brass resists corrosion.

Q: The other part is a washer which is fixed to the bottom of the rod.

R: One is a rod with a handle on the top.

S: It has two important parts.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P Q R S (b) S R Q P

(c) P Q S R (d) P R S Q

128. S_1 : Now these two types of courage, physical and moral, are very distinct.

S_6 : Moral courage is a higher and rarer virtue than physical courage.

P: I have known many men who had marked physical courage, but lacked moral courage.

Q: On the other hand, I've seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage but were very cautious about taking physical risks.

R: But I've never met a man with moral courage, who wouldn't, when it was really necessary, face bodily danger.

S: Some of them were in high places but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked it.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P Q R S (b) P S Q R

(c) P S R Q (d) Q S R P

129. S_1 : Forests have an influence on the climate of a region.

S_6 : Thus we see that forests in a region often make the climate cooler.

P: Much of the rain that falls beneath the trees dissolves plant food in the soil.

Q: This gives to the air over the forests a coolness which is felt by balloonists and aviators three thousand feet above the earth.

R: The plants absorb all the food and much of the water, but the rest of the water is breathed out through the leaves into the air.

S: This is taken up by the roots of plants and carried upward to the leaves.

The proper sequence should be

(a) Q S R P (b) P S R Q

(c) R S P Q (d) S Q P R

130. S_1 : Albert Edward did very well.

S_6 : He then appointed a manager to take care of it.

P: He started looking for a place to open the new shop.

Q: He started his shop with great enthusiasm.

R: He did so well that he began to think of opening another shop.

S: One fine morning he found it on a nearby street.

The proper sequence should be

(a) P Q R S (b) R S P Q

(c) R P S Q (d) P S R Q

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 131-139) : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S_1 and S_6 . The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your answer accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2013-I]

131. S_1 : Ronald Ross was born in Almora, in the Himalayas in 1857.

S_6 : Manson directed him to an effective study of the disease and with his help, Rose solved the mystery in three years.

P : He began to feel that he ought to try to do something about it.

Q : He was educated in England and returned to India as an officer in the Indian Medical Service.

R : He started to study malaria and during a vacation to England, met Patrick Manson and studied tropical diseases under him.

S : His medical conscience was stirred by the applying disease and misery with which he was surrounded in the course of his work.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) SRPQ (b) QSPR
(c) PQRS (d) RPSQ

132. S_1 : Science has turned the world into one unit.

S_6 : Practically every part of the world has friendly or hostile relationship with every other part.

P : Now a days such pleasing illusions are impossible to have.

Q : Since that time they have been coming closer to each other.

R : Before the 16th century, America and the Far East were almost unrelated to Europe.

S : Augustua in Rome and Han Emperor in China simultaneously imagined themselves masters of the world.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PQRS (b) RSQP
(c) SRPQ (d) RQSP

133. S_1 : Plants need carbon for building the tissue of their bodies.

S_6 : Thus through a complex process called photosynthesis, plants receive their requirements from the soil and Sun.

P : The breaking up of carbon dioxide into its components requires energy, which they derive from the Sun.

Q : Plants' other needs of nutrients are derived from the soil and water through their roots.

R : They derive this carbon from the carbon dioxide in the air.

S : They break up the carbon dioxide, absorb the carbon and discharge oxygen into the air for animals to breathe.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) QSPR (b) RSPQ
(c) SQRP (d) PRQS

134. S_1 : I searched for my friend all day.

S_6 : When I woke up the Sun was already above the horizon.

P : Although I was weary and hungry, I was not discouraged.

Q : I erupt in and lay on the ground with my bag for a pillow.

R : When, midnight came I felt that I could not walk much further.

S : At last I came to a place where the pavement was raised and had a hollow underneath.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PRSQ (b) PSQR
(c) RPSQ (d) SRQP

135. S_1 : While on a fishing trip last summer, I watched an elderly man fishing off the edge of a clock

S_6 : Cheerfully, the old man replied, "Small frying pan".

P : "Why didn't you keep the other big ones" I asked?

Q : He caught an enormous trout, but apparently not satisfied with its size, he threw it back into the water.

R : He finally caught a small pike, threw it into his pall, and smiling happily prepared to leave.

S : Amazed, I watched him repeat this performance.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) QSPR
(c) PQSR (d) QPSR

136. S_1 : Mr. Johnsen looked at his watch.

S_6 : He always says to his friends at the office: 'It is nice to have breakfast in the morning, but it is nicer to lie in bed'.

P : He was late as usual, so he did not have time for breakfast.

Q : Then he washed and dressed.

R : He ran all the way to the station and he arrived there just in time for the train.

S : It was half past seven and he got out of bed quickly.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) SQPR
(c) SRQP (d) RSQP

137. S_1 : The essence of democracy is the active participation of the people in government affairs.

S_6 : By and large it is the actual practice of our way of life.

P : When the people are active watchmen and participants, we have that fertile soil in which democracy flourishes.

Q : Our democracy is founded upon a faith in the overall judgement of the people as a whole.

R : When the people do not participate, the spirit of democracy dies.

S : When the people are honestly and clearly informed, their commonsense can be relied upon to carry the nation safely through any crisis.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ (b) PRSQ
(c) SPQR (d) PSRQ

138. S_1 : Always remember that regular and frequent practice is essential if you are to learn to write well.

S_6 : If you keep your eyes and ears open, you will find plenty of things to write about.

P : Even, with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare.

Q : Writing is ninety nine per cent hard work and one per cent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of writing, the better.

R : It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write.

S : You learn to write by writing.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ (b) RPSQ
(c) SPRQ (d) QPSR

139. S_1 : Human ways of life have steadily changed.
 S_6 : During the last few years change has been even more rapid than usual.
 P : From that time to this, civilization has always been changing.
 Q : About ten thousand years ago, man lived entirely by hunting.
 R : Ancient Egypt - Greece - The Roman Empire - the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages - The Renaissance - the age of modern science and of modern nations - one has succeeded the other; and history has never stood still.
 S : A settled civilized life began only when agriculture was discovered.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSRP (b) QSPR
 (c) RSQP (d) SPRQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 140-147) items which follow : In the following questions, each passage consists of six sentences. The first sentence(S_1) and the final sentence(S_6) are given the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2013-II]

140. S_1 : Her sister recognized her at once.
 S_6 : As for the young prince, he found her more lovely and lovable than ever, and insisted upon marrying her immediately.
 P : She embraced them, telling them she forgave them with all her heart.
 Q : Then she departed with the herald to the King's palace.
 R : They were not in the least surprised, for everybody believed in fairies, and everybody longed to have a fairy godmother.
 S : She told her whole story to His Majesty and the royal family.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RSQP (b) QPSR
 (c) PQSR (d) PSQR

141. S_1 : No daily paper has ever found its way into this village.
 S_6 : They carry this with them to the trading centres in the plains and cities.
 P : These travellers come from distant places.
 Q : On their return journey they have news from the hills.
 R : The only news the inhabitants get is from travellers.
 S : On their way into the hills they bring news from distant plains and cities of India.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQSR (b) RPSQ
 (c) QSPR (d) RQPS

142. S_1 : A stag was drinking water at a pool.
 S_6 : He was thus caught by the hunters.
 P : He was admiring his shadow in the water.
 Q : All of a sudden some hunters came to the pool.
 R : From what he saw, he liked his horns, but he was rather unhappy about his legs.

- S : His legs helped him in getting away from the hunters, but his horns were caught in a bush.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QPRS (b) PQRS
 (c) PRQS (d) RPQS

143. S_1 : The wise men laughed at Galileo for presuming to differ from the great Aristotle.

- S_6 : Both struck the ground together, as he had asserted that they would.

- P : He then climbed to the top, carrying with him a ten-pound shot and a one-pound shot.

- Q : So one morning he took some students and teachers to the base of the famous Leaning Tower.

- R : Balancing them on the edge of the tower, he let them fall together.

- S : But Galileo said he could prove his statement.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) QPSR
 (c) PRSQ (d) RSQP

144. S_1 : The earth was initially very hot and without an atmosphere.

- S_6 : But it contained a lot of other gases that are poisonous to us.

- P : The atmosphere came from the emission of gases from the rocks.

- Q : Because it contained no oxygen.

- R : In the course of time it cooled and acquired an atmosphere.

- S : This early atmosphere was not one in which we could have survived.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ (b) PSRQ
 (c) SPQR (d) QRPS

145. S_1 : When Madhu opened the living room, an extraordinary sight met her eyes.

- S_6 : Hurrying upstairs, she went to her dressing table but to her relief found that the man had taken only an imitation diamond necklace.

- P : She soon returned home in a police car with two policemen.

- Q : A strange man was fast asleep in an armchair.

- R : Madhu left the house immediately and went to the police station.

- S : But it was now too late, the man had disappeared.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPQS (b) QRPS
 (c) PQRS (d) SQRP

146. S_1 : When Galileo was young, people believed that the earth was the centre of the Universe.

- S_6 : But time has proved that Galileo's view was right.

- P : But Galileo began to argue that it was not so.

- Q : This belief was supported by the State and the Church.

- R : He said that the Earth and other planets moved round the sun.

- S : He was imprisoned for voicing this unorthodox view.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
 (c) QPSR (d) PSRQ

147. S_1 : Until the hospital could be built there was no surgery available for the patients.
 S_6 : After a short time an emergency hospital was created from a rough fowl-house.
 P : But there were disadvantages.
 Q : Schweitzer therefore started his medical treatment in an open space outside his house.
 R : Moreover, there was a storm almost every evening, when everything had to be dragged hurriedly to the shelter of the verandah.
 S : Working in the sun was very tiring.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) Q R P S (b) Q P S R
 (c) R P S Q (d) P R S Q

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 148-155) : In the following questions each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S_1 and S_6 . The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and indicate your answer accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2014-I]

148. S_1 : The lions used to be widely distributed in Africa and Asia.
 S_6 : No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.
 P : There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries.
 Q : Indiscriminate killing by hunters has been the cause of this drastic fall in their numbers.
 R : Today they are a relatively rare species.
 S : If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks.
 The proper sequence should be :
 (a) RSQP (b) SQRP
 (c) RQSP (d) SRPQ

149. S_1 : The woman who lives a normal life is able to check the swelling conceit and egotism of her menfolk simply because her outlook is so different.
 S_6 : And both ranges of interest make her what only fools deny her to be, namely, essentially practical; her eye is steadily fixed on the concrete thing, and she mistrusts that chasing of the wild goose which is one of the chief pastimes and delights of man.
 P : She is primarily concerned with little ordinary things, the minutiae of talk and behaviour for example, on the one hand, and with very big ones, the colossal elementary facts of life, such as birth, mating and death on the other.
 Q : The first are personal and particular; whereas the second, those enormous facts about life which women are never allowed to lose sight of, are, of course, universal, meaning just as much in the Fiji Islands as they do here.
 R : Her interests are at once narrower and wider than those of men.
 S : It is more personal and yet more impersonal.
 The proper sequence should be :
 (a) P Q S R (b) P R S Q
 (c) S P Q R (d) S R P Q

150. S_1 : What soda-water is composed of you may see for yourself if you watch your glass as it stands on the table after you have slaked your first thirst.

- S_6 : 'Carbonic acid' is the old name for it, but it is more correct to name it, when it is out of the water, 'Carbon dioxide'.
 P : The liquid is plain water, as you will find out if you are too slow about drinking.
 Q : You will see that it is separating into two different things, a liquid and a gas.
 R : The gas is so heavy that you can fairly drink it from the glass, and it has, as you know, a tingle-tangle taste.
 S : The other is a heavy, sour and invisible gas that slips up through the water in little bubbles and collects in the empty half of the glass.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) QRSP (b) PRQS
 (c) QPSR (d) RSPQ

151. S_1 : What Martin Luther King, the peaceful warrior and his followers suffered, it is very difficult to describe.
 S_6 : For they had taken an oath to 'refrain from the violence of the fist, tongue or heart'.
 P : The police used fire hoses and ferocious dogs to rout them.
 Q : The law courts sent them to solitary confinement where not a ray of the sun entered.
 R : They were abused and stoned by the mob, slapped and kicked by the police.
 S : They suffered and tolerated all this without ever lifting a hand in self defence.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) SRPQ (b) RPQS
 (c) PRSQ (d) QRSP

152. S_1 : There are, I think, several factors that contribute to wisdom.
 S_6 : You have not time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine.
 P : This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the specialized knowledge required of various kinds of technicians.
 Q : Of these I should put first a sense of proportion : the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight.
 R : The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your intellectual energy.
 S : Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) QPSR (b) QRPS
 (c) QSPR (d) QSRP

153. S_1 : There were no finger prints anywhere.
 S_6 : These conclusions made the detectives think that it was a fake theft.
 P : First of all it was impossible even for a child to enter through the hole in the roof.
 Q : When the investigators tried to reconstruct the crime, they came up against facts.
 R : Moreover, when the detectives tried to push a silver vase, it was found to be double the size of the hole.
 S : Again, the size of the hole was examined by the experts who said that nothing had been passed through it.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
 (c) SQRP (d) QRSP

154. S₁ : If you want to film a scene in slow motion you run the camera twice as fast as usual, which sounds ridiculous but isn't.

S₆ : On the screen, everything appears at half the speed at which the camera recorded it when it was filmed.

P : If you are filming in slow motion, however, the camera runs at twice the normal speed, yet, in spite of this, the projector which shows the film will be run at the normal speed, and this means that the projector will show the film at half the speed at which it was photographed.

Q : This is because the camera which took the pictures and the projector which shows them run at the same speed.

R : When a film camera is running at normal speed, it takes twenty-four pictures a second.

S : When the film is run through the film projector in the camera twenty-four pictures a second appear on the screen.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PSRQ (b) PSQR
(c) SRQP (d) RSQP

155. S₁ : Great quantities of animal oil come from whales.

S₆ : A few other creatures also yield oil.

P : It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption.

Q : These enormous creatures of the sea are the largest remaining animals in the world.

R : When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down.

S : To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas nature has provided it with a thick covering of fat called blubber

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PSRQ (b) QSRP
(c) PRQS (d) RPQS

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 156-163): In this section each questions consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S₁ and S₆. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2014-II]

156. S₁ : There have been many stories of porpoises saving human lives.

S₆ : Marine scientists point out that the porpoise's spirit of play is responsible for such incidents.

P : 'When I got to my feet no one was near, but in the water about 18 feet out a porpoise was leaping about.'

Q : One woman was wading waist deep off the Florida coast when an undertow pulled her down.

R : 'I felt something give me a terrific shove up on to the beach', she says.

S : 'A man standing nearby said that the porpoise had shoved me ashore.'

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) QPRS
(c) QRPS (d) QPSR

157. S₁ : Rome, the greatest city of the ancient world, did not achieve its glory all of a sudden.

S₆ : Achievement of great moment cannot be accomplished without patient perseverance and a considerable interval of time.

P : The same is true of every great achievement.

Q : We should carry on our work with patience and perseverance.

R : It took several years to build Rome and bring it to the state of pomp and splendor.

S : When we wish to do a great thing, we cannot expect success in a moment.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ (b) PQSR
(c) QSPR (d) SRPQ

158. S₁ : The bus stopped.

S₆ : Then his eyes rested with cold malice on the dog.

P : The conductor came in and took the fares.

Q : A woman and a man got in together.

R : The young woman was carrying a pet dog.

S : They took their seats.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) QPSR (d) QSPR

159. S₁ : James Watt used the power of steam to drive machines.

S₆ : The jet engine is relatively more recent.

P : With petrol engines people were able to build motor cars and aeroplanes.

Q : Then many years later, the petrol engine was invented.

R : These provided quicker means of traveling.

S : His invention was used later by other clever men to give us the railway engine.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) PQRS
(c) PSRQ (d) QSRP

160. S₁ : A man handed a pair of trousers to the departmental store clerk and said, 'I'd like these altered, please.'

S₆ : Triumphantly he put the trousers and the receipts on the counter and said, 'I'd like to have these altered, please.'

P : He said that free alteration is not possible without a receipt.

Q : The man said, 'Okay, I'd like to return the trousers.' The clerk took them back and returned the money.

R : The man pushed the money and said, 'Now I want to buy them.' The clerk put the trousers in a bag, issued a receipt and handed him both.

S : The clerk asked for the sales receipt but after searching his pockets the man replied that he had lost it.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRPS (b) SPQR
(c) PSRQ (d) PSQR

161. S₁ : It is generally assumed by the admirers of democracy that the right to vote also confers a right for power which threaten the very existence of democracy.
 S₆ : As a result, the political scene witnesses endless dog fights for power which threaten the very existence of democracy.
 P : These qualities are very rare and cannot be had for the wishing.
 Q : For the right for power must, if it is to be useful, be accompanied by the ability to exercise it with competence, wisdom, foresight and broadmindedness.
 R : Yet all those who have the right to vote believe that they have them and try by hook or crook to capture power.
 S : The former has much to commend it but one cannot be so sure about the latter.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) SQPR
 (c) PRQS (d) RQPS

162. S₁ : There are several tribes in East Africa.
 S₆ : All the other tribes were afraid of them because of their skill in war.
 P : The Masais were famous fighters.
 Q : They used to raid the neighbouring tribes and carry away their cattle.
 R : They lived on the wide plains in Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania.
 S : But the most famous among them is the Masai tribe.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) PRQS
 (c) RQSP (d) QRPS

163. S₁ : I had my eye especially on the long jump.
 S₆ : He turned out to be a German named Luz Long.
 P : Everyone expected me to win that Olympic event hands down.
 Q : I was in for a surprise.
 R : When the time came for the long jump trials, I was startled to see a tall boy hitting the pit at almost 26 feet on his practice leaps.
 S : A year before I had set the world record of 26 feet 3 inches.
 The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PSQR
 (c) PRSQ (d) SRPQ

DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 164-173): In this section, each questions consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S₁ and S₆. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2015-I]

164. S₁ : While teaching in the class-room, our teacher suddenly fainted.
 S₆ : The headmaster at once sanctioned his leave.
 P : The headmaster soon joined us and spoke to them in a soft voice.
 Q : He was told that the patient needed complete rest for a month.
 R : He was at once taken to the hospital.
 S : The doctors examined him with serious faces.
 The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PQRS (b) SPQR
 (c) QPSR (d) RSPQ

165. S₁ : The colonial powers had a very simple technique to rule the world.
 S₆ : Partition was the culmination.
 P : They lumped tribes and people together, played one against the other.
 Q : India's provinces were more elaborately designed to play the game of divide and rule.
 R : Africa was divided, believe it or not, on the basis of the lines of longitude and latitude.
 S : They also purchased the loyalties of those locals who were needed as supports for the colonial presence.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) PRSQ (b) PSRQ
 (c) SPQR (d) RPSQ

166. S₁ : The bank opened at 10.00 a.m.
 S₆ : The safe was empty.
 P : The peon opened the safe and returned the keys to the manager.
 Q : The manager and the peon went to the safe in the vault.
 R : The manager and the peon looked into the safe.
 S : They were shocked at what they saw there.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) QRPS (b) QPRS
 (c) SQR P (d) QRSP

167. S₁ : The crowd swelled round the thief.
 S₆ : They were followed by the crowd which left the thief alone.
 P : Suddenly he whipped out a knife from under his shirt.
 Q : The thief stood quiet, his head hung in shame.
 R : The two young men holding him were scared by the sight of the shining knife.
 S : They took to their heels.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) QPRS (b) SQPR
 (c) SPQR (d) RQSP

168. S₁ : The old man wanted to cross the road.
 S₆ : Holding him by hand the driver helped him to cross the road.
 P : The driver got off and came to him.
 Q : He was fed up and was about to return.
 R : Then a car stopped in front of him.
 S : He waited for a long time.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) SQR P (b) SPRQ
 (c) QRSP (d) PSRQ

169. S₁ : The first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent and speak broken English.
 S₆ : Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.
 P : He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner and he will be pleased that he could figure out what you said.
 Q : He will not expect you to be polite and use elaborate grammatical phrases.
 R : Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner and try to understand you and be ready to help you.
 S : If you shout, "Please! Charing Cross! Which way?" you will have no difficulty.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) SRQP (b) SRPQ
 (c) RQPS (d) RSPQ

170. S₁ : When a lamb is born its mother may die.
 S₆ : If a means of overcoming this natural tendency is found, the lives of millions of lambs can be saved.
 P : Thus there will nearly always be both motherless lambs and sheep without lambs.
 Q : However a sheep which has lost its own lamb will not feed or look after a motherless lamb.
 R : At the same time some new born lambs are too weak to live.
 S : This happens in large flocks where many sheep give birth to lambs at the same time.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P Q S R (b) R P Q S
 (c) S R Q P (d) S R P Q

171. S₁ : People very seldom have everything they want.
 S₆ : Our decisions indicate our scale of preferences and therefore our priorities.
 P : Usually we have to decide carefully how to spend our income.
 Q : They may all seem important, but their true importance can be measured by deciding which we are prepared to live without.
 R : When we exercise our choice, we do so according to our personal scale of preferences.
 S : In this scale of preferences essential commodities come first, then the kind of luxuries which help us to be comfortable, and finally those non-essentials which give us personal pleasure.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) P S Q R (b) P R S Q
 (c) Q P S R (d) R P Q S

172. S₁ : On 5th October 1818, when young Lincoln was approaching his tenth year, his mother Nancy died of fever.
 S₆ : His total education at school comprised only about a year during which he, however, managed to master reading, writing, spelling and some arithmetic.
 P : She was illiterate, but she brought with her several books, among which were Pilgrim's Progress, Sindbad the Sailor, Robinson Crusoe and Aesop's Fables.
 Q : Lincoln always acknowledged this moral and intellectual debt to his step mother.
 R : The following year, his father married Sarah Bush Johnson, a widow with three children.
 S : These books provided Lincoln with a mass of knowledge.

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) R P Q S (b) P S R Q
 (c) R P S Q (d) P S Q R

173. S₁ : Crude oil obtained from the field is taken to a refinery for treatment.
 S₆ : Lubricating oils of various grades are obtained last of all.
 P : The gas that comes off later is condensed into parafin.
 Q : This allows substances with different boiling points to be separated.
 R : The first vapours to rise when cooled provide the finest petrol.
 S : The commonest form of treatment is heating.

The proper sequence should be :

- (a) S Q R P (b) R S P Q
 (c) S R P Q (d) R P Q S

DIRECTIONS (Qs.174-183) : In the following items each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S₁ and S₆. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2016-I]

174. S₁ : Once upon a time there was a king who had a wonderfully nice garden.
 S₆ : In the trees lived a nightingale that sang so sweetly that all who passed by stood still and listened.
 P : In the middle of the garden there was a lovely forest with tall trees and deep lakes.
 Q : In this garden were to be seen the most wonderful flowers with silver bells tied to them.
 R : The garden was so large that even the gardener himself did not know where it began and where it ended.
 S : These bells always sounded so that nobody should pass by without noticing the flowers.

These proper sequence should be

- (a) Q P R S (b) S P Q R
 (c) Q S R P (d) Q P S R

175. S₁ : One of the first things the learning of a new language teaches you is that language comes from the region of the unconscious
 S₆ : The test of how much you know is : how much can you say without having to think how you are going to say it ?
 P : What is often meant by "thinking in a language" is really the ability to use it without thinking about it.
 Q : We grown-up people have to filter it through our minds - a much more laborious process.
 R : That is why children learn a new language so effortlessly : it comes straight from their instincts.
 S : But we cannot say that we know a language, or know' what we have studied of it, until we can use it instinctively.

The Proper sequence should be

- (a) S Q R P (b) R P S Q
 (c) P Q S R (d) R Q S P

176. S₁ : For seventeen years she led a sheltered life in the convent.
 S₆ : Two years later she left the Loreto Convent where she had spent many happy and useful years.
 P : Her heart went out to the people living there.
 Q : In 1946 she asked for permission to work in the slums.
 R : Then one day, while she was returning from an errand, she saw the slums of Calcutta.
 S : She felt she had found her second vocation, her real calling

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P R S Q (b) R P S Q
 (c) R P Q S (d) Q R P S

177. S1 : Good memory is so common that we regard a man who does not possess it as eccentric.
 S6 : She wheeled away the perambulator, picturing to herself his terror when he would come out and find the baby gone
 P : I have heard of a father who, having offered to take the baby out in a perambulator, was tempted by the sunny morning to pause on his journey and slip into a public house for a glass of beer.
 Q : A little later, his wife had to do some shopping which took her past the public house where to her horror, she discovered her sleeping baby.
 R : Leaving the perambulator outside, he disappeared into the drink shop.
 S : Indignant at her husband's behaviour, she decided to teach him a lesson.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
 (c) P S Q R (d) P Q S R

178. S1 : Human ways of life have steadily changed.
 S6 : Even if we try to do nothing, we cannot prevent change.
 P : Ancient Egypt - Greece - the Roman Empire - the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages the Renaissance - the age of modern science and of modern nations one has succeeded the other, the history has never stood still.
 Q : About ten thousand years ago, man lived entirely by hunting.
 R : A settled civilized life only began when agriculture was discovered
 S : From that time to this, civilization has always been changing

The proper sequence should be

- (a) Q R S P (b) Q P S R
 (c) Q S R P (d) P R S Q

179. S1 : In our youth we are apt to think that applause and publicity constitute success.
 S6 : So let us be initiated into the mysteries of maturity and be taught how to resist and spurn the lure of hollow shows.
 P : The man who values the applause more than his own effort has not outgrown his youth.
 Q : It is our achievement or work which wins lasting rewards.
 R : But these are only the trappings, the ephemeral illusions.
 S : One should concentrate on one's work knowing that applause will come unsought.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) S R Q P (b) P S R Q
 (c) Q P S R (d) R Q P S

180. S1 : My office sent an urgent email asking me to return.
 S6 : It was evening before I could sit and write to my parents that I would be joining them soon
 P : I immediately replied requesting a few days of grace as I had to book the return passage, pack

and attend sundry matters before winding up my establishment here.

- Q : On the way, I went to the laundry and made sure I would get my clothes in time.
 R : Then I rushed to the bank, collected all my money and made reservations for my return journey.
 S : From the shop next to it, I bought a couple of trunks to dump my books and other odd articles so that I could send them away in advance.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
 (c) P R S Q (d) P S R Q

181. S1 : Wordsworth knew the behaviour of owls in the night better than most of us know the ways of black birds in day time.
 S6 : His great poetry owes much to the night.
 P : Out of school there were no restrictions on the hours he kept.
 Q : No poet ever had happier school days.
 R : He would skate by the light of the stars, snare woodcocks at dead of night, watch the sunrise after a long rumble.
 S : Throughout life he was an inveterate walker by night.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) Q P R S (b) P S Q R
 (c) Q R P S (d) S Q P R

182. S1 : Science has already conferred an immense boon on mankind by the growth of medicine.
 S6 : The general death rate in 1948 (10.8) was the lowest ever recorded up to that date.
 P : It has continued ever since and is still continuing.
 Q : In the eighteenth century people expected most of their children to die before they were grown up.
 R : In 1920 the infant mortality rate in England and Wales was 80 per thousand; in 1948 it was 34 per thousand.
 S : Improvement began at the start of the nineteenth Century, chiefly owing to vaccination.

The Proper sequence should be

- (a) R P Q S (b) Q S P R
 (c) S Q R P (d) P Q S R

183. S1 : The young traveller gazed out into the dismal country with a face of mingled repulsion and interest
 S6 : He quickly restored it to his secret pocket.
 P : At intervals he drew from his pocket a bulky letter to which he referred, and on the margins of which he scribbled some notes
 Q : It was a navy revolver of the largest size.
 R : From the back of his waist he produced something which one would hardly have expected to find in the possession of so mild-mannered a man.
 S : As he turned it slantwise to the light, the glint upon the rims of the copper shells within the drum showed that it was fully loaded.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) R P Q S
 (c) Q P R S (d) P R Q S

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 184-194): *In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.* **[2016-II]**

184. S1: History shows that the growth of civilization depends upon the gifts of nature, particularly the wealth yielded by the soil.

S6: In fact, most of the wars in the beginning of humanity's history were fought for the gain of territory.

P: The more land they had, the more they were satisfied.

Q: The nature and the quality of the land they possessed were of great importance to them.

R: All ancient communities worked hard to produce food.

S: There was also a great desire among them to possess as much land as possible.

The proper sequence should be

(a) R Q S P (b) Q R S P

(c) S Q R P (d) P R Q S

185. S1: There were shots as I ran.

S6: Staying submerged was only too easy with so much clothing and my army boots.

P: The water was icy, but I stayed until I thought my lungs would burst.

Q: I tripped at the edge and went in with a splash.

R: The minute I came up I took a breath and plunged down again.

S: I ducked down, pushed between two men and ran for the river.

The proper sequence should be

(a) SQPR (b) PRQS

(c) SQRP (d) QSPR

186. S1: Why do the English travel ?

S6: For here, in cosmopolitan England, one is always exposed to the danger of meeting all sorts of peculiar aliens.

P: Besides, they are taught that travel broadens the mind.

Q: They do so mainly because their neighbour does this and they have caught the bug from him.

R: Although they have now discovered the sad truth that whatever travel may do to the mind, it certainly broadens other parts of the body.

S: But, and perhaps mainly, they travel to avoid foreigners.

The proper sequence should be

(a) RSQP (b) PRSQ

(c) SQPR (d) QPRS

187. S1: Jumbo, the famous 3.3 metre elephant was born in Africa over a hundred years ago.

S6: Before his death in September 1882, he had been seen by over 20 million Americans.

P: After disembarkation in New York, he was taken in a procession to the place where he was to be kept.

Q: Another admirer was the famous American showman Barnum who bought it for a huge sum in February 1882.

R: Transported from his native land to London Zoo, he became a favourite of Queen Victoria.

S: He made his transatlantic voyage aboard SS Assyrian Monarch.

The proper sequence should be

(a) PQRS (b) SRQP

(c) PSRQ (d) RQSP

188. S1: The bureaucrat and the social worker are men of totally different orientations and styles of functioning.

S6: The world will be a better place to live in if they learn a little from each other.

P: The other is considered to be a man ever on the move.

Q: He is portrayed as a man fond of rules above all other things.

R: The one is regarded as given sedentary habits, doing a lot of paper work.

S: Driven by an urge to help others he is impatient with red tape and unnecessary delays.

The proper sequence should be

(a) PQRS (b) RQPS

(c) SRQP (d) QPSR

189. S1: Universities are peculiar institutions.

S6: It is the most important institution in the complex process of knowledge creation and distribution.

P: Traditionally elite institutions, the modern university has provided social mobility to previously disfranchised groups.

Q: The contemporary university stands at the centre of its society.

R: They have common historical roots yet are deeply embedded in their societies.

S: Established in the medieval period to transmit established knowledge and provide training for a few key professions, universities have become a primary creator of new knowledge through basic research.

The proper sequence should be

(a) PSQR (b) SQRP

(c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ

190. S1: At the age of eighteen Gandhi went to college, but remained for only part of the year.

S6: This was against his religion, and most of his relatives were against his going.

P: Soon after this, he was advised to go to England to study to be a lawyer.

Q: Studies did not interest him and he did not do well.

R: It was difficult for him to leave India and go to a foreign land where he would have to eat and drink with foreigners.

S: This would not be easy.

The proper sequence should be

(a) PSRQ (b) SQPR

(c) PRQS (d) QPSR

191. S1: Don't you think that the housefly is a nuisance?

S6: When you see a fly rubbing its legs together, it is just cleaning itself, and scraping off some of the material that has gathered there.

P: For ages that's what man considered the fly to be—just a nuisance.

Q: It was discovered that these flies carried disease germs that cause the death of millions of people every year.

R: But now we knew that the innocent-looking housefly is one of man's worst enemies.

S: It makes an irritating buzzing sound, it annoys you when it crawls on your skin; and so on.

The proper sequence should be

(a) RQPS (b) PQSR

(c) QPRS (d) SPRQ

- 192.** S1: Iguanodon was one of the first dinosaurs to be scientifically described.
 S6: This quadrupedal dinosaur lived about 70 million years ago and its fossils are found in many parts of England, Europe, Asia and North Africa.
 P: These teeth formed a dental battery in which replacing teeth were constantly growing.
 Q: The fore limbs were slightly larger than other members of its group known as Ornithischia.
 R: It had numerous teeth in the sides of the jaws, arranged in rows.
 S: It was about 40 feet in length.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) QSRP (b) SRPQ
 (c) RQPS (d) PQSR
- 193.** S1: A single device can heat fluids without requiring an electrical element.
 S6: Because there is no electrical element, there is no risk of fire, so the system is suitable for dangerous environments.
 P: A heat exchanger transfers heat from the central cavity to an air heater, a water heater or an industrial processor.
 Q: It has a container like the crank case of a car's engine, which contains the fluid to be heated.
 R: Compression and friction at the nozzles heat the fluid so that the temperature in the central cavity rises steadily.
 S: A motor and pulley inside the container turn a rotor wheel, which in turn forces the fluid again and again through narrow nozzles into a central cavity.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) RPSQ (b) SPQR
 (c) QSRP (d) SRPQ
- 194.** S1: There is no doubt that the rules governing imports, manufacture and the use of pesticides need to be further tightened up.
 S6: At the same time, better pollution control measures are needed to check the discharge of poisonous gases and chemicals by a host of other industries which are equally responsible for poisoning our world.
 P: But a more practical and feasible approach is required to tackle this problem.
 Q: No one can deny the importance of pesticides in our agriculture.
 R: The proposed amendment is an attempt at doing this, but in the process it seems to have gone overboard in most cases.
 S: Even today, nearly a fourth of our crop is lost due to pests and weeds.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 195-208): In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

[2017-I]

- 195.** S1: According to the legend it was during a famine in China many thousands of years ago that rice first came into the lives of the Asians.
 S6: And the little girl gathered a harvest of rice.
 P: The golden sunbeams dropped through the meshes and transformed themselves into golden grains.
 Q: A little girl went fishing.
 R: But instead of catching fish she netted the King of Frogs.
 S: The King told her to hold out the net to the sunbeams while he sang a magic song.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
 (c) QRSP (d) PQSR
- 196.** S1: Ramu was in a great hurry.
 S6: Fortunately, it wasn't a very serious one.
 P: As a result of this carelessness, he met with an accident.
 Q: The examination was to begin in five minutes time.
 R: He just rushed across the road.
 S: So he forgot to look to the left or right as he always did.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) RQSP (b) SRPQ
 (c) RSPQ (d) QSRP
- 197.** S1: Chandran was terribly angry.
 S6: Saro ran screaming.
 P: His pen was in her hand and Chandran rushed at her.
 Q: Just then his sister, Saro, appeared at the door-step.
 R: His pen was missing from the place where he had left it.
 S: He thought it was lost.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) PRSQ (b) RSQP
 (c) PSQR (d) SQPR
- 198.** S1: One fine morning, I heard a sound of fire engines with loud alarm bells.
 S6: It was a terrible scene, as huge flames of fire were coming out of the house.
 P: I thought, perhaps a house was on fire.
 Q: They were regulating the crowd.
 R: The policemen were standing around a big house.
 S: I immediately rushed out to see what was happening.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) PQRS (b) RSQP
 (c) SRPQ (d) PSRQ
- 199.** S1: The sun-dried stalks of rice had caught fire and burst into flames.
 S6: Even those who were too feeble to keep up with the first rush were on their feet, eager to join the fire-fighters..
 P: Then came most of the older people, and mothers with babies at their backs.
 Q: And all the active women and girls followed them to assist them in fighting the fire.
 R: All the young men and boys were soon on the spot.
 S: Staring wildly at the blazing rice, the people of the village ran to extinguish the fire.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) PSQR (b) QPRS
 (c) SRPQ (d) SRQP

- 200.** S1: People's fear of snakes seems to be based on a series of misconceptions.
 S6: Yet people will insist that they cannot touch a snake because of its sliminess.
 P: The most common one is the conviction that all these creatures are poisonous.
 Q: Another very popular idea is that these reptiles are slimy to touch.
 R: Snakes are really dry and cold; not slimy like a wet cake of soap but rather like a crocodile-skin handbag to the touch.
 S: In fact, the non-poisonous ones outnumber the poisonous ones by about ten to one.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) PRQS
 (c) PSQR (d) RQSP

- 201.** S1: The first great discovery that man probably made was that of fire.
 S6: The animals were not clever enough to learn anything from this.
 P: Fires sometimes occur by themselves in the forests perhaps by rubbing together of flints or something else.
 Q: We light a fire now by a match.
 R: In olden times fires were made by striking two flints against each other till a spark came for setting fire to a dry thing.
 S: But matches are quite recent things.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) QSPR
 (c) PQSR (d) RPQS

- 202.** S1: A common disease of the eye is conjunctivitis or 'pink eye', which often occurs in school-children.
 S6: Students with this condition should be sent to the doctor.
 P: This disease spreads rapidly among school-children.
 Q: A white discharge also appears in the corners of the eyes.
 R: One or both eyeballs turn quite red and have a feeling of irritation.
 S: This discharge forms a crust which can often be seen in the morning after the eyes have been shut all night.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) RSQP
 (c) RQSP (d) QSRP

- 203.** S1: My office sent a message with a terrific urgency asking me to return.
 S6: It was the evening before I could sit and write to my parents that I would join them soon.
 P: I immediately sent a message requesting a few days of grace as I had to book the return ticket and attend sundry matters before winding up my establishment here.
 Q: On the way, I went to the laundry and made sure I would get my clothes in time.
 R: Then I rushed to the bank, collected all my money and made reservations for my return journey.
 S: From the shop next to it, I bought a strong box to dump my books and other odd articles so that I could send them away in advance.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) RQPS
 (c) SPQR (d) PRQS

- 204.** S1: There isn't a cricketer worth his salt who does not aspire for captaincy.
 S6: It is against this background that any emotions surrounding the captaincy should be viewed.
 P: Even parents are proud when their sons become the captain.
 Q: At the lower levels, it is the best player who gets to lead the team.
 R: In cricket, the greatest honour any player can get is the captaincy.
 S: Right from their school days, boys dream of leading the team.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) SRQP
 (c) PQSR (d) SQPR

- 205.** S1: Systematic and ceaseless efforts are being made to tap scientifically the abundant solar energy available in the country.
 S6: Installation of solar thermal systems and devices has helped to save or generate energy to the extent of 350 kWh per annum.
 P: These include cooking, water heating, water desalination, space heating, etc.
 Q: A large number of applications in the area have already become commercial.
 R: Efforts are also afoot to develop economically viable solar collectors for high temperature applications.
 S: A simple and common mode in solar energy utilization is solar thermal conversion.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QSRP (b) QPRS
 (c) SQPR (d) RQSP

- 206.** S1: The houses in the Indus Valley were built of baked bricks.
 S6: They led outside into covered sewers which ran down the side of the streets.
 P: This staircase sometimes continued upwards on to the roof.
 Q: Access to the upstairs rooms was by a narrow stone staircase at the back of the house.
 R: The drains were built in the walls.
 S: The houses had bathrooms and water closets, rubbish chutes and excellent drainage systems.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPQR (b) PSQR
 (c) QRPS (d) QPSR

- 207.** S1: I remember, some years ago, the library of a famous divine and literary critic, who had died, being sold.
 S6: Yet, he was a holy man and preached admirable sermons.
 P: Multitudes of the books had the marks of libraries all over the country.
 Q: It was a splendid library of rare books, chiefly concerned with seventeenth century writers.
 R: Evidently, he was very possessive about the books he borrowed.
 S: He had borrowed them and never found a convenient opportunity of returning them.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) RPQS (b) QPSR
 (c) SPQR (d) PSRQ

208. S1: Of course, it is silly to try to overcome fears that keep us from destroying ourselves.
 S6: The only fears you need to avoid are silly fears which prevent you from doing what you should do.
 P: This is sensible.
 Q: You wait until it is out of the way before crossing.
 R: You need some fears to keep you from doing foolish things.
 S: You are afraid of an automobile coming rapidly down the street you wish to cross.
 The proper sequence should be
 (a) PRSQ (b) RSQP
 (c) RPSQ (d) PQRS

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 209-220): In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

[2017-II]

209. S1: Egypt lies in the north-east corner of Africa.
 S6: The whole country depends on the water of the Nile.
 P: Most of it is desert or semi-desert.
 Q: It has very little rainfall.
 R: It is four times as big as Great Britain in size.
 S: Only a twenty-fifth of the total area is cultivable.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) PQRS (b) SRPQ
 (c) RPSQ (d) QPRS
210. S1: In mechanical efforts, you improve by perpetual practice.
 S6: There is neither excuse nor temptation for the latter.
 P: He cannot go on shooting wide or falling short, and still fancy that he is making progress.
 Q: This is so because the object to be attained is a matter of actual experiment in which you either succeed or fail.
 R: He must either correct his aim, or persevere in his error with his eyes open.
 S: If a man aims at a mark with bow and arrow, he must either hit it or aim it.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
 (c) SQRP (d) QSPR
211. S1: Isaac's mother married again.
 S6: He had a set of little tools and saw of various sizes made by himself.
 P: But he was known to be very clever at making things.
 Q: She sent him to school.
 R: Isaac was left to the care of his good old grandmother.
 S: In his early years Isaac did not appear to be a very bright student.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) RQSP (b) QRSP
 (c) SQRP (d) RPQS
212. S1: The examination system must be regarded as the chief wrecker of young nerves.
 S6: If I become a Vice-Chancellor, my first act would be to abolish all examinations in my university.
 P: It makes me jump out of the bed, all in a sweat.
 Q: It does this by building up a tension, for a part of the year, all through one's youth.
 R: And after four decades, the same nervousness sometimes recurs to me in nightmares.
 S: I remember the desperate nervousness that used to grip me from January to April every year.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) RPQS (b) RSPQ
 (c) RQPS (d) QSRP
213. S1: History is a subject that is so little valued today that it is almost impossible to win world fame as a historian; yet that is exactly what Toynbee was able to.
 S6: Among the civilizations that he studied was that of India.
 P: We usually think of history as a chronological account of the development of various states and empires under ruler.
 Q: Toynbee's view of history was different.
 R: He tries to find the pattern behind the birth, growth and decay of civilization.
 S: Though he used the recorded history of mankind, but he was interested not merely in the chronology of single states or group but in the rise and fall of whole civilizations.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) PSQR (b) QSPR
 (c) SQRP (d) PQSR
214. S1: Science first began to become important after A.D. 1500.
 S6: Men read them, became inquisitive again, and began to want to find things out.
 P: As a result of this, books came to be circulated.
 Q: During the Middle Ages the coming of Science was hindered by the Church.
 R: In the middle of the fifteenth century, however, the Turks captured the city of Constantinople and the Greek books were scattered far and wide.
 S: It considered free inquiry into the nature of things to be wicked.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) PQSR (b) QSRP
 (c) SRPQ (d) RPQS
215. S1: Phatik was a mischievous boy of fourteen.
 S6: Ultimately he distinguished himself as a scholar.
 P: It was then that Phatik's uncle offered to take the boy to Kolkata.
 Q: She was much worried about his education.
 R: His mother found it difficult to bring him up.
 S: Away from his home Phatik became sober and industrious.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) PQRS (b) SRQP
 (c) RSPQ (d) RQPS

216. S1: Whenever I met Baba Amte I was reminded of an anecdote my grandmother used to tell me.
 S6: He forgot that he had made it.
 P: He once made an idol of God.
 Q: As the idol was nearing completion, the sculptor was becoming more and more withdrawn into himself.
 R: And the moment it was complete, he threw away his chisel and hammer and bowed to the idol of God he had just created.

S: There was a great sculptor.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) S R P Q
 (c) S P Q R (d) Q P R S

217. S1: Ross sent an account of his work, together with slide and specimens to Manson.

S6: Ross was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1901.

P: They produced a profound sensation.

Q: In July 1898, Manson described Ross's results to the British Medical Association.

R: The President of the Royal Society came to Manson's house and inspected Ross's materials and said that 'it was of remarkable interest and value'.

S: When Manson had finished, the whole audience rose and cheered.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R S P Q (b) P S R Q
 (c) Q P S R (d) S P Q R

218. S1: Civilization dawned when early man learnt how to produce heat and energy by burning wood.

S6: When they have been used, they cannot be replaced.

P: Then steam was used to produce electricity.

Q: In this century great use has been made of oil and natural gas and the use of atomic reactors also has provided another source of energy.

R: Much later, the first industrial revolution was based on the production of steam by burning coal.

S: But none of these fuels is renewable.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R Q S (b) R Q S P
 (c) R P Q S (d) R P S Q

219. S1: Ghost is a subject which baffles everyone everywhere throughout the world.

S6: Yet it is a subject which has held people spellbound and the belief in them continues to flourish.

P: But human beings have always been curious to know more about them.

Q: Needless to say, such attempts have proved to be useless.

R: There have been attempts even to photograph these creatures of darkness.

S: Even after the advancement of science, the reality of ghosts remains a mystery till this day.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q R P S (b) S Q P R
 (c) S P R Q (d) S Q R P

220. S1: There have been two schools of thought which deal with the errors of learners.

S6: Both views are popular today but the second is gaining ground fast.

P: The philosophy of the second school is that errors are natural and they will occur in any learning.

Q: So errors, they say, is a sign of faulty teaching methods.

R: The first school maintains that if teaching methods are perfect, errors will never occur.

S: They argue that we should concentrate on how to deal with errors, instead of on method of teaching.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q S R P (b) P S Q R
 (c) Q P S R (d) R Q P S

DIRECTIONS (Qs 221-227): In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet. [2018-I]

221. S1: First and foremost, there are order and safety in our civilization.

S6: Nobody may come and break into my house and steal my goods.

P: Thus in disputes between man and man, right has taken the place of might.

Q: If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker.

R: I go to law, and the law will decide fairly between the two of us.

S: Moreover, the law protects me from robbery and violence.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R Q P S (b) S R Q P
 (c) Q R P S (d) P R S Q

222. S1: In democratic countries, men are equal before the law.

S6: And they live like this not for fun, but because they are too poor to afford another room.

P: While some few people live in luxury, many have not enough to eat, drink and wear.

Q: There are many families of five or six persons who live in a single room.

R: But the sharing-out of money — which means the sharing-out of food and clothing and houses — is still very unfair.

S: In this room they sleep and dress and wash and eat, and in this same room they die.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R P Q S (b) P R S Q
 (c) Q S P R (d) S P R Q

223. S1: Tomorrow it will be a year since we lost our great leader.

S6: Though he is no more with us, the qualities he possessed and the ideals he cherished remain with us.

P: To these he added a feminine sensitiveness to atmosphere.

Q: He was involved in the major events of his time.

R: He participated in them all while maintaining the highest standards of public conduct.

S: He was incomparably the greatest figure in our history — a man of dynamic force, intellectual power and profound vision.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P S R Q (b) R Q P S
 (c) R P Q S (d) S P Q R

224. S1 : It would be possible to adduce many examples showing what could be done with the limited means at our ancestor's disposal in the way of making life comfortable.
 S6 : I hope, in this essay, to make that connection manifest.
 P : What have comfort and cleanliness to do with politics, morals, and religion?
 Q : But look more closely and you will discover that there exists the closest connection between the recent growth of comfort and the recent history of ideas.
 R : They show that if they lived in filth and discomfort, it was because filth and discomfort fitted in with their principles, political, moral and religious.
 S : At a first glance one would say that there could be no causal connection between arm chairs and democracies, sofas and the family system, hot baths and religious orthodoxy.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P R Q S (b) R P S Q
 (c) Q S R P (d) Q S P R

225. S1 : To most people, the term technology conjures up images of mills or machines.
 S6 : It includes ways to make chemical reactions occur, ways to breed fish, plant forests or teach history.
 P : The classic symbol of technology is still the assembly line created by Henry Ford half a century ago.
 Q : The invention of the horse collar in the Middle Ages led to changes in agricultural methods and was as such a technological advance.
 R : Moreover, technology includes techniques, as well as the machines that may or may not be necessary to apply them.
 S : This symbol, however, has always been inadequate, for technology has always been more than factories and machines.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) S P R Q (b) P S Q R
 (c) R S P Q (d) Q S R P

226. S1 : I was the secretary of the Philosophical Society of the Patna College.
 S6 : I have been to Kolkata many times since, but never has it been more pleasant than that first visit.
 P : It was my first visit to the city and its impression on my mind was indelible.
 Q : In that capacity, I once led a trip to Kolkata.
 R : I felt I had landed in the midst of beautiful dream world of a fairy land.
 S : I saw the roads, the trams, the skyscrapers and the magnificent shops at the Chowranghee lane.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) Q P S R (b) P S Q R
 (c) S R P Q (d) S Q R P

227. S1 : Union finance ministry announced a series of concessions to trade and industry last month.
 S6 : Manufacturers feel that prices of certain components may not be brought down because of the imposition of a 30 per cent duty where there was none earlier.

- P : Together, these will result in a loss of revenue of Rs. 100 crore to the exchequer.
 Q : Earlier, these were attracting customs duty varying from zero to 100 per cent.
 R : The chunk of the relief of Rs. 60 crore has gone to the electronics industry.
 S : Raw materials and piece parts now carry customs duty of 30 per cent and 40 per cent and valorem respectively.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) R S Q P (b) P R S Q
 (c) S Q P R (d) Q P R S

DIRECTIONS (Qs 228-234) : In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequences of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

[2018-II]

228. S1 : The giant wall of the Dhauladhar range in Himachal Pradesh is one of the most stunning sights in the Himalayas.
 P : As the life line of the region it acts as a watershed ridge between Chamba's Ravi river system and Kangra's Beas river system.
 Q : Although of modest altitude compared to other Himalayan ranges — the highest Dhauladhar peak is less than 5,000 m.
 R : Thus, the Dhauladhar could be stated as the life line of the region.
 S : Despite of that, the range sweeps up an astounding 12,000 ft. from the valley floor, creating a barrier wall in that is striking to look at.
 S6 : Looming over the hill stations of Dharmsala and McLeodganj, the Dhauladhar is a popular trekking destination.
- (a) Q R P S (b) S P Q R
 (c) Q S R P (d) R Q S P
229. S1 : Truth is far more important than the teacher.
 P : Without self-knowledge, the airplane becomes the most destructive instrument in life; but with self-knowledge, it is a means of human help.
 Q : Wisdom begins with self-knowledge; and without self-knowledge, mere information leads to destruction.
 R : In other words, you have to be the perfect teacher to create a new society; and to bring the perfect teacher into being, you have to understand yourself.
 S : Therefore you, who are the seeker of truth, have to be both the pupil and the teacher.
 S6 : So a teacher must obviously be one who is not within the clutches of society, who does not play power politics or seeks position or authority.
- (a) Q R S P (b) S R Q P
 (c) Q S R P (d) R Q S P

- 230.** S1: Though most of us talk of discipline, what do we mean by that word ?
 P: The teacher would understand each child and help him in the way required.
 Q: But if you have five or six in a class, and an intelligent understanding teacher with a warm heart, I am sure there would be no need for discipline.
 R: When you have a hundred boys in a class, you will have to have discipline; otherwise there will be complete chaos.
 S: Discipline in schools becomes necessary when there is one teacher to a hundred boys and girls.
 S6: And most of us are interested in mass movements, large schools with a great many boys and girls; we are not interested in creative intelligence, therefore we put up huge schools with enormous attendances.
 (a) Q R S P (b) S R Q P
 (c) Q S R P (d) R Q P S
- 231.** S1: Tolstoy Farm was founded in 1910 by which time Gandhi had already conceptualized ideas that he would develop in India.
 P: He was rich and used his money to buy the land and help set up the farm.
 Q: A Jewish architect, Kallenbach was by his side through this period.
 R: Tolstoy Farm became the subject of research for different kinds of cooperative communities across the world.
 S: He first put in the social, moral, religious components of his doctrine.
 S6: Both he and Gandhi often referred to the time that they spent in Tolstoy Farm as among the happiest in their lives.
 (a) Q R S P (b) S Q P R
 (c) S Q R P (d) R Q P S
- 232.** S1: Decentralized planning is a process of planning that begins from the grassroots level taking into confidence all the beneficiaries.
 P: Under decentralized planning, the operation is from bottom to top.
 Q: It can be said that it is more connected with the capitalistic economies.
 R: It empowers the individuals and small groups to carry out their plans for their achievement of a common goal.
 S: The decentralized planning is implemented through market mechanism.
 S6: But it cannot be described as undemocratic for most national states adopt such a planning now.
 (a) Q R S P (b) S R Q P
 (c) S Q R P (d) S R P Q
- 233.** S1: It is doubtful if mankind, through out his long history, has ever lived at all 'sustainably'.
 P: But in general mankind has regarded the environment as an endless 'resource' to be exploited and plundered.
 Q: May be a few isolated tribal groups found the necessary balance with nature lived without the desire for endless 'more'.
 R: Now we have reached a point where we are on the verge of destroying ourselves and most of the life on earth.
 S: This process has accelerated greatly since the industrial revolution.

S6: The concept of 'sustainable' is so far from reality that it is almost laughable.

- (a) P Q R S (b) Q P S R
 (c) P Q S R (d) S R Q P

- 234.** S1: Measurement is an important concept in performance management.
 P: It also indicates where things are not going so well, so that corrective action can be taken.
 Q: It identifies where things are going well to provide the foundations for building further success.
 R: It is the basis for providing and generating feedback.
 S: Measuring performance is relatively easy for those who are responsible for achieving quantified targets for example sales.
 S6: It is more difficult in the case of knowledge workers for example scientists and teachers.
 (a) R Q P S (b) Q P S R
 (c) P S Q R (d) S P Q R

DIRECTIONS (Qs 235-241): In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet.

[2019-I]

- 235.** S1: He is no longer dreamed of storms, nor of women, nor of great occurrences, nor of great fish, nor fights, nor contests of strength, nor of his wife.
 S6: He urinated outside the shack and then went up the road to wake the boy.
 P: He never dreamed about the boy.
 Q: He only dreamed of a places and of the lions on the beach now.
 R: He simply woke, looked out through the open door at the moon and unrolled his trousers and put them on.
 S: They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) R Q P S (b) S R Q P
 (c) Q S P R (d) P R S Q
- 236.** S1: We do not know, after 60 years of education, how to protect ourselves against epidemics like cholera and plague.
 S6: This is the disastrous result of the system under which we are educated.
 P: If our doctors could have started learning medicine at an earlier age, they would not make such a poor show as they do.
 Q: I have seen hundreds of homes. I cannot say that I have found any evidence in them of knowledge of hygiene.
 R: I consider it a very serious blot on the state of our education that our doctors have not found it possible to eradicate these diseases.
 S: I have the greatest doubt whether our graduates know what one should do in case one is bitten by a snake.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) R Q S P (b) P R Q S
 (c) Q R P S (d) P Q S R

237. S1: The weak have no place here, in this life or in any other life. Weakness leads to slavery.
 S6: This is the great fact: strength is life, weakness is death. Strength is felicity, life eternal, immortal; weakness is constant strain and misery: weakness is death.
 P: They dare not approach us, they have no power to get a hold on us, until the mind is weakened.
 Q: Weakness leads to all kinds of misery, physical and mental. Weakness is death.
 R: But they cannot harm us unless we become weak, until the body is ready and predisposed to receive them.
 S: There are hundreds of thousands of microbes surrounding us.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
 (c) Q R S P (d) Q S R P

238. S1: The Nobel Prize for Economics in 2018 was awarded to Paul Romer and William Nordhaus for their work in two separate areas: economic growth and environmental economics respectively.
 S6: Among recent winners of Nobel Prize in Economics, It's hard to think of one issue which is more topical and relevant to India.
 P: But there is a common thread in their work.
 Q: In economic jargon it's termed as externality.
 R: Productive activity often has spillovers, meaning that it can impact an unrelated party.
 S: Romer and Nordhaus both studied the impact of externalities and came up with profound insights and economic models.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
 (c) Q S P R (d) Q S R P

239. S1: India's museums tend to be dreary experiences.
 S6: Because it's better to attract crowds than dust.
 P: Even the Louvre that attracted an eye-popping 8.1 million visitors last year compared to India's 10.18 million foreign tourists, has hooked up with Beyonce and Jay-Z for promotion, where they take a selfie with Mona Lisa.
 Q: Our museums need to get cool too.
 R: A change of approach is clearly called for.
 S: Troops of restless schoolchildren are often the most frequent visitors, endlessly being told to lower their voices and not touch the art.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P R S Q
 (c) S R P Q (d) Q S R P

240. S1: A decade ago UN recognised that rape can constitute a war crime and a constitutive act of genocide.
 S6: The fact that these two peace laureates come from two different nations underlines that this problem has been widespread, from Rwanda to Myanmar.

- P: This year's Nobel peace prize has been awarded to two exceptional individuals for their fight to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war.
 Q: Denis Mukwege is a doctor who has spent decades treating rape survivors in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where a long civil war has repeatedly witnessed the horror of mass rapes.
 R: Nadia Murad is herself a survivor of sexual war crimes, perpetuated by IS against the Yazidis.
 S: Today she campaigns tirelessly to put those IS leaders in the dock in international courts.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
 (c) S R Q P (d) Q R S P

241. S1: Few scientists manage to break down the walls of the so-called ivory tower of academia and touch and inspire people who may not otherwise be interested in science.
 S6: Not many would have survived this, let alone excelled in the manner he did.
 P: Stephen Hawking was one of these few.
 Q: Around this time he was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, an incurable motor neuron disease, and given two years to live.
 R: Judging by the odds he faced as a young graduate student of physics at Cambridge University, nothing could have been a more remote possibility.
 S: When he was about 20 years old, he got the shattering news that he could not work with the great Fred Hoyle for his PhD, as he had aspired to.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S
 (c) S R P Q (d) P R S Q

DIRECTIONS (Qs 242-247): In this section, each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each item have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the Answer Sheet. **[2019-II]**

242. S1: The master always says, "Refuse to be miserable".
 S6: This is the art of right contact in life.
 P: Before you fall into self-pity and blame games, remember that responsibility comes to only those who feel responsible.
 Q: Challenges are faced by the strong and courageous, and if life brings you such opportunities, then turn failures into success.
 R: Life can be painful, but it need not be sorrowful.
 S: If you want to be happy, find occasions to be cheerful.
 The correct sequence should be

- (a) R S P Q (b) S Q P R
 (c) Q R S P (d) R Q S P

243. S1 : Gandhiji reached Newcastle and took charge of the agitation.
 S6 : The treatment that was meted out to these brave men and women in jail included starvation and whipping, and being forced to work in the mines by mounted military police.
 P : During the course of the march, Gandhiji was arrested twice, released, arrested a third time and sent to jail.
 Q : The employers retaliated by cutting off water and electricity to the workers' quarters, thus forcing them to leave their homes.
 R : Gandhiji decided to march this army of over two thousand men, women and children over the border and thus see them lodged in Transvaal jails.
 S : The morale of the workers, however, was very high and they continued to march till they were prosecuted and sent to jail.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRPS (b) SRQP
 (b) QPSR (c) RQSP

244. S1 : One of the most important forces in the modern world, socialism was a direct result of the Industrial Revolution.
 S6 : This is how socialism as a theory and practice came into being.
 P : Socialism was a direct challenge to capitalism and sought to put an end to such an exploitative economic structure.
 Q : The gulf between the 'haves' and the 'have nots' continued to increase and out of this gap between the rich and poor sprang disputes.
 R : It generated new wealth but as this new wealth only went to a minority, it could not solve the question of distribution.
 S : The Industrial Revolution solved the question of production.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) SRQP
 (c) SRPQ (d) RQSP

245. S1 : Institutions define and play a regulatory role with regard to human behaviour.
 S6 : It shows how important it is for a nation to build institutions for nurturing democracy.
 P : Once established, institutions set a dynamic relationship with the members constituting them and they mutually affect each other.
 Q : They shape preferences, power and privilege.
 R : At the same time, institutions themselves can be transformed by the politics they produce and such transformation can affect social norms and behaviours.
 S : They also provide a sense of order and predictability.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RPQS (b) QRSP
 (c) PSRQ (d) QSRP

246. S1 : Idioms are a colourful and fascinating aspect of language.
 S6 : Idioms may also suggest a particular attitude of the person using them, for example, disapproval, humour, exasperation or admiration, so you must use them carefully.

- P : Your language skills will increase rapidly if you can understand idioms and use them confidently and correctly.
 Q : They are commonly used in all types of language, informal and formal, spoken and written.
 R : In addition, idioms often have a stronger meaning than non-idiomatic phrases.
 S : One of the main problems students have with idioms is that it is often impossible to guess the meaning of an idiom from the words it contains.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) RSPQ
 (c) SRQP (d) QPSR

247. S1 : Each organism is adapted to its environment.
 S6 : What can be taken in and broken down depends on the body design and functioning.
 P : There is a range of strategies by which the food is taken in and used by the organism.
 Q : For example, whether the food source is stationary (such as grass) or mobile (such as deer), would allow for differences in how the food is accessed and what is nutritive apparatus used by a cow or a lion.
 R : The form of nutrition differs depending on the type and availability of food material as well as how it is obtained by an organism.
 S : Some organisms break down the food material outside the body and then absorb it and others take in the whole material and break it down inside their bodies.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RQPS (b) QPSR
 (c) SQPR (d) QPRS

DIRECTIONS (Qs 248-253): In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on Answer Sheet. **[2020-I]**

248. S1 : Chinua Achebe was born in 1930 and educated at the Government College in Umuahia, Nigeria.
 S6 : Chinua Achebe has written over twenty books, including novels, stories, essays and collections of poetry, and won the Nobel Prize for literature.
 P : During the Civil War in Nigeria, he worked for the Biafran government service.
 Q : After the War, he was appointed Senior Research Fellow at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.
 R : He joined the Nigerian Broadcasting Company in Lagos in 1954, later becoming its Director of External Broadcasting.
 S : He received a BA from London University in 1953 and in 1956 he studied broadcasting in London at the BBC.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRPQ (b) RPQS
 (c) PQRS (d) QRSP

249. S1 : "Every person carries in his head a mental model of the world — a subjective representation of external reality," writes Alvin Toffler in *Future Shock*.

S6 : When we begin to think we can do so only because our mind is already filled with all sorts of ideas with which to think.

P : It organizes our knowledge and gives us a place from which to argue.

Q : This mental model is, he says, like a giant filing cabinet.

R : It contains a slot for every item of information coming to us.

S : As E.F. Schumacher says, "When we think, we do not just think; we think ideas."

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) SPRQ
(c) QRPS (d) RQPS

250. S1 : Biology is the study of life in its entirety.

S6 : Classical descriptive and clueless biology found a theoretical framework in the evolutionary theory of Darwin.

P : In later years, the focus was physiology and internal morphology or anatomy.

Q : Darwinian ideas of evolution by natural selection changed the perception completely.

R : The growth of biology as a natural science during the last 1000 years is interesting from many points of view.

S : One feature of this growth is changing emphasis from mere description of life forms to identification and classification of all recorded living forms.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QPRS (b) SPRQ
(c) QRPS (d) PQRS

251. S1 : Biology is the youngest of the formalized disciplines of natural science.

S6 : Life expectancy of human beings has dramatically changed over the years.

P : However, the twentieth century and certainly the twenty-first century has demonstrated the utility of biological knowledge in furthering human welfare, be it in health sector or agriculture.

Q : The discovery of antibiotics and synthetic plant-derived drugs, anaesthetics have changed medical practice on one hand and human health on the other hand.

R : Applications of physics and chemistry in our daily life also have a higher visibility than those of biology.

S : Progress in physics and chemistry proceeded much faster than in biology.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QPRS (b) PRQS
(c) RPQS (d) SRPQ

252. S1 : People in society need many goods and services in their everyday life including food, clothing, shelter, transport, etc.

S6 : The teacher in the local school has the skills required to impart education to the students.

P : A weaver may have some yarn, some cotton and other instruments required for weaving cloth.

Q : A family farm may own a plot of land, some grains, farming implements, may be a pair of bullocks and also the labour services of the family members.

R : Every individual has some amount of the goods and services that one would like to use.

S : In fact, the list of goods and services that any individual needs is so large that no individual in society, to begin with, has all the things one needs.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) RSPQ
(c) QPSR (d) SRQP

253. S1 : Farming is the main production activity in the village.

S6 : The new ways of farming need less land, but much more capital.

P : These have allowed the farmers to produce more crops from the same amount of land.

Q : Over the years there have been many important changes in the way farming is practised.

R : But in raising production, a great deal of pressure has been put on land and other natural resources.

S : This is an important achievement, since land is fixed and scarce.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QPSR (b) RSPQ
(c) SRPQ (d) PRSQ

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

- (b) The proper sequence is QPSR.
- (c) The proper sequence is SRPQ.
- (b) The proper sequence is QRPS.
- (d) The proper sequence is PSRQ.
- (a) The proper sequence is QPSR.
- (c) The proper sequence is RSPQ.
- (d) So, the proper sequence should be "Did anything happen? Not much, according to Microsoft. But the intruder did little more than peek and poke around. He may have been some of its "Source code" the secret

recipe for its software. Yes, somebody invaded the firm's corporate network. He did not download or tamper with any of the code to which he gained access."

- (a) So, the proper sequence should be "Another significant change in the past five years have been the global resurgence of ethnic and religious aspirations. This manifests itself in many different ways. One is the 'new' nationalism that is thriving in the wake of the break-up of the Soviet Empire. No less than 15 new States have emerged in that region

- since 1990. Another manifestation is the growth of ethnicity or regionalism as catalyst for new political parties. This phenomenon is evident not only in Africa and Asia but also in Europe, notably in Italy and Spain."
9. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "Eighteen years ago, Germany became whole and free again after forty years of cruel partition. Not many contemporaries had expected this to happen, or to happen within the span of their lifetime. But on November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was miraculously breached. The Cold War was suddenly over, the Iron Curtain collapsed, communism melted away. Within ten months after the Wall came down, Germany had regained its national unity. On October 3, 1990, reunification was ceremoniously enacted."
 10. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "There are a number of bad habits which poor readers adopt. Most of these involve using extra body movement in the reading process. But extra body movements, such as pointing with the fingers or moving the lips, do not help reading. Of course, there must be vigorous mental activity. In efficient reading, the muscles of the eye should make the only external movement. Young children and very poor readers often point with a finger at each word in turn."
 11. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "Materially advertisements do us no good. Spiritually they are one of the worst avoidable evils. Our buildings are covered with prints and pictures that distract and wear us. Architects might give their designs dignity or the beauty of pattern. The advertisements tread closely on their heels and destroy its effect. They have but one requirement that their intrusion should be conspicuous."
 12. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "Both Rattan and his son Moti were idlers and did not like to do any work. Rattan's wife had died long ago, Moti had married in the preceding year. His wife had introduced order and industry in the house. She would work herself to death and earn the daily feed for both of them. The result was that their idleness increased all the more. In fact, they prided themselves on their inactivity and idleness."
 13. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "A hundred metres further along the trail Mahesh and Rohini stopped short. Two bear cubs were playing in the creek gully about 20 metres to their right. The day before, they had seen a mother bear and two cubs. They had shouted and waved and watched through binoculars as the mother bear reared up and roared at them. They had enjoyed the roaring of the mother bear as a distance of a kilometre and a half separated them. But now mother bear-perhaps the same grizzly bear could be just over the ridge obscured by the bushes."
 14. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "In an ordinary power station we burn fuel to get heat. This heat turns water into steam. The steam is then made to turn a turbine and through the turbine a generator. It is from the generator that we get electricity. In a nuclear power station we burn water into steam and then use the steam in the same way. However, instead of getting heat by burning fuel, we get it from the nuclear reactor."
 15. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "One morning, a few days before Rahman, the Cabuliwallah, was due to return to his country, Tagore was working in his study. Suddenly he heard shouting in the street, and he saw Rahman being led away between two policemen, followed by a crowd of curious boys. He hurried out and stopped them to inquire what it all meant. He learned that a certain neighbour had owed the Cabuliwallah some money, but had denied it. They had quarrelled, and Rahman had struck the man with his knife."
 16. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "An experiment was conducted in England to study what happens to the bodies and minds of people travelling at high speeds. They were first kept under observation in London. Then they were flown to America. It was found that as they travelled from one time zone to another, their blood pressure moved away from the normal. Travelling also had an effect on the minds of these people. Psychological tests showed that their ability to make decisions decreased quickly."
 17. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "All the fossil fuel that we use today came from green plants. It took hundreds of millions of years for those plants to change into coal, oil, and gas. "And now we are burning it all up in just 100 or 200 years!" says Dr. Calvin. We have nearly used up all our savings. "It is time for us now to begin living on our income", says Calvin. The income that Dr. Calvin is talking about is the sun's energy which living green plants capture and store up every day."
 18. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "The 'touch-me-not' plant folds up its leaves when touched. How is the plant able to do this? It is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found. At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus. The pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf. The folding up of the leaves is controlled by the pulvinus."
 19. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "A lower division clerk who has been working in CPWD for the past 15 years, won Rs.1 crore in the recently launched programme 'Kaun Banega Crorepati'. His fellow clerks in the department approached him with proposals to launch some joint projects. His relatives advised him to leave service and start his own business. He listened to all patiently. But he shied away from both his friends and relatives. Because the publicity that he received was really disturbing him."
 20. (b) S R Q P
So, the proper sequence should be "What is freedom? Freedom is the right to choose. Without the possibility of choice and the exercise of choice, we are not human beings but only inanimate objects. Fortunately, we are now living in a world full of choice. There is so much choice that we find it difficult to choose. Some people feel that we actually suffer from what may be called choice fatigue."

21. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "I did not know Nehru at all intimately. In fact, I had not even met him many times. But his personality made an immediate impression at my very first meeting with him. This impression did not change over the years. Nor was the effect he made just an impression. It is more correct to use the word captivation than impression."
22. (b) The proper sequence should be "The life of early men had advantages and disadvantages. One of the advantages was that they were not overcrowded. They could roam for months without fear of meeting a stranger. Then, they had enough physical exercise which made them healthy and active. They lived in small tribes where everybody knew everybody else. On the whole, there was friendship and amity within the tribes."
23. (c) The proper sequence should be "My journey was to last for thirty-six hours. Every mile of the country through which the train was running, was interesting. Yet, I was not happy. The train would stop for breakfast, lunch and dinner. I had the carriage for myself. In the steel trunk under the seat there was a bag containing two hundred rupees that did not belong to me."
24. (c) The proper sequence should be "There was a check-post for passing vehicles at a village called Gobindapur, a short distance from where the road to Dhanbad branched off from the Grand Trunk Road. As I approached it, I saw the barrier coming down slowly. I slowed down and found a man coming forward with pencil and book in hand. When I came sufficiently near, he moved back and the barrier was lifted. I told uncle that the man had taken down the number of the car, adding that it was a routine practice. He asked me more than once if I was sure that the man had noted the number down."
25. (b) The proper sequence should be "The ancestors of whales, it is said, lived on land, for they still have slight traces of hind-legs. They are warm-blooded animals, and feed their babies as land mammals do. But ages ago, whales changed their home moving from the land to the sea. The whale is suited to live in water. He is shaped like a submarine boat, with a tail turned into a power paddle. He has flippers on his sides to keep him balanced and layers of fat or oil under the skin which furnish heat and make the huge body light and buoyant."
26. (c) The proper sequence should be "Gopal worked as a labourer at the building site. Once while returning from his work Gopal stopped at an auction sale. No one seemed to want a rough old box when it was put up for sale. But Gopal made a bid and he got the box. There was no key to it and it seemed useless but Gopal took it home. He unscrewed the lid and found a valuable collection of old silver in it."
27. (c) The proper sequence should be "I had not seen my father for several years. I wrote him a note suggesting a very early meeting. I met him late one evening in his flat. He listened to my story in silence. When he spoke, his voice was soft but without warmth. His words sank deep into my heart."
28. (b) The proper sequence should be "There is no reason for the terror which the sight of a snake causes in most people. Many more people are killed, much more frequently by motor-cycles and cigarettes than by snakes. The majority of snakes are harmless. They are only too anxious to avoid human beings. Of the poisonous snakes, only those found in the sea are always dangerous. Being aggressive by nature, they can attack human beings for no reason at all, taking a fisherman or swimmer by surprise in the water, where the man is somewhat helpless."
29. (c) The proper sequence should be "One day I went into the water off the coast of Africa. I was floating at a shallow depth, without making a movement. I sighted a shark at short distance from me. Every muscle of my body tensed. He launched towards me as hard and swift as a missile. I hurled at him the rubber fins."
30. (a) The proper sequence should be "The clerk read the statement loudly and clearly. We, the jury find the defendant not guilty, provided he returns the mule. The judge brought down the gavel sharply and roared. There is not such verdict in the law; the defendant is either guilty or not guilty. He told the jury to return a lawful verdict. They returned in five minutes."
31. (a) The proper sequence should be "Some people prefer country life to city life. Life in the country is quieter, cleaner and less hectic. Country people live longer and generally seem to be healthier and happier. However, the city offers more excitement, a wide variety of activities and a chance to meet more people. The city also offers more privacy since neighbours are too busy to be interfering in the affairs of others. For these reasons more and more people are leaving the country to live in the city."
32. (a) The proper sequence should be "When my car broke down, I took it to the only mechanic available in our town. He said it required some minor repairs and asked me to collect it in the evening. I went there at the appointed time to collect it. But it just refused to start. So I sat at the wheel and the mechanic and his helper started to push it. They pushed the car down one street and up another and soon we had gone through most of the streets in the town but the car wouldn't start."
33. (d) The proper sequence should be "Dinner had been served - his daughter laid out the plates. Bread and cheese - a simple subsistence at the end of a not-so-simple life. He sat down gruffly, not saying a word to her. She was just a child, only 14 - too young, too simple to know to understand. She had already had her meal and was standing by his side, not quite knowing what to do. Then, silently she left the table to retire for the night - it was as if she had never been there."

34. (c) The proper sequence should be "It was a bitterly cold night and even at the far end of the bus the wind cut like a knife. The bus stopped, and two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places. The conductor came in and took the fares. The younger of the two women was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those little Pekinese dogs that women like to carry in their laps. Then his eyes tested with cold malice on the beady-eyed little dog. I saw trouble brewing."
35. (c) The proper sequence should be "The officer rose to his feet, trembling. Pulling himself together, he ran rapidly away from the cliff to a point a half-mile from its foot. He expected to find the horseman somewhere there. He failed to find him there. He was disappointed. A half-hour later he returned to camp."
36. (c) The proper sequence should be "It was Saturday. My sister's two young children were at our house. They wanted to be taken out and we decided to take them to the local zoo. A taxi carried us all to the zoo. We bought the tickets and entered the zoo. The children had already bought roasted gram and peanuts to get into a picnic mood."
37. (d) The correct sequence is RPSQ, marked by (d)
38. (a) The correct sequence is PQRS, marked by (a)
39. (a) The correct sequence is PRSQ
40. (d) The correct sequence is QSPR
41. (c) The correct sequence is RSPQ
42. (b) The correct option is SRPQ
43. (d) The correct sequence is QRPS
44. (a) The correct sequence is SRPQ
45. (d) The correct sequence is RSQP
46. (b) The correct sequence is QSPR
47. (b) The correct sequence is QPSR
48. (d) The correct sequence is RQPS
49. (a) The proper sequence should be PRSQ
50. (d) The correct option is PQRS
51. (b) The correct sequence is RQPS
52. (a) The proper sequence should be "Long long ago there lived a king who was crude and very much like a savage. He had none of the grace and polish of his neighbours. He had learned some manners from his Latin neighbours, but mostly he was barbaric, loud and ruff. He was a man of great fancies and even greater enthusiasm. Because he had so much authority as a king, he was able to force some of these fancies into reality. Or at least he tried to."
53. (a) The proper sequence should be "Our age is the age of the specialist. Modern specialization had led to the fragmentation of knowledge. Each one knows more and more about less and less. We concentrate on some narrow field and forget the larger context in which we can see the meaning of our own specialization. We should not only be specialists but also have a sense of the meaning of life and of social responsibility. We have to reckon with the spirit of science, understand its limitations and an outlook which is consistent with its findings."
54. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "He went to his friends, but none of them was ready to help him now. He went away from the city and wandered round the countryside looking for food to eat. In the end he went to the house of a farmer and became his servant. He had to look after the farmer's pigs. And when he was hungry he ate the food which was given to the pigs. Now the Youngman understood that he had made a mistake."
55. (c) The proper sequence should be "Man, when first came, must have been surrounded by great animals and he must have lived in fear of them. Today man is the master of the world. He makes the animals do what he likes. Same he tames, same he eats and same he shoots for pleasure. But in those days he was not the master but a poor hunted creature himself trying to keep away from the great animals. Gradually, however, man raised himself and became more and more powerful till he became stronger than any animal."
56. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "Convention has a necessary part to play in the life of everyone. In all social affairs it prescribes more or less generally accepted rules of behaviour. It is necessary and useful for this reason. Of course, there is nothing absolute about conventions. They vary from country to country, from age to age. Their purpose, however, is always the same."
57. (b) The proper sequence should be "No one can seriously pretend to remain unaffected by advertisement. It is impossible to turn a blind eye to the solicitous overtures to buy this or that article that fill our streets, newspapers and magazines. Most often they bank upon our sense of fear for not doing or possessing this or that for our youth, beauty, health and security. Even in the sanctity of our living rooms advertisers pounce upon their helpless victims as they tune in to their favourite radio or television programmes. No matter how hard we resist, clever little tunes and catch-phrases seep into our subconscious mind and stay there. Though they seem so varied all these advertisements have one thing in common: they make strong appeals to our emotions."
58. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "A great part of Arabia is desert. Here there is nothing but sand and rock. The sand is so hot that you cannot walk over it with your bare feet in the day time. Here and there in the desert are springs of water that come from deep down under the ground. These springs are few and far apart, but wherever there is one, green grass very soon covers the ground all around it. Such place is called an oasis."
59. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "Many things about Konark seem shrouded in mystery. Long before the temple was built, sometime in the 13th century, Konark was one of the five holiest places in Orissa. It is, of course, a religious shrine. But here there also seems to be a great emphasis on purely human grandeur. Why was it built? King Narasimha probably had it built as much as a memorial to himself as he did in honour of the Sun-God."

60. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "Most of you probably did not see Gandhiji at close quarters. He had amazing qualities. One of these qualities was that he managed to draw out the good in another person. The other person may have had plenty of evil in him. But he somehow spotted the good and laid emphasis on that good. The result was that the poor man had to try to be good."
61. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "Everybody thinks that this is the Age of Reason. The ordinary events of life seem to support this view. But the behaviour of people in crises makes us doubt this. We must therefore avoid the development of such situation. Reason takes a backseat at such times. Obviously we must reexamine the view that this is the age of Reason."
62. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "Our villages are not now as serene and peaceful as they had been twenty five years ago. Party politics had entered into the peaceful villages forcing the villagers to live polarized political lives. The village people now seldom live under the overall command of any single powerful headman. Local political leaders mostly control and command them. One dangerous consequence of this is that they are often dragged into clashes even with their own relations of different political belief. This often vitiates the traditional tranquility of the rural way of living."
63. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "People think that poverty is a great curse and wealth is a source of happiness in life. This is untrue. A life of poverty gives more genuine satisfaction than a life passed in affluence which encourages dependence on others. Poor people are free from the evils which surround the rich. They have sympathy for one another and are more self-reliant. All great men were born poor."
64. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "Before man settled down, his life was not governed by the seasons. Once he settled down to the agricultural way of life, he had to be able to calculate the change of seasons on which agriculture depended. So man began to measure time, and first he looked for convenient unit of measurement, one of which was the day. In order to calculate the passing of time, it was necessary for man to record the number of days in each season. This was done by making a mark for each day on a tree trunk. However, we do not know when man first began to divide the day into twenty-four hours, and the hour into sixty minutes."
65. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "Imitation is not civilization. As ass in a lion's skin never makes a lion. Cowardly imitation never makes for progress. It is verily the sign of awful degradation in a man. When a man has begun to hate himself, then the last blow has come. When a man has begun to be ashamed of his ancestors, the end has come."
66. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "Democracy, more than any other form of government, needs good citizenship. Under absolutism or dictatorship, men are forced into line. But in a democracy things are not so simple. Freedom is the essence of democracy the more complete the democracy, the more complete the freedom. But it has to be freedom of service self chosen and sometimes of sacrifice self-imposed. That is not the instinct of the natural man; yet somehow that habit, has to be acquired."
67. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "In 1668 an important discovery was made. An Italian physician named Redi decided to test the idea that worms were generated spontaneously in rotting meat. He put some rotting meat and fish in open jars and watched them. In time, he noticed that flies came and laid their eggs in the meat and the maggots hatched from the eggs. When he covered the jars with muslin, he found that flies came and laid their eggs on the muslin, but not maggots developed on the meat. That was the beginning of the end of the theory of spontaneous generation of higher plants and animals."
68. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "There is not sound more familiar in Calcutta than the clanking of its tramcars. All day and late into the night the trundling roll of a tram has become a symbol, a portent. It is also an irritant. Slow, overcrowded and unwieldy, they are thought of as obstructionist and outmoded. For a growing body of opinion in the city, trams are a symbol of urban blight. Their progress is regarded with the mixture of dread and embarrassment reserved for the approach of a cantankerous old aunt."
69. (a) So, the proper sequence should be "In England, yesterday, villagers were amazed to see a number of youths floating over a field. Luckily, there were not as many casualties as there might have been. The youths, it appeared, had inflated their fathers' umbrellas with hydrogen and as a result were borne skywards. One boy let go his umbrella and landed on a cow from a height of about ten feet. Another ended up in a pond. The others, however, returned safely to earth by puncturing their umbrellas before they had risen very far."
70. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "A recent survey reveals that Indian Engineers play an immensely significant role in the American software industry. What catches the attention at the very outset is the number-over a million Indians work in the American software industry. And then, 28% of these hold a Ph. D the highest percentage among all ethnic groups involved in the software industry. Not only this, the Indian Americans own almost 25% of the small information technology firms in the US. Some dollars might be flowing back but the best of brains are surely being lost to the nation. It is high time the leaders addressed themselves to this issue seriously."
71. (a) QRSP 72. (a) PRQS 73. (b) QSPR
 74. (b) PRQS 75. (d) PQSR 76. (c) QPSR
 77. (d) SQRP 78. (d) SQPR 79. (a) PRSQ
 80. (c) RSQP 81. (a) QPRS 82. (b) PSRQ
 83. (a) QRPS 84. (c) SQRP 85. (c) QSPR

86. (c) RSPQ 87. (a) RQSP 88. (d) SRQP 116. (d) The correct sequence is – Though the Finance Minister claims that prices have become stable, facts do not support his stand. Sugar is a glaring example. A month back its open-market price was 7 rupees per kg. Now it is above 10 rupees. What is worse, in some places it is not available even at the exorbitant price. This proves that the government is not properly informed.
89. (a) RQSP 90. (d) RSPQ 91. (c) RPSQ 117. (b) the correct sequence is SQPR. The sentence S1 talks about the democracy. The next sentence should be S because it starts to tell about the advantage and 'one' is mentioned in the sentence. The next sentence should be the explanation of the sentence, thus Q because the periodical change of government discussed in sentence S means that people have the right to change the government as discussed in Q. The next sentence should be P because it gives another advantage of the democracy. After that the sentence R should come because it is its explanation.
92. (c) QSRP 93. (c) PRQS 94. (b) SPRQ 118. (a) the correct sequence is QRSP. The sentence S1 talks about the procedure for admitting the students to new courses. The next sentence should be Q because it talks about the very first step of the procedure-written test. Q should be followed by R because it is in continuation of Q and talks about the successful candidates of written test. The next sentence should be S because it talks about the students that have cleared the exam as discussed in sentence S are called for interview. The last sentence should be P because it is in sync with sentence S6 and talks about how the students are eliminated from the interview process.
95. (b) QPRS 96. (d) SQPR 97. (c) RQPS 119. (a) The correct sequence is SQPR. The sentence S1 talks about the age of the person talking. The next sentence in continuation should be S because it tells that at age of 12, he had the urge to earn lots of money. The next sentence should be Q because it tells that how he earned money by doing small chores. The next sentence should be P as it tells that the money he earned from such chores were not much and did not even buy him comics or toys. The next sentence R is in sync with S6 where he talks about real money to buy airguns and bike.
98. (a) QSPR 99. (a) QPRS 100. (d) RSQP 120. (a) The correct sequence is PRSQ. The sentence S1 talks about what I intends to do after graduation. The next sentence should be P because here the author answers that his ambition is to become an engineer. The next sentence should be R because it talks about his apprehension whether he will get the requisite marks for admission into four year degree course. The next sentence should be S where he tells the alternative of choosing a M.Sc course if he does not get admission in engineering. The last sentence should be Q because the author explains that this course will be completed in two years time.
101. (c) QSRP 102. (a) PSRQ 103. (c) SPQR 121. (a) The correct sequence is RQPS. The sentence S1 talks about that Mark and Delia ventured into the desert to study the ecology of that region. The next sentence should be R because it tells the directions
104. (d) QSPR 105. (c) QPSR 106. (c) RQSP
107. (b) QSRP 108. (a) RQPS
109. (b) The right sequence is, I will not be able to see you tomorrow. However, if you like, you can phone me. There is only a simple laboratory test to be done. Once I know what the diagnosis is, I can contact the doctor. We will then follow his instructions. At any rate I'll see you later in the week.
110. (a) The correct sequence is – James Watt used the power of steam to drive machines. His invention was used later by other clever men to give us the railway engine. Then, many years later, the petrol engine was invented. With petrol engines people were able to build motor cars and aeroplanes. These provided quicker means of traveling. The Jet engine is relatively more recent.
111. (c) The correct sequence is – Stalin sent General Zhukov to assume command in Leningrad. At that time no one knew whether the city could be saved. True, the city was prepared for street fighting. But would the city's defences hold? No one knew the answer. The battle for Leningrad was the fiercest ever fought.
112. (b) The correct sequence is – Bacteria in the mouth can cause bad odour and painful tooth decay. They grow in food practices left between teeth. Children's eating habits leave them prone to tooth decay. They often eat sweets and other items between meals. Therefore, regular brushing after every meal eaten at home is essential. Toothpaste advertisements are truthful when they advise us to brush regularly.
113. (b) The correct sequence is – The five-year plans are meant for the nation's economic development. One way of measuring a nation's development is by finding out how much progress there has been in the fight against poverty. In India, every five-year plan ends with more people coming under the poverty line. What are the reasons for it? The reasons are many. The most important is, certainly, failure on the family-planning front.
114. (a) The correct sequence is – Man's growth from barbarism to civilization is supposed to be the theme of history. But it is difficult to believe this ideal has been reached. There is ample evidence of barbarism even today. Strong countries attack and oppress weaker ones. Individuals too exploit their fellows. In many ways, therefore, man has not made very great progress.
115. (d) The correct sequence is – The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia. Today they are a relatively rare species. Indiscriminate killing by hunters has been the cause of this drastic fall in their numbers. If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks. There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries. No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.

- that the two have taken to find roar of a lion. The next sentence should be Q because it tells that he heard a soft groan that startled him. After listening the roar, he lifted his head to survey the scene. The next sentence thus should be P. The last sentence S is in sync with S₆ and talks about lioness that was standing in front and coming towards them.
122. (d) The correct sequence is SQR P. The sentence S₁ talks about the survey and how many children can be saved from immunizations. The next sentence should be S because it is in continuation of the sentence and talks about the immunization experiment that was conducted in Delhi. The next sentence should be Q because it discusses about the objective of the experiment. The next sentence should be R because it tells the areas that are covered under IIP. The last sentence P is in sync with S₆ and talks about the working of the IIP.
123. (c) The correct sequence is SQR P. The sentence S₁ talks about how a boy tried to figure out how wasps find their home. The next sentence should be S because it talks about what he did to find out. The next sentence should be Q because it tells the first step of how he did the experiment. The next sentence should be R because it tells the next step that he put them into a box. The last sentence P is in sync with S₆ and talks about how he took them two miles away and how these wasps came back to their home.
124. (c) The correct sequence is QSP R. The sentence S₁ talks that river have played a great roles in our lives. The next sentence should be Q because it talks about how rivers have played an important role. The next sentence should be S because it tells about how civilization was first to develop along river Sindhu. The next sentence should be P which tells about the name of the civilisation. The next sentence should be R because it describes about how India got its name from Indus that has been described in P.
125. (b) The correct sequence is RPSQ. The sentence S₁ tells that Hiralal woke up early the next day. The next sentence should be R because it describes what he did after waking up. The next sentence should be P because it describes what he did after he came back to room i.e. took the bags of coins and notes. The next sentences should be S and Q because it describes that his heart beat stop as he realised the three bags were empty.
126. (c) The correct sequence is SPQR. The sentence S₁ says that my friend had a dog. The next sentence should be S because it tells that how one day he could not find the dog. The next sentence should be P because it describes that he was upset because his dog was missing. The next sentence should be Q and then R as it tells that how after two days the dog came back and his ear was torn off. S₆ completes the paragraph that he took him to the veterinary doctor.
127. (b) The correct sequence is SRQP. The sentence S₁ tells what a water tap is. The next sentence should be S because it describes a water tap that it has two parts. The next sentences should be R and Q which describes the two parts of the water tap. It should be followed by sentence P which describes the parts as described in R. The sentence S₆ describes about the second part as described in P.
128. (b) The correct sequence is PSQR. The sentence S₁ talks about how the two types of courage- moral and physical are very distinct. And sentence S₆ talks about moral courage, thus it should be described later. The sentence after S₁ should be P and S because it talks about physical courage. After that Q and R should come because it describes moral courage.
129. (b) The correct sequence is PSRQ. The sentence S₁ tells that forests have an influence on the weather. The next sentence should be P because it describes how the process of food absorption starts wherein the trees dissolves plant food in the soil. Then sentence S should come because in continuation it describes how the roots absorb the food and water. Next sentence R is used because it describes what happens next after roots absorb food and send it the leaves. Last sentence Q is in sync with the sentence S₆ as both describes about how the air is cooler above the forests.
130. (c) The correct sequence is RPSQ. The sentence S₁ tells that Albert Edward did very well. The next sentence should be R because it describes how well he did and how he started to open a new shop. The next sentence should be P because it tells that he started looking for a shop. The next sentences are S and Q because it describes how he found the shop on a nearby street and opened a new shop. The sentence Q is in sync with S₆.
131. (b) The correct sequence is QSP R.
132. (b) After the first sentence, the conversation reflects back to the 16th century so option R follows. After this sentence Q should follow as it tells how nations started coming closer to each other. Then S should follow as it contrasts the situation with an example where Romans and Hans believed themselves to be a global leader. Last comes P where it is concluded that such illusions cannot exist today.
133. (b) The first sentence tells about need of carbon dioxide. Next R should follow as it tells where this carbon dioxide comes from. S should follow next as it tells what happens with this carbon dioxide after being absorbed. P comes next as it describes the secondary process associated with the breaking of carbon dioxide. After P, Q should follow as it sums up talking about source of other nutrients. So the answer is RSPQ.
134. (c) The first sentence says that day came to an end over searching for friend. R should be the next sentence as it talks about commencement of midnight. The mental condition and physical hardship is mentioned sentence no. P at night his sleeping spot is talked about in sentence S. how he accommodated himself there is mentioned sentence Q. thus the answer is RPSQ.

135. (d) QPSR should be the correct option.
136. (b) First S should come as it says person comes out of bed after looking at the watch. Then Q should follow as it hints at his getting dressed. P says that he had no time for breakfast. Finally comes R as it says that the person dashes towards his destination.
137. (b) First comes P where importance of peoples' participation in a democracy is emphasized. Then comes R which contradicts the previous sentence. Then follows "S" which tells about the benefits of informing people in a democracy. Then Q sums up the sentence saying about the faith of people in a democracy. So the answer is PRSQ.
138. (a) Option (a) SRPQ is the answer. In s the sentence simply says that we learn to write by writing. Then comes option R which supports previous sentence by saying that we should not wait to write in hope of an inspiration. Then comes P which further supports the argument saying that even famous writers don't sit idle in search of an inspiration. Q gives statistical proof for the above sentences.
139. (b) Option (b) QSPR is the answer. Q starts the sentence with describing hunting about ten thousand years ago. Then follows S which tells about settled life in contrast. Then P further supports the theme saying that civilizations have been changing since then. In the last sentence R examples have been given.
140. (c) Option (c) PQSR is the correct answer. Then comes P i.e. after her sisters recognized her, she embraced them and forgave them. Then, comes Q which says she departed to the herald. Then comes S, which says she told the whole story to her majesty and the royal family. R follows next which says which talks about the people believing her story about fairies.
141. (b) For this item, the correct answer would be (b). the very first sentence says that village people don't have access to newspapers. The next would be R, which says they only get news from travellers. Then comes P which tells that these travellers come from distant places. Then comes S which says that they move into the hills with news. Then comes Q which says that in return they take away news from the hills. Thus, the correct sequence is RPSQ.
142. (c) First comes P which says a stag was admiring his shadow in the pool. Then comes r which says that the stag was not happy with his legs. Then comes Q which says that suddenly hunters came. Then comes s which says that he could run with the help of his legs but his horns got caught in the bush. Thus the answer is (c).
143. (a) When people laughed at Galileo, in S, he says he would prove his statement. Then comes Q which says how he takes people to leaning tower of Pisa. Then comes P whereby he himself climbs up the tower. Then comes R which says that he let them fall together. Thus the answer is a SQPR.
144. (a) The answer is (a) RPSQ first comes R then comes P next follows S and last is Q.
145. (b) After S₁ the next sentence should be Q then comes R Then follows P Last comes S. Thus the answer is qrrps.
146. (b) First comes Q then comes P then follows R and last comes S.
147. (b) The answer is (b), QPSR. First comes Q, then comes P. P is followed by S and finally comes R.
148. (c) The correct sequence is RQSP. The sentence S₁ talks about that the lions used to be widely distributed in Asia and Africa. It talks about past tense. The next sentence after S₁ should be R because it contrasts the statement with the situation today. The next statement should be Q which gives the reason for the drastic fall of number of lions. S and P should follow the Q statement because it draws the outcome that if the lions survive, that can be done only in national parks and various such areas are reserved for animals in every country. The last statement S₆ syncs with P and explains that no hunting is allowed in such reserved areas.
149. (d) The correct sequence is SRPQ. The sentence S₁ talks about how a woman who lives normal life has a different outlook. The next sentence should be S because it describes her outlook which is more personal and yet more impersonal. The next sentence should be R because it describes her interests. The next sentence should be P because it describes about the interests. The last sentence should be Q because it is in sync with statement S₆ and talks about two interests that are described in S₆.
150. (c) The correct sequence is QPSR. The sentence S₁ tells that you can see what soda water is composed of by looking at the glass. The next sentence should be Q because it describes the two distinct things it is made of- a liquid and a gas. The next sentence should be P because it describes the liquid. The next sentences should be S and R, that explains about the gas part. S₆ describes the name of the gas.
151. (b) The correct sequence is RPQS. The sentence S₁ talk about how Martin Luther King and his followers suffered is difficult to describe. The next sentence should be R and P because it describes how police abused them. The next sentence should be Q because it tells how court abused them. S should be the last sentence because it is in sync with the S₆ statement that they tolerated and did not revert back because they had taken a oath against violence.
152. (a) The correct sequence is QPSR. The sentence S₁ tells that there are several factors that contribute to wisdom. As given in all the options, the first statement is Q. The next statement should be P because it explains the meaning of statement Q. the next statement should be S that is an example and then R should come because it explains the example. Also sentence S₆ is in sync with R.
153. (b) The correct sequence is QPRS. The sentence S₁ talks about that there were no finger prints anywhere. The next statement should be Q because it is in continuation of the S₁ and describes that the investigators tried to reconstruct the crime scene. The

- next statement should be P and R because it concludes that it is impossible even for a child to enter through the hole and the silver vase was found to be double its size. The next sentence S is in sync with S₆ and explains that size of the hole was again examined and the theft was said to be fake.
154. (d) The correct sequence is RSQP. The sentence S₁ tells how to film slow scenes. It tells how a film camera should role. The next sentences should be R and S because they are in continuation and describe the way camera works in normal speed. Sentence Q should be the next because it describes how it works. The next sentence should be P because it tells how it works in the slow motion.
155. (b) The correct sequence is QSRP. The sentence S₁ tells that great quantities of animal oil come from whales. The next sentence should be about whales only, thus Q. The next statement should be S and R that are in sync with each other and talks about the blubber of the whale. P should precede sentence S₆ because it talks about the oil yield.
156. (c) The correct sequence is QRPS. The sentence S₁ talks about there are many stories of porpoises saving human lives. The next sentence should be Q because it starts describing a story about the porpoises (fish) saving a life of a woman and how suddenly she felt a pull downward in the water. The next sentence should be R where the woman tells how something pushed her up. The next sentence should be P describing that when the woman came on shore, she saw no body who would have helped her but a porpoise who was jumping and taking a leap in the water. The last sentence should be S because it tells that man told the woman that she was helped by a porpoise.
157. (a) The correct sequence is RPSQ. The sentence S₁ talks about that the ancient Rome did not got its glory suddenly in a day or two. The next sentence should be R because it tells that it took several years to build the architecture and city of Rome. Now this thing is related to how every great thing takes time. Thus the next sentence should be P. the sentence following P should be S because it describes how to achieve something we should not expect miracles suddenly. The last sentence should be Q because it completes the previous sentence that without expecting miracles in a day, we should work with patience and perseverance.
158. (b) The correct sequence is QSRP. The sentence S₁ talks about a bus being stopped. Next sentence should be the one in continuation and describing what happened next. And therefore the next sentence should be Q. The sentence following Q should be S because it describes further events that both the man and woman took their seats. Now as we can see, the sentence S₆ talks about conductor and so does the sentence P. Hence P should come before the sentence S₆. And sentence R should follow sentence S because it talks about the woman who we have described in the sentence S.
159. (a) The correct sequence is SQPR. The sentence S₁ describes about James Watt and his invention. The next sentence should be S because it syncs the invention of James Watt and how other men have invented railway engines. The next sentence should be Q because it describes about the other related invention of petrol engine. After that sentence P should follow because it is in continuation of sentence Q regarding petrol engines. The last sentence should be R because it describes how invention of motor vehicles have eased the transportation.
160. (b) The correct sequence is SPQR. The sentence S₁ describes about that man asks clerk to get his trousers altered. The next sentence should be S because usually when the salesman ask for a fee receipt in case of exchange and alterations. The next sentence should be P because it is in continuation of the last sentence where the man replies to the salesman that he does not have the receipt. The next sentence should be Q wherein because after the salesman denies alteration without receipt, the clever man decides to return it to and get his money back. The last sentence should be R which precedes S₆ and describes how the clever man returned the trouser and bought it back with.
161. (b) The correct sequence is SQPR. The sentence S₁ describes about right to vote and right for power. The next sentence should be S because it describes about the two rights and tells that right to power does not always exists. The next sentence should be Q because it describes about the qualities of right for power. The sentence following Q is P because it is in continuation and also talks about the qualities of right for power. The next sentence should be R which is in sync and continuation of S₆.
162. (a) The correct sequence is SPRQ. The sentence S₁ describes about the many tribes present in East Africa. The next sentence should be S because it tells that among the many tribes described in S₁, the most famous is Masai tribe. Next sentence should be an introduction to the Masai tribe, thus it should be P. The next sentence should be R that is in continuation of describing the Masai tribe. The last sentence should be Q because it describes that Masai tribes used to raid people. The last sentence S₆ is in sync with Q and gives the reason why all the tribes were scared of Masai tribe
163. (b) The correct sequence is PSQR. The sentence S₁ describes that the man had his eyes set on winning the long jump. The next sentence should be in continuation and thus it should be P which tells that everyone also expected him to win. The next sentence should be the reason why everyone expects him to win. Thus the next sentence is S. Sentence S₆ and R are in sync with each other and talks about the German long jumper. Thus R should precede sentence S₆. And the sentence Q should follow sentence S.

164. (d) The correct sequence is RSPQ. The sentence S_1 tells us that the teacher suddenly fainted in the class. The next sentence should be R because it talks about the he was taken to the hospital and is in continuation of the S_1 . Next sentence should describe what happened in the hospital. Thus the correct option is S. The next sentence should be P because it describes what happened next i.e. the headmaster came. It should be followed by Q because it describes that the headmaster was told that the teacher needed rest and he gave him leave as described in S_6 .
165. (b) The correct sequence is PSRQ. The sentence S_1 talks about a technique used by the colonial power. The next sentence should what technique, hence the sentence P. the next sentence should be S because it describes what else they did. The last sentence S_6 talks about that partition was the culmination which was in the case of India. Thus sentence Q should precede S_6 . And Sentence R should follow sentence S.
166. (b) The correct sequence is QPRS. The sentence S_1 talks about that the bank opened at 10 am. All the other sentences talk about peon, manager and safe. Of all the sentences, Q should follow S_1 because it talks about what happened after the bank was open i.e the manager and peon went to the safe in the vault. Next sentence should be P because in continuation, it describes that the manager asked the peon to open the safe. What happened next is described in sentence R where the peon and manager look into the open safe. The sentence S and S_6 are in continuation and thus last sentence should be S.
167. (a) The correct sequence is QPRS. The sentence S_1 talks about how the crowd encircled around the thief. The next sentence should be Q because it describes that on seeing so many people, his head hung in shame. The next sentence should be P because it describes that the notorious thief took out a knife from his shirt. Seeing this the two men holding him got scared and ran away. The sequence thus should be R and S.
168. (a) The correct sequence is SQRQ. The sentence S_1 talks about that the old man wanted to cross the road. The next sentence should be S because it tells that he waited for a long time. The next sentence should be Q because it describes that after have been waited for long, he was about to return. The next sentence should be R which describes the next event that as he decided to return back, a car came and stopped in front of him. And a driver came out which helped him in crossing the road. Thus the sequence should be P and S_6 .
169. (c) The correct sequence is RQPS. The sentence S_1 talks about that you should speak in strong foreign accent and broken English. The next statement should be the reason why you should talk like this, thus R. The next statement should be Q because it describes how a English person after realising that you are a foreigner will not expect you to be polite and use grammatical phrases. Next sentence should be P because it's in continuation of the previous sentence. The last sentence should be S because it gives us an example and S_6 gives the aftermath of it.
170. (c) The correct sequence is SRQP. The sentence S_1 talks about that when a lamb is born, its mother may die. The next sentence should be S which explains that when and why this happens. After S, it should be R because it tells that along with sheep, some lambs that are weak also die. The next sentence should be Q which describes the aftermaths. It should be followed by P which tells the consequence of the same.
171. (b) The correct sequence is PRSQ. The sentence S_1 talk about that people does not always get what they want. The next sentence should be P because in continuation of the last sentence which says that you can't have everything you want and you have to carefully decide how to spend your income. Priority factor comes next which is discussed in sentence R and thus it should come after P. The sentence after R should be S because it talks about how we set our priorities. The last sentence should be Q because it is in sync with S_6 .
172. (c) The correct sequence is RPSQ. The sentence S_1 talks about that Abraham Lincoln mother died. The next sentence should be R because it tells that his father married another lady the following year. The next statement should be the one describing the lady and her significance in Abraham's life, thus it should be followed by statement P. Sentence P describes about the books that his step mother gave him. Thus the next step should be S which tells that these books gave Abraham immense knowledge. The last sentence is Q because it tells how these Abraham Lincoln acknowledges his knowledge to his step mother.
173. (a) The correct sequence is SQRQ. The sentence S_1 talks that crude oil is taken for treatment. The net sentence should be related to the treatment, thus S. the sentence S talks about heating, hence the next sentence should be Q because it tells that heating helps in differentiation of materials according to the boiling points. Now R and P also describes the process. But in Sentence R, it is mentioned that 'first vapours' and in sentence P it is written 'later the gas'. Thus R should come first and sentence P should precede S_6 .
174. (c) The proper sequence is QSRP.
175. (b) The proper sequence is RPSQ.
176. (b) The proper sequence is RPSQ.
177. (b) The proper sequence is PRQS.
178. (a) The proper sequence is QRSQ.
179. (d) The proper sequence is RQPS.
180. (b) The proper sequence is PRQS.
181. (a) The proper sequence is QPRS.
182. (b) The proper sequence is QSPR.
183. (d) The proper sequence is PRQS.
184. (b) Among all the options, only sentence R appears to come next to S_1 . When we look at the options, we see that there is only one option (option (a)) which starts with sentence R. Hence, we have found the answer by elimination method just by looking at the options.
185. (a) Sentence S will be the first one because 'shots' in S_1 is directly related to the act of ducking down and running fast to a safe place. Now, Q will follow S because only after reaching the river, I jumped into it. P will come next as I came to know that the water was icy only when I jumped into the river and finally, the left sentence R will come to complete the incident. So, the correct sequence is SQPR, thus, option (a) is the correct answer.

186. (d) Sentence Q will be the first sentence to follow S1 as it is the answer to the question asked in S1. Sentence P will come next as it gives another idea why English travels. R will come next as it talks about mind etc. which has been mentioned in sentence P. The left option S will come at the last. So, the correct sequence of sentences is QPRS, thus, option (d) is the correct answer.
187. (d) Among all the sentences, only sentence R is the one that will come after S1 because S1 talks about the birth place of the Elephant and sentence R corresponds in synchronisation by stating 'transported from his native'. Q will come next as it talks about another admirer apart from Queen Victoria (stated in R). S will come after Q as it talks about its Voyage that started from its birth place. P will come at last as it correctly makes connection with S6. Hence, the correct sequence is RQSP, thus, option (d) is the correct answer.
188. (b) S1 takes about two types of men, therefore, the first sentence should be the one that talks about the first kind of men and we can clearly see that R talks about the first kind of men i.e. bureaucrat so, it should be the first sentence. Q should come next to R as it talks about the characteristic of bureaucrat. Similarly, P will come next as it talks about another type of men i.e. social worker. Lastly, S will come at the end as it talks about the characteristics of another kind of men. Hence, the correct sequence is RQPS, thereby making option (b) the correct answer.
189. (c) Sentence S properly corresponds to S1 and therefore, it should come first. Moreover, it talks about the history of universities which appears to be a good point to start a paragraph. P should come next to it as it continues the discussion of S. R should come after P as it directly corresponds to 'modern university' discussed in P. and lastly, Q will come at the last as it is the only option left and secondly, it is perfect to precede S6. Hence, the correct sequence is SPRQ, thus, option (c) is the correct answer.
190. (d) Q will be the first sentence as it gives the reason why Gandhi remained in college for only part of the year. When we look at the options, we see that only option (d) starts with Q. hence, option (d) is the answer, thereby, making QPSR the correct sequence.
191. (d) When we look at the sentences, we see that sentence S is the continuing part of S1 and should be the first statements. Now, when we look at the options, we see that only option (d) starts with statements S thereby, making it the answer. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer and the correct sequence is SPQR.
192. (b) Sentence S will come first as it describes the length of the dinosaur; when we describe the physical feature of any animal or living being, we usually describe its height/length first. When we look at the options, we see that only option (b) has sentence S in the beginning, therefore, option (b) is the answer.
193. (c) When we read S1, we find that it is talking about a single device which is capable of heating fluids without requiring an electrical elements. When we look at the options, we see that sentence Q directly co-relates with S1 as it describes the design of the container, so, we get the sequence QS. Looking at the options, we see that only option (c) has QS in the beginning, hence, it is our answer as rest of the options get eliminated.
194. (c) It is evident that sentence Q should be the first sentence as all other sentences are not at all in coordination with S1. When we look at the options, we see that only option (c) starts with Q, hence, the answer is option (c).
195. (c) 'Q' should be first sentence in the sequence as it logically follows sentence S₁. Sentences 'R' and 'S' are logical extension of sentence 'Q', so, they should come together. Sentence 'P' should precede the concluding sentence S₆ to make the paragraph meaningful. Hence, QRSP is the right sequence.
196. (d) 'Q' should be first sentence in this sequence as it explains the reason why Ramu was in a hurry. 'S' should follow 'Q' as it explains an action of Ramu and outcome of that action is detailed in sentences 'R' and 'P'. Sentence 'P' should be last in this sequence as it appropriately relates with the concluding sentence S₆. So, QSRP is the correct sequence.
197. (b) 'R' should be first in the sequence as it relates with opening sentence S₁ and gives a reason behind anger of Chandran. Sentence 'S' logically follows sentence 'R'. Next, sentences 'Q' and 'P' should be together to extend the idea contained in the paragraph. and P should be last sentence in the sequence which relates to concluding sentence S₆. So, RSQP is the right sequence.
198. (d) Sentence 'P' should be first in the sequence as it is the first thought of the author after hearing fire alarms as mentioned in S₁. Next, sentence 'S' should follow 'P' as it contains first action of the author. Sentences 'R' and 'Q' further extend the idea contained in the paragraph in which 'Q' should be last sentence in the sequence. So, PSRQ is the right answer.
199. (d) Sentence 'S' relates with opening sentence as the first action of people after watching flames. Other sentences describe how people of different age group arrived on the spot. Sentence 'R' logically follows sentence 'S' and 'Q' should be the next sentence in the sequence as it talks about assistance provided by girls and woman. Sentence 'P' should be last in this sequence as it relates to the concluding sentence of the paragraph. So, SRQP is the correct sequence.
200. (c) Sentence S₁ talks about misconceptions related to snakes. Sentence 'P' should be first in the sequence as it contains one common misconception. Sentence S should follow P as it gives a fact related to misconception mentioned in sentence P. Sentence Q should be next sentence in the sequence as it presents another misconceptions about snakes. Sentence R should be last in the sequence as it given a fact related to misconception mentioned in 'Q'. It also relates to concluding sentence S₆.
201. (c) The correct sequence is PQSR.

202. (c) Sentence S_1 talks about an eye disease. So, the first sentences in the sequence should be about its symptoms. So, sentence 'R' should be first in the sequence as it contains symptoms of conjunctivitis. Sentences 'Q' and 'S' should follow sentence 'R' as they indicate other symptoms of conjunctivitis. Sentence 'P' gives a reason which complements the concluding sentence S_6 of the paragraph. So, RQSP is the correct sequence.
203. (d) Sentence 'P' should be first in the sequence as it contains response of the author after receiving the message from the office. As sentence 'P' talks about winding up establishment of the author, sentences 'R', 'Q' and 'S' should logically follow it to make the paragraph meaningful. Therefore, PRQS is the right sequence.
204. (d) Sentence 'S' should be first in the sequence as it logically follows the idea contained in sentence S_1 of the paragraph. Sentence S_1 talks about choice of captaincy among cricketers and sentence 'S' is about how dreams of captaincy is nurtured among boys since their school days. Sentences 'Q', 'P' and 'R' should follow sentence 'S' to make the idea contained in the paragraph coherent and meaningful. So, SQPR is the right sequence of sentences in the paragraph.
205. (b) Sentence S_1 talks about efforts to tap solar energy. Sentence 'Q' is an extension of idea contained in S_1 , so, it should be first sentence in the sequence. Sentence 'P' gives examples of applications of solar energy mentioned in sentence 'Q'. So it should be second sentence in the sequence. Sentences 'R' and 'S' should follow sentence 'P' as they talk about other possible application of solar energy. It also relates with concluding sentence S_6 . So, QPRS is the correct sequence of sentence in the paragraph.
206. (d) The opening sentence S_1 is about structure of houses in the Indus Valley civilisation. Sentence 'Q' further elaborates idea contained in sentence S_1 by giving details of the upstairs rooms. So, it should be first sentence of the sequence. Sentences 'P' and 'S' should follow sentence 'Q' as they provide other structural details of the Indus Valley houses. Sentence 'R' should be last in this sequence as it provides details of drainage system and relates with the concluding sentence S_6 . So, QPSR is the correct sequence of sentences in the paragraph.
207. (b) Sentence 'Q' should be first sentence in the sequence as it gives details of the library mentioned in the opening sentence S_1 of the paragraph. Sentence 'P' should follow 'Q' as it provides additional details of the library. Sentences 'S' and 'R' should follow sentence 'P' as they give details of the famous person who owned the library. Sentence 'R' should be last in the sequence as it relates with the concluding sentence S_6 of the paragraph. So, QPSR is the right sequence of sentences in the paragraph.
208. (c) This paragraph is about some genuine and some silly fears. The opening sentence S_1 of the paragraph is about some genuine fears. So, sentences R and P should be first and second sentences of the sequence as they give example of a genuine fear and a reason behind the fear. Sentences 'S' and 'Q' should follow sentences 'R' and 'P' as they give another example and reason behind another genuine fear. Therefore RPSQ in the correct sequence of the sentences in the paragraph.
209. (c) The correct sequence should be RPSQ. The first sentences S_1 introduces the location of Egypt. Next should be R cause it further add details of the country, its size. Next should be P which further throws light on its geographical features. S follows next adding more about it, shifting to the weather, and about the rainfall which is directly linked with S_6 .
210. (d) QSPR is the correct sequence. In the first S_1 , a statement is given which tells some information Q should follow as it tells the reason behind it. S should follow next, as it states the results or the possibility of the experiment discussed in Q. P is next which further discusses those and R is last as it states the solution as what is required. Then comes S_6 .
211. (a) RQSP
 S_1 tells a fact, R further states the consequence of that act related to Issac. 'Q' the next one states the action done by the grandmother. In S, Issac is the focus, as his past is discussed. Fourth 'P' starts with but as it contrasts the thought of 'S' and tells a positive point of Issac. S_6 discusses the P.
212. (d) QSRP
 S_1 states something, Q tells what happens cause of that. Next should be S, the experience of the author, his past memory of the effect. Third one is R the present thoughts of the author. Last should be P which elaborates more the present scenario. S_6 tells the future plan of the author, what he will do.
213. (d) PQSR
 S_1 introduces us with the present situation of history as a subject. P should be next as it discusses what our thoughts are about it. Q states that Tonybee's thought were the contrast. S tells his way of studying and analyzing. R follows next with more information related to his style.
214. (a) PQSR
 S_1 starts the passage with a fact. P states the result of it. Q tells the effect on science by another event. S follows next and R as the fourth one which tells the history of the middle of 15th century. S_6 tells the effects caused by those on man.
215. (d) RQPS
The passage opens up with S_1 telling the nature of a boy. R should be the next one cause it tells the problem his mother faced cause of it. Next Q states her situation, her worries. Then comes P which tells the step his uncle took for a solution. S states the effect of the uncle's action. S_6 tells the final consequence of S.
216. (c) SPQR
 S_1 starts with the author's memories related to meeting Baba Amte. In next S we are introduced to another angle, another character. In next P his action and then in Q the effect on him caused by his work are discussed. R tells the final effect of his work, his action and the reaction. S_6 states the reason behind doing that.

217. (c) QPSR
S1 tells an action or work done by Ross. Q states a fact related to Ross and P the effect it caused. S tells the reaction it had on the audience followed by R the President of Royal Society's action and then the compliment he gave.
218. (c) RPQS
S1 states a fact from history. R states what happened later on then P says what next, followed by Q in which the present time is discussed, followed by S which tells the problem in present time related to fuels.
219. (c) SPRQ
S1 is a general statement, an assertion. Next 'S' tells that though things should have changed but is still a mystery. R tells what attempts are taken to help clear the mystery. Last Q tells that all such attempts proved to be in vain.
220. (d) RQPS
S1 starts with a fact that there are two schools of thought. Then R explains the 1st school. Q elaborates R a bit more. P, the next one discusses the second school of thought. The last S elaborates the thoughts of the second school. S₆ states second one is becoming more popular.
221. (c) After reading all the sentences, only statement Q appears to be the one that corresponds to S1 properly. When we look at the options, we see that only option (c) starts with S thus, option (c) is the answer. We don't even need to look for other sentences.
222. (a) In this question, all sentences except sentence R appears to be related to each other but not to S1. Statement R which is in contrast to S1 will be the first sentence as it directly contradicts S1 with a valid point. P, Q, and S will come next to complete the sequence correctly. When we look at the options, it is clear that option (a) i.e. RPQS will be the answer.
223. (d) Among all the sentences, sentence S and Q could be the first sentence as they directly corresponds to the subject (great leader) mentioned in S1. When we look at the options, we see that only one option starts with sentence S and none with sentence Q. Hence, option (d) which starts with sentence S will be the answer. We have solved this question by elimination method where we didn't look for other sentences.
224. (c) It is very clear that sentence Q will be the first sentence as it directly corresponds to S1 and sentence S will come next as it correctly goes with the continuation. When we look at the options, we see that there are two options with QS in the starting so, we will have to find the answer among these two. When we read S2, we see that the sentence preceding it must talk about the subject mentioned i.e. politics, morals and religion; sentence P talks about all these thus, it will be the last sentence. Hence, option (c) i.e. QSRP will be the answer.
225. (b) S1 talks about the image of the term 'technology' and when we look at the sentences, we see that only sentence P talks in continuation of S1 about the symbol of technology and appears to be the first sentence of the sequence. All other sentences are not in continuation to S1. Now when we look at the options, we see that only one option starts with sentence P. Hence, option (b) will be the answer.
226. (a) Sentence Q will be the first sentence of the sequence as it talks about the trip led by the writer in capacity to the designation he held at Patna College (mentioned in S1); it is very clear that sentence Q directly corresponds to S1 and therefore, it should be the first sentence. When we look at the options, we see that only one option starts with sentence Q i.e. option (a). Hence, it is the answer.
227. (c) When we read all the sentences carefully we see that sentence S talks about the result of the announcement made by the Union Finance Ministry in S1 thus, it should be the first sentence as it goes with the flow in correct context. Now, when we look at the options, we see that only one option starts with sentence S i.e. option (c). Hence, it is the answer.
228. (c) Q provides the description of the Dhauladhar range that has been mentioned in S1. QS is a mandatory pair because they have the 'although-despite of that' pairing. S will come after P as S is the consequence of the information provided in P. Thus, the correct response is option (c).
229. (b) S is the first statement as it uses the information mentioned in S1 and draws a conclusion out of it. R is the next statement as it puts the information and conclusion attained in the previous statements in a more comprehensive form. QP is a mandatory pair as P is the extension of the data provided in Q. So, the correct response is option (b).
230. (d) RQ is a mandatory pair as both these statements together form an example to explain the question posed in S. P is the next statement as it is the consequence of RQ. S and S₆ are effectively the extension of each other. So, the correct response is option (d).
231. (d) R is the first statement as it explains the purpose of the Tolstoy Farm, which has been mentioned in S1. QPS is the logical flow of information. A person is introduced in Q, his status and contribution are mentioned in P and S respectively. So, the correct response is option (d).
232. (d) This sequence can be solved in reverse order. S₆ clearly tries to draw a contrast about the nature of decentralized planning; this has been discussed only in statement Q making it the last statement before S₆. Out of the available options, only option (d) satisfies this criterion and thus is the correct response.
233. (b) Q is the first statement as it derives a contrast from the discussion in S1. P is the next statement as it collates the data from S1 and Q to give a conclusion. S points out to a process that has been mentioned in P, making R the last statement of the sequence. So, the correct response is option (b).

234. (a) R is the first statement as it points out to the subject in S1 and provides some extra anecdotes about its functions. Out of the available options, only A starts with R and thus is the correct response.
235. (c) The correct sequence is QSPR
236. (c) The correct sequence is QRPS
237. (d) The correct sequence is QSRP
238. (a) The correct sequence is PRQS
239. (c) The correct sequence is SRPQ
240. (a) The correct sequence is PQRS
241. (d) The correct sequence is PRSQ
242. (a) RSPQ
The two linkages are R-S and P-Q. The sentence S the extension of S1; further related sentence is shown in R hence it is the second in sequence. Q can't be the third as its next sentence is S6; in this way P should be the third and obviously Q is the last in sequence. Hence, the correct sequence is RSPQ.
243. (a) QRPS
The two linkages are Q-R and P-S. Gandhi reached Newcastle then what he did there is shown in Q; the next in sequence is R showing Gandhi's decision to march to army with men and women. What happened when he started marching is shown in P hence it is the third in sequence and S is the last in sequence. Therefore, the correct sequence is QRPS.
244. (b) SRQP
The S1 of the paragraph talks about industrial revolution; what is the result of industrial revolution is shown in S making it the opener sentence. The next in sequence is R as it is beginning with pronoun it which used for the industrial development. P should be the last fragment as it is the fore sentence of S6 and then obviously Q is the third fragment. Hence, the correct sequence is SRQP.
245. (d) QSRP
In S1 institutions are being mentioned and for institutions 'they' is the right pronoun in this way sentence Q is the first in sequence. Sentence S is the extension of Q making it the next in sequence. R is the third in sequence and P is the last as it is linked with S6. Hence, the correct sequence is QSRP.
246. (d) QPSR
This paragraph is about idioms and their definition. The sentence Q is beginning with pronoun 'they' which is used for idioms mentioned in S1. Hence it is the first sentence in sequence; sentence P is the next fragment which is the extension of Q. The next linkage is S-R; where S will precede R as R is beginning with *in addition* which used to show main problems mentioned in S. Hence the correct sequence is QPSR.
247. (d) in the given paragraph Q should be the first and S should be the last fragment because Q should succeed S1 and S should precede S6. Hence, (d) is the correct option.
248. (a) The sentence (S) is the first fragment chronologically. The next linkage is the part (R) as it shows what Chinua Achebe did after his BA. The next fragment is sentence (P) as it is the happening before (Q). Hence, the correct sequence is SRPQ.
249. (c) QRPS
The sentence (Q) is direct link beginning with noun. Sentence (R) is the next linkage in order. The sentence (P) is the next fragment as it is the extension part of (R) and (S) is the last fragment. Hence, the correct sequence is QRPS.
250. (a) QPRS
This paragraph defines earlier definition of biology and Darwin's theory of evolution making (Q) as the opening sentence, option (P) should be the next sentence as it mentions focus of biology in later years, option (R) should be the next linkage mentioning the growth of biology in last 1000 years. The option (S) is the last sentence. Hence, the correct sequence is QPRS.
251. (d) SRPQ
The linkage we can find is S-R, both are mentioning physics and chemistry. In the order (S) is first sentence and (R) is the second sentence in order. The sentence (P) is beginning with conjunction 'however' should be the third sentence and (Q) is the last sentence in sequence.
252. (d) SRQP
The two linkages are S-R and Q-P, the sentence (S) is the beginner as it mentions goods and services. The linkage is the sentence (R) which is the further extension of (S). The sentence (Q) is the third sequence as in S6 service is mentioned the same is mentioned in Q-P.
253. (a) QPSR
The linkages are QP and SR. Since S1 mentions farming as main production activity, the sentence (Q) is linked with S1 (Q) shows how farming has been changed now. (P) Should be the next sentence as it mentions how change in farming has allowed farmers to produce more crops. And this is an important achievement in the field of agriculture; this is shown in (S) hence, it being the third sentence in order. Sentence (R) should be the last sentence. Hence, the correct sequence is QPSR.

CHAPTER

6

Sentences Improvement and Idioms & Phrases

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-17) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible substitutions for the underlined part are given. If one of them i.e (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d). [2011-II]

1. If I were you, I would do it at once.
(a) was (b) am
(c) would be (d) No improvement
2. They set a strong guard, lest anyone could escape.
(a) would (b) might
(c) should (d) No improvement
3. The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.
(a) out (b) in
(c) for (d) No improvement
4. The accused refused having murdered anybody.
(a) disagreed (b) denied
(c) declaimed (d) No improvement
5. We need honest workers, not people of redoubtable integrity.
(a) doubting (b) doubtful
(c) doubtless (d) No improvement
6. By the time he arrived, everybody had gone home.
(a) when he arrived (b) at which he arrived
(c) by which he arrived (d) No improvement
7. There is no alternate, so we must leave now.
(a) altering (b) alternative
(c) alternation (d) No improvement
8. I cannot listen what she is saying.
(a) hear what (b) listen for what
(c) listen to that (d) No improvement
9. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.
(a) wrong (b) left
(c) negative (d) No improvement
10. We are sorry to hear regarding your father's death.
(a) of (b) over
(c) for (d) No improvement
11. Babu asked his friend, "Where you went yesterday?"
(a) "Where did you go yesterday?"
(b) "Where you had gone yesterday?"
(c) "Where you did go yesterday?"
(d) No improvement
12. He lay on the grass enjoying the sunshine.
(a) laid (b) lied
(c) led (d) No improvement
13. Some passengers were flown to Paris on the last trip.
(a) fled (b) flied
(c) flew (d) No improvement

14. Fifty miles are a long distance to walk.
(a) is (b) become
(c) be (d) No improvement
15. After the vote was taken the meeting broke.
(a) broke down (b) broke up
(c) broke out (d) No improvement
16. The speaker asked the audience to bear upon him for a few minutes more.
(a) on (b) with
(c) for (d) No improvement
17. Many people find it difficult to make both hands meet.
(a) both accounts (b) both hand to mouth
(c) both ends meet (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 18-31) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible situations for the underlined part are given. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of these substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No Improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d). [2012-II]

18. More than one person was killed in the accident.
(a) were killed (b) are killed
(c) have been killed (d) No improvement
19. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.
(a) did they speak (b) they will speak
(c) they had spoken (d) No improvement
20. The poor villagers have waited in bitter cold for more than four hours now.
(a) have been waiting (b) had waited
(c) has been waiting (d) No improvement
21. If he had time he will call you.
(a) would have (b) would have had
(c) has (d) No improvement
22. All, but her, had made an attempt.
(a) All, but she, (b) All but her
(c) All, but her (d) No improvement
23. I am used to hard work.
(a) work hard (b) work hardly
(c) hard working (d) No improvement
24. Twenty kilometres are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.
(a) is not a great distance (b) is no distance
(c) aren't a great distance (d) No improvement
25. They were working as usually.
(a) usual (b) as usual
(c) usually (d) No improvement
26. He is unlikely to come to the party. But if he comes I would talk to him.
(a) if he would come
(b) if he is to come
(c) if he will come
(d) No improvement

27. The passengers have formed queue at the booking-counter much before a train arrives.
 (a) formed (b) have been forming
 (c) form (d) No improvement
28. You must complete this work up to Sunday.
 (a) within Sunday (b) by Sunday
 (c) until Sunday (d) No improvement
29. If it will rain, the match will be abandoned.
 (a) If it rains (b) If it would rain
 (c) If it rained (d) No improvement
30. How long do you think Mr. Kamal knew John ?
 (a) will know (b) knows
 (c) has known (d) No improvement
31. I have still to meet a person who is perfectly satisfied with his job.
 (a) am still to meet (b) am yet to meet
 (c) might still meet (d) No improvement.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 32-51) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible situations for the underlined part are given. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d). [2013-I]

32. She told the children not to stop the work.
 (a) not stopping (b) don't stop
 (c) not stopping of (d) No improvement
33. I am not telling that you should hunt out people to pursue your policies.
 (a) asking (b) saying
 (c) speaking (d) No improvement
34. He succeeded by dint of hard work.
 (a) by means of (b) by doing
 (c) by virtue of (d) No improvement
35. You have read that book for ages.
 (a) have been reading (b) had read
 (c) will be reading (d) No improvement
36. The only bit of relief for the victims has been the increase in compensation.
 (a) were (b) have been
 (c) was that they were given (d) No improvement
37. He is resembling his father.
 (a) has been resembling (b) resembles like
 (c) resembles (d) No improvement
38. I am not sure why she is wanting to see him.
 (a) she wants (b) does she want
 (c) is she wanting (d) No improvement
39. Everybody who finished writing can go home.
 (a) had finished (b) have finished
 (c) has finished (d) No improvement
40. I wish I can sing as well as you do.
 (a) do (b) could
 (c) did (d) No improvement
41. It has been two years since I have seen him last.
 (a) when I have seen him (b) since I had seen him
 (c) since I saw him (d) No improvement
42. My neighbour is having two cars.
 (a) is owning (b) has
 (c) is possessing (d) No improvement

43. His flute recitation was highly appreciated.
 (a) flute recital (b) flute play
 (c) flute singing (d) No improvement
44. She must try at making him understand.
 (a) to make him to understand
 (b) to make him understand
 (c) to make his understanding
 (d) No improvement
45. Those are your new shoes, aren't they ?
 (a) isn't it ? (b) is it so ?
 (c) are they ? (d) No improvement
46. He told to us everything he knew.
 (a) us everything he knew
 (b) us everything he is knowing
 (c) us everything he was knowing
 (d) No improvement
47. Unless you do not work hard, you won't succeed in life.
 (a) cannot work hard (b) will not work hard
 (c) work hard (d) No improvement
48. As I am tired, I cannot be able to climb this hill now.
 (a) can be able (b) will not be able
 (c) will not be possible (d) No improvement
49. I should not spend money for luxuries.
 (a) on luxuries (b) in luxuries
 (c) through luxuries (d) No improvement
50. On being asked by the judge if he had murdered his wife the accused denied the charge.
 (a) refused (b) rebutted
 (c) contradicted (d) No improvement
51. The new headmaster affected many changes in the school.
 (a) injected (b) effected
 (c) inflicted (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs 52-71): Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d). [2014-I]

52. There is no rain in our village for the last six months.
 (a) has been (b) was
 (c) had been (d) No improvement
53. The police investigated into the matter.
 (a) with the matter (b) at the matter
 (c) the matter (d) No improvement
54. Ramachandra Murthy and his family have been in Guyana from 1985.
 (a) since (b) about
 (c) on (d) No improvement
55. I am living in this town since 1980.
 (a) was living (b) shall live
 (c) have been living (d) No improvement
56. If I was you I should tell him the truth.
 (a) am you (b) were you
 (c) had been you (d) No improvement

57. He is better than any boy in the class.
 (a) any boys (b) all the boys
 (c) any other boy (d) No improvement
58. Anil ought not to tell me your secret, but he did.
 (a) to be telling (b) tell
 (c) to have told (d) No improvement
59. If I were him I would have not accepted the offer.
 (a) If I was him (b) If I were he
 (c) If I had he (d) No improvement
60. What the nation needs is people of character.
 (a) are the people of character
 (b) are people of character
 (c) is a people of character
 (d) No improvement
61. We now come to the important question of where this great swarm of galaxies have come from.
 (a) have come (b) has come from
 (c) are coming from (d) No improvement
62. Fewer rainfall means less traffic accidents, according to the experts' report on highway safety.
 (a) Less rainfall means fewer traffic accidents
 (b) Less rainfall means less traffic accidents
 (c) Fewer rainfall means fewer traffic accidents
 (d) No improvement
63. I never saw you at the party yesterday.
 (a) have not seen (b) did not see
 (c) had never seen (d) No improvement
64. Ajeet is a bigger scholar than his brother.
 (a) better (b) smaller
 (c) superior (d) No improvement
65. I did not wait for him because he went out before I arrived.
 (a) has gone out (b) had gone out
 (c) had been out (d) No improvement
66. Whenever I saw him, he has been reading the same novel.
 (a) had been reading (b) read
 (c) was reading (d) No improvement
67. Since the beginning of the term, we are spending a lot of time on poetry.
 (a) spent (b) will spend
 (c) have spent (d) No improvement
68. Your sister cooks well, isn't she ?
 (a) isn't it ? (b) doesn't she ?
 (c) doesn't it ? (d) No improvement
69. Dickens' novels, likemanywriters, are largely autobiographical.
 (a) like those of many other writers
 (b) like so many others
 (c) like many other novelists
 (d) No improvement
70. She was as preety as, if not prettier than any other girl at the party.
 (a) She was very pretty (b) She was pretty
 (c) She was the prettiest (d) No improvement
71. Never I have seen such breathtaking scenery.
 (a) Never have I (b) Ever I have
 (c) I cannot ever (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 72-91) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them is better than the underlined part, mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, mark (d) on the Answer Sheet. [2014-II]

72. I never have and probably never will write good letters.
 (a) I never have written
 (b) I never have wrote
 (c) I never have been writing
 (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
73. I think his feet are bigger than any boy in town
 (a) his feet are bigger than many boys in town
 (b) his feet are bigger than no boys in town
 (c) his feet are bigger than any other boys in town
 (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
74. I haven't hardly studied for this examination.
 (a) Hardly I have studied.
 (b) I have hardly studied
 (c) Not hardly I have studied
 (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
75. As you look across the street, lighted windows can be seen.
 (a) you saw lighted windows
 (b) lighted windows may be seen
 (c) you can see lighted windows
 (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
76. Her sister is a nurse and she intends to be one too.
 (a) this is the profession she intends
 (b) her intention is the-same profession
 (c) she intending to be a nurse too
 (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
77. He asked for the cup of tea.
 (a) some cup of tea (b) cup of tea
 (c) a cup of tea (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
78. Several people saw the thief snatch her gold chain.
 (a) people have seen (b) people were seeing
 (c) people must see (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
79. We shall not wait for anyone who will arrive late.
 (a) who arrives late (b) who arrived late
 (c) who shall arrive (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
80. We had a hard time in the war.
 (a) from the war (b) since the war
 (c) during the war (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
81. He aimed a blow on me.
 (a) at me (b) to me
 (c) against me (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
82. He waited for her by dinnertime.
 (a) at dinnertime (b) till dinnertime
 (c) on dinnertime (d) NOIMPROVEMENT
83. He does not have the last idea of it.
 (a) little (b) less
 (c) least (d) NOIMPROVEMENT

84. Born of poor, illiterate farm workers, Lincoln rose to become the president of the U.S.A.
 (a) raised to become (b) arose to become
 (c) risen to become (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
85. Gopal is two years older than his brother
 (a) than own brother (b) to his brother
 (c) by his brother (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
86. The editor regretted that he was unable to make use of the article.
 (a) was disabled (b) was unable
 (c) was enabled (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
87. He walked softly lest he may wake the baby.
 (a) he would wake (b) he wake
 (c) he should wake (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
88. I look forward to meet you in Delhi.
 (a) to meeting you (b) to meet with you
 (c) at meeting you (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
89. I do not know where has he gone.
 (a) where had he gone (b) where he has gone
 (c) when has he gone (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
90. The teacher taught the students that the moon goes round the earth.
 (a) the moon went round the earth
 (b) the moon is going round the earth
 (c) the moon has gone round the earth
 (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
91. This is the boy that I talked to you about.
 (a) who I talked to you about
 (b) whom I talked to you about
 (c) which I talked to you about
 (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
99. We cannot trust a man who plays false and loose with others.
 (a) false or loose (b) fast or loose
 (c) fast and loose (d) No improvement
100. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.
 (a) wrong (b) left
 (c) negative (d) No improvement
101. Any English are known for their practical instincts.
 (a) Some (b) Many
 (c) The (d) No improvement
102. Fifty miles are a long distance to walk.
 (a) is (b) become
 (c) be (d) No improvement
103. Economics today were not what it was a century ago.
 (a) are (b) was
 (c) is (d) No improvement
104. Hearing the news of the accident, he broke.
 (a) broke down (b) broke up
 (c) broke out (d) No improvement
105. The speaker asked the audience to bear upon him for a few minutes more.
 (a) on (b) with
 (c) for (d) No improvement
106. Those men as are false to their friends should be avoided.
 (a) The men (b) Men
 (c) Such men (d) No improvement
107. Many people find it difficult to make both hands meet.
 (a) both accounts (b) both hands to mouth
 (c) both ends meet (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (92-107): Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them is better than the underlined part, mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet. If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, mark (d) on your Answer Sheet. [2015-I]

92. We need honest workers, not people of redoubtable integrity.
 (a) doubting (b) doubtful
 (c) doubtless (d) No improvement
93. I expect every player here to be conversant at the rules of game.
 (a) on (b) about
 (c) with (d) No improvement
94. There is no alternate, so we must leave now.
 (a) altering (b) alternative
 (c) alternation (d) No improvement
95. If I were you, I would do it at once.
 (a) was (b) am
 (c) would be (d) No improvement
96. They set a strong guard, lest any one could escape.
 (a) would (b) might
 (c) should (d) No improvement
97. The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.
 (a) out (b) in
 (c) for (d) No improvement
98. The accused refused having murdered anybody.
 (a) disagreed (b) denied
 (c) declaimed (d) No improvement
108. It's ten o'clock already. It's high time you went home.
 (a) you had gone (b) you were going
 (c) you had been (d) No Improvement
109. The students are playing volley-ball since 8 A.M.
 (a) were playing (b) have playing
 (c) have been playing (d) No Improvement
110. Our plans for the trip fell down because we had no money
 (a) off (b) out
 (c) through (d) No Improvement
111. None of these groups has reported accurately on the prevailing situation.
 (a) have reported (b) was reported
 (c) has reporting (d) No Improvement
112. Among the athletes undergoing training Ramesh was easily the better.
 (a) best (b) better
 (c) the best (d) No improvement

[2015-II]

113. The earth moves round the sun, isn't it ?
 (a) wasn't it? (b) hasn't it?
 (c) doesn't it? (d) No improvement
114. Supposing if he is arrested what will he do ?
 (a) if he will be arrested (b) he is arrested
 (c) if he was arrested (d) No Improvement
115. My students have been interesting in learning French.
 (a) have been interested (b) are being interesting
 (c) have also interesting (d) No Improvement
116. Hardly I had fallen asleep, when the bell rang.
 (a) I was fallen (b) had I fallen
 (c) I fell asleep (d) No improvement
117. These days, Radha finds it difficult to make both her ends meet.
 (a) both ends meet (b) both the ends meet
 (c) ends meet (d) No Improvement
118. My mother always asks us to close the fan when we leave the room.
 (a) on the fan (b) off the fans
 (c) turn off the fan (d) No Improvement
119. If she does not get more high salary, she will resign
 (a) more higher salary (b) high salaries
 (c) a higher salary (d) No Improvement
120. The parents should not discriminated from the girl child.
 (a) discriminate between (b) discriminate against
 (c) discriminate at (d) No Improvement
121. Shakespeare's play 'Macbeth' is another of his greatest works.
 (a) one of his greatest (b) best of his greatest
 (c) greatest of his (d) No Improvement
122. Some schools require children to wear black leather expensive shoes.
 (a) black expensive leather shoes
 (b) expensive leather black shoes
 (c) expensive black leather shoes
 (d) No Improvement
123. It is a good thing for him should recognize his faults.
 (a) that he to recognise his faults
 (b) him recognizing his faults
 (c) for him to recognize his faults
 (d) No Improvement
124. Some boys speak their mother-tongue among one another.
 (a) between them (b) among themselves
 (c) with them (d) No Improvement
125. Prior than taking any decisions he always consults his lawyer.
 (a) Prior to (b) Previous to
 (c) Prior as (d) No Improvement
126. He does not know what the university is.
 (a) an (b) a
 (c) one (d) No Improvement
127. The Prime Minister called on the President.
 (a) by (b) in
 (c) to (d) No Improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 128-143) : Look at the underline part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus, a "No improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d). [2016-I]

128. The police accused him for theft.
 (a) With (b) in
 (c) of (d) No improvement
129. He wanted that I left immediately.
 (a) I may leave (b) me to leave
 (c) I leave (d) No improvement
130. This is to certify that I know Mr. J. Mathews since 1970.
 (a) am knowing (b) had known
 (c) have known (d) No improvement
131. They took away everything that belonged to him.
 (a) that had been belonging (b) that belong
 (c) that has been belonging (d) No improvement
132. It was the mother of the girl of whose voice I had recognised.
 (a) whose voice (b) the voice of who
 (c) voice whose (d) No improvement
133. The Executive Council is consisted of ten members.
 (a) consists of (b) comprises of
 (c) constituted of (d) No improvement
134. The maid was laying the table for dinner.
 (a) setting up (b) lying
 (c) sorting out (d) No improvement
135. We have so arranged the matters and one of us is always on duty.
 (a) that one of us (b) so that one of us
 (c) such that one of us (d) No improvement
136. Hardly have we got into the forest when it began to rain.
 (a) Hardly we got (b) We had hardly got
 (c) We had got hard (d) No improvement
137. Each time he felt tired he lied down.
 (a) lies (b) lays
 (c) lay (d) No improvement
138. Though it was raining, but I went out.
 (a) but yet I (b) I
 (c) however I (d) No improvement
139. There is no chance of success unless you do not work hard.
 (a) unless you work (b) until your working
 (c) until you do not work (d) No improvement
140. She has grown too old to do little work.
 (a) some (b) any
 (c) a little (d) No improvement
141. No one enjoys to deceive his family
 (a) deceiving (b) for deceiving
 (e) deceive (d) No improvement

142. Have you ever saw the flower of a pumpkin plant?
 (a) see (b) seeing
 (c) seen (d) No improvement
143. It is an ancient, historical place and it once belongs to the Pandavas.
 (a) belonged (b) belonging
 (c) belong (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 144-161): For the following 25 (twenty five) items: Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d). [2016-II]

144. Suppose if you are selected, will you give us a treat ?
 (a) Supposing if (b) If suppose
 (c) If (d) No improvement
145. I would rather have a noble enemy than a mean friend.
 (a) would more have (b) would have
 (c) will have (d) No improvement
146. He decided to take the help of a guide lest he may miss the way.
 (a) he should miss (b) he will miss
 (c) he might fail to see (d) No improvement
147. He wanted my permission to taking part in sports.
 (a) to take part in (b) for to take part in
 (c) for to taking part in (d) No improvement
148. We are doing this in the interest of the poors.
 (a) in the interests of the poors
 (b) in the interests of the poor
 (c) for the interests of the poor
 (d) No improvement
149. He reached his destination at night.
 (a) destination (b) at his destination
 (c) on his destination (d) No improvement
150. One is often pleased with himself.
 (a) with one's self (b) with themselves
 (c) with oneself (d) No improvement
151. Unless you are not very careful, you will run into debt.
 (a) are very (b) will be very
 (c) may be (d) No improvement
152. I am living in Bombay for the last ten years.
 (a) had lived (b) have been living
 (c) lived (d) No improvement
153. This scooter is not as efficient as it used to be; instead it is still a very useful machine.
 (a) similarly (b) furthermore
 (c) nevertheless (d) No improvement
154. The teacher as well as his wife were invited.
 (a) was invited (b) were also invited
 (c) were being invited (d) No improvement
155. I wish I can help you.
 (a) may help (b) could have helped
 (c) could help (d) No improvement

156. My brother is looking forward to meeting his employer tomorrow.
 (a) to meet (b) for meeting
 (c) that he may meet (d) No improvement
157. My father has given his ascent for my long tour.
 (a) accent (b) approof
 (c) assent (d) No improvement
158. Heavy work has been thrust on me.
 (a) has been thrust (b) has thrust
 (c) has thrust down (d) No improvement
159. No sooner had he completed his first novel than he fell seriously ill.
 (a) he had completed (b) could he completed
 (c) he completed (d) No improvement
160. There is many a slip between the cup and lip.
 (a) cup and lip (b) cups and lips
 (c) the cup and the lip (d) No improvement
161. We can go out whenever we choose to, isn't it ?
 (a) can't we (b) are we not
 (c) don't we (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 162-177): Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter. If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. [2017-I]

162. Go north-east across the mountains till you will reach an island.
 (a) reached (b) reach
 (c) have reached (d) No improvement
163. It is hard these days to cope with the rising prices.
 (a) cope by (b) cope up with
 (c) to be coped with (d) No improvement
164. He took a loan of hundred rupees from me.
 (a) debt (b) demand
 (c) advance (d) No improvement
165. From the last five days it has been raining torrentially.
 (a) Since the last (b) For the last
 (c) Since last (d) No improvement
166. The teacher, along with her three children, were taken to hospital.
 (a) was taken (b) had taken
 (c) had being taken (d) No improvement
167. The Prime Minister had wide-ranging discussions on the international situation.
 (a) widely-ranged (b) wide-ranged
 (c) wide-range (d) No improvement
168. The man disappeared after he was rescuing a boy from drowning.
 (a) was rescued (b) has been rescued
 (c) had rescued (d) No improvement
169. I shall be obliged if you could grant me an interview.
 (a) give (b) allow
 (c) permit (d) No improvement

170. By 8.00 in the morning he wrote four letters to his friends.
 (a) had written (b) had been writing
 (c) was writing (d) No improvement
171. But for one witness the accused ought to have been sent to jail.
 (a) would have (b) had
 (c) should have (d) No improvement
172. He is now looking about a job.
 (a) for (b) after
 (c) into (d) No improvement
173. He did not abide with my decision.
 (a) to (b) by
 (c) for (d) No improvement
174. I was living in Chennai for ten years when I was a child.
 (a) had lived (b) lived
 (c) had been living (d) No improvement
175. I didn't feel like going out yesterday, but on account of my son's illness I had to go to the doctor.
 (a) have (b) might have
 (c) ought (d) No improvement
176. Your services are dispensed for.
 (a) from (b) with
 (c) off (d) No improvement
177. I didn't go to office because I was ill.
 (a) felt (b) had become
 (c) had felt (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 178-182): Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate expression. [2018-II]

178. He makes decision on the fly.
 (a) He decides quickly without any seriousness.
 (b) He decides with all seriousness.
 (c) He decides nonchalantly.
 (d) He is unwilling to decide.
179. Follow suit
 (a) Following someone's suit
 (b) Suiting to someone
 (c) Doing the same as someone else has just done
 (d) Doing the same kind of mistake
180. Close shave
 (a) Shaving very closely
 (b) Miraculous escape
 (c) Saving someone from danger
 (d) Easy escape
181. At the crossroads
 (a) At important point of a decision
 (b) At an important point of journey
 (c) At the important road of a journey
 (d) At an important stage or decision
182. A pearl of wisdom
 (a) A wise man
 (b) An important piece of order
 (c) An important piece of pearl
 (d) An important piece of advice

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 183-192): Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) and (d) which is the most appropriate expression. [2019-I]

183. A match made in heaven
 (a) a marriage that is solemnized formally
 (b) a marriage that is unsuccessful
 (c) a marriage that is likely to be happy and successful
 (d) a marriage of convenience
184. A culture vulture
 (a) someone who is very keen to experience art and literature
 (b) someone who wants to defend ancient culture
 (c) someone who is ashamed of one's own culture
 (d) someone who looks at her/his culture critically
185. A death blow
 (a) to be nearly dead
 (b) to be deeply afraid of death
 (c) to beat someone to death
 (d) an action or event which causes something to end or fail.
186. The jewel in the crown
 (a) someone who has many skills
 (b) something that one wants
 (c) the most valuable thing in a group of things
 (d) the jewel in the crown of the king
187. To live in a fool's paradise
 (a) to live a life that is dishonest
 (b) to be happy because you will not accept how bad a situation really is
 (c) to believe that things you want will happen
 (d) to enjoy yourself by spending a lot of money
188. A rotten apple
 (a) to remove something which is rotten
 (b) one bad person in a group of good people
 (c) a loving and kind person
 (d) a disorganized person with bad habits
189. To vote with your feet
 (a) to show that you do not support something
 (b) to replace something important
 (c) to change something you must do
 (d) to express a particular opinion
190. Verbal diarrhoea
 (a) to be sick
 (b) to talk too much
 (c) to be in a difficult situation
 (d) to be a good orator
191. To sail close to the wind
 (a) to pretend to be something that you are not
 (b) to be in some unpleasant situation
 (c) to be destroyed by a belief
 (d) to do something that is dangerous
192. A double entendre
 (a) to look at someone or something twice
 (b) a situation in which you cannot succeed
 (c) a word which has two meanings
 (d) something that causes both advantages and problems

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 193-202): Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate meaning. [2019-II]

- 193.** Dirt cheap
(a) Extremely cheap (b) Extremely costly
(c) Very cheap person (d) Very cheap item
- 194.** A shrinking violet
(a) A lean person (b) A shy person
(c) A happy person (d) A sad person
- 195.** Gordian knot
(a) Undoable job (b) A difficult problem
(c) A different problem (d) Doable job
- 196.** Fall in a heap
(a) To be at the mercy of someone else
(b) To be thinking about someone
(c) To lose control of one's own feelings
(d) To be in control of one's own feelings
- 197.** Have a conniption fit
(a) To be very angry (b) To be very happy
(c) To be very sad (d) To be a jubilant person
- 198.** Be in seventh heaven
(a) To be extremely happy
(b) To be extremely upset
(c) To be extremely adventurous
(d) To be extremely silent
- 199.** Hand in glove
(a) Working separately (b) Working together
(c) Working for someone (d) Not willing to work
- 200.** Nip in the bud
(a) Prevent a small problem before it becomes severe
(b) Prevent the big problems
(c) Make it severe
(d) Beating the problem
- 201.** Like a shag on a rock
(a) Completely alone (b) Completely idle
(c) Complete silence (d) Complete happy
- 202.** A pearl of wisdom
(a) An important piece of news
(b) An important person
(c) An important thing for life
(d) An important piece of advice

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 203-212): Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate expression and mark your response in the Answer Sheet accordingly. [2020-I]

- 203.** A paper tiger
(a) Person or organisation that appears powerful, but actually is not
(b) Person or organisation that acts like a tiger
(c) People who campaign for the protection of tigers
(d) A daredevil

- 204.** Lily-livered
(a) Brave and courageous (b) Not brave
(c) Comical (d) Outrageous
- 205.** Eat like a bird
(a) Eat fast (b) Eat very little
(c) Eat a lot (d) Pretending to be eating
- 206.** The dog days
(a) Days celebrating dogs (b) The bitter days
(c) The hottest days (d) The coldest days
- 207.** A banana republic
(a) A small or poor country with a weak government
(b) A small or poor country which produces banana
(c) A country which has been occupied by a big country
(d) A country without any government
- 208.** The pros and cons
(a) The good and bad parts of a situation
(b) Like and dislike of a situation
(c) A bad experience in an event
(d) A good moment of an event
- 209.** Prime the pump
(a) To do something in order to make something succeed
(b) To do good things to succeed in life
(c) To do something in order to get bad things done
(d) Asking people to do things to make something succeed
- 210.** The green-eyed monster
(a) Feeling of being joyous
(b) Feeling of being jealous
(c) Feeling bad about happenings
(d) Feeling lucky about something
- 211.** Rise to the occasion
(a) To celebrate a success in a difficult situation
(b) To regret a situation which ended in failure
(c) To succeed in dealing with a difficult situation
(d) To motivate people to succeed in a difficult situation
- 212.** Call it a day
(a) End of the day (b) Completion of work
(c) Stop doing something (d) A beautiful day

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 213-222): In this section two sentences are given and you are required to find the correct sentence which combines both the sentences. Choose the correct response (a), (b), (c) or (d) and indicate on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [2020-I]

- 213.** Which is the correct combination of the given two sentences ?
The officer will return from China on Monday. You can meet him.
(a) You can meet the officer when he returned from China on Monday.
(b) You can meet the officer when he will return from China on Monday.
(c) You can meet the officer when he returns from China on Monday.
(d) The officer will meet you when you return from China on Monday.

214. Which is the correct combination of the given two sentences?

He is hard-working. He is honest too.

- (a) He is not only hard-working, but also honest.
- (b) He is only hard-working and honest.
- (c) He is hard-working but honest too.
- (d) He is not hard-working but also honest.

215. Which is the correct combination of the given two sentences?

Parents have been waiting since morning.

They want to meet the counsellor.

- (a) The counsellor has been waiting to meet the parents since morning.
- (b) Parents had been waiting to meet the counsellor since the morning.
- (c) Parents are waiting to meet the counsellor in the morning.
- (d) Parents have been waiting since morning to meet the counsellor.

216. Which is the correct combination of the given two simple sentences using 'If' clause ?

Minchi should have worked hard. She would have cleared the test.

- (a) If Minchi had worked hard, she would have cleared the test.
- (b) Had not Minchi worked hard, she could not have cleared the test.
- (c) If Minchi has worked hard, she would have cleared the test.
- (d) If Minchi had worked hard, she will have cleared the test.

217. Which one of the following is the correct statement combining the two statements using 'though' ?

He has been trying his level best to win. He could not succeed.

- (a) Though he is trying his level best to win, he could not succeed.
- (b) He is trying his level best to win, though he could not succeed.
- (c) Though he has been trying his level best to win, he could not succeed.
- (d) Though he had been trying his level best to win, he could not succeed.

218. Which is the correct combination of the given two sentences using 'relative clause' ?

Gandhiji preached peace. He is an apostle of peace.

- (a) Gandhiji who preached peace is an apostle of peace.
- (b) Gandhiji preached peace because he is an apostle of peace.

(c) Gandhiji who preached peace is called an apostle of peace.

(d) Gandhiji is an apostle of peace because he preached peace.

219. Which is the correct combination of the given two sentences?

Priya reached the station. The bus left before her.

- (a) When Priya reached the station, the bus had already left.
- (b) When Priya had reached the station, the bus already left.
- (c) Priya reached the station, when the bus already left.
- (d) When Priya had reached the station, the bus had already left.

220. Which is the correct combination of the given two sentences?

He is too tired. He could not stand.

- (a) He is so tired that he could scarcely stand.
- (b) He is too tired and cannot stand.
- (c) He will not stand and he is very tired.
- (d) He is so tired that he could not be standing.

221. Which is the correct combination of the given two sentences?

The teacher entered the classroom. All students stopped talking.

- (a) No sooner did the teacher enter the classroom than the students stopped talking.
- (b) As soon as the teacher entered the classroom all students were asked to stop talking.
- (c) All students stopped talking as the teacher enters the classroom.
- (d) No sooner did the students stop talking than the teacher entered the classroom.

222. Which one of the following is the correct statement of the combination of the two sentences given below using 'whereas' ?

Kavya is interested in reading books. Her sister shows interest in outdoor games.

- (a) Kavya is interested in reading books whereas her sister's interest is outdoor games.
- (b) Kavya is interested in reading books whereas her sister is not interested in it.
- (c) Kavya is interested in reading whereas her sister's interest is outdoor games.
- (d) Kavya is interested in reading books whereas her sister's interest is to play outside.

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (d) If I were you, I would do it at once.
2. (c) They set a strong guard, lest anyone should escape.
3. (c) The matter called for an explanation of his conduct. Incorrect preposition is used.
4. (b) The accused denied having murdered anybody.
When you refuse something it means you do not accept it. To refuse to do something is to say that you won't do that. Where as to deny is something is not true. To deny somebody something is to refuse to give it to them.
5. (b) We need honest workers, not people of doubtful integrity.
Redoubtable (adj.)(Of a person): causing fear and respect
Doubtful: Uncertain, undecided and contingent, often use to admitting of doubt.
6. (d) By the time he arrived, everybody had gone home.
7. (b) There is no alternative, so we must leave now. An alternate is something or someone that serves in the place of another. Whereas alternative is the second option that does not replace the first.
8. (a) I cannot hear what she is saying. To hear is to physically experience the sense of sound. As long as one's ear and brain are capable of processing sound waves, one can hear.
To listen is to deliberately apply the ability to hear. One who listens is thinking about what is heard, what it means, how to respond, and whether to continue to listen / pay attention.
9. (a) He is still in vigorous health although he is on the wrong side of sixty.
10. (a) We are sorry to hear of your father's death.
11. (a) Babu asked his friend, "Where did you go yesterday?"
12. (a) He laid on the grass enjoying the sunshine. Wrong verb tense is used with the subject of this sentence. It should be laid in spite of lay.
13. (d) Some passengers were flown to Paris on the last trip.
14. (a) Fifty miles is a long distance to walk. Fifty miles is considered a singular unit of distance (made up of a more than one mile).
15. (b) After the vote was taken the meeting broke up.
16. (b) The speaker asked the audience to bear with him for a few minutes more.
17. (c) Many people find it difficult to make both ends meet.
18. (a) More than one person were killed in the accident.
19. (a) Not a word did they speak to the unfortunate wife about it.
20. (a) The poor villagers have been waiting in bitter cold for more than four hours now.
21. (c) Has is the correct choice.
22. (b) All but her, had made an attempt.
23. (a) work hard is correct choice.
24. (a) Twenty kilometres is not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.
25. (b) they are working as usual.
26. (d) No improvement.
27. (c) The passengers form queue at the booking counter much before the train arrives.
28. (b) You must complete this work by Sunday.
29. (a) If it rains, the match will be abandoned.
30. (c) How long do you think Mr. Kamal has known John?
31. (b) I am yet to meet a person who is perfectly satisfied with his job.
32. (d) The sentence as given in the question is grammatically correct and requires no improvement. 'not to stop' is a command that fits perfectly in the context of the sentence both tense wise and structure wise. Hence, option (d).
33. (b) While option 'speaking' is extremely inappropriate as there is no speech given. 'Saying' fits the sentence grammatically.
34. (d) Dint means archaic a blow or stroke. While 'by means of' does not suit when talking about hard work. 'by doing' sounds abrupt. By dint of makes good sense in the sentence as here it means due to efforts of. Hence, no improvement, option (d).
35. (a) The sentence suggests that the activity of reading has been going on for a long time and is still continuing. This confirms that the tense of the verb shall be in present continuous. Only option (a) suits that, have been reading is correct.
36. (c) Option (c) helps to clearly give an understanding of what has been the exact relief. Also, it provides flow to the sentence and suggests that the relief was the act of 'giving' the increase in compensation. Hence, option (c).
37. (c) Resemble already means looks 'like'. Thus, like does not need to follow resemble. Also, it is not a momentary or a temporary act, hence, present continuous shall be not used. For such facts or truths, simple present 'resembles' should be used. Hence, option (c).
38. (a) '..... why she wants to see him' is the correct option.
39. (c) Here, though everybody is plural the word 'who' is singular and the verb 'has' must be in consistency with 'who'. Also, the sentence is describing an ongoing act, thus tense should be present. These rules out 'have' and 'had' respectively. Hence, 'has finished' is most appropriate, option (c).
40. (b) This statement provides a hypothetical statement. This is best conveyed through the word 'could' suggesting the willingness to sing but the incapacity to do the same. Hence, option (b).
41. (c) The sentence sounds grammatically incorrect as 'have seen him' should not be followed by the adverb 'last'. Use of has/have twice in a sentence is unnecessary. Hence, the most appropriate part is '. Since I saw him last'. Option (c).

42. (b) When stating a fact, we need not use present continuous 'is having'. Rather, the sentence should have its verb in the form of simple past. Thus, my neighbour has two cars is correct. Option (b).
43. (a) Recital is the act of reciting. Hence (a) his flute recital was highly appreciated.
44. (b) Try should be followed by 'to make...'. Also, make him to understand is wrong usage for the unnecessary use of to twice. Hence, option (b).
45. (d) As are has been used in the first part of the sentence, the negating second part must have a compatible negative word which is obviously 'aren't'. Hence, option (d) as no improvement is required.
46. (a) A basic grammar rule requires not to follow 'to' after using told as it already implies said to. Rest everything is correct making option (a) the correct choice.
47. (b) Unless means if not and it cannot follow a negative statement (double negative). Hence, do not work hard should be replaced with work hard. Thus option (c) is the answer.
48. (c) The person in this sentence is projected to be tired and because of that he will not be able to climb the tree. Option (c) "will not be possible" is not apt here as the sentence shows reluctance of the person more than incapability.
49. (a) When we spend money to buy something we generally use preposition "on" rather than "for or in". Through is used where means is indicated. Thus option (a) is the answer.
50. (d) In general speaking, we use the word denied with charge. Denial means to outright reject something completely without leaving any scope for acceptance. So the accused is completely rejecting the accusation. Refuse means not accepting which is not appropriate here. Rebut means overthrow by argument.
51. (b) When a change is brought into existence, it is effected. Affect is related to cause whereas inject means to infuse internally. Inflict is generally used with pain or pleasure. Thus here the word effect suits aptly to the situation.
52. (a) There has been no rain in our village for the last six months.
53. (c) The police investigated the matter.
54. (a) Ramachandra Murthy and his family have been in Guyana since 1985.
55. (c) I have been living in this town since 1980.
56. (b) If I were you I should tell him the truth.
57. (c) He is better than any other boy in the class.
58. (c) Anil ought not to have told me your secret, but he did.
59. (b) If I were he I would have not accepted the offer.
60. (d) No improvement
61. (b) We now come to the important question of where this great swarm of galaxies has come from.
62. (a) Less rainfall means fewer traffic accidents, according to the expert's report on highway safely.
63. (b) I did not see you at the party yesterday.
64. (a) Ajeet is a better scholar than his brother.
65. (b) I did not wait for him because he had gone out before I arrived.
66. (a) Whenever I saw him, he had been reading the same novel.
67. (c) Since the beginning of the term, we have spent a lot of time on poetry.
68. (b) Your sister cooks well, doesn't she?
69. (a) Dicken's novels, like those of many other writers are largely autobiographical.
70. (d) No improvement
71. (a) Never have I seen such breathtaking scenery!
72. (a) I never have written and probably never will write good letters.
73. (c) I think his feet are bigger than any other boy in town.
74. (b) I have hardly studied for this examination.
75. (c) As you look across the street, you can see lighted windows.
76. (d) No improvement.
77. (c) he asked for a cup of tea.
78. (d) No improvement.
79. (a) We shall not wait for anyone who arrives late.
80. (c) We had a hard time during the war.
81. (a) He aimed a blow at me.
82. (a) He waited for her at dinner time.
83. (c) He does not have the least idea of it.
84. (d) No improvement.
85. (d) No improvement.
86. (b) The editor regretted that he was unable to make use of the article.
87. (c) He walked softly, lest he should wake the baby.
88. (a) I look forward to meeting you in Delhi.
89. (b) I do not know where he has gone.
90. (d) No improvement.
91. (b) This is the boy whom I talked to you about.
92. (b) doubtful is the most appropriate word.
93. (c) with is the most appropriate word.
94. (b) alternate is no word. Alternative is the most appropriate word.
95. (d) The phrase if 'I were you' is known as the subjective mood Ex: If I were you I would refuse to marry her.
96. (c) The conjunction 'lest' is followed by 'should'.
97. (c) 'for' is the most appropriate word.
98. (b) 'denied' is the most appropriate word.
99. (c) 'fast and loose' is the most appropriate word. Fast and loose means reckless, irresponsible manner.
100. (a) 'wrong' is the most appropriate word.
101. (c) 'The' is the most appropriate word.
102. (a) 'is' is the most appropriate word.
103. (c) 'is' is the most appropriate word.
104. (a) broke down is the most appropriate word.
105. (b) 'with' is the most appropriate word.
106. (c) Such men
107. (c) 'Both ends meet' is the most appropriate phrase.
108. (d) No improvement
109. (c) "have been playing" here refers to present perfect continuous action of the students playing volley-ball.
110. (c) Fell through is the correct phrase use of through with fell in the given context denotes the failure of the trip.

111. (d) No improvement
112. (c) 'the best' is most appropriate substitution as the degree of comparison here is superlative.
113. (c) "doesn't it" is the correct substitution because when the verb in the main sentence is in simple present, we form the question tag with do/does.
114. (b) 'he is arrested' is the correct substitution because 'suppose' and 'if' shouldn't be used together.
115. (a) 116. (b)
117. (a) 'both ends meet' is the right phrase and here as it denotes Radha's situation of not being able to earn enough money.
118. (c) 'turn off the fan' is the correct substitution as we generally use 'turn off' for switching off an electrical appliance.
119. (c) 'a higher salary' is most appropriate because more is used in comparison but in the given context there is no comparison as such.
120. (b) 121. (a) 122. (c) 123. (c) 124. (b)
125. (a) 'prior to' refers to a decision taken before or until.
126. (b) 'a' will replace 'the' as 'the' cannot be used before university as used for a specific one.
127. (d) No improvement.
128. (c) 'of' is the correct substitution in the given sentence as 'of' is used for belonging to, relating to, or connected with and in the given sentence the thief is connected to theft.
129. (b) 130. (c) 131. (d) 132. (a) 133. (a)
134. (d) The sentence doesn't need any improvement as 'laying' means to put someone or something in a careful way, especially so that they are lying flat.
135. (a) 136. (b)
137. (a) 'lay' will be the correct replacement as lay is the past form of 'lie' which means the subject is setting itself down for rest or recline.
138. (b) 139. (a)
140. (b) 'any' will substitute 'little' as in the given sentence 'any' is used as an adverb which shows that the old lady cannot work at all. Therefore 'any' is used to emphasise the degree.
141. (a) 'deceive' will be replaced by 'deceiving' which is the present participle of deceive used for forming continuous tenses.
142. (c) 'seen' will replace 'saw' because 'seen' is a past participle used with auxiliary verbs such as has, have, etc.
143. (a) 'belonged' will be correct substitution of 'belongs' as the word 'belonged' denotes something which was the property of someone in past whereas 'belongs' is in the present tense.
144. (c) The use of 'suppose' and 'if' together is superfluous so, 'suppose' should be omitted to make the sentence correct.
145. (d) The sentence is correct hence, it does not require any improvement.
146. (a) The modal verb 'should' is used to express purpose after 'lest'. Therefore, 'he may miss' should be replaced with 'he should miss' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
147. (a) 'to taking part' should be replaced with 'to take part' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
148. (b) There is no word such as 'poors' because the plural form of 'poor' is also 'poor' and not 'poors'. Secondly, according to subject-verb agreement, 'interest' should be substituted with 'interests'. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
149. (d) The sentence is correct hence, it does not require any improvement.
150. (c) When the subject is pronoun 'one', then the possessive form 'one's' is used. So, option (c) is the correct answer.
151. (a) The sentence begins with the conjunction 'unless' which is used instead of 'if.....not'. Hence, 'are very' should be used instead of 'are not very' to make the sentence correct.
152. (b) The sentence shows an action which began in the past and is still continuing. Therefore, Present perfect continuous tense 'have been living' should be used to make the sentence grammatically correct.
153. (c) 'Instead' should be replaced with 'nevertheless' which means in spite of that' to express the meaning of the sentence correctly.
154. (a) The subject of the sentence is 'the teacher' which is singular, therefore, the verb should be used in singular form i.e. 'was invited' and not 'were invited'.
155. (c) Since the sentence denotes a possibility therefore, 'could help' should be used instead of 'can help' to make the sentence correct.
156. (d) The sentence is correct hence, it does not require any improvement.
157. (c) The correct word to be used for permission is 'assent'. Therefore, 'ascent' should be replaced with 'assent'.
158. (d) Then sentence is correct hence, it does not require any improvement.
159. (d) The sentence is correct hence, it does not require any improvement.
160. (c) The underlined part used in the sentence is a proverb which has not been used correctly. The correct proverb is 'the cup and the lip' therefore, option (c) should be used instead of the underlined part.
161. (a) The question tag used in the sentence is wrongly used. The correct tag should be 'can't we'. So option (a) is the correct answer.
162. (b) There is incorrect use of 'will' in the underlined part of the sentence. It should be omitted to make the sentence correct.
163. (d) The sentence is correct. No improvement is required.
164. (d) The sentence is correct. No improvement is required.
165. (b) There is incorrect use of preposition 'from' in the underlined part of the sentence. It should be replaced with 'for' to make the sentence correct.
166. (a) There is subject-verb error in the underlined part of the sentence. Subject 'the teacher' of the sentence is singular, so, it should take a singular verb. So, 'were' should be replaced with 'was' to make the sentence correct.
167. (b) 'Wide ranged' should be used instead of 'wide-ranging' because adjective form should be used.

168. (c) There is tense error in the underlined part. As the sentence is in past tense and there is use of 'after' after. The man disappeared which indicates that the next part should be in past perfect tense. So, 'was rescuing' should be replaced with 'had rescued' to make the sentence correct.
169. (b) There is incorrect word use in the underlined part. Since the request has been made for an interview, so, 'allow' is the correct word in this context. So 'could grant' should be replaced with 'allow' to make the sentence correct.
170. (a) There is tense error in the underlined part of sentence. As the sentence indicates a completed action by 8 in the morning, so the verb in the sentence should be in past perfect tense. Therefore, 'wrote' should be replaced with 'had written' to make the sentence correct.
171. (a) 'ought to have' should be replaced with 'would have' to make the sentence correct.
172. (a) There is incorrect use of preposition 'about' in the sentence. It should be replaced with 'for' to make the sentence correct.
173. (b) There is incorrect use of phrase 'abide with' in the underlined part. 'With' should be replaced with 'by' to make the phrase correct.
174. (c) There is tense error in the underlined part of the sentence. The verb should be in past perfect continuous tense. So, 'was living' should be replaced with 'had been living' to make the sentence correct.
175. (d) The sentence is correct. No improvement is required.
176. (b) There is incorrect use of phrase 'dispensed for' in the sentence. It should be replaced with 'dispensed with' which is the correct phrase.
177. (d) The sentence is correct. No improvement is required.
178. (a) On the fly means without any preparedness, thus option (a) is the right answer.
179. (c) 'To follow suit' means to emulate somebody else's actions. Hence, option (c) is the right option.
180. (c) 'Close shave' is a situation in which you become very close to a dangerous situation. Hence, option (c) is the right option.
181. (d) At a crossroads
To be at a stage where a decision has to be made
182. (d) 'A pearl of wisdom' means a moral precept or advice.
183. (c) 'a match made in heaven' means a marriage that is likely to be happy and successful.
184. (a) The idiom 'a culture vulture' means a person who is very interested in the arts. Hence option (a) is the right answer.
185. (d) A stroke with a hand or weapon that causes death. Hence option (d) is the right answer.
186. (c) The idiom 'jewel in the crown' means something that is the most valuable, important, or admired. Hence option (c) is the right answer.
187. (b) The idiom 'to live in a fool's paradise' means to feel happy, satisfied and believe there are no problems, when in fact this is not true.
188. (b) The idiom 'a rotten apple' means a person whose own words or actions negatively impact an entire group of people.
189. (a) The idiom 'to vote with feet' means to show your opinion by leaving an organization or by no longer supporting or buying something. Hence option (a) is the right answer.
190. (b) Verbal diarrhea means the quality or habit of talking too much.
191. (d) The idiom 'to sail close to the wind' means to be on the verge of doing something illegal or improper.
192. (c) Double entendre means a word having two meanings one of which is usually risqué or indecent.
193. (a) extremely cheap
194. (b) a shy person
195. (b) a difficult problem
196. (c) to lose control of one's own feelings
197. (a) to be very angry
198. (a) to be extremely happy
199. (a) working together
200. (a) prevent a small problem before it becomes severe
201. (a) completely alone
202. (d) an important piece of advice
203. (a) 204. (b) 205. (b) 206. (c) 207. (a) 208. (a)
209. (a) 210. (b) 211. (c) 212. (c)
213. (c) First, when using the zero conditional, the correct tense to use in both clauses is the simple present tense. A common mistake is to use the simple future tense.
214. (a) He is not only hard working, but also honest.
215. (d) Parents have been waiting since morning to meet the counsellor.
216. (a) The correct combination is 'if Minchi had worked hard, she would have cleared the test.
217. (c) Option (c) is the correct answer as it is having the configuration of the given sentences. In other options 'is trying', 'had been' are not correct.
218. (a) In option (a) the relative pronoun is used correctly. The use of 'called, because' is not correct in other options.
219. (a) The sentence "Priya reached the station" is in past simple tense, the next sentence should be in past perfect tense. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer. In option (b) and (d) past perfect is used in first sentence. Option (c) is also not correct as it is in past simple only.
220. (a) Option (a) is the correct option. Options (b) and (c) are not correct use of 'and'. In option (d) 'could not be' is also not correct here.
221. (a) Use of 'no sooner.....than' is correct here. Other options are not correct grammatically or contextually.
222. (a) Kavya is interested in reading books whereas her sister's interest is in outdoor games.

CHAPTER

7

Cloze Tests
& Fill in the Blanks

DIRECTIONS: Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or groups of words given after the sentences. Select the words or group of words you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [2018-II]

- My teacher was _____ us for being late.
(a) annoyed at (b) annoyed with
(c) annoyed about (d) annoys
- Sandhya _____ me from the top of the house.
(a) shouted to (b) shouted at
(c) shouted on (d) shouted
- Ravi has the habit of _____ a headache.
(a) complaining (b) complain
(c) complaining to (d) complaining of
- I always want to go alone for a ride, but my mother _____ going with my brother.
(a) insists (b) insists on
(c) insists in (d) insisted
- The new student found it difficult to _____ with his classmates.
(a) get along (b) get among
(c) get well (d) get up
- The visiting Diplomat _____ the Prime Minister.
(a) called in (b) called at
(c) called on (d) called up on
- _____ sincere he would have got the prize.
(a) Had he been (b) Has he been
(c) Would he have been (d) He is
- Ten years _____ for me to live in a foreign country.
(a) are a long time (b) is a long time
(c) has a long time (d) of time
- If I _____ you I _____ love to accept the offer.
(a) was will (b) was would
(c) were would (d) were will
- My sister asked me _____ willing to go abroad for my studies.
(a) if I were (b) if I could be
(c) whether I should be (d) whether I will

This cultural form _____ 11. (a) originating from Japan has a name which means [2018-II]

- (b) originates
(c) originated
(d) organizing

'whimsical or impromptu pictures'. It _____ 12. (a) had been in existence since [2018-II]

- (b) has been
(c) was
(d) is

the 12th century when the first _____ 13. (a) instance for this art form was seen. [2018-II]

- (b) incident

- (c) accident
(d) events

Since the language itself is read from right to left, the books with _____ 14. [2018-II]

- (a) that (b) this
(c) these (d) which

art form follow the same pattern. _____ 15. (a) For when English translations [2018-II]

- (b) Beginning
(c) During
(d) Initially

were made, they flipped the pictures and published it. This _____ 16. [2018-II]

- (a) enrage (b) enlarged
(c) engraved (d) enraged

the purists as it showed left-handed samurai, who did not exist in the original book. Hence, nowadays even English translations follow _____ 17. (a) the right to left format. [2018-II]

- (b) a
(c) some
(d) same

The name of this art form is Manga.

So the _____ 18. (a) difficulty is that in the present social structure, discipline [2018-II]

- (b) difficult
(c) difference
(d) different

has become an important factor because we want large numbers of children _____ 19. [2018-II]

- (a) educated (b) to be educated
(c) to be educating (d) to educate

together and _____ 20. [2018-II]

- (a) as quick as possible. (b) as quickly as possible.
(c) as possible as. (d) quickly.

Educated to be what ? To be bank clerks or super salesmen, capitalists or commissars. When you are a superman

_____ 21. (a) of some kind, as/or a super governor or a subtle [2018-II]

- (b) of same kind,
(c) of some,
(d) of same,

parliamentary debater, what have you done ? You are probably very clever, full of facts. Anybody can pick up facts; but we are human beings, not factual machines, not

_____ 22. (a) beast routine automatons. But again, sirs, you are not interested. [2018-II]

- (b) bear (c) beastly
(d) bare

You are listening to me and _____ 23. (a) smiling for each other, you are not [2018-II]

- (b) smiling to
(c) smiling with
(d) smiling at

going to do a thing about radically changing the education system; so it will drag on _____ 24. (a) until there are a monstrous revolution, which will merely be another [2018-II]

- (b) still there is
(c) till there was
(d) till there is

substitution – there will be much more control because the totalitarian government knows how to shape the minds and hearts of the people, they _____ 25. (a) had learnt the trick. [2018-II]

- (b) learnt
(c) have learnt
(d) had been learnt

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-35): Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words are given after the sentence. Select the word or group of words you consider the most **appropriate** for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [2019-I]

26. How we _____ to ageing is a choice we must make wisely.

- (a) respond (b) absolve
(c) discharge (d) overlook

27. Complementary medicine _____ fewer risks, since it is used along with standard remedies, often to lessen side-effects and enhance feelings of well-being.

- (a) reacts (b) releases
(c) ejects (d) carries

28. Stress may _____ fertility in men and women.

- (a) engage (b) reduce
(c) inject (d) deduce

29. The football match had to be _____ because of the weather.

- (a) called on (b) called off
(c) called out (d) called over

30. Nobody believed Ram at first but he _____ to be right

- (a) came out (b) carried out
(c) worked out (d) turned out

31. How are you _____ in your new job? Are you enjoying it?

- (a) keeping on (b) going on
(c) getting on (d) carrying on

32. We live _____ a tower block. Our apartment is on the fifteenth floor.

- (a) at (b) in
(c) over (d) above

33. You were going to apply for the job, and then you decided not to. So what _____?

- (a) put you off (b) put you out
(c) turned you off (d) turned you away

34. _____ it was raining, he went out without a raincoat.

- (a) Even (b) Since
(c) Unless (d) Although

35. I parked my car in a no-parking zone, but I _____ it.

- (a) came up with (b) got away with
(c) made off with (d) got on with

DIRECTIONS: Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four words or group of words given. Select whichever word or group of words you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [2019-I]

CLOZE COMPREHENSION-1

The question whether war is ever justified, and it so under what circumstances, is one which has been forcing itself _____ (36) the attention of all thoughtful men. On this question I find myself in the somewhat _____ (37) position of holding that no single one of the combatants is justified in the present war, while not taking the extreme Tolstoyan view that war is under all circumstances a _____ (38). Opinions on such a subject as war are the outcome of _____ (39) rather than of thought: given a man's emotional temperament, his convictions, _____ (40) on war in general, and on any particular war which may occur during his lifetime, can be _____ (41) with tolerable certainty. The arguments used will be mere reinforcements to convictions otherwise reached. The fundamental facts in this as in all ethical _____ (42) are feelings; all that thought can do is to clarify and systematize the expression of those feelings, and it is such clarifying and systematizing of my own feelings that I wish to _____ (43) in the present article. In fact, the question of right and wrong of a particular war is generally _____ (44) from a judicial or quasi-judicial _____ (45).

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 36. (a) Upon | (b) On |
| (c) At | (d) Over |
| 37. (a) Delightful | (b) Painful |
| (c) Pleasant | (d) Lovely |
| 38. (a) Duty | (b) Obligation |
| (c) Responsibility | (d) Crime |
| 39. (a) Feeling | (b) Sentiment |
| (c) Reason | (d) Patriotism |
| 40. (a) However | (b) As well as |
| (c) Both | (d) Despite |
| 41. (a) Thought | (b) Intimated |
| (c) Suggested | (d) Held |
| 42. (a) Questions | (b) Answers |
| (c) Statements | (d) Experiences |
| 43. (a) Engage | (b) Praise |
| (c) Attempt | (d) Commend |
| 44. (a) Considered | (b) Observed |
| (c) Transferred | (d) Opined |
| 45. (a) Possibility | (b) Formula |
| (c) Force | (d) Standpoint |

CLOZE COMPREHENSION-2

The Nobel Prize for Chemistry this year is a tribute to the power of _____ (46) _____. The laureates harnessed evolution and used it in the _____ (47) _____ with amazing results. Frances H. Arnold, an American who was given one-half of the prize, used 'directed evolution' to _____ (48) _____ variants of naturally occurring enzymes that could be used to _____ (49) _____ biofuels and pharmaceuticals. The other half went to George P. Smith, also

of the U.S., and Sir Gregory P. Winter, from the U.K., who evolved antibodies to ____ (50) _____. Autoimmune diseases and even metastatic cancer through a process called phase display.

46. (a) evolution (b) devolution
(c) revolution (d) involution
47. (a) microscope (b) field
(c) market (d) laboratory
48. (a) inhibit (b) synthesize
(c) hamper (d) hold back
49. (a) constitute (b) sink
(c) manufacture (d) resolve
50. (a) combat (b) support
(c) observe (d) invite

DIRECTIONS: Each of the following passages in this section has some blank spaces with four words or groups of words given. Select whichever word or group of words you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [2019-II]

COMPREHENSION-1

The founders of the Indian Republic ____ 51.

- (a) had the farsightedness and the courage to
(b) has
(c) has had
(d) were

commit ____ 52. (a) them to two major innovations of historical significance in

- (b) themselves
(c) the people
(d) the course

nation-building and social engineering : first, to ____ 53.

- (a) build a democratic and civil
(b) building
(c) constructing
(d) built

____ 54. (a) libertarian society among illiterate people and, second, to undertake economic

- (b) liberation
(c) liberating
(d) liberty

development ____ 55. (a) with a democratic political structure. Hitherto, in all

- (b) within a
(c) for the
(d) without a

societies in which an economic takeoff or an early industrial and agricultural

____ 56. (a) breakthrough had occurred, effective democracy, especially from the working

- (b) breakout
(c) breaking
(d) investment

people, had been extremely limited. On the other hand, ____

57. (a) with the begining,
(b) from
(c) within
(d) for

India was committed to ____ 58.

- (a) few democratic and civil libertarian political order
(b) some
(c) a
(d) an

and a representative system of government ____ 59.

- (a) basing on free and fair elections
(b) basis of
(c) based
(d) function

to be conducted on the basis of universal adult franchise.

COMPREHENSION-2

Ecology, in a very simple term, is a science that ____ 60.

- (a) studies the interdependent,
(b) study
(c) studying
(d) exploring

mutually reactive and interconnected relationships ____ 61.

- (a) among the organisms and
(b) between
(c) to
(d) for

____ 62. (a) their physical environment on the one hand and among the organisms on the

- (b) its
(c) theirs
(d) all

other hand. ____ 63. (a) Through the term 'ecology' was first coined and used by the

- (b) In spite of
(c) Though
(d) Because

German biologist Ernst Haeckel in 1869, a few conceptual terms

____ 64.

- (a) are (b) were
(c) have been (d) have

already proposed to reveal relationships ____ 65.

- (a) among organisms and their environment.
(b) those
(c) of
(d) between

For example, French zoologist I. G. Hilaire used the term 'ethology' ____ 66.

- (a) for the
(b) to
(c) with
(d) in

study of the relations of ____ 67.

- (a) the organisms within the family and society in the
(b) a
(c) live
(d) dead

aggregate and in the community. British naturalist St. George Jackson Mivart proposed the term 'hexicology' with regard to the study of the relations _____ 68.

- (a) for living creatures
- (b) of
- (c) within
- (d) in

to other organisms and their environment as regards the nature of the locality they frequent, the temperatures and the _____ 69.

- (a) amount of light which suit them, and their relations to
- (b) focus
- (c) share
- (d) quality

other organisms as enemies, rivals, or accidental and involuntary benefactors.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 70-79): Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words or group of words are given after the sentence. Select the most appropriate word or group of words for the blank space and indicate your _____ [2020-I]

70. On his way to the capital, the minister _____ the eminent social worker at his residence.

- (a) called on
- (b) called
- (c) calling for
- (d) call off

71. The fire brigade fought for four hours to _____ the fire in the building.

- (a) put in
- (b) put out
- (c) put on
- (d) put off

72. Ravi has proved that he can _____ on his promise by winning the match.

- (a) carry through
- (b) carry out
- (c) carry
- (d) carry off

73. It is best to _____ politics when in the classroom.

- (a) keep out
- (b) keep on
- (c) keep off
- (d) keeping

74. It shows that she has _____ many years of service.

- (a) put in
- (b) put out
- (c) put
- (d) put on

75. The chairperson said that the group was _____ of time.

- (a) running out
- (b) running
- (c) running with
- (d) run out

76. If I _____ an angel, I would solve the problems of people.

- (a) am
- (b) were
- (c) was
- (d) have

77. Where there is a _____, there is a way.

- (a) way
- (b) road
- (c) wing
- (d) will

78. The police could not establish how the accident _____.

- (a) came off
- (b) came about
- (c) came on
- (d) came out

79. I _____ my old friend after twenty years.

- (a) ran into
- (b) ran in
- (c) run in
- (d) run on

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (b) The word 'us' is object (person/thing) to annoyed with. Hence option (b) is the right answer.

2. (b) The word 'shouted' shows an action. So, the preposition 'at' is the right option to be used before a person.

3. (d) The verb is followed here with 'of' preposition. Hence, the gerund form of verb is the right answer.

4. (b) The given lines are in present simple. The phrase 'insist on'. Means to say or show that one believes that something is necessary or very important. Hence, option (b) is the right answer.

5. (a) The phrase 'to get along' means to be friendly with someone
'To get well' means to recover from the illness.
'To get up' means to stand.
'To get among' is not a correct phrase formation. Hence, option (b) is the right answer.

6. (c) 'To call on someone' means to visit someone.
'To call someone in' means to ask someone to come to come and help you or do something for you.

'To call at' means to stay at a place for a short time.
'Call up on' is not a proper phrase. Hence option (c) is the right answer.

7. (a) The given sentence is the example of past conditional sentence where the condition is just imagination and there is no chance of being true.

Other example of past conditional sentence is- If you had gone to that party, you would have had a good time. The structure of dependent clause is (if+had+V3) main clause structure is (would have +past participle form of the verb). Hence option (a) is the right answer.

8. (b) 'ten years' is taken as singular so, the verb used should be in singular form. Hence option (b) is the right answer.

9. (c) The given structure is conditional sentence in past tense. The correct structure is (if +were (plural verb)would+ V1).
Hence option (c) is the right answer.

10. (a) This is an indirect speech with subjunctive mood. 'I were' is the subjunctive case. Hence option (a) is the right answer.
11. (a) Originating is the correct word usage here. Option (b) would have been correct if 'Japan' was followed by 'and'. Option 'C' violates parallelism. Option (d) is contextually incorrect. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.
12. (b) 'Has' is showing the present tense. Hence, 'has been' is the correct usage.
13. (a) Instance means example is the correct usage contextually.
14. (b) The words 'this' is used to show something we are talking about presently or if it is nearby. Hence, only the word 'this' is correct usage here before 'art form'.
15. (d) In the given blank, 'starting time' is to be used. To show that options (b) and (d) can be the suitable options but when look closely the (b) eliminates as It is incorrect grammatically. Hence, option (d) is the most suitable option.
16. (d) Enrage means to make someone very angry
Enlarge means to make (something) large
Engrave means to cut or carve on the surface of a hard surface.
As the sentence shows past tense hence the word 'enraged' is the correct choice.
17. (a) The blank points to a singular definite style of writing, so the article 'the' is the correct choice here
18. (a) Options (c) and (d) get eliminated because there is no comparison made, the blank should be filled with an adverb and hence option (a) is the right option.
19. (c) 'To be' should be used as context is of an aspiration, 'to be' is followed with past participle form of the verb and hence option (c) is the right answer.
20. (b) The correct structure to be used here is 'as quickly as possible'.
21. (a) The kind of superman is being shown. In this way options (b), (c) and get eliminated.
22. (d) The word 'bare' means simple or without any addition, fits correct contextually.
23. (d) The word 'smiling' takes the preposition 'at' and hence option (d) is the right answer.
24. (d) Option (a) is incorrect as it takes plural helping verb while the object is singular. Option (c) is incorrect as it takes incorrect tense. Still is used to show the continuity of present, and hence option (d) is the right option.
25. (c) The blank should be filled with present tense and we can clearly see that option (c) is the present tense.
26. (a) 'Respond' is the correct option contextually. Other options do not fit grammatically or contextually.
27. (d) 'Carries' is the most suitable option to be used before 'fewer risks'.
28. (b) 'reduce' is the most appropriate word. The word 'deduce' means arrive at (a fact or conclusion) by reasoning; drawing a logical conclusion.
29. (b) The phrase 'called off' means to cancel or suspend. Hence, option (b) is the correct option.
30. (c) 'turned out' means prove to be the case; it emerged.
31. (c) 'getting on' means perform or make progress in a specified way; managing.
Other options do not fit correctly in this context. Hence, option 'c' is the right answer.
32. (b) in a preposition is generally used to show bigger places as compared to (at, on) in the given question 'tower block' is a bigger place/area than 'apartment' and hence, option 'b' is the right option.
33. (a) Put off means delaying or stop doing something, Turned off means to leave one road/path to join another.
Turned away means to refuse admittance or acceptance. in the given question put off is the most suitable option.
34. (d) 'Although' is the correct option as it is used to show a contrary situation.
35. (b) 'Getaway with' means to escape blame, punishment or undesirable consequences for (an act that is wrong or mistaken)
Other options do not fit correctly in the given context.
36. (d) The preposition 'over' is used to show movement, in the given question the word 'forcing' is showing movement/direction. Hence, option . (d) is the most suitable answer.
37. (b) The war is a symbol of worry, sadness, and hence, 'painful' is the most suitable word here contextually. In this way, other options get eliminated.
38. (d) the war is killing one another including innocent people hence it is a type of crime. Duty, obligation, and responsibility are not observed in the war.
39. (a) the revolt takes the form of war when people of a particular place/country feel something absurd or they feel oppressed for longer period of time, the word 'sentiment' is said to be an outcome of feeling and hence, feeling is the right answer here contextually.
40. (c) 'both' and 'and' are used together, hence option (c) is the right answer. Other options do not fit correct grammatically.
41. (b) 'with' preposition is given after the blank, now we have to check options, which will fit correct before it. We generally use thought of/about; suggested to; held on; intimated with. Hence, option (b) is the right answer.
42. (a) 'questions' is the correct answer contextually as further lines of the passage validate the answer.
43. (c) 'Attempt' means trying to show the feelings in the form of action by someone; here the author is trying to admit his feelings. Hence, the option(c) is the right answer.

44. (a) 'considered' means having been thought about carefully; regarded. Hence, option (a) is the most suitable option.
45. (d) 'Standpoint' means a set of beliefs from which opinions are formed. Hence, option (d) is the right answer.
46. (a) 'evolution' is the correct answer as it is mentioned in the latter part of the passage.
47. (d) The word 'laboratory' should be used contextually as enzymes which are mentioned in the later part point towards laboratory and hence option . (d) is the right answer.
48. (b) Synthesize is the correct answer as to where these enzymes are to be used is shown in the later part. the first step is synthesis/production then it is used for some purpose. Hence, synthesis is the right answer.
49. (c) 'Manufacture' is the right answer. It is because biofuels and pharmaceuticals are being produced with the help of enzymes. Hence, the option (c) is the right option.
50. (a) The role of antibodies is to fight like a soldier. The word 'combat' is the synonym of the word 'fight'.
51. (a) the sentence talks about past hence the use of 'had' is the right option
52. (b) themselves is the right option as the subject mentioned in the first sentence is plural.
53. (a) to + v1 is the right structure here.
54. (a) since the word 'civil' is an adjective the word 'libertarian' is a noun which means a person who believes in free will.
55. (b) the option (b) is the right answer as *Within* means 'inside or not further than a particular area or space':
56. (a) the word breakthrough means an act or instance of moving through or beyond an obstacle
57. (b) from is the right usage before the word ' the beginning'
58. (c)
59. (c) the word is 'based' is the right option to be used before the preposition 'on'.
60. (a) studies is the right answer according to the singular subject 'ecology'.
61. (b) the preposition 'between' is used to show two reference points. The two reference points are organisms and physical environment.
62. (a) the right pronoun for the word organisms is their because organisms is a plural word.
63. (c) Although and though both mean 'in spite of something'; they are subordinating conjunctions. This means that the clause which they introduce is a subordinate clause, which needs a main clause to make it complete: ...
64. (c) 65. (d)
66. (a) for is the correct preposition
67. (a) the
68. (b) of
69. (a) amount is the right word contextually.
70. (a) Called on-means 'pay a visit or meet'
71. (d) Put off means to avoid
72. (c) 73. (a) 74. (a) 75. (a) 76. (b) 77. (d)
78. (b) Came about means to happen
79. (a) (Ran into someone or something) to hit someone or something by accident

CHAPTER

8

Reading Comprehension

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-30): In this Section, you have seven short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only. Examples 'I' and 'J' are solved for you. [2008-II]

PASSAGE

In our approach of life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakable is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

- I.** The author's main point is that
- different forms of life are found on earth
 - different levels of existence are possible in nature
 - peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
 - even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life
- J.** Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position ?
- All forms of life have a single overriding goal
 - The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
 - All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
 - A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain and death

Explanation :

- I.** The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', Which is response (c). So (c) is the correct answer.
- J.** The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

PASSAGE – I

As civilization proceeds in the direction of technology, it passes the points of supplying all the basic essentials of life, food, shelter, cloth, and warmth.

Then we are faced with a choice between using technology to provide and fulfil needs which have hitherto been regarded as unnecessary or, on the other hand, using technology to reduce the number of hours of work which a man must do in order to earn a given standard of living. In other words, we either raise our standard of living above that necessary for comfort and happiness or we leave it at this level and work shorter hours.

I shall take it as axiomatic that mankind has, by that time, chosen the latter alternative. Men will be working shorter and shorter hours in their paid employment.

- "Then we are faced with a choice ..." what does 'then' refer to?
 - When automation takes over many aspects of human life
 - The present state of civilization
 - The past stage of civilization
 - After having provided the basic essentials of life
- What does the passage suggest about the use of technology?
 - It creates new and essential needs for mankind
 - It is opposed to the basic essentials of life
 - It is complementary to a raised standard of living
 - It is responsible for man's love of comfort and happiness
- What does increased use of technology imply?
 - An advanced stage in human civilization
 - A backward step in human culture
 - Unnecessary comfort and happiness for mankind
 - Man's zest for more and more work
- What does the author suggest ?
 - Man will gradually rise above his present stage in civilization
 - Man will gradually settle down to the same stage with fewer hours of work
 - Man will gradually raise his standard of living by working longer hours
 - Man will gradually earn a given standard of living with the help of technology

PASSAGE – II

It is said that ideas are explosive and dangerous. To allow them unfettered freedom is, in fact, to invite disorder. But, to this position, there are at least two final answers. It is impossible to draw a line round dangerous ideas and any attempt at their definition involves monstrous folly. If views, moreover, which imply disorder are able to disturb the foundations of the state, there is something supremely wrong with the governance of the state. For disorder is

not a habit of mankind. We cling so eagerly to our accustomed ways that, as even Burke insisted, popular violence is always the outcome of a deep popular sense of wrong.

- What is the central point that the passage emphasizes ?
 - It is unnecessary to define dangerous ideas
 - Dangerous ideas are born out of the enjoyment of freedom
 - A well-governed state is unaffected by dangerous ideas
 - Dangerous ideas originate from man's preoccupation with politics
- From a close study of the passage, which one of the following statements emerges most clearly ?
 - The author is against the exercise of political freedom
 - He is indifferent to dangerous and explosive ideas

- (c) He welcomes violence as a method to change governments
 (d) He warns that violence is the outcome of popular dissatisfaction with the government
7. The author says, "We cling so eagerly to our accustomed ways". Which one of the following statements may be considered as the assumption of the author ?
 (a) We are afraid of social changes
 (b) Mankind is averse to any disorder
 (c) We have developed inertia that makes us incapable of social action
 (d) There is an all round lack of initiative in the society
8. Which of the following statements may most correctly bring out the significance of the opinion of Burke quoted in the passage ?
 (a) Burke advocated violence against injustice
 (b) Burke's opinion coincides with the author's opinion on explosive and dangerous ideas
 (c) Burke hated any popular uprising
 (d) Burke had no belief in political liberty

PASSAGE – III

The psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who, having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, some come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has therefore given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of 'pleasure'. This is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide - the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness.

9. Who is a typical unhappy man ?
 (a) One who has been deprived of normal satisfaction in youth
 (b) One who finds life unbearable and attempts suicide
 (c) One who does not mind momentary unhappiness
 (d) One who seeks every form of satisfaction
10. "One sided direction" refers to the pursuit of which one of the following ?
 (a) Drinking and forgetfulness
 (b) The satisfaction one had been deprived of
 (c) Activities leading to happiness
 (d) Every form of psychological satisfaction
11. Which one of the following is the correct statement ?
 Drinking helps the unhappy only to
 (a) forget their dissatisfaction
 (b) get sublime happiness
 (c) get the motivational needs fulfilled
 (d) concentrate harder
12. What does "becoming less alive" imply?
 (a) Neglect of health
 (b) Decline in moral values
 (c) Living in a make believe world
 (d) Leading a sedentary way of living

PASSAGE – IV

What is to, be the limit of forgiveness? It would probably have been allowed by many of the ancients that an unforgiving temper was not to be commended.

They would have said, we are not to exact a penalty for every nice offence, we are to overlook some things, we are to be blind sometimes.

But they would have said at the same time, we must be careful to keep our self-respect, and to be on a level with the world. On the whole, they would have said, it is the part of a man fully to requite to his friends their benefits and to his enemies their injuries.

13. Which one of the following is the correct statement ?
 According to the writer we must
 (a) ignore an offence if it is nice
 (b) forgive people if they bring us nice presents
 (c) forgive pretty offenders
 (d) not punish each and every offence
14. Which one of the following is the correct statement ?
 We must
 (a) be blind if we want to forgive others
 (b) be blind to the faults of our friends
 (c) be indifferent to what others do
 (d) overlook certain things
15. Which one of the following is the correct statement ?
 In ancient times people were
 (a) ordered to lose their tempers
 (b) permitted to lose their tempers and not forgive their enemies
 (c) told that it was not good to have an unforgiving temper
 (d) advised to forgive each and every offence committed by both friends and foes
16. What is the underlying tone of the passage?
 (a) We must be forgiving in general
 (b) We must forgive our friends
 (c) There is no limit whatsoever to our duty to forgive
 (d) We must always punish the wrong doer

PASSAGE – V

Once upon a time I went for a week's holiday in the Continent with an Indian friend. We both enjoyed ourselves and were sorry when the week was over, but on parting our behaviour was absolutely different. He was plunged in despair. He felt that because the holiday was over all happiness was over until the world ended. He could not express his sorrow too much. But in me the Englishman came out strong. I could not see what there was to make a fuss about. It wasn't as if we were parting forever or dying. "Buck up", I said, "do buck up". He refused to buck up, and I left him plunged in gloom.

17. What is the Continent in the context of the passage ?
 (a) An island (b) The countryside
 (c) Africa (d) Europe
18. What does the author mean by 'buck up' ?
 (a) Buckle yourself up (b) Stand up
 (c) Cheer up (d) Shut up
19. Why was the Indian friend plunged in despair ?
 (a) He was hopeless
 (b) He experienced racial discrimination
 (c) He would never be so happy again
 (d) He had spent lot of money
20. What does 'But in me the Englishman came out strong' imply ?
 (a) He was a strong Englishman
 (b) He had the typical English character
 (c) The Englishman went out of him
 (d) He started following Indian traditions

21. What is the author's intention in the passage?
- To contrast the Indian character with the English character
 - To show that an Indian is sorrowful
 - To ridicule the Indian traditions
 - To praise the Englishman

PASSAGE – VI

The world is very full of people appallingly- full, it has never been so full before, and they are all tumbling over each other. Most of these people one doesn't know and some of them one doesn't like. Well, that is one to do. There are two solutions. One of them is the Nazi solution. If you don't like people, kill them, banish them, and segregate them. The other way is much less thrilling, but it is on the whole the way of the democracies, and I prefer it. If you don't like people, put up with them as well as you can. Don't try to love them : you can't, you'll only strain yourself. But try to tolerate them.

22. What does the author mean by 'appallingly'?
- He is making an appeal to the leaders of the masses
 - In disconcertingly large numbers
 - Very interesting
 - Unpredictably
23. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? According to the writer Nazi solution is
- the easiest solution
 - the readiest solution
 - the national solution
 - the Hitlerian solution
24. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? The author thinks that the other solution is much less thrilling because it is
- dull
 - based on tolerance
 - not based on love
 - lacking in adventure
25. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? The author prefers the second solution because
- he likes it
 - he is not a Nazi
 - he is essentially being a democrat
 - there is no other way

PASSAGE – VII

We should preserve Nature to preserve life and beauty. A beautiful landscape, full of green vegetation, will not just attract our attention but will fill us with infinite satisfaction. Unfortunately, because of modernization, much of nature is now yielding to towns, roads and industrial areas. In a few places some Natural reserves are now being carved out to avert the danger of destroying Nature completely. Man will perish without Nature, so modern man should continue this struggle to save plants, which give us oxygen, from extinction. Moreover, Nature is essential to man's health.

26. What does 'Nature' in the passage mean ?
- Countryside covered with plants and trees
 - Physical power that created the world
 - Inherent things that determine character
 - Practical study of plants and animals
27. Which one of the following is the correct statement ? According to the passage
- beauty is only skin-deep
 - everything is beautiful in its natural state
 - there is beauty in Nature
 - Nature is a moray teacher
28. What does the writer suggest ?
- We should not modernize, so that Nature can be preserved
 - While modernizing we should be careful not to destroy Nature completely

- All Nature has been destroyed by modern living
- Carving out Natural reserves will hamper the growth of industries

29. What does 'struggle' in the passage mean ?
- Man's struggle to exist in the world
 - Man's struggle to save Nature
 - Man's struggle to catch up with modern trends
 - Man's struggle to conserve oxygen
30. Why a beautiful landscape 'will fill us with infinite satisfaction' ?
- We love beauty
 - It is full of green vegetation
 - It will ensure our future existence
 - It will show our command over Nature

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-55) : In this Section you have FIVE short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read a passage, and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only. **[2008-II]**

PASSAGE – I

The New Year is a time for resolutions. Mentally at least, most of us could compile formidable lists of do's and don'ts. The same old favourites recur year in and year out with monotonous regularity. Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments are beyond attainment. If we remain inveterate smokers, it is only because we have so often experienced the frustration that results from failure. Most of us fail in our efforts at self improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. We also make the fundamental error of announcing our resolutions to everybody so that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our old bad ways.

31. The author seems to think that others
- feel happy when we slip back to our old ways
 - do not really want us to improve ourselves
 - are ready to tease and laugh at our attempts if we fail
 - might embarrass us by praising our attempts
32. The author says that most of us fail in our attempts at self-improvement because
- we set too high ambitions for ourselves
 - we do not have the persistence of mind
 - our nature is such that we cannot become perfect
 - certain imperfections have become a part and parcel of our lives
33. The author seems to imply that many are inveterate smokers because
- they have not really tried to give up smoking
 - they know from past experience that they can never succeed in their attempt to give up
 - they want to forget the frustration of not smoking
 - they do not have the will power to stop smoking
34. The same old favourites recur ... with monotonous regularity' implies that
- we want to be so perfect that we include some items regularly
 - we have been so regularly doing certain things that they have become monotonous
 - in spite of repeated failures, we still would like to try one more time
 - some favourite actions if repeated often could become monotonous

35. The phrase 'formidable lists of do's and don'ts' means that
- the bad points of our character are formidable
 - the list is so long that it is frightening
 - the things that need to be included is frightening
 - the realisation that we are so imperfect is frightening

PASSAGE – II

Deriving your authority from the government, your position would secure the respect and consideration of everyone, especially in a service where official rank carries so much weight. This would secure to you every attention and comfort on your way and there, together with a complete submission to your orders.

I know these things are a matter of indifference to you except so far as they may further the great objects you have in view, but they are of importance in themselves, and of every importance to those who have a right to take an interest in your personal position and comfort. [2008-II]

36. The above passage most probably is a part of a
- speech
 - official communication
 - written report
 - personal letter
37. The writer's attitude towards the person addressed is characterised by
- officiousness
 - flattery
 - humility
 - arrogance
38. The person addressed is most likely a
- social worker
 - government servant
 - commercial agent
 - foreign dignitary
39. The writer is asking his reader to accept
- great objects
 - a respected position
 - an official rank
 - a significant assignment
40. 'The great objects' in the passage means
- Significant items
 - Noble goals
 - Precious merchandise
 - Objects of praise

PASSAGE – III

While I stood drinking in the beauty of this placid scene I became conscious of an alteration. In a moment the sole porter emerged from his midday nap, operated a signal that clanked noisily into position, and then ambled slowly towards me for my return-half-ticket, whilst I remarked that his red amiable face and easygoing gait were in perfect harmony with the tranquil surroundings. A wisp of smoke on the horizon with a dark snake crawling beneath it announced the approach of the train. As it drew nearer, the deep silence of the place was gradually displaced by a creaking of brakes and a hissing of steam. Save for myself, no one entered the train and no one alighted. The porter with leisurely expertness, trundled a couple of milk churns on board, the door was slammed, the guard signalled to the driver, and we moved off, leaving the small station once more to its drowsy silence. [2008-II]

41. The meaning of drowsy is
- Untidy
 - Sleepy
 - Freezing
 - Drugged
42. The central idea of the passage is
- Leisure and Peace
 - Hurry and Noise
 - Activity
 - The Porter
43. Who had a midday nap ?
- The author
 - The passenger
 - The Station-master
 - The porter
44. Who/what does first break the silence of the station ?
- The train
 - The porter
 - The passenger
 - Milk churns

45. What does the author suggest by the word 'placid' ?
- The scene was filled with noise of the train
 - The place was filled with lively humanity
 - The place was quite and lonely
 - The horizon looked smoke laden

PASSAGE – IV

It happened one day, about noon, going towards my boat, I was exceedingly surprised with the print of a man's naked foot on the shore, which was very plain to be seen in the sand. I stood like one thunder-struck, or as if I had seen an apparition. I listened, I looked round me, I could hear nothing, nor see anything. I went up the shore, and down the shore, but it was all one; I could see no other impression but that one. I went to it again to see if there were any more, and to observe if it might not be my fancy; but there was no room for that, for there was exactly the very print of a foot toes, heel and every part of a foot. [2008-II]

46. The passage is full of short simple sentences. Their purpose is to
- facilitate easy understanding
 - give a plain narration
 - convey breathless excitement
 - imply the inability of the author to write in a better way
47. Which one of these expressions best brings out the effect of the foot-print on the author?
- Seen an apparition
 - Stood like one thunder-struck
 - Went up the shore
 - Looked round himself
48. How does the author convince himself that the foot-print is a real one ?
- By finding the person who made it
 - By being told about it by a witness
 - By thinking about it for some time
 - By examining it carefully and noticing its details
49. Which one of the following words best describes the emotion evoked by the footprint in the author ?
- Curiosity
 - Indifference
 - Fear
 - Surprise
50. On finding the foot-print on the shore, what did the author do ?
- Did not pay much attention to it
 - Observed it with curiosity
 - Began to investigate its origin
 - Ran away in fear

PASSAGE – V

He dropped off to sleep. The cigarette slipped out of his mouth and burnt a great black hole in his only shirt. The smart of the burn awoke him, and he got up, cursing under his breath, and fumbled in the dark for a needle in order to sew up the hole. Otherwise his wife would see it in the morning and would hag away at him for a couple of hours. But he could not find a needle. He fell asleep again. [2008-II]

51. Which one of the following statements best sums up the man's reaction to his problem?
- The man is extremely upset to find the shirt burnt and frantically tries to repair the damage
 - The hole in the shirt and the wife's anticipated nagging are minor problems, the greater one is that the man cannot find a needle
 - Neither the shirt hole nor the nagging nor the lack of a needle is of great consequence
 - The man is terrified of his wife and dreads her discovering the burnt shirt

52. The man wanted to sew the hole because
 (a) he wanted to avoid being scolded by his wife
 (b) he had nothing else to do
 (c) he had no other shirt
 (d) he wanted to sleep again
53. The man got up to search for a needle because
 (a) his wife would be very upset
 (b) the cigarette had damaged his only shirt
 (c) he wanted to mend the shirt
 (d) the burn-hole was huge and black
54. The man woke up in the dark because
 (a) the cigarette had burnt his favourite shirt
 (b) the cigarette had burnt his only shirt
 (c) the cigarette had to be lit again
 (d) the cigarette had burnt him
55. The cigarette fell out of the man's mouth because
 (a) he fell off his stool
 (b) he was surprised to see that it had made a hole in his shirt
 (c) he fell asleep while smoking
 (d) he fumbled in the dark for a needle

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-75) : *In this section you have six short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read a passage, and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.* [2009-I]

PASSAGE – I

Ah! whatever could be said was said. All held him guilty. Even his own mother who claimed to understand him the best. All had betrayed him in his hour of need. Yet, there he was, still with a sparkling hope and knew that the truth must prevail. In the cold, dark and damp cell he never for a moment lost faith in God and goodness and was waiting anxiously for an to come, plead angel non guilty for him and free him of his miseries.

56. Three of the following statements indicate that he had a sparkling hope. Which statement does not?
 (a) He had never lost faith in God.
 (b) He was sure there was goodness.
 (c) He could have evidence in his favour.
 (d) He knew that the truth must prevail.
57. Whatever others said about him, he
 (a) Betrayed no one.
 (b) Thought over the problem.
 (c) Never lost faith in goodness.
 (d) Raised his voice against injustice.
58. In the dark dungeon he always waited for
 (a) His mother.
 (b) The jailer.
 (c) The verdict freeing him of his miseries.
 (d) The angle to come and plead for him.
59. The truth must prevail means
 (a) He was true
 (b) Angle will reveal truth
 (c) Truth always wins in the end
 (d) We must plead for the truth

PASSAGE – II

Once while travelling by the local bus, I got a seat beside a very strange man. He seemed interested in every passenger aboard. He would stare at a person, scribble some odd mathematical notations on his long notebook and then move on to the next. Being quite interested in what he was doing I asked him what all those notations meant and then came the

startling reply. He saw a man's face not as a single unit but as thousands of squares put together. He was in fact a statistical expert and a budding artist learning the art of graphics.

60. The man was scribbling down
 (a) The figures of co-passengers
 (b) The details of thousands of squares put together
 (c) Some mathematical formulae and calculations
 (d) Some mathematical signs
61. The man caught author's attention because
 (a) He was sitting next to him.
 (b) He was staring at every person in the bus.
 (c) He would stare at every person and then scribble down some mathematical notation.
 (d) He was budding artist learning the art of graphics.
62. The author found that man's reply quite startling because
 (a) A statistical expert cannot be a budding scientist
 (b) A budding artist cannot be a statistical expert
 (c) Graphics is still a rare art form and he was learning in while travelling in a bus
 (d) The fact that "a man's face can be analysed as thousands of squares" was a strange concept.
63. From the passage we gather that
 (a) The author is very inquisitive.
 (b) The author tries to poke his nose in other people's business
 (c) The author is interested in mathematical notations.
 (d) The author wants to talk to fellow passengers in the bus.

PASSAGE – III

With the inevitable growth of specialization I see the universities facing two great dangers. First, it is very easy to get so involved in the technical details of education that the object of education is lost. And secondly, in an effort to condition a university to the needs of its students and to the needs of the state it may lose its power to make or mould those students into responsible men, capable of thinking for themselves and capable of expressing the results of their thoughts to others.

64. The author calls growth of specialisation 'inevitable'. Which one of the following statements is likely to be the most correct reason for this inevitability?
 (a) Universities give grants only to do specialised work in different disciplines
 (b) The professors and researchers in universities are competent only for specialised work
 (c) Specialization helps economic growth of the nation.
 (d) In an age of science and technology specialization becomes necessary
65. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the central theme of the passage?
 (a) The aim of education is specialization
 (b) The aim of education is to mould the youth to work for the state
 (c) The aim of education is to make the youth capable of independent thought and expression
 (d) The aim of education is to enable the youth to lead a comfortable living
66. Which one of the following statements most correctly suggests the warning implied in the passage?
 (a) University education should not be concerned with technical details.
 (b) Universities should not subordinate themselves to the interests of the state.
 (c) Universities should be concerned only with the needs of students.
 (d) Universities should not go in for any specialization.

PASSAGE – IV

One December night, a family had gathered around their fireside and piled it high with wood gathered from mountain streams and ruins of great trees that had come falling down the mountain sides. The fire roared and brightened the room with its light. The faces of the father and mother had a quiet gladness; the children laughed; the oldest daughter was the picture of happiness at seventeen; and the aged grandmother who sat sewing in the warmest place was the picture of happiness grown old.

67. The firewood had been
 (a) brought (b) stolen
 (c) collected (d) found
68. The parents looked
 (a) serene (b) cheerful
 (c) gloomy (d) dull
69. The oldest daughter looked
 (a) stupid (b) glad
 (c) intelligent (d) mournful

PASSAGE – V

The unpleasant feeling passed and she glanced guardedly up at him. He was walking unmarked in moonlight, innocent of her reaction to him. She felt then – this thought had come to her before – that there might be more to him than she had imagined. She felt ashamed she had never thanked him for the help he had given her father.

70. She glanced at him when
 (a) He walked alone and unnoticed in moonlight
 (b) She was sure that she was not being noticed
 (c) Her reactions did not have any effect on him
 (d) The unpleasant feeling passed
71. Her unpleasant feeling passed when
 (a) He did not take any notice of her
 (b) The moonlight was beautiful
 (c) She realized her sense of shame
 (d) She looked carefully at him
72. She was ashamed because
 (a) She was spying on him
 (b) There was more to him than she had imagined
 (c) A recurring thought came back to her
 (d) She had never thanked him for his help to her father

PASSAGE – VI

As I slung my pack onto my shoulders a big mosquito thudded against my cheek. There had been a few through the day, but it was early in the season – the ice had gone out just two weeks before – and I had scarcely noticed them. But now as I would down the ridge, the last breeze faded, and they were on me. Rising in clouds from the soggy tundra, they pelted against my face. I reached in my pocket for the repellent, and came up empty.

73. The traveller could not feel the breeze because
 (a) The mosquito had bitten him.
 (b) He was at the foot of the ridge.
 (c) There was no ice on the mountain.
 (d) There was no breeze on the tundra mountain.
74. The traveller carried with him
 (a) Mosquito repellent
 (b) A pack of food
 (c) A sling
 (d) A back-pack
75. When he was in the arctic, the time of the year was
 (a) Middle of winter. (b) Early autumn
 (c) Early spring (d) Middle of summer

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 76-99): In this Section you have Eight short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read a passage, and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

PASSAGE – I

Popular illusion about birds extend further than the use of the word ‘egg-shape’ that would suggest that all eggs are alike. For instance, there is the popular idea that owls hoot. Actually, only very few owls hoot and these include the common brown or tawny wood owl. The white barn owl screeches; the little owl has a wailing cry; the long-eared owl barks; and the short-eared owl snorts! Another mistaken idea is that all ducks ‘quack’, because the common farmyard duck is a domesticated form of the common wild duck or mallard that quacks. Actually most wild ducks call with whistles.

76. The main purpose of this passage is
 (a) to describe the life of popular birds.
 (b) to show our incorrect ideas of bird life.
 (c) to show our perfect knowledge about birds.
 (d) to describe the calls of owls and ducks.
77. The impression created by repeating the terms, ‘popular’ and ‘common’ are
 (a) human beings are closely attached to birds.
 (b) our ideas about birds are derived from the most common types.
 (c) owls and ducks are our favourite birds.
 (d) domesticated birds are our source of information about the bird world.
78. The common duck is not a separate specie but a tamed version of wild variety because it
 (a) whistles like most wild ducks.
 (b) grunts like the tufted duck.
 (c) has the same call as other ducks.
 (d) quacks like the mallard.

PASSAGE – II

“What is sixteen and three multiplied?” asked the teacher. The boy blinked. The teacher persisted, and the boy promptly answered: “twenty-four”, with, as it seemed to the teacher, a wicked smile on his lips. The boy evidently was trying to fool him and was going contrary on purpose. He had corrected this error repeatedly, and now the boy persisted in saying “twenty-four”. How could this fellow be made to obtain fifty in the classtest and go up by double-promotion to the first form, as his parents fondly hoped? At the mention of “twenty-four” the teacher felt all his blood rushing to his head. He controlled himself, and asked again: “How Much”? as a last chance. What the boy said the same thing obstinately, he felt as if his finger was releasing the trigger: he reached across the table, and delivered a wholesome slap on the youngster’s cheek.

79. The boy answered the question
 (a) with fear and anxiety
 (b) with the intention to fail in the class test.
 (c) to make some fun in the class.
 (d) when the teacher persisted in asking.
80. The teacher felt blood rushing in his head because
 (a) there was no arrogant smile on the boy’s lips.
 (b) he thought the boy was hopelessly dull.
 (c) he thought the boy made the mistake deliberately.
 (d) the boy gave a wrong answer to such as simple question.

81. The teacher controlled his anger because
- he remembered the fond hopes of boys' parents.
 - he wanted to give another opportunity to the boy.
 - the boy was too young to pick up mathematics fast.
 - he believed that the boy must be taught the lesson again.

PASSAGE – III

I was at the shop early. He was standing behind the counter and as soon as I saw him, I knew that there would be some unpleasantness. Mr. Higson is never at his best unshaven, in slippers and braces and smoking on the empty stomach. The atmosphere of the little shop was heavy with the bitter odour of fresh newspaper print and ink: stacks of crisp newspapers and magazines lay neatly on the counter, the Higson and the boy were making up the daily mend.

82. At the shop Mr. Higson appeared in
- his joy of smoking.
 - his most slip-shod condition.
 - the most unusual condition.
 - in a strange mood.
83. The overall atmosphere in the shop was
- pleasant, wholesome and welcome.
 - heavy with a lot of goods placed there.
 - with the inactivity of the early morning.
 - congenial and businesslike.

PASSAGE – IV

A village must have some trade; and this village has always been full of virility and power. Obscure and happy, its splendid energies had found employment in wrestling a livelihood out of the earth, whence had come a certain dignity, and kindness, and love for other men. Civilization did not relax these energies, but it had diverted them; and all the special qualities, which might have helped to heal the world, had been destroyed. The family affection, the affection for the commune, the sane pastoral virtues – all had perished. No villain had done this thing: it was the work of ladies and gentlemen who were rich and often clever.

84. Village life is praised by the author because it
- helps villagers to achieve material prosperity.
 - makes men complacent.
 - breeds humane virtues.
 - is free from the din and hurry of city life.
85. Civilization mainly destroys
- the ability to create employment.
 - family affection and pastoral virtues.
 - medical facilities for the rural people.
 - agricultural trade.

PASSAGE – V

The art of growing old is one which the passage of time has forced upon my attention. Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One of these is undue absorption in the past. It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days. One's thoughts must be directed to the future. This is not always easy; one's past is a gradually increasing weight. The other thing to be avoided is clinging to youth on the hope of sucking vigour from its vitality.

86. "By the art of growing old", the author means
- some special skill by applying which one can grow old.
 - that growing old is like creating a work of art.
 - the acceptance of old age as a fact of life.
 - the refusal on one's part to grow old.

87. The passage deals with the process of growing old. What does it describe?

- The decay of the senses in old age
 - The psychological problems of old men
 - The desire in man to grow old
 - An old man's ability to recollect his past.
88. "It does not do to live in memories". This statement means that
- the past is not contained in memories.
 - the old men are very forgetful.
 - old men often think of the past.
 - thinking of the past does no good to old men.
89. It is difficult for old men to think of the future because
- they are unable to think.
 - they do not know what the future is like.
 - the past occupies their minds.
 - their feeling that the past was far more happier than the present grows stronger day by day.

PASSAGE – VI

It was Galileo and Newton – notwithstanding that Newton himself was a deeply religious man – who destroyed the old comfortable picture of a friendly universe governed by spiritual values. And this was effected, not by Newton's discovery of law of gravitation nor by any of Galileo's brilliant investigations, but by the general picture of the world which these men and others of their time made the basis of the science, not only of their own day, but of all succeeding generations down to the present. That is why the century immediately following Newton, the eighteenth century, was notoriously an age of religious skepticism. Skepticism did not have to wait for the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists in the nineteenth century. It flooded the world immediately after the age of the rise of science.

90. 'The old comfortable picture of a friendly universe' was:
- a universe governed by religious beliefs
 - a universe with men like Newton who were deeply religious
 - a universe investigated by Galileo and Newton
 - the century immediately following Newton
91. Religious skepticism arose because:
- Galileo and Newton were not religious, being scientists
 - Newton discovered the law of gravitation
 - of the discoveries of Darwin and the geologists of the nineteenth century
 - of the picture of the world that became the basis of science after the seventeenth century

PASSAGE – VII

Although Louis Braille died when he was only forty-three years old, he succeeded in devising a system of reading and writing for the blind which is now taught all over the world. Braille lost his sight accidentally as a child. Nevertheless, he was able to complete his education at a school for the blind in Paris and became a teacher. In his day, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type; the letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet. The reading of such books required immense effort. Not only that, writing was almost impossible, for a blind person was still restricted to an alphabet which was extraordinarily difficult to reproduce on paper. Braille's idea was to use raised dots, instead of raised letters. He evolved a system, which made use of only six dots in all. By various combinations of these dots, it not only proved possible to represent each letter in the alphabet, but punctuation marks, numbers and musical notation as well. Reading and writing for

the blind have thus become enormously simplified. The sensitive fingers of a blind person can travel rapidly over the dots; and there is a small machine, something like a typewriter, which enables the blind to write quickly and clearly.

92. Louis Braille:

- (a) was born blind
- (b) lost his sight when he was a child
- (c) lost his sight accidentally when he was forty-three years old
- (d) was not blind, but studies at a school for the blind

93. Before Braille's invention, the blind had difficulty in reading because:

- (a) there were only printed books
- (b) there were no schools for the blind
- (c) the few books available used the raised letters of the ordinary alphabet
- (d) the books meant for the blind were heavy

94. Braille's system uses:

- (a) only six dots
- (b) numbers and musical notation
- (c) ordinary alphabets in big raised type
- (d) a combination of alphabet and punctuation

95. Braille's system allows the blind

- (a) to write with ease
- (b) to read easily
- (c) to read as well as write with ease
- (d) to read easily but to write with great effort

PASSAGE – VIII

The Indian culture of our times is in the making. Many of us are striving to produce a blend of all cultures that seem today to be in clash with one another. No culture can live, if it attempts to be exclusive. There is no such thing as pure Aryan culture in existence in India today. Whether the Aryans were indigenous to India or were unwelcome intruders, does not interest me much. What does interest me is the fact that my remote ancestors blended with one another with the utmost freedom and we of the present generation are a result of that blend.

I do not want my house to be walled in, on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown off my feet by any. I would have any young men and women with literary tastes to learn as much of English and other world-languages as they like, and then expect them to give the benefits of their learning to India and the world alike like a Bose, a Ray or Tagore. But I would not have a single Indian forget, neglect or be ashamed of his mother tongue, or feel that he or she cannot think or express the best thoughts in his or her own vernacular. Mine is not a religion of the prison house.

96. The author views Indian Culture as:

- (a) pure Aryan culture
- (b) a clash of cultures
- (c) a continual blend of cultures
- (d) the culture of remote ancestors.

97. The author thinks that:

- (a) The Aryans were indigenous to India.
- (b) The Aryans were unwelcome intruders
- (c) the question whether the Aryans were indigenous or not is not of interest
- (d) the culture that we have inherited is the Aryan culture.

98. The author wants:

- (a) the cultures of others to be kept out
- (b) the cultures of others to replace our old culture

- (c) the freedom to blend other cultures with our own
- (d) the preservation of the culture of our ancestors.

99. The author wants Indians to:

- (a) learn only English, as much as they like
- (b) learn English and other world languages
- (c) learn only the mother tongue or the vernacular
- (d) learn English and other world languages in addition to the mother tongue.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 100-126): In this section you have eight short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read a passage, and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only. [2010-I]

PASSAGE – I

The sky was already full of rusting wings. But when Jean stepped into the still lusterless water, he seemed to be swimming in an indeterminate darkness until he saw the streaks of red and gold over the horizon. Then he suddenly swam back to land and clambered up the winding path to his house. After a great deal of panting he reached a little gate, pushed it open and climbed a stairway. The house above the world had its huge bay-windows through which one could see the horizon from one edge to the other. Here, no one complained of exhaustion. Every one had his joy to conquer, every day.

100. Which of the following is/are indicated by the description in the passage ?

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Time before sunrise | 2. Time after sunset |
| 3. Clouds | 4. Birds |

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| (a) 2 and 3 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 2, 3 and 4 only | (d) 1 and 4 only |

101. What do the words "great deal of panting" imply?

- 1. Jean was too weak to walk.
- 2. Jean's house was on a hill.
- 3. Jean was too tired to walk after swimming.
- 4. Jean's house was too far away from the shore.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 only |
| (c) 2, 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 4 |

PASSAGE – II

Punctually at midday he opened his bag and spread out his professional equipment, which consisted of a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloths with obscure mystic charts on it, a note book, and a bundle of Palmyra writing. His forehead was resplendent with sacred ash and vermilion, and his eyes sparkled with a sharp abnormal gleam which was really an outcome of a continual searching look for customers, but which his simple clients took to be prophetic light and felt comforted. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced by their position placed as they were between the painted forehead and the dark whiskers which streamed down his cheeks : even a half-wit's eyes would sparkle in such a setting. To crown the effect he wound a saffron-coloured turban around his head. This colour scheme never failed. People were attracted to him as bees are attracted to cosmos or dahila stalks.

102. From the description of this passage one can make out the person to be a :

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Snake Charmer | (b) Footpath vendor |
| (c) Astrologer | (d) Priest |

103. The eyes of person is described as sparkled because :

- (a) He was sitting under midday sun
- (b) He was always looking for possible clients
- (c) His forehead was bright with ash and vermilion
- (d) He was full of joy

104. The person opened his bag

- (a) to search for something he needed
- (b) to indicate the start of his work
- (c) to keep his professional equipment
- (d) to take out things for display

105. The tone of the description is

- (a) sad
- (b) neutral
- (c) ironic
- (d) sympathetic

PASSAGE – III

‘Punctuality’ said Louis XIV, ‘is the politeness of kings’. It is the mark of a gentleman, and ‘the necessity of men in business’. Washington once took his Secretary to task for being late. The Secretary laid the blame upon his watch. Washington retorted. “Then, sir, either you must get a new watch or I must get a new Secretary”. Much of our success in life depends upon our being punctual in our undertakings and appointments. Hence the necessity of steadily cultivating this virtue in our daily life.

106. Washington wanted

- (a) to get a new watch
- (b) to get a new secretary
- (c) his secretary to get a new watch
- (d) his secretary to be punctual

107. Punctuality is a virtue

- (a) which is appreciated by kings
- (b) which is difficult to cultivate
- (c) which is necessary for success in life
- (d) which can make daily life pleasant

PASSAGE – IV

Fortunately it is as yet only through fantasy that we can see what the destruction of the scholarly and scientific disciplines would mean to mankind. From history we can learn what their existence has meant. The sheer power of disciplined thought is revealed in practically all the great intellectual and technological advances which the human race has made. The ability of the man of disciplined mind to direct this power effectively upon problems for which he has not specifically trained is proved by examples without number. The real evidence for the value of liberal education lies in history and in the biographies of men who have met the valid criteria of greatness. These support overwhelmingly the claim of liberal education that it can equip a man with fundamental powers of decision and action, applicable not only to boy-girl relationship, to tinkering hobbies, or to choosing the family dentist, but to all the great and varied concerns of human life ----- not least, those that are unforeseen.

108. Liberal education enables a person to

- (a) read with more discernment than others
- (b) apply general principles to resolve issues
- (c) gain prestige
- (d) develop a clearer understanding of history than others

109. In this passage, the author stresses the importance of

- (a) education for living
- (b) technological advances
- (c) increased interest in the study of history
- (d) satisfying the desire for security

110. In this passage, the expression ‘specifically trained’ refers to

- (a) characteristically trained
- (b) particularly trained
- (c) peculiarly trained
- (d) ostensibly trained

111. According to the author, ‘the great and varied concerns of human life’ are about

- (a) fundamental rights
- (b) challenges facing mankind
- (c) tinkering hobbies
- (d) liberal education

PASSAGE – V

Now a days we are amused by professionals. Why listen to your friends singing when you can hear the great singers of the world on the gramophone or the radio? Why read even a detective story if you can see one at the cinema, and why play football with players who are not very good when you can go, by train or car, to see some of the best players in your country playing an important match; if you have a television set, just sit comfortably at home and watch the same without the trouble of going outside ?

112. The primary criticism of the author about his contemporaries is that

- (a) they are unprofessional and unskilled.
- (b) they want to enjoy all the good things of life.
- (c) they waste all their time with amusements.
- (d) they have a lazy and mechanical attitude towards amusements.

113. The impression you get about the author is that he is

- (a) a cynic
- (b) an old timer
- (c) a reformer
- (d) a social critic

PASSAGE – VI

A male jackdaw’s courtship behaviour is astonishingly human. All his movements are consciously strained and his proudly reared head and neck are permanently in a state of self-display. He provokes the other jackdaws continually if the female jackdaw is looking on and he purposefully becomes embroiled in conflicts with otherwise deeply respected superiors. Above all, he seeks to impress his loved one with the possession of a potential nesting site, from which he drives all other jackdaws, irrespective of their rank.

114. A ‘courtship behaviour’ may best be described as

- (a) the behaviour of a jackdaw who shows off his feather.
- (b) the behaviour of a male bird to attract a female bird.
- (c) the behaviour by which a male bird displays its beauty to the female bird
- (d) the behaviour of any male to win a female of the same species

115. Which of the phrases best help to bring out the precise meaning of ‘consciously strained’?

- (a) Proudly reared and exhibited
- (b) Permanently in a state of display
- (c) Purposefully put in a state of display
- (d) Possession of nesting sight

116. The most important ‘trick’ of the jackdaw to win his female is

- (a) displaying his head and neck
- (b) to be like a human being
- (c) to become embroiled with other birds
- (d) to possess a place for building a nest

117. The jackdaw fights with other jackdaws because

- (a) he does not respect the senior birds
- (b) he wants to fight with his rivals
- (c) he does not like to be challenged
- (d) he wants to show off

118. Which of the following statements best describes the central theme of the passage ?
- The courtship behaviour of birds
 - The similarities between the courtship behaviour of birds and man
 - The astonishing facts about the jackdaw's love life
 - The scientific study of the jackdaw's life

PASSAGE – VII

Young seekers after peace know that only trust shown to all the peoples of the earth and not just to a few of them, can lead to the healing of the wounds that tear them apart and so it is essential never to humiliate the members of a nation whose leaders have committed inhuman acts. Essential also is boundless concern for so many men and women who today, as exiles or immigrants, live on foreign soil. If every home was open to somebody of foreign origin, the racial problem would be partially solved.

119. For the reconciliation and unity it is essential.
- to have no discrimination in the trust shown to the peoples of the earth
 - to have young seekers after peace
 - to have confidence in at least a few of the peoples
 - to punish the leaders who committed in human sins
120. To make the members of a nation responsible for the in human acts of their leaders is
- unimportant
 - understandable
 - unjust
 - undesirable
121. Boundless concern should be shown to
- one's own country men alone
 - the people belonging to our friendly nations only
 - the foreigners who just visit our country
 - all the exiles living away from their native lands
122. The theme of the passage is
- Rigid nationalism alone can help peaceful co-existence
 - Trusting all the peoples of the earth may lead to serious problems
 - Being cautious of others is a must to live in peace
 - Concern for everyone irrespective of the race of country

PASSAGE – VIII

We shall go on to the end; we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air, we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender, and even if this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas would carry on the struggle, until the New World steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the Old.

123. On the basis of the passage which of the following statements may be said to be correct ?
- The speaker is encouraging his men for the conquest of France.
 - The speaker is aggressive and maniacal war-monger.
 - The speaker is not satisfied with the conquest of the island.
 - The speaker is a patriot urging the defence of his mother-land.

124. The speaker in the passage wants to go on fighting because.

- he is raving lunatic
 - he is in a state of utter despair
 - he expects help from other quarters
 - he is the leader of a suicide squad
125. Which of the following pairs of the phrases helps best to bring out the intention of the speaker ?
- “go on to the end”, “shall never surrender”
 - “growing confidence”, subjugated and starving”
 - “subjugated and starving”, fight on the landing ground”
 - “fight in the streets”, “subjugated and starving”
126. The passage consists of repetitive patterns in syntax and vocabulary. The effect of this style is that it
- reveals the speaker's defects in giving a speech
 - produces the impression of bad poetry
 - coveys the speaker's helpless situation
 - reinforces the speaker's basic intention which is to motivate fellow countrymen to fight for their motherland.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 127-142) : In this section you have five short passages. Each is followed by questions based on the passage. First, read the passage and answer the questions based on the passage. You are required to select your answers from the given options. **[2010-II]**

PASSAGE – I

One day we were becalmed among a group of small islands, most of which appeared to be uninhabited. As soon as we were in want of fresh water, the captain sent the boat ashore to bring off a cask or two. But we were mistaken in thinking there were no natives, for scarcely had we drawn near to the shore when a band of savages rushed out of the bush and assembled on the beach, brandishing their clubs and spears in a threatening manner.

127. The captain sent the boat to the shore to
- look for inhabitants
 - find help
 - find a place to settle there
 - fetch some water
128. The savages brandished their spears in order to
- display their skill
 - frighten the crew
 - welcome the crew to the island
 - tell the crew to leave
129. The inhabitants of the islands were
- man-eaters
 - pirates
 - cruel people
 - primitive tribes

PASSAGE – II

Nelson Mandela was appointed national volunteer-in-chief of the Defence Campaign; his deputy was Maulvi Cachalia, whose father had been one of the bravest resisters alongside Gandhi in 1907. Mandela toured the Cape, Natal and the Transvaal, visiting houses in the townships, explaining the plans, sometimes talking through the night. His task was to inspire people with confidence in their ability to overcome oppression through a direct non-violent challenge to the government. As always, there were the problems of being black in small towns, no hotels or taxis for Africans, nor were there telephone lines in township homes. This meant walking miles to the location and knocking on a likely looking door. Sometimes they were welcomed by an enthusiastic stranger, sometimes rebuffed by the cautious.

130. The purpose of Mandela's talks was to help people

- (a) court arrests
- (b) oppose oppression
- (c) join him in his campaign tours
- (d) get small town facilities

131. It is clear from the passage that the black Africans.

- (a) enjoyed small town facilities.
- (b) were helped by Gandhi in their freedom struggle.
- (c) had an unfavourable government.
- (d) liked visiting homes in townships

PASSAGE – III

One day an army group won a land battle against the enemy. The commander feared that the enemy's powerful air force might bomb his camp that night in revenge. So he ordered all lights to be put out at 7.00 PM. At midnight the commander went round inspecting the camp. Seeing a light in a tent, he entered it. His son, an officer under him, was writing a letter. The son explained that he was writing to his mother about his brave deeds in battle. The commander told his son to add to his letter that by the time his mother received the letter he would have been shot dead for indiscipline.

132. The commander went round the camp at midnight because he

- (a) was too tired from the day's battle to go to sleep
- (b) wished to check if his soldiers had obeyed his order
- (c) was too worried about the next day's battle
- (d) wished to check if enemies had entered his camp

133. The commander entered his son's tent because he

- (a) wished to see and talk to his son
- (b) suspected that enemies had entered his tent
- (c) wished to send a message to his wife
- (d) had to punish any soldier who disobeyed his order

134. The son was writing a letter because he

- (a) wanted to write to his mother about his father's brave deeds in battle
- (b) loved his mother so much that he had to write to her
- (c) was eager to tell his mother about his own deeds
- (d) did not care for orders since his father was the commander

PASSAGE – IV

The heat-wave deepened during the following few days while Jack and I lazed about in the house and yards, wearing ragged shirts and discarded garments, because the more presentable ones were being packed by Mother. She was obviously not strong enough to cycle down to Hemisphere, where Father and Jack had been one week-end, to see and rent a cottage in Ropley, near Alresford. From this prospective journey Jack had returned with half a dozen photographs taken with a plate-camera which he had made for himself, the aperture being a pinhole. This was only one of his many ingenious artefacts. I had studied the pictures, which included a church that leaned backwards, in the hope of finding the perpetually teasing certainty which we look for when about to take some adventurous step into the unknown. But Ropley remained unreal.

135. During the hot summer days the author and Jack

- (a) were taking adventurous steps into the unknown
- (b) went visiting several churches in Ropley
- (c) were busy repairing a camera
- (d) were passing their time in idleness

136. They were planning

- (a) to move out Ropley
- (b) a trekking expedition to Alresford
- (c) to do some photography
- (d) to make some artefacts

137. The author and Jack were wearing ragged shirts and discarded garments because

- (a) they were very poor
- (b) it was summer
- (c) all their good clothes were already packed
- (d) they were lazing about

138. The plate camera

- (a) was the only artefact made by Father and Jack
- (b) was the only artefact Jack had made for himself
- (c) was only one of Jack's many such artefacts
- (d) was borrowed by Jack from his friend for taking half a dozen photographs.

139. Father and Jack had been to Ropley one weekend

- (a) to take photographs of the church that leaned backwards
- (b) because Ropley was unreal
- (c) to take some adventurous step into the unknown
- (d) to see and rent a cottage there

PASSAGE – V

One day a tea contractor, Mr. Sharma was working on an estate with his wife and daughter. He noticed a light movement on the edge of the jungle, so he stopped to watch for a moment. To his astonishment a large tigress appeared and came towards Mr. Sharma. The tea contractor was a very brave man. He told his wife and daughter to run towards a nearby road, while he stepped to fight the tigress with a knife.

The tigress sprang at Mr. Sharma and knocked him down, but he managed to wound it with his knife. As a result, the tigress and Mr. Sharma knocked each other unconscious. Luckily for Mr. Sharma, a friend heard the noise of the fight and came to investigate. He found Mr. Sharma and carried him to the road. Then he stopped a car and sent the injured man to a hospital, where he eventually recovered.

The tigress disappeared for a few days but was later hunted down and shot by a Game Ranger. The Game Ranger discovered that the tigress had injured her paw in a wire trap and had been unable to hunt wild animals in its normal manner.

140. When did Mr. Sharma's friend go to see what was wrong?

- (a) When he saw the tigress attacking his friend
- (b) Just before the tigress was knocked down
- (c) When the friend was knocked down
- (d) When he heard something unusual

141. When Mr. Sharma saw the tigress, he was

- (a) surprised
- (b) afraid
- (c) nervous
- (d) angry

142. Mr. Sharma stayed on to fight the tigress for

- (a) he wanted to try to protect his wife and daughter
- (b) he was strong man who loved fighting
- (c) he couldn't run as quickly as his wife
- (d) he tigress caught him before he could run

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 143-162) : In this Section you have *four* short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinions of the author only. [2011-I]

PASSAGE – I

Literature and history are twin sisters, inseparable. In the days of our own grandfathers, and for many generations before them, the basis of education was the Greek and Roman classics for the educated, and the Bible for all. In the classical authors and in the Bible, history and literature were closely interwoven,

and it is that circumstance which made the old form of education so stimulating to the thought and imagination of our ancestors. To read the classical authors and to read the Bible was to read at once the history and the literature of the three greatest races of the ancient world. No doubt the classics and the Bible were read in a manner we now consider uncritical but they were read according to the best tenets of the time and formed a great humanistic education. Today the study both of the classics and of the Bible has dwindled to small proportions. What has taken their place? To some extent the vacuum has been filled by a more correct knowledge of history and a wider range of literature. But I fear that the greater part of it has been filled up with rubbish.

143. Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage ?
- Literature and history are mutually exclusive
 - Literature and history are complementary to each other
 - The study of literature is meaningless without any knowledge of history.
 - Literature and history are inseparably linked together in the classics and the Bible
144. The author of the above passage says that in the past the basis of education for all people, irrespective of their intellectual calibre, was
- Greek and Roman classics
 - The Bible
 - A correct knowledge of history
 - A wider range of literature
145. The author of the above passage says that the classics and the Bible were read by his ancestors
- methodically and with discretion.
 - in a manner that broadened their view of life
 - with great emphasis on their literary values
 - without critical discrimination but in the light of their humanistic culture
146. According to the author of the above passage, the old form of education, based on the study of the classics and of the Bible, has
- succeeded in creating interest in history
 - laid the basis of human civilization
 - had a gradual decline in our time
 - been rejuvenated in the context of modern education
147. The author of the above passage fears that the greater part of the vacuum created by lack of interest in the classics and the Bible had been filled up by
- a richer sense of history
 - a wider range of literature
 - worthless ideas
 - a new philosophy of life

PASSAGE – II

During his early days as editor of the popular magazine, Saturday Evening Post, George Lorimer did much of the reading of unsolicited stories. This meant endless hours of sitting at the desk, pouring over big stacks of manuscripts, trying to decide which were worthy of publication and which were not. Lorimer became an expert at making these decisions. One day he received a huffy letter from a would-be writer who had a complaint. "Last week you rejected my story," she wrote. "I am positive you did not read it, because, as a test, I pasted together pages 14, 15 and 16. The manuscript came back with the pages still pasted. There is no question in my mind but that you are a sham and a disgrace to your profession."

Lorimer's reply was succinct: "Madam, at breakfast when I crack open an egg. I don't have to eat whole egg to know it is bad."

148. Lorimer did much reading of the stories
- if they were the solicited ones
 - when they appeared to be bad
 - when they were from women writer
 - when they came unsolicited
149. Lorimer was a good editor because
- his reply to the angry writer was polite
 - he apologized for rejecting the story without reading it
 - he could find the worth of a story with a little effort
 - he was prompt, in writing letters
150. The lady wrote a huffy letter because
- her story was rejected
 - her story was rejected unread
 - her story was rejected although it was good
 - Lorimer was biased in his decision.
151. Lorimer's reply was
- irrelevant
 - rude
 - witty
 - funny
152. Lorimer read the stories
- because he enjoyed reading them
 - in order to publish them
 - only to find fault with them
 - in order to review them

PASSAGE – III

As the tortoise tucks its feet and head inside the shell and will not come out even though you may break the shell into pieces, even so the character of the man who has control over his motives and organs, is unchangeably establishment. He controls his own inner forces, and nothing can draw them out against his will. By this continuous reflex of good thoughts and good impressions moving over the surface of the mind, the tendency to do good becomes strong, and in consequence, we are able to control the Indriyas or sense organs.

153. The author uses the phrase 'inner forces' in this passage. Which of the following would be its most correct meaning in the context ?
- Emotional disturbances in man
 - Strength of the internal organs
 - Forces produced by sense organs
 - Reflection of the intellect
154. Which of the following statements would illustrate the metaphor in the passage ?
- Man is slow-moving and slow-witted
 - A man of character refuses to be influenced by outside compulsions against his will
 - Man confines himself to a life of isolation
 - Man cannot have a good character or strong will
155. Which of the following statements may be assumed to reflect the central theme of the passage ?
- Good thoughts lead to the control of the sense organs
 - Control of the sense organs leads to good thoughts
 - Character, though established, may be disturbed by outside forces
 - No man can achieve success in destroying the inner forces
156. Which of the following statements would be most correct in explaining the metaphorical meaning of 'break the shell into pieces' ?
- Destruction of the human body

- (b) Breaking of the physical environment of man
 - (c) Attempt to destroy the man's character
 - (d) Inflicting physical and mental agony on man
157. The passage consists of two long sentences and a short one. The purpose of this style could be to suggest that
- (a) it is impossible for man to attain perfection of character
 - (b) the attainment of perfect character is the result of a long process of mental discipline
 - (c) the whole life process is clumsy
 - (d) there is a lot of confusion in our understanding of sense organs, character, etc.

PASSAGE – IV

One of the most serious problems confronting our country is that of a fast-growing population. In fact, it is at the root of many other problems. At the moment, thanks to planning, we are able to produce food and cloth sufficient for our people and even in some excess. But if the population continues to grow at this rate, it will not be long before the surplus turns into a bare minimum and even a deficit. The position in regard to accommodation is even now far from satisfactory in spite of our efforts.

158. "It is at the root of many other problems" means that
- (a) it is found along with many other problems
 - (b) it is caused by many other problems
 - (c) it gives rise to many other problems
 - (d) it is buried under many other problems
159. The present satisfactory position in regard to food and cloth is due to
- (a) the fact that the population has been controlled
 - (b) our good luck
 - (c) good rainfall
 - (d) our economic planning
160. If the population of India continues to increase at this rate, the situation in regard to food and cloth
- (a) is likely to remain the same
 - (b) is likely to become less satisfactory
 - (c) is likely to improve
 - (d) is likely to vary up and down
161. The situation in respect of accommodation
- (a) is less than satisfactory
 - (b) is quite satisfactory
 - (c) is improving rapidly
 - (d) is the result of total neglect
162. At present Indians have
- (a) more provision for cloth than accommodation
 - (b) more provision for accommodation than cloth
 - (c) abundance of cloth and accommodation
 - (d) scarcity of cloth and accommodation

DIRECTIONS(Qs. 163-187): In this section you have six short passages. Each passage is followed by questions based on the passage. First, read the passage and answer the questions based on the passage. You are required to select your answers from the given options. [2011-II]

PASSAGE – I

Cozette could have been a pretty child, but she was thin and pale and her eyes were stained with weeping. She was dressed in her thin torn cotton dress and she shivered all the time. Here and there on her body were blue marks from the beatings that her mistress had given her. Her naked legs were red and rough. When she spoke, her voice trembled. Everything about the child, her looks, her behaviour, her speech, her silence, every

small gesture she made, showed a terrible fear. She was so afraid that, even though she was wet through, she dared not go near the fire to warm herself, but sat shivering in a corner of the room.

163. Cozette could not be a pretty child because
- (a) she was pale and emaciated
 - (b) she was weeping
 - (c) she was scantily dressed
 - (d) she was trembling with fear
164. Cozette's voice trembled because
- (a) she was feeling cold
 - (b) she was frightened
 - (c) there was no fire near her
 - (d) she was wearing a thin, cotton dress
165. Cozette's terrible fear is conveyed most vividly by the description of
- (a) her constant shivering
 - (b) her tear-stained eyes
 - (c) her trembling voice
 - (d) her inability to go near the fire
166. The cause of Cozette's fear is explained by
- (a) her pale appearance
 - (b) her torn dress
 - (c) the blue marks on her body
 - (d) her speech

PASSAGE – II

Discussions on drug addiction should also be concerned with the vast majority of people who are not addicts. Their homes and lives are insecure because our narcotics laws drive such people to crime. The drug addict is almost never dangerous when he is under the influence of drugs. What makes him dangerous is the desperate need for money to buy the next dose. Drugs are available only in an illegal black market. The costs are stupendous, and this is what drives the addict to steal, rob and even kill.

167. According to the author, discussions of drug addiction are generally concerned with
- (a) addicts
 - (b) non-addicts
 - (c) criminals
 - (d) black marketers
168. Addicts take criminal acts because
- (a) drugs make them lose self-control
 - (b) the habit of robbing and stealing is hard to break
 - (c) they need large sums of money to buy drugs
 - (d) law is powerless against them
169. The author seems to criticize the narcotics laws for
- (a) being too lenient
 - (b) being too complicated
 - (c) being ineffective
 - (d) driving addicts to crime
170. The word 'stupendous' in the passage means
- (a) very high
 - (b) foolish
 - (c) shocking
 - (d) illegal
171. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements :
1. Addiction to drugs is a criminal act.
 2. Drug addicts cannot be rehabilitated.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

PASSAGE – III

Even in the most primitive societies the great majority of people satisfy a large part of their material needs by exchanging goods and services. Very few people indeed can make for themselves everything they need—all their food, their clothes, their housing, their tools. Ever since men started living in communities, they have been satisfying their needs by means of specialization and exchange; increasingly each individual has concentrated on what he can do best, and has produced more of the special goods or services in which he has concentrated, than he can consume himself. The surplus he has exchanged with other members of the community, acquiring, in exchange the things he needs that others have produced.

172. Very few people can satisfy their needs today by
- providing things for themselves
 - exchanging goods and services
 - concentrating on what they can do best
 - individual specialization
173. Exchange of goods becomes possible only when
- there is no specialization
 - the goods are produced in surplus
 - primitive societies become modern
 - individuals make things for themselves
174. Specialization and exchange began when men started
- big industries
 - concentrating on their work
 - producing things for individual use
 - living in communities
175. Exchange of goods and services becomes necessary because
- man is a social animal
 - reciprocity is the law of life
 - trade and commerce are means of progress
 - we cannot produce everything we need ourselves

PASSAGE – IV

I came home from one vacation to find that my brother Ron had brought a dog while I was away. A big burly, choleric dog, he always acted as if he thought I wasn't one of the family. There was a slight advantage in being one of the family. For he didn't bite the family as often as he bit strangers. Mother used to send a box of candy every Christmas to the people he bit. The list finally contained forty or more names. Nobody could understand why we didn't get rid of the dog!

176. Which of the following descriptions fits the dog?
- The dog was tiny and delicate
 - The dog was sturdy and short-tempered
 - The dog was huge and cool
 - The dog was small and sweet-tempered
177. The dog did not consider the writer as one of the family. What do you think was the consequence of this?
- The dog barked at him all the time
 - The dog drove him out of his own house
 - The dog behaved with him in an unfriendly way
 - The dog bit him more than he bit others in the family
178. The Christmas list contained more than forty names. What does this suggest?
- The writer's mother had a lot of friends
 - The writer's family celebrated Christmas well
 - The writer's dog had bitten at least forty people
 - The writer's mother sent them candy boxes

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 179-197) : *In this section there are six short passages. Each passage is followed by items based on the passage. Read each passage and answer the items that follow.*

[2012-I]

PASSAGE – I

Our voyage was very prosperous, but I shall not trouble the reader with a journal of it. The captain called in at one or two parts and sent in his long-boat for provisions and fresh water, but I never went out of the ship till we came into the Downs, which was on the 3rd day of June, 1706, about nine months after my escape. I offered to leave my goods in security for payment of my freight, but the captain protested he would not receive one farthing. We took kind leave of each other, and I made him promise that he would come to see me at my house in Redriff. I hired a house and a guide for five shillings which I borrowed from the captain.

179. When the writer uses the word "prosperous" to describe the voyage, he means that
- it made him rich.
 - it made him healthy.
 - it was very pleasant
 - it was uneventful.
180. On the voyage, the author
- left the ship at intervals.
 - was not able to leave the ship because it did not stop.
 - never left the ship at all.
 - never left the ship till they came into the downs.
181. In the context of the passage, the word "provisions" means
- mainly food.
 - mainly security.
 - money.
 - mainly ammunition.
182. For the payment of the author's freight, the captain
- kept his goods as security.
 - refused to accept any money.
 - protested against being paid only a farthing.
 - accepted a sum of money.
183. From the passage, it is clear that the captain's attitude to the author was
- one of hostility.
 - one of indifference.
 - one of extreme friendliness and kindness.
 - one of disgust and irritation.

PASSAGE – II

What were the early ideas of men about the sky and the earth? They naturally believed that the earth was motionless, and they also supposed that it was flat. These two ideas do not surprise us. Children now-a-days think the same until they are taught differently. How were men to know that the earth was a ball circling round the sun? They had no telescope for accurate observation. They had not travelled round the world. In fact, many parts of the world in those days were unexplored and unknown. They thought they lived on a kind of flat plate, and that the sky with the sun and the moon and the stars, was a kind of inverted bowl turning round above them. The sun, the moon and the stars were their lamps for day and night.

184. Unless children are taught differently they think that
- the earth is round and moving.
 - the sun and the moon are motionless.
 - the sun and the moon are moving.
 - the sun and the moon are moving round the earth.

185. The early ideas of man were wrong because
 (a) man did not use the telescope.
 (b) man did not like to travel.
 (c) man never had the scientific knowledge.
 (d) man was foolish and lazy.
186. What was true for the early man ?
 (a) The earth was round and moving.
 (b) The telescope was accurate.
 (c) Travelling and, exploring were the methods to gain knowledge.
 (d) The sun was motionless.
187. What was the main cause of the early man's wrong ideas ?
 (a) Lack of scientific knowledge
 (b) Seeing and believing
 (c) Lack of desire to know
 (d) Lack of desire to observe and explore

PASSAGE – III

The man sat up in the snow for a moment and struggled for calmness. Then he pulled on his gloves by means of his teeth, and got upon his feet. He glanced down at first in order to assure himself that he was really standing up, for the absence of sensation in his feet left him unrelated to the earth. His erect position in itself started to drive the webs of suspicion from the dog's mind; and when he spoke peremptorily, with the sound of whip-lashes in his voice, the dog rendered its customary allegiance and came to him. As it came within reaching distance, the man lost his control. His arms flashed out to the dog and he experienced genuine surprise when he discovered that his hands could not clutch, that there was neither bend nor feeling in the fingers. He had forgotten for the moment that they were frozen and that they were freezing more and more. All this happened quickly and before the animal could get away, he encircled its body with his arms. He sat down in the snow and in this fashion held the dog, while it snarled and whined and struggled.

188. From the passage, which group of words expresses the effect of snow upon the man's feet ?
 (a) With the sound of whip-lashes in his voice.
 (b) His arms, flashed out to the dog.
 (c) The absence of sensation in his feet left him unrelated to the earth.
 (d) The man sat up in the snow for a moment and struggled for calmness.
189. The statement that, the man experienced genuine surprise when he discovered that his hands could not clutch means that
 (a) the man did not see anything to clutch.
 (b) the man had nothing to clutch.
 (c) the man was afraid of the dog.
 (d) there was neither bend nor feeling in the fingers.
190. Which word of group of words shows the exact condition of being 'frozen'?
 (a) Whip-lashes in his voice
 (b) He pulled on his gloves
 (c) His hands could not clutch
 (d) Lost his control

PASSAGE – IV

George was a young man who had gone to the big city from a small rural community and, in a relatively short time, attained prominence in the business world. His sudden rise had gone

into his head, however, and he became unbearably conceited. Eventually, George returned home after a visit, halfway expecting everyone in town to be at the railway station to welcome him. Much to his surprise, George saw that no one, not even his family, was around to meet him when he descended from the train. He looked very neat in a new suit and carried a bulky suitcase full of fashionable clothes.

After a little while, the station master came from his office and went over to the young fellow. "Well, hello there, George," he called out cheerily, "Are you going away?"

191. The station master's question implied that
 (a) he offered help to George in climbing the train.
 (b) he is known to George very intimately.
 (c) he is making fun of George.
 (d) George's absence from the town was not noticed by him.
192. George hoped for a big welcome because
 (a) of his achievement and success.
 (b) he is returning home after a very long time.
 (c) people loved him.
 (d) his community wanted dynamic leaders like him.
193. George's great expectations are an indication of his
 (a) humility. (b) optimism.
 (c) pride. (d) love of his community.
194. George's success was most clearly visible in
 (a) the station master's words.
 (b) his clothes.
 (c) his being unbearably conceited.
 (d) the manner in which he was received by the village.

PASSAGE – V

The assault on the purity of the environment is the price that we pay for many of the benefits of modern technology. For the advantages of automotive transportation we pay a price in smog-induced diseases; for the powerful effects of new insecticides, we pay a price in dwindling wildlife and disturbances in the relation of living things and their surroundings; for nuclear power, we risk the biological hazards of radiation. By increasing agricultural production with fertilizers, we increase water pollution.

The highly developed nations of the world are not only the immediate beneficiaries of the good that technology can do, they are also the first victims of the environmental diseases that technology breeds. In the past, the environmental effects which accompanied technological progress were restricted to a small place and relatively a short time. The new hazards are neither local nor brief. Modern air pollution covers vast areas of continents. Radioactive fallout from nuclear explosions is worldwide. Radioactive pollutants now on the Earth's surface will be found there for generations, and in the case of Carbon-14, for thousands of years.

195. The passage emphasizes that modern technology
 (a) is totally avoidable.
 (b) has caused serious hazards to life.
 (c) has greater effect on developed countries.
 (d) is the source of the miseries of mankind.
196. The harmful effects of modern technology are
 (a) widespread but short lived.
 (b) widespread and long lasting.
 (c) local and long lasting.
 (d) severe but short lived.

197. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made :

1. The widespread use of insecticides has caused ecological imbalance.
2. Conservation of natural flora and fauna is impossible in this age of modern technology.

Which of the assumptions is/are valid ?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 198-211) : In this section there are *five* short passages. Each passage is followed by questions based on the passage. Read each passage and answer the questions that follow : [2012-II]

PASSAGE – I

“Sit down”, the Principal said, but Mr. Tagde continued to stand, gaining courage from his own straight-backed stance, because he was beginning to feel a little afraid now.

The Principal looked unhappy. He disliked being forced to perform this sort of an unpleasant task.

“I wish you would consider withdrawing this report”, he said.

“I am sorry, Sir, I cannot do that” Mr. Tagde said. He was pleased with his unwavering voice and uncompromising words.

“It will be a very damaging report if put on record”.

“It is a factual report on very damaging conduct”.

“You are asking for the boy's expulsion from school. Don't you think the punishment is too harsh for a few boyish pranks” ?

198. Mr. Tagde did not sit down because

- (a) he was angry with the Principal
(b) he was in a defiant mood
(c) he did not like the student
(d) he was in a hurry

199. He would not withdraw the report because

- (a) he was arrogant and bitter
(b) it was an accurate report
(c) he wanted to create problems for the Principal
(d) he wanted to show his authority

200. The Principal was unhappy because he

- (a) did not like to deal with an arrogant person
(b) was angry with Mr. Tagde
(c) could not enforce discipline in
(d) did not want to expel the boy

PASSAGE – II

It was a bitterly cold night, and even at the far end of the bus the east wind that raved along the street cut like a knife. The bus stopped, the two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places. The younger woman was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those Pekinese dogs that women in sealskin like to carry in their laps. The conductor came in and took the fares. Then his eye rested with cold malice on the beady-eyed toy dog. I saw trouble brewing. This was the opportunity for which he had been waiting, and he intended to make the most of it.

201. The wind that blew on the night was

- (a) mild (b) pleasant
(c) bitter (d) sharp

202. The younger woman was carrying the dog as

- (a) a necessity
(b) a fashion
(c) an expression of provocation
(d) an escort

203. Which of the following statements best describes the nature of the conductor ?

- (a) He was dutiful
(b) He was a law-abiding person
(c) He liked dogs
(d) He was unfriendly and malicious

204. It was a bitterly cold night, and even at the far end of the bus the east wind that raved along the street cut like a knife”.

This sentence gives us an idea of

- (a) a lonely night-bus journey
(b) an unbearable cold night
(c) the wind at the time that was still and cold
(d) the hardship of author's journey

PASSAGE – III

Before an armed robber locked Mary Graves in the sweltering trunk of her car, she dialled an emergency number on her portable telephone and slipped it to her three-year-old daughter. Though confused, the little girl saved the day. She told emergency operators that her mother was locked in the trunk. Although she didn't know where she was, she provided some important clues: she could see airplanes and the sky, according to the transcript of the emergency phone call. The operator called Tampa international airport police, who searched the top floor of the airport parking garage where the car was parked. The operator told the girl to honk, enabling the police to locate the car and free Mrs. Graves.

205. The clues provided by the little girl suggest that the car was parked

- (a) outside but adjacent to the airport
(b) by the main street of the city
(c) at the airport
(d) in a parking garage in the side-lane

206. The passage indicates that the girl was

- (a) clever and brave
(b) had the maturity of an adult
(c) coy and shy
(d) worried and excited

207. The girl helped the police trace the car by

- (a) shouting loudly (b) making too much din
(c) shrieking frightfully (d) sounding the horn

208. Through the passage, the writer suggests the importance and utility of

- (a) education of little children
(b) parking garages
(c) portable telephones
(d) airports

PASSAGE – IV

For days I trudged from one property-dealer to another, from one “to-let” notice to another, with the estimated advance money tucked safely in the inner lining of my handbag, but in vain. At one place they needed a couple, at another a young man, and at another they wished to know my employment status. And I realized that I was a freak called the single woman and the job status being nothing more than a freelance writer with hardly any assignments in hand, only dreams of making it some day. So the dream-house remained far away, gradually turning into a fantasy.

209. The author “trudged from one property dealer to another” means that the author

- (a) had to walk a lot of distance
(b) had to do a brisk walk to save the time
(c) visited several property-dealers without any success
(d) acquired a good knowledge about the property-dealers of that area

210. According to the passage, the author was
 (a) a novelist
 (b) an independent writer
 (c) a publisher of journals
 (d) an unemployed person
211. Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage ?
 (a) People always let out their houses to well employed persons only
 (b) People always let out their houses only to couples
 (c) Single jobless women find it difficult to rent a house
 (d) Women always dream of a house

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 212-229) : *In this section there are six short passages. Each passage is followed by questions based on the passage. Read each passage and answer the questions that follow.* [2013-I]

PASSAGE – I

Galileo desired to use his telescope to make more discoveries in the heavens, but his instrument was too small. He made another and larger telescope which magnified eight times, and then another which magnified thirty times, and pointed it at the moon. His heart leaped with joy, for he saw what no human eye had ever before seen – ranges of mountains, deep hollows, and broad plains! He turned his telescope on the planets, and found they appeared with disks like the moon at a quarter full. He turned it on the Milky Way, and beheld innumerable tiny stars.

212. Galileo made several telescopes because
 (a) he needed all of them to explore the heavens
 (b) he wanted to compare the findings obtained from different telescopes
 (c) the earlier ones he made were not powerful enough
 (d) only some of them could magnify the stars
213. When Galileo saw what no human eye had ever before seen he
 (a) was overjoyed (b) was shocked
 (c) felt humble (d) was very proud

PASSAGE – II

My father was passionate about two things: education and socialism. He was himself a born teacher. Indeed, he could never restrain himself from teaching, and as a small boy I was frequently embarrassed by his desire to instruct everybody – people in railway carriages, for instance – though I realized even then that it was an innocent desire, quite free from vanity. He was equally ready to receive instruction. Education, to men of his generation and temperament, was something it has largely ceased to be nowadays. It was the great golden gateway to the enchanted realms of the mind.

214. The author wants us to know that his father
 (a) was a school teacher
 (b) was an educationist and socialist
 (c) used to travel a lot
 (d) loved teaching
215. The author often felt embarrassed by the behaviour of his father because
 (a) he taught badly
 (b) he taught even at odd places
 (c) he wanted to show off his learning
 (d) he lost self-control while teaching
216. To the generation of the writer's father, education was
 (a) an old fashioned enterprise
 (b) the result of good teaching
 (c) an exploration of the world of imagination
 (d) one aspect of socialism

217. From the passage it is clear that the author
 (a) loved and admired his father
 (b) disapproved his father's love of teaching
 (c) thought of him as vain
 (d) considered his father's education inadequate.

PASSAGE – III

We started looking on the ground for blood hair, or a drag mark that would lead us to the deer killed by the tiger. We had proceeded a hundred yards, examining every foot of the ground and going dead slow, when Mothi, just as I turned my head to look at him, started backwards, screaming as he did so. Then he whipped round and ran for dear life, beating the air with his hands as if warding off a swarm of bees and continuing to scream as he ran. The sudden and piercing scream of a human being in a jungle where a moment before all has been silent is terrifying to hear. Instinctively I knew what had happened. With his eyes fixed on the ground, looking for the blood or hair of the kill, Mothi had failed to see where he was going, and had walked towards the tiger.

218. Mothi and the narrator were scanning the ground because
 (a) they were looking for the tiger
 (b) the forest was full of unpleasant surprises
 (c) they were trying to discover the tiger's footprints
 (d) they were looking for marks left by the tiger's pray
219. Mothi began to scream when he
 (a) was attacked by a swarm of bees
 (b) was frightened by the sight of blood
 (c) came face to face with the tiger
 (d) stumbled on the tiger
220. In the context of the passage 'kill means'
 (a) the act of killing
 (b) an animal killed by the tiger
 (c) a human being killed by the tiger
 (d) a wounded tiger
221. Before Mothi screamed, the jungle was
 (a) quiet (b) dark
 (c) noisy (d) terrifying

PASSAGE – IV

When Ibbotson returned from Pauri, I told him of the leopard's habit of going down the road between Rudraprayag and Golabrai on an average once in every five days. convinced him that the only hope I now had of shooting the man-eater was by sitting over the road for ten nights; for, the leopard would be almost certain to use the road at least once during the period. Ibbotson agreed to my plan reluctantly, for I had already sat up many nights, and he was afraid that another ten nights on end would be too much for me.

222. Ibbotson was reluctant to agree to the narrator's plan because he was afraid that
 (a) the leopard would kill him
 (b) the narrator would become very tired
 (c) the narrator would kill the leopard
 (d) the leopard might not come
223. The narrator wanted to
 (a) shoot the leopard (b) see the leopard
 (c) capture the leopard (d) frighten the leopard

PASSAGE – V

Many poor farmers had been compelled to take up indigo cultivation when the British settlers were given the right to purchase and cultivate land in India. Many whites, therefore, either acquired land or advanced loans to poor farmers and pressurised them to for sake the farming food grains and other cash crops for indigo cultivation. Indigo export to Europe was lucrative for the British settlers who held a monopoly of this

business. Within a few years, most of the textile lands had undergone forcible indigo cultivation, resulting in a famine situation in Bengal. When the farmers declined to cultivate indigo, they were tortured, jailed and even killed.

224. The poor farmers in Bengal took up indigo cultivation because
- the government encouraged them to do so
 - it was a money earning crop
 - they were forced to do so
 - this was the only crop that would grow in that region
225. British settlers bought land in Bengal in order to
- introduce cultivation of cash crops in India
 - cultivate indigo
 - settle down in India
 - promote export business in Bengal
226. Indigo export was profitable for the British settlers because
- they had no competitors
 - the crop yield was good
 - they could oppress the farmers
 - the labour was cheap

PASSAGE – VI

The first day out we met our first rhino, two of them, and I had the fright of my life. The pair had got our scent before we spotted them, and being bad tempered beasts, they rushed towards where they thought we were. Now it just happened that we were about fifty yards to one side of where they expected to find us – which was just as well, for I must say I did not like their look. As they thundered past, we crouched low and left them go. It did not strike me as a good opportunity for rhino photography. Anyhow, I was much too frightened to have been able to hold the camera steady.

227. From the above passage it appears that rhinos
- run away they see human beings
 - rush to attack when they smell human scent
 - hide under the bushes at the sight of human beings
 - stand still if they are not attacked
228. When the author saw a rhino for the first time, he was
- excited
 - frightened
 - charmed
 - surprised
229. The author could not take the photographs of the rhinos because
- he was too far away from rhinos
 - he was not carrying a good camera
 - it did not occur to him that he had a chance to do so
 - he did not like the look of rhinos

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 230-245): In this section, there are *seven* short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read a passage, and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

[2013-II]

PASSAGE – I

A well-dressed young man entered a big textile shop one evening. He was able to draw the attention of the salesmen who thought him rich and likely to make heavy purchases. He was shown the superior varieties of suit lengths and sarees. But after casually examining them, he kept moving to the next section where readymade goods were being sold and further on to the hosiery section. By then, the salesmen had begun to doubt his intentions, and drew the attention of the manager. The manager asked him what exactly he wanted and he replied that he wanted courteous treatment. He explained that he had come to the same shop in casual dress that morning and drawn little attention. His pride was hurt and he wanted to assert himself. He had

come in good dress only to get decent treatment. Not for getting any textiles. He left without making any purchase.

230. The young man was well dressed because
- it was his habit to dress well
 - it was his wedding day
 - he wanted to meet the manager of the shop
 - he wanted to impress the salesmen
231. The salesmen in the shop are described as people who pay attention to
- only young men and women
 - pretty women
 - only rich customers
 - regular customers
232. The young man moved away to the hosiery section because he
- was not interested in purchasing anything now
 - did not like the readymade clothes
 - wanted better clothes
 - was restless
233. The manager asked the young man what he wanted because
- he would give him exactly what he was looking for
 - the salesman had drawn his attention to the indifferent attitude of the young man
 - he thought they could do more business which him that way
 - he thought the visitor was dissatisfied
234. The young man left without making purchases because he
- did not have money
 - could not find any item of his choice
 - had come only to make a point about the indifferent attitude of the salesmen towards casually dressed customers
 - decided to come to make the purchases later on

PASSAGE – II

The prisoner awaited his chance. For three solid years he had schemed for this opportunity. Now that escape seemed so near at hand, those three years lost some of their monotony. But he would never forget the lashes, the close confinement, low diet and worse still the mental strain of those black days. Suddenly the warden did what he had hoped. He stopped to unlock the lower padlock. With a dull thud he slumped forward with keys in his hands. Swiftly the prisoner seized his keys, unlocked the cell and ran into the courtyard. It took him four seconds to reach the rope-ladder secretly placed there by his accomplices, five more to clamber over the wall, and three more to jump into the waiting car to be whisked away to freedom. Even though he was guilty, the prisoner felt he had paid for his crime. For the man he robbed three years ago was still a millionaire.

235. For what crime had the prisoner been punished ?
- Murder
 - Arson
 - Robbery
 - Kidnapping
236. When had the crime been committed ?
- Just before the escape
 - Three years earlier
 - Long ago
 - Dav earlier
237. Who slumped forward with a dull thud ?
- The millionaire
 - The warden
 - The prisoner
 - Prisoner's accomplice
238. What did the prisoner suffer the most during imprisonment?
- Poor health
 - Mental strain
 - Physical torture
 - Absence from his family

PASSAGE – III

Nationalism is only a curse when it becomes narrow and fanatical. Like so many other things available to man, say, religion, it can easily lead men astray. Nationalism can lead people into thinking only of themselves, of their own struggles of their own misery. It can also cause a nation to become suspicious and fearful of its neighbours to look upon itself as superior, and to become aggressive and it is when nationalism impels a state to become expansionist and seek domination over others that it becomes a positive curse and harmful internationally.

239. From the passage, which of the following statements most correctly reflects the opinion of the author ?
- Nationalism makes people self centered and self-concelted
 - It helps a nation to become superior to other nations
 - It regulates international relationships
 - It helps a nation to expand its territories and become powerful
240. Which of the following phrases most correctly suggests the central theme of the passage ?
- Nationalism and religion
 - Nationalism as an inspiration for development
 - Nationalism as a cause of war
 - Evils of narrow and aggressive nationalism
241. From the passage which of the following statements can be assumed to be most likely to be true ?
- The author believes that nationalism is always a curse
 - He believes that it is possible for men to misuse religion
 - He thinks that religion always leads man astray
 - He pleads for a mix-up of religion and nationalism

PASSAGE – IV

Brown and his men, huddling round a fire, ate the last of the food that Kassim had brought them that day, Cornelius sat among them, half-asleep. Then one of the crew remembered that some tobacco had been left in the boat, and said he would go and fetch it. He didn't think there was any danger in going to the creek in the dark. He disappeared down the hillside, and a moment later he was heard climbing into the boat and then climbing out again.

242. Consider the following statements :
- Brown and Cornelius sat round the fire.
 - Comelius lay half-asleep at a little distance from the fire.
 - All the people sat round the fire.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- 1 and 2
 - 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 1 and 3
243. One of them disappeared down the hill implies that
- the slope of the hill was slippery
 - he fell from the edge of the hill
 - there was suddenly a sea beside the hill
 - he walked down the hill
244. "He didn't think...in the dark". This sentence actually implies that he
- was bold and adventurous
 - was addicted to smoking
 - would face some trouble
 - was the only person who knew where in the boat tobacco was

245. What does the word "huddling" imply ?
- Moving around
 - Falling into a slumber
 - Being close together
 - Merrymaking

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 246-260): Read the following passages and answer the items that follow.

PASSAGE-I

Those responsible for teaching young people have resorted to a variety of means to make their pupils learn. The earliest of these was the threat of punishment. This meant that the pupil who was slow, careless or inattentive risked either physical chastisement or the loss of some expected privilege. Learning was thus associated with fear. At a later period, pupils were encouraged to learn in the hope of some kind of reward. This often took the form of marks awarded for work done and sometimes of prizes given at the end of the year to the best scholar. Such a system appealed to the competitive spirit, but was just as depressing as the older system for the slow pupil. In the nineteenth century sprang up a new type of teacher, convinced that learning was worthwhile for its own sake and that the young pupil's principal stimulus should neither be anxiety to avoid a penalty nor ambition to win a reward, but sheer desire to learn. Interest, direct or indirect, became the keyword of instruction.

[2014-I]

246. The educational system which caused fear in the pupil's mind was based on :
- rewards based
 - labour
 - punishment
 - competition
247. The system based on rewards satisfied all except :
- the slow pupil
 - the very intelligent pupil
 - the laborious pupil
 - the casual pupil
248. The system which appealed to the competitive spirit in the pupils was largely based on:
- punishment
 - marks
 - chastisement
 - cash prizes

PASSAGE-II

On a surface which is free from obstacles, such as a clear road or a path, only two or three species of snakes can hope to catch up with a human being, even if they are foolish to try. A snake seems to move very fast but its movements are deceptive. In spite of the swift, wave-like motions of its body, the snake crawls along the ground at no more than the speed of man's walk. It may, however, have an advantage inside a jungle, where the progress of a man is obstructed by thorny bushes. But in such places, the footsteps of a man are usually more than enough to warn snakes to keep away; Although they have no cars of the usual kind, they can feel slight vibrations of the ground through their bodies, and thus get an early warning of danger.

[2014-I]

249. The snake has an advantage over men inside a jungle, because there:
- it can crawl faster.
 - it gets advance warning.
 - man's movement is obstructed.
 - it is dark inside a jungle.
250. What helps the snakes to receive advance warning is their sensitivity to:
- obstacles in the path.
 - smell of other beings.
 - sounds made by other beings.
 - movements of other beings.

PASSAGE-III

This rule of always trying to do things as well as one can do them has an important bearing upon the problem of ambition. No man or woman should be without ambition, which is the inspiration of activity. But if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one's own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result. If one imagines that one can do everything better than other people, then envy and jealousy, those twin monsters, will come to sadden one's days. But if one concentrates one's attention upon developing one's own special capacities, the things one is best at, then one does not worry over much if other people are more successful. [2014-I]

251. Which one of the following alternatives brings out the meaning of 'to have a bearing upon' clearly?
- to have an effect on
 - to carry the weight on oneself
 - to put up with
 - to decrease friction
252. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- There is a close relationship between ambition and activity.
 - Ambition and activity belong to two different areas.
 - Ambition is useless.
 - Activity is responsible for ambition.
253. The statement 'if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one's own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result, means that:
- One must always try to do less than one's capacity.
 - One must always try to do more than one's capacity.
 - Ambition must be consistent with one's capacity.
 - There should be no ambition at all.
254. Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage ?
- One must do everything as well as one can.
 - One must try to be better than others.
 - One must continuously worry about others.
 - One must try beyond one's capacity to get results.
255. Which one of the following statements can be assumed to be true ?
- It is good to imagine oneself better than others.
 - One should not imagine oneself always to be better than others.
 - All persons have equal capacity.
 - One should have more ambition than others.

PASSAGE-IV

An earthquake comes like a thief in the night, without warning. It was necessary, therefore, to invent instruments that neither slumbered nor slept. Some devices were quite simple. One, for instance, consisted of rods of various lengths and thicknesses which would stand up on end like ninepins. When a shock came it shook the rigid table upon which these stood. If it were gentle, only the more unstable rods fell. If it were severe, they all fell. Thus the rods by falling and by the direction in which they fell, recorded for the slumbering scientist, the strength of a shock that was too weak to waken him and the direction from which it came. But, instruments far more delicate than that were needed if any really serious advance was to be made. The ideal to be aimed at was to devise an instrument that could record with a pen on paper the movements, of the ground or of the table, as the quake passed by. While I write my pen moves but the paper keeps still. With practice, no doubt, I could, in time, learn to write by holding the pen still while the paper moved. That sounds a silly suggestion, but that was precisely the idea

adopted in some of the early instruments (seismometers) for recording earthquake waves. But when table, penholder and paper are all moving how is it possible to write legibly? The key to a solution of that problem lay in an everyday observation. Why does a person standing in a bus or train tend to fall when a sudden start is made? It is because his feet move on, but his head stays still. [2014-I]

256. The passage says that early instruments for measuring earthquakes were:
- faulty in design
 - expensive
 - not sturdy
 - not sensitive enough
257. Why was it necessary to invent instruments to observe an earthquake ?
- Because an earthquake comes like a thief in the night.
 - To make people alert about earthquakes during their conscious as well as unconscious hours.
 - To prove that we are technically advanced.
 - To experiment with the control of man over nature.
258. A simple device which consisted of rods that stood up on end like ninepins was replaced by a more sophisticated one because it failed :
- to measure a gentle earthquake.
 - to measure a severe earthquake.
 - to record the direction of the earthquake.
 - to record the facts with a pen on paper.
259. The everyday observation referred to in the passage relates to:
- a moving bus or train.
 - the sudden start of a bus.
 - the tendency of a standing person to fall when a bus or train moves suddenly.
 - people standing in a bus or train.
260. The early seismometers adopted the idea that in order to record the earthquake, it is :
- the pen that should move just as it moves when we write on paper.
 - the pen that should stay still and the paper should move.
 - both pen and paper that should move.
 - neither pen nor paper that should move.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 261-276): In this section, there are four short passages. After each passage, you will find a few questions each based on what is stated or implied in the passage. First read a passage and then answer the questions following that passage. [2014-II]

PASSAGE-I

During the summer I was introduced to the game of cricket, and I felt my inherent foreignness for the first time. The ball is far too hard for my taste. Even during my last games at the school, angry spectators would shout, "Butter fingers !" But I smiled. Everyone knew in their hearts that 'I was going to drop the ball anyway, and nobody expected me to be able to play the game.

261. The author first played cricket
- as a child in his own country
 - when he was a school boy
 - when he was a tourist
 - when he returned home after his studies
262. "felt my inherent foreignness" means
- felt very strange
 - felt very interested and excited
 - enjoyed learning new games
 - fely my superiority over others

263. Spectators would shout "Butter fingers" when the author was playing because
 (a) he liked butter
 (b) his fingers were like those of a lady
 (c) he often dropped the ball
 (d) he was very good at the game
264. 'Spectator' means
 (a) glasses (b) onlooker
 (c) watchman (d) player

PASSAGE-II

How can you improve your reading speed? By taking off the brakes. You wouldn't think of driving a car with the brake on. Yet as a reader you probably have several brakes slowing you down. One very common brake is regressing—looking back every now and then at something already read. It is like stepping backwards every few metres as you walk—hardly the way to move ahead quickly. Regression may arise from a lack of confidence, vocabulary deficiency, or actually missing a word or phrase. It makes a long sentence seem even more complex as the eyes frequently regress. Eye movement photographs of 12,000 readers in America showed that university students regress an average of 15 times in reading only 100 words. The average student of class four was found to look back 20 times. In short, regression consumes one-sixth of your precious reading time. Release this brake and enjoy a spurt in reading speed.

265. In the context of the passage, what does 'regression' mean ?
 (a) Lack of desire to improve the reading speed
 (b) Looking back at what is already read
 (c) Lack of proper understanding of what one reads
 (d) Comparing the reading speed of school and university students
266. In order to be a good reader you should
 (a) regress whenever necessary
 (b) be like a careful driver
 (c) not look back frequently while reading
 (d) test your vocabulary frequently
267. According to the author reading with regression is like
 (a) driving with poor quality brakes
 (b) stepping backwards while walking
 (c) using several brakes in order to slow down
 (d) making sudden spurts in reading speed

PASSAGE-III

Even in the most primitive societies the great majority of people satisfy a large part of their material needs by exchanging goods and services. Very few people indeed can make for themselves everything they need — all their food, their clothes, their housing, their tools. Ever since men started living in communities, they have been satisfying their needs by means of specialization and exchange; increasingly each individual has concentrated on what he can do best, and has produced more of the special goods or services in which he has concentrated, than he can consume himself. The surplus he has exchanged with other members of the community, acquiring, in exchange the things he needs that others have produced.

268. Very few people can satisfy their needs today by
 (a) providing things for themselves
 (b) exchanging goods and services
 (c) concentrating on what they can do best
 (d) individual specialization

269. Exchange of goods becomes possible only when
 (a) there is no specialization
 (b) goods are produced in surplus
 (c) primitive societies become modern
 (d) individuals make things for themselves
270. Specialization and exchange began when men started
 (a) big industries
 (b) concentrating on their work
 (c) producing things for individual use
 (d) living in communities
271. Exchange of goods and services becomes necessary because
 (a) man is a social being
 (b) reciprocity is the law of life
 (c) trade and commerce are means of progress
 (d) we cannot produce everything we need ourselves.

PASSAGE - IV

Soil scientists have shown that the soil teems with millions of living things, many of them useful, others harmful. The living things which are useful include earthworms and various kinds of bacteria. Earthworms loosen the soil and so enable air and water to enter it. Bacteria, which are microscopic living things break down dead plants and animals and make humus, or take nitrogen from the air and change it into substances that plants use. The living things that do harm include other bacteria and fungi which cause diseases. Other harmful things are pests such as wire worms which feed on the roots of grass and other plants. While the farmer can usually keep weeds in check by careful cultivation, this alone may not protect his crops from insects, pests and diseases. Nowadays, however, he is much better able to control these enemies. He may plant specially resistant types of seeds or he may keep the pests and diseases-in check with chemicals. With better seeds farmers have been able to increase their crop yields. They can grow crops that ripen more quickly and have a stronger resistance to disease, frost or drought.

272. Scientists who study soil believe that
 (a) all insects and bacteria are harmful
 (b) only microscopic living things are useful
 (c) only earthworms are useful
 (d) not all worms and bacteria are harmful
273. The living things that do harm
 (a) break down plants and animals
 (b) use up the nitrogen from the air
 (c) cause disease in the plants
 (d) loosen up the soil from air and water
274. Farmers are always careful
 (a) to control insects and fungi that attack plants
 (b) to encourage pests in the soil
 (c) to eliminate all bacteria from the soil
 (d) to foster all kinds of worms in the earth
275. Nowadays it is possible to reduce the loss caused by pests and harmful bacteria
 (a) with the use of chemical fertilisers
 (b) through the development of resistant seeds
 (c) by using weeds as killers
 (d) by controlling earthworms
276. The farmers today can also select seeds
 (a) of slow ripening variety
 (b) resistant to frost and drought
 (c) for economy in costs
 (d) of lower resistance to disease

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 277-294) : In this section you have **five** short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only. [2015-I]

PASSAGE-I

A little man beside me was turning over the pages of a magazine quickly and nervously. Opposite me there was a young mother who was trying to restrain her son from making a noise. The boy had obviously grown weary of waiting. He had placed an ashtray on the floor and was making aeroplane-noises as he waved a pencil in his hands. Near him, an old man was fast asleep, snoring quickly to himself and the boy's mother was afraid that sooner or later her son would wake the gentleman up.

277. The noise was made by
 (a) the old man (b) the aeroplane
 (c) the little man (d) the boy
278. The person who was the least disturbed was the
 (a) observer (b) son
 (c) old man (d) little man
279. The factor common to all the people was that they were all
 (a) watching a film
 (b) waiting for something
 (c) looking at the little boy's playfulness
 (d) reading magazine
280. Among those present the one who appeared to be the most bored was the
 (a) child (b) little man
 (c) old man (d) mother

PASSAGE - II

A man has two blacksmiths for his neighbours. Their names were Pengu and Shengu. The man was greatly troubled by the noise of their hammers. He decided to talk to them. The next day he called both of them and offered ₹100 each, if they found new huts for themselves. They took the money and agreed to find new huts for themselves. The next morning he woke up again to the sound of their hammers. He went out to see why the blacksmiths hadn't found new huts and he discovered that Pengu and Shengu had kept their promise. They had exchanged their huts.

281. The man was troubled because
 (a) the blacksmiths always fought with each others
 (b) the blacksmiths' hammers made a lot of noise
 (c) he was afraid of blacksmiths
 (d) the blacksmiths did not do their work properly
282. The man gave them money because
 (a) the blacksmiths were poor
 (b) the blacksmiths had asked him for money
 (c) he did not want them to make a noise
 (d) he wanted them to find new huts
283. The man went out of his house because
 (a) he wanted to fight with the blacksmiths
 (b) he wanted to ask the blacksmiths to stop the noise
 (c) he wanted to find out why they hadn't found new huts
 (d) he wanted his money back from the blacksmiths
284. The man came to know that
 (a) the blacksmiths were not in their huts
 (b) the blacksmiths had exchanged huts
 (c) the blacksmiths were going away
 (d) the blacksmiths had not kept their promise

PASSAGE - III

The tigress was a mile away and the ground between her and us was densely wooded. Scattered over with great rocks and cut up by a number of deep ravines, but she could cover the distance well within the half - hour — if she wanted to. The question I had to decide was, whether or not I should try to call her. If I called and she heard me, and came while it was still daylight and gave me a chance to shoot her, all would be well; on the other hand, if she came and did not give me a shot, some of us would not reach camp, for we had nearly two miles to go and the path the whole way ran through heavy jungle.

285. According to the author
 (a) the tigress wanted to cover the distance within the half-hour
 (b) the tigress did not wish to cover the distance within the-half-hour
 (c) the tigress actually covered the distance within the half-hour
 (d) there was a possibility of the tigress covering the distance within the half - hour
286. The author says, "Some of us would not reach camp" because
 (a) it was two miles away
 (b) the tigress would kill some of them
 (c) the path is not suitable for walking
 (d) the ground was scattered over with great rocks
287. The author found it difficult to decide the question because.
 (a) he was afraid
 (b) the tigress was only a mile away
 (c) the ground between them was densely wooded
 (d) there was uncertainty about the reaction of the tigress to his call
288. The time available to the author for shooting the tigress was
 (a) the whole day (b) one night
 (c) a few hours (d) thirty minutes
289. When the author says 'all would be well', he means
 (a) that they would be able to hide themselves in the heavy jungle
 (b) that the tigress would run away to the deep ravines
 (c) that they would be able to shoot her down without difficulty
 (d) that they would be able to return in daylight

PASSAGE - IV

After lunch, I felt at a loose end and roamed about the little flat. It suited us well enough when mother was with me, but now I was by myself it was too large and I'd moved the dining room table into my bedroom. That was now the only room I used ; it had all the furniture I needed; a brass bedstead, a dressing table, some cane chairs whose seats had more or less caved in, a wardrobe with a tarnished mirror. The rest of the flat was never used, so I didn't trouble to look after it.

290. The flat did not really suit him any more because
 (a) the rooms were too small
 (b) he was living on his own now
 (c) his mother needed too much rooms
 (d) the flat itself was too little
291. He did not look after the rest of the flat because
 (a) he did not use it
 (b) the bedroom was much too large
 (c) he needed only the brass bedstead
 (d) he had too much furniture

292. ".....now I was by myself it was too large".
The word *it* here refers to
(a) the dining room table (b) the dining room
(c) the bedroom (d) the flat
293. From the passage we learn that the writer was
(a) scared of living alone in the flat
(b) dissatisfied with the flat
(c) satisfied with the space in his bedroom
(d) an eccentric person
294. "After lunch I felt at a loose end" means
(a) he had nothing specific to do
(b) had a rope with a loose end
(c) had much work to do
(d) had a feeling of anxiety

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 295-314): Read the following passages and at the end of each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only. [2015-II]

PASSAGE-I

Much rhapsodical nonsense has been written about the "Mona Lisa" and her enigmatic smile, and there have been endless speculations as to her character and the meaning of her expression. It is all beside the mark. The truth is that the "Mona Lisa" is a study of modeling. Leonardo da Vinci had discovered that the expression of smiling is much more a matter of modeling of the cheek and of the forms below the eye than of the change in the line of the lips. It interested him to produce a smile wholly by these delicate changes of surface; hence the mysterious expression.

295. The word *rhapsodical* as used in the passage means
(a) plain (b) unreadable
(c) enthusiastic (d) uniformed
296. "Mona Lisa" is the name of
(a) a beautiful woman who made history in ancient Rome
(b) a famous painting
(c) the artist's mistress
(d) an art technique
297. The truth about the "Mona Lisa" is that it is a study in
(a) feminine psychology (b) facial expression
(c) feminine form (d) modelling
298. The painter was able to produce that strange smile on Mona Lisa's face by
(a) delicate changes on the surface of cheeks below the eyes
(b) using bright colours
(c) using a painting knife
(d) looking constantly at a smiling model while painting.
299. The author of the above passage has examined 'Mona Lisa' from
(a) an idealistic angle
(b) an imaginary point of View
(c) a purely artistic angle
(d) a scientific and realistic standpoint

PASSAGE-II

It is possible to give wedding presents, birthday and Christmas presents, without any thought of affection at all, they can be ordered by postcard; but the unbirthday present demands the nicest care. It is therefore the best of all, and it is the only kind

to which the golden rule of present-giving imperatively applies - the golden rule which insists that you must never give to another person anything that you would not rather keep: nothing that does not cost you a pang to part from. It would be better if this rule governed the choice also of those other three varieties of gifts, but they can be less exacting.

300. The author says that wedding, birthday and Christmas Presents
(a) are always indicators of the giver's affection.
(b) may not always be given with any thought of affection.
(c) are given only to flatter the recipient
(d) are given only to fulfil an obligation
301. 'They can be ordered by postcard' means that
(a) the present may only be a postcard
(b) the present would be an expensive one
(c) the choice does not involve much care
(d) the present would not be worth giving
302. The 'unbirthday' present is the best of all because
(a) it cannot be ordered by postcard
(b) it means giving expensive presents
(c) its choice needs the utmost care
(d) other occasions are better than birthdays for giving presents
303. A 'golden rule' is a rule which
(a) brings profit (b) is very important
(c) is very difficult (d) is very easy
304. The writer is of the view that one should give a present that
(a) one would like to possess oneself
(b) one would like to get rid of
(c) cannot be ordered by mail
(d) is highly expensive and attractive

PASSAGE-III

People project their mental processes into their handwriting. They subconsciously shape and organise their letters, words and lines in ways that directly reflect their personalities. This explains why no two handwritings are - or even can be - alike; the medium is just too personal. Everyday observation confirms the link between handwriting and personality, at least in an elementary way. Precise people construct their words with care, slowly and exactly; dynamic people dash them off. Flamboyant people boldly cover half a page with a few words and a signature, whose size fittingly reflects their expansive sense of self. Most of us have made such observations. But it takes a practiced eye to discern the scores of variations and interpret the subtle interplay of forces at work in any given handwriting. In fact in Europe, handwriting analysis known as graphology, now enjoys scientific acceptance and common use.

305. If you are a showy and colourful person, your-handwriting is likely to be
(a) neat and slow
(b) dashing and careless
(c) bold and large
(d) legible but small
306. Graphology is
(a) the study of graphs
(b) the analysis of handwriting
(c) a special branch of phonetics
(d) a graphical description of handwriting

307. Handwriting analysis is
 (a) not useful to us
 (b) an elementary study
 (c) an imprecise science
 (d) a means of studying personality
308. According to the author, people are:
 (a) not conscious of what they write
 (b) aggressive in the nature of their writing
 (c) not conscious of the way they write
 (d) not used to personal writing
309. The fact that handwriting is related to personality
 (a) has been noticed by most people
 (b) is appreciated by dynamic people
 (c) is restricted to persons who write carefully
 (d) is known only to graphologists

PASSAGE-IV

The simplest method of welding two pieces of metal together is known as pressure welding. The ends of metal are heated to a white heat - for iron, the welding temperature should be about 1300°C - in a flame. At this temperature the metal becomes plastic. The ends are then pressed or hammered together, and the joint is smoothed off. Care must be taken to ensure that the surfaces are thoroughly clean first, for dirt will weaken the weld. Moreover, the heating of iron or steel to a high temperature cause oxidation, and a film of oxide is formed on the heated surfaces. For this reason, a flux is applied to the heated metal. At welding heat, the flux melts, and the oxide particles are dissolved in it together with any other impurities which may be present. The metal surfaces are pressed together, and the flux is squeezed out from the centre of the weld. A number of different types of weld may be used, but for fairly thick bars of metals, a vee-shaped weld should normally be employed. It is rather stronger than the ordinary butt weld.

310. The simplest way of welding two pieces of Metal together is
 (a) heating the metal
 (b) holding it in a flame
 (c) coating the metal with plastic
 (d) hammering heated pieces
311. Unless the surfaces are cleaned first
 (a) the metal will not take white heat
 (b) the resulting weld will be weak
 (c) the joint will be rough
 (d) the metal will be less plastic
312. When iron is heated to about 1300 degree centigrade
 (a) flames turn from white to blue
 (b) chemical reaction starts
 (c) oxide film is found on its surfaces
 (d) it turns into steel
313. The flux is used to
 (a) make the metal plastic
 (b) cool the heated metal
 (c) cover up any dirt
 (d) dissolve oxide and other impurities
314. For fairly thick bars of metals
 (a) a vee shaped weld should be used
 (b) ordinary butt weld should be used
 (c) a number of different types of weld may be used
 (d) a pressure weld may be used.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 315-324) : *In this section you have six short passages after each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only* [2016-I]

PASSAGE-I

To avoid the various foolish opinions to which mankind is prone, no superhuman brain is required. A few simple rules will keep you. not from all errors, but from silly errors.

If the matter is one that can be settled by observation, make the observation yourself. Aristotle could have avoided the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men. by the simple device of asking Mrs. Aristotle to keep her mouth open while he counted. Thinking that you know, when in fact you do not, is a bad mistake to which we are all prone. I believe myself that hedgehogs eat black beetles, because I have been told that they do, but if I were writing a book on the habits of hedgehogs, I should not commit myself until I had seen one enjoying this diet. Aristotle, however, was less cautious. Ancient and medieval writers knew all about unicorns and salamanders: not one of them thought it necessary to avoid dogmatic statements about them because he had never seen one of them .

315. The writer believes that
 (a) most people could avoid making foolish mistakes if they were clever
 (b) through observation we could avoid making many mistakes
 (c) Aristotle made many mistakes because he was not observant
 (d) All errors are caused by our own error in thinking
316. With reference to the passage, which one of the following is the correct statement ?
 (a) Aristotle was able to avoid the mistake of thinking that women have fewer teeth than men
 (b) Aristotle thought women have fewer teeth than men
 (c) Aristotle proved that women have fewer teeth by counting his wife's teeth
 (d) Aristotle may have thought that women have fewer teeth because he never had a wife
317. The writer says that if he was writing a book on hedgehogs
 (a) he would maintain that they eat black beetles because he had been told so
 (b) he would first observe their eating habits
 (c) he would think it unnecessary to verify that they are black beetles
 (d) he would make the statement that they ate black beetles and later verify it
318. The writer is of the opinion that
 (a) unicorns and salamanders were observed by ancient and medieval writers but were unknown to modern writers.
 (b) ancient and medieval writers wrote authoritatively about unicorns and salamanders though they had never seen them
 (c) unicorns and salamanders do not exist
 (d) only those who had observed the habits of unicorns and salamanders wrote about them

319. A 'dogmatic statement' in the context means a statement which is
 (a) convincing (b) proved
 (c) unquestionable (d) doubtful

PASSAGE-II

Since I had nothing better to do. I decided to go to the market to buy a few handkerchiefs, the old ones had done vanishing trick. On the way I met an old friend of mine and I took him to a nearby restaurant for tea and snacks. Afterwards I went to the shop and selected a dozen handkerchiefs. I pulled out my purse to make the payment, and discovered that it was empty. I then realized that it was not my purse, it was a different purse altogether. How that happened is still a source of wonder to me and I refuse to believe that it was the work of my good old friend, for it was his purse that I held in my hand.

320. The man could not buy the handkerchiefs because
 (a) he did not like the handkerchiefs
 (b) his friend did not allow him to buy them
 (c) the shop did not have any handkerchiefs
 (d) he had no money in the purse
321. When he tried to take out the purse, he discovered that
 (a) it was not there
 (b) it was lost
 (c) it was a new purse
 (d) it was his friend's purse

PASSAGE-III

A profound terror, increased still by the darkness, the silence and his waking images, froze his heart within him. He almost felt his hair stand on end, when by straining his eyes to their utmost, he perceived through the shadows two faint yellow lights. At first he attributed these gradually to distinguish the objects around him in the cave. and he beheld a huge animal lying but two steps from him.

322. The opening of the passage suggests that
 (a) darkness, silence and waking images added to his already being in profound terror
 (b) a profound terror increased the waking images in his frozen heart
 (c) the person was frightened by darkness and silence
 (d) a profound terror was caused in him by the silence and darkness of the night
323. When he perceived through the shadows two faint lights.
 (a) he experienced a great strain
 (b) he felt his hair stand upright
 (c) his eyes felt strained to their utmost
 (d) his pupils dilated
324. The person in the story
 (a) imagined that he saw an animal
 (b) could not recognize the animal
 (c) saw the animal by chance
 (d) expected to see the animal

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 325-340): In this section, you have five short passages. After each passage, you will find same question based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only. [2016-II]

PASSAGE - I

One of the most important things to notice about the power of art is the way in which great works continue to exert their influence through the ages. Scientific discoveries which are of major importance at the time when they are made are superseded. Thus, Newton's theory of gravitation has been superseded by

Einstein's theory of relativity. Hence the work of great scientists has value in stages on the way to a goal which supersedes them. Broadly speaking, the achievements of generals, politicians, and statesmen have an importance only in their own time. Hence these people and their acts, great as they may have been are like milestones which mankind passes on its way to something else. But with works of art it is not so. The place which they occupy in the estimation of succeeding ages and the power which they exercise over men's spirits are as great as they were in the age which produced them; indeed, their power tends to increase with time, as they came to be better understood.

325. The power of art can be judged through
 (a) its influence of a few individuals.
 (b) its influence on the people over the years.
 (c) the greatness of great artists.
 (d) the opinions of great thinkers.
326. The statement 'Newton's theory of gravitation has been superseded by Einstein's theory of relativity' suggests that
 (a) the theory of relativity has nothing to do with the theory of gravitation.
 (b) the theory of relativity is new in comparison to the theory of gravitation.
 (c) the theory of relativity is an improvement over the theory of gravitation.
 (d) the theory of relativity has suppressed the theory of gravitation.
327. The achievements of generals, politicians and statesmen have been compared to milestones by the author because
 (a) they are inscribed on the milestones.
 (b) they have contemporary relevance.
 (c) they have topical and historical interest.
 (d) they are strong and lasting stones.
328. How is a work of art different from the work of a scientist?
 (a) A work of art is as permanent as the work of a scientist.
 (b) The influence of a work of art increases from age to age unlike the work of a scientist which diminishes in course of time.
 (c) A work of art has no material value like the work of a scientist.
 (d) A work of art is an expression of creative power while the work of a scientist is not.

PASSAGE - II

Most disputes about whether or not men are stronger than women are meaningless because the word 'strong' may mean many things. Most men can surpass most women in lifting heavy weights, in striking an object, in running, jumping or doing heavy physical labour. But most women live longer than most men, they have a better chance of resisting disease, they can beat men at operations requiring finger dexterity and the ability to work accurately under monotonous conditions. So it would be legitimate to argue that women are stronger than men. The truth is that each gender can surpass the other in certain kinds of activities. To say that one is stronger than the other is to indulge in futile arguments.

329. Which one of the following statements best reflects the main contention of the author?
 (a) In most cases men are stronger than women.
 (b) Since women are healthier than men they are also stronger.
 (c) In some activities men are stronger than women and in some others women are stronger than men.
 (d) Men and women are equally strong.

330. The author says that any dispute about whether or not men are stronger than women is meaningless, because
- it is an already established fact that men are Stronger than women.
 - the word 'stronger' can be interpreted in various ways.
 - it is difficult to assess the comparative strength and women.
 - it is a dispute that might harm the man-woman relationship in our society.
331. The author says it would be legitimate to argue that women are stronger than men, because
- the author believes in the superior strength of women.
 - the author is not committed to any opinion.
 - in some of the activities woman do give an impression that they are stronger than men.
 - in fact women are inferior to men in every respect.
332. From the passage, which of the following statements is most likely to be correct?
- Women live longer than men because they can resist diseases better than men.
 - Monotonous living conditions make women stronger than men.
 - All women are incapable of running, jumping and doing physical labour because they are not strong.
 - Statistically speaking, most women live longer than most men.

PASSAGE - III

In national no less than in individual life there are no watertight compartments. No sharp lines can be drawn to mark off" the political from the moral, the social from the economic regions of life. Politicians often talk as though one has only to introduce certain political and economic changes for paradise to descend on earth, forgetful of the fact that the efficiency of an institution depends on the way it is worked, which itself is determined by the character and wisdom of the men who work it.

333. Which one of the following statements most clearly suggests the central theme of the passage?
- Political and economic changes can solve all the problems facing the nation.
 - There is no difference between the political, moral, social and economic regions of life.
 - It is not the institutions that are important but the character and wisdom of the people who manage them.
 - National progress depends solely on the efficient running of our institutions.
334. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise contextual meaning of 'watertight compartments'?
- Activities of life unaffected by public opinion.
 - Spheres of life where no liberty of opinion is tolerated
 - Ways of life peculiar to each nation and each section of society.
 - Spheres of life which are independent and unconnected with one another.

335. Which one of the following statements most correctly reflects the attitude of the author towards politicians' opinions?
- The author totally disbelieves what the politicians say.
 - The author believes what the politicians say.
 - The author is sceptical about the claims of the politicians.
 - The author thinks that the opinions of the politicians are contradictory.
336. Which one of the following statements most correctly indicates the implication of the phrase 'paradise to descend on earth'?
- A world of perfect economic, political and social well-being.
 - A world ruled by religious persons.
 - A world of total liberty and equality.
 - A world in which nobody needs to labour.

PASSAGE - IV

Just as some men like to play football or cricket, so some men like to climb mountains. This is often very difficult to do, for mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountainsides are straight up and down, so that it may take many hours to climb as little as one hundred feet. There is always the danger that you may fall off and be killed or injured. Men talk about conquering a mountain. It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be even for days. You look down and see the whole country below you. You feel Godlike. Two Italian prisoners of war escaped from a prison camp in Kenya during the war. They did not try to get back to their own country, for they knew that was impossible. Instead they climbed to the top of Mount Kenya, and then they came down again and gave themselves up. They had wanted to get that feeling of freedom that one has, after climbing a difficult mountain.

337. Some men like to climb mountains because
- they do not like to play football or cricket.
 - they know the trick of climbing.
 - they want to have a wonderful feeling.
 - they like to face danger.
338. To climb a mountain is often difficult because
- mountains are big hills.
 - it consumes more time.
 - prisoners often escape from camps and settle there.
 - paths are steep and uneven.
329. It is a wonderful feeling 'It' refers to
- the steep path
 - the prisoner
 - the mountain
 - mountaineering
340. Two Italian prisoners escaped the camp and climbed to the top of Mount Kenya to
- escape to Italy.
 - come down and give up.
 - gain fame as mountaineers.
 - get the feeling of freedom.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 341-355) : *In this section, you have six short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.* [2017-I]

PASSAGE – I

When Jonathan (the seagull) came, it was well after dark, and he floated in moonlight on the surface of the ocean. His wings were ragged bars of lead, but the weight of failure was even heavier on his back. He wished, feebly, that the weight would be just enough to drag him gently down to the bottom, and end it all. But soon he came back to normal. He pushed wearily away from the dark water and flew towards the land, grateful for what he had learned about work-saving low-altitude flying.

341. The word 'wearily' means
 (a) tireless (b) exhausted
 (c) sadly (d) unconscious
342. The seagull suffered because
 (a) he had tried to do something that other seagulls had not done.
 (b) probably he had been attacked by a stronger bird.
 (c) probably he had been attacked by some strong creature in the sea.
 (d) he had swooned and fallen into the water.
343. 'His wings were ragged bars of lead' means that
 (a) his wings were damaged and supported by bars of lead.
 (b) his wings were damaged and therefore very heavy.
 (c) he had rags and bars of lead on his wings.
 (d) his wings were broken like pieces of lead.
344. The lesson that he had learnt that day was about
 (a) not fighting with stronger birds.
 (b) flying carrying bars of lead on his wings.
 (c) diving too deep into the sea.
 (d) flying at low altitudes.

PASSAGE – II

Vacationing on a motorcycle, you see things in a way that is completely different from any other. In a car you are always in a compartment, and because you are used to it you do not realise that through that car window everything you see is just more TV. You are a passive observer and it is all moving by you boringly in a frame. On a motorcycle, however, the frame is gone. You are completely in contact with it all. You are in the scene, not just watching it anymore, and the sense of presence is overwhelming.

345. The writer likes travelling on the motorcycle. What is the most likely reason for this ?
 (a) The motorcycle has no windows.
 (b) The motorcycle does not go as fast as a car.
 (c) As the traveller is used to cars, travelling by motorcycle is a change.
 (d) Travelling by motorcycle, the writer feels that he is part of the scenery.
346. Which of the following statements is closest to the truth ?
 (a) The writer does not like TV as it gives a narrow view of things.

- (b) The writer likes TV but he does not like watching it from car windows.
 (c) The writer does not like TV because the picture is in a frame.
 (d) The writer does not like TV because the programmes are boring.

347. "In a car you are always in a compartment, and because you are used to it you do not realise that" In this sentence, 'it' refers to
 (a) travelling in a car.
 (b) always being in a compartment, e.g. one's room, office.
 (c) seeing the scenery through the window frame.
 (d) seeing so much TV at home.
348. In the last sentence, the writer talks of a 'sense of presence'. He is referring to the presence of
 (a) his own self as part of the scene.
 (b) the time that is now passing.
 (c) the scene and the beauty.
 (d) senses with which one feels.
349. The word 'overwhelming' means
 (a) very strong (b) unavoidable
 (c) interesting (d) humorous

PASSAGE – III

I was lying down in a dark, lonely compartment of the speeding train, trying to sleep. But, quite unusually, sleep eluded me. A vague uneasiness gripped me. It was pitch dark outside. A few points of light flashed by as we sped through a small station and in the dim light I thought I saw a hand gripping the bars of my window. Once again the train was swallowed up by the impenetrable darkness. My heart pounded. My mouth was parched. I could not get up. I do not know how long I remained thus before the train began to slow down. The reassuring bright lights of the station we were entering revealed no intruder. I breathed again.

350. The narrator could not sleep because
 (a) he usually found it difficult to fall asleep.
 (b) he could not find a place to lie down.
 (c) he was disturbed by some unspecified thoughts.
 (d) the people near him were disturbing him.
351. In the dim light he saw
 (a) someone trying to climb into the train.
 (b) someone clinging to the bars of the window.
 (c) someone was attempting to steal his bag.
 (d) someone standing outside the window.
352. Which of the following words best describes the condition of the traveller ?
 (a) Cautious (b) Imaginative
 (c) Observant (d) Nervous

PASSAGE – IV

I was abruptly awakened by a noisy scuffle. The sun, a mere fringe over the horizon, immediately chased away the grey half-darkness. I was too sleepy to notice what was happening. Yuri was rolling over on the ground. I ran up to him but was struck dumb. With his right hand he was holding a cobra by the neck. Two sharp fangs showed from its jaws. The battle was over in a few minutes. A hollow hissing and convulsive jerks were then only reminders of a just-ended tussle. The catcher half-opened the lid of the box and calmly put the quarry in.

353. When the writer saw Yuri holding a cobra by the neck, he was 'struck dumb'. This means that he was
 (a) extremely delighted. (b) very much helpless.
 (c) rather surprised. (d) absolutely shocked.

354. From the passage, Yuri appears to be a man who is
 (a) calm and courageous. (b) cunning and crafty.
 (c) noisy and dangerous. (d) active and jumpy.
355. With reference to the passage, the following assumptions have been made :
 1. The incident took place early in the morning.
 2. Yuri threw the snake away.
 Which of these assumptions is/are correct ?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 356-368) : *In this section you have few short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.* [2017]

PASSAGE - I

For many years, ship captains navigating the waters of Antarctica have been intrigued by sightings of emerald icebergs. Scientists have now explained their mystery. There icebergs are turned upside down. Icebergs are blocks of ice that have broken off huge slabs of frozen snow called ice shelves. Their green appearance results from sea water that has frozen at the bottom over hundreds of years. The frozen sea water has dissolved organic matter which gives it a yellow tone and the fresh water 'ice shelf' above has a blue tinge. When the iceberg turns upside down, it appears green through the visual mix of yellow with the blue from below.

356. What is the meaning of 'intrigued' ?
 (a) Surprised (b) Fascinated
 (c) Muffled (d) Repulsed
357. What are ice shelves?
 (a) They are huge pieces of chunks of ice
 (b) They are frozen sea water
 (c) They are pieces of ice which look like shelves
 (d) They are huge pieces of ice which are very old
358. What are icebergs?
 (a) Huge chunks of ice floating on water
 (b) Frozen sea water
 (c) Green ice
 (d) Green yellow water below and blue above
359. When the iceberg turns upside down, it appears
 (a) green (b) yellow
 (c) blue (d) white

PASSAGE - II

In its simple form, science has helped man to protect himself from Nature and to overcome natural obstacles to movement. But with the advance of science, a situation has arisen in which Nature need to be protected from man. He has used Nature's own gifts, not only of metal but even the human brain, to attack Nature. Forests are being destroyed not only to satisfy need but to provide luxuries. The evil effects of deforestation are already making themselves clearly felt in climatic changes and soil erosion. Man has at last begun to learn that he has to protect if he wants Nature to protect him.

360. The use of science in its simple form has helped man to
 (a) do such things as building shelter and make carts, boats, etc.
 (b) make bombs and missiles

- (c) build factories using machinery
 (d) make planes

361. Nature now needs to be protected from man because
 (a) nature has become weak
 (b) man is rapidly destroying Nature
 (c) man is cruel to animals
 (d) man has become irrational
362. Forests are being destroyed in order to
 (a) provide land for agriculture
 (b) provide wood for fuel
 (c) kill dangerous animals
 (d) provide necessities as well as needless comforts and pleasures
363. The evil effect of destroying Nature instead of using it is seen in
 (a) the fall in production of our factories
 (b) the fall in our standard of living
 (c) the unfavourable changes in climate
 (d) frequent occurrence of epidemics
364. Climatic changes and soil erosion are results of
 (a) scientific developments (b) nuclear explosion
 (c) natural calamity (d) deforestation

PASSAGE - III

According to the civil laws of most countries obedience is no longer the duty of a wife; every woman has the political right to vote; but these liberties remain theoretical as long as she does not have economic freedom. A woman supported by a man is not liberated from the male. It is through gainful employment that woman has travelled most of the distance that separated her from the male; and nothing else can guarantee her liberty in practice.

I once heard a maidservant declare, while cleaning the stone floor of a hotel lobby, "I never asked anybody for anything; I succeeded all by myself." She was as proud of her self-sufficiency as a Rockefeller, Ford or Birla.

However, the mere combination of the right to vote and a job does not mean complete liberation : working, today, is not a liberty.

A recent study of women workers in a car factory shows that they would prefer to stay in the home rather than work in the factory. The majority of women do not escape from the traditional feminine world. Their jobs at the factory do not relieve them of housekeeping burdens; they get from neither society nor their husbands, the assistance they need to become in concrete fact the equals of men.

365. Which of the following helps women most to achieve equality with men?
 (a) The right to vote (b) Civil liberties
 (c) A job (d) Wealthy husbands
366. Why does the writer talk about the maidservant in the hotel lobby?
 (a) The servants of today will one day be freed from their rich masters
 (b) A servant can become as rich as Rockefeller or Birla
 (c) Even with a low paid job women can achieve equality
 (d) Economic independence is necessary for women's liberation

367. In which paragraph does the writer say that it is revealed that some women would not like to work in the factory?
 (a) In paragraph four (b) In paragraph three
 (c) In paragraph two (d) In paragraph one
368. "These liberties" in the first paragraph refer to
 (a) The right to vote, not to obey and right to a job
 (b) The right to vote and not to obey
 (c) The rights of servants to disobey their master and the right of the master to punish them
 (d) Women's right to vote and earn money

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 369-383): In this section you have few short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only. [2018-1]

PASSAGE - I

Over-population is the most pressing of India's numerous and multi-faceted problems. In fact it has caused equally complex problems such as poverty, under-nourishment, unemployment and excessive fragmentation of land. Indisputably, this country has been facing a population explosion of crisis dimensions. It has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress that the nation has made during the last four decades or so. The entire battle against poverty is thwarted by the rapid increase in the population. The tragedy is that while over-population accentuates poverty, the country's stark poverty itself is in many areas a major cause of over-population.

369. What is the irony behind the over-population of India?
 (a) Over-population gives birth to poverty, which (poverty) itself is the cause of over-population
 (b) Under nourishment and unemployment are outcomes of flawed economic progress
 (c) Fragmentation of land is leading to over-population
 (d) Fruits of the remarkable economic progress are trickling down to the poor
370. What is the general tone of the passage?
 (a) funny/humorous (b) sombre
 (c) didactic (d) tragic
371. What, in the author's view, severely affects the economic growth of our country?
 (a) poverty (b) illiteracy
 (c) over-population (d) None of the above
372. What, according to the author, is the biggest reason behind over-population?
 (a) under-nourishment
 (b) unemployment
 (c) excessive fragmentation of land
 (d) poverty
373. "It has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress". Find antonym of the underlined word
 (a) coalesced (b) compounded
 (c) cheapened (d) consolidated

PASSAGE - II

To eat and not be eaten – that's the imperative of a caterpillar's existence. The leaf roller reduces its risks of being picked off by predators by silking together a temporary shelter in which to feed and rest. Adopting a different line of defense, the jelly slug extrudes a sticky translucent coating that may foul the mouth-

parts of marauding ants. For its part, the aquatic larva, by its watery element, fashions a portable hideout from fragments of aquatic leaves. Cutting a serpentine trail as it feeds on tender young leaves, the minute citrus leaf miner spends its entire larval life inside its host plant, thus keeping its appetizing body safely under wraps.

374. Which varieties of caterpillars 'build' shelters to protect themselves?
 (a) Leaf roller and aquatic larva
 (b) Leaf roller and jelly slug
 (c) Jelly slug and aquatic larva
 (d) Jelly slug and citrus leaf miner
375. Which one of the following caterpillars produces a sticky covering?
 (a) Leafroller (b) Jelly slug
 (c) Aquatic larva (d) Citrus leaf miner
376. Which one of the following pairs of words in the passage describes enemies of the caterpillar?
 (a) Serpentine and host
 (b) Predator and marauding
 (c) Serpentine and marauding
 (d) Predator and host
377. Which one of the following makes itself unpalatable?
 (a) Leafroller (b) Jelly slug
 (c) Aquatic larva (d) Leafminer
378. The main idea of the passage is that caterpillars
 (a) like to eat a lot
 (b) have to protect themselves while feeding
 (c) are good to eat
 (d) are not good to eat

PASSAGE - III

I have always opposed the idea of dividing the world into the Orient and the Occident. It is, however, the tremendous industrial growth that has made the West what it is. I think the difference, say, between India and Europe in the 12th or 13th century would not have been very great. Differences have been intensified by this process of industrialization which has promoted material well-being tremendously and which is destroying the life of the mind, which is in a process of deterioration, chiefly because the environment that has been created by it does not give time or opportunity to individuals to think. If the life of the mind is not encouraged, then inevitably civilization collapses.

379. The words "the Orient and the Occident" mean
 (a) the West and the East respectively
 (b) the East and the West respectively
 (c) the North and the South respectively
 (d) the South and the North respectively
380. The author believes that the difference between India and Europe in the 12th or 13th century was not very great because
 (a) Indians and Europeans mixed freely
 (b) Indians imitated the European way of living
 (c) Europeans imitated the Indian way of living
 (d) Industrialization had not yet taken place
381. In the opinion of the author, Industrialization is
 (a) an absolute blessing
 (b) an absolute curse
 (c) neither a blessing nor a curse
 (d) more of a curse than a blessing

382. The author says that the mental life of the world is in a process of deterioration because the modern generation is
- endowed with low mental powers
 - too lazy to exert its mental powers
 - taught that physical activities are more important than mental
 - brought up in an environment unfavourable to the growth of the mental life
383. The title that best expresses the central idea of the passage is
- difference between the Occident and the Orient
 - impact of Industrialization on our civilization
 - advantages of Industrialization
 - disadvantages of Industrialization

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 384-397) : *In this section you have few short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answer based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.* [2018-II]

PASSAGE - I

Daily consumption of a certain form of curcumin improved memory and mood in people with mild, age-related memory loss. The research examined the effects of an easily absorbed curcumin supplement on memory performance in people without dementia, as well as curcumin's potential impact on the microscopic plaques and tangled in the brains of people with Alzheimer's disease. Found in turmeric, curcumin has previously been shown to have anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties in laboratory studies. It has also been suggested as a possible reason that senior citizens in India, where curcumin is a dietary staple, have a lower prevalence of Alzheimer's disease and better cognitive performance.

384. Which of the following statements are true ?
- Senior citizens in India have high level of Alzheimer's disease because of consumption of turmeric.
 - Senior citizens in India do not have high prevalence of Alzheimer's because of consumption of turmeric.
 - Consumption of turmeric enhances cognitive performance.
 - Curcumin is an antioxidant.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1 and 4 only
 - 1 and 3 only
385. Curcumin has positive effect on people
- without dementia
 - with Alzheimer's disease
 - without dementia and with Alzheimer's disease
 - with dementia and with Alzheimer's disease
386. Which word in the passage means 'earlier' ?
- Performance
 - Absorbed
 - Properties
 - Previously
387. Eating turmeric
- will reduce the chance of getting Alzheimer's disease
 - will increase curcumin
 - will enhance dementia
 - will reduce chance of getting cancer

388. ____ of a disease in a region depends on the food habits too.
- Dominance
 - Prevalence
 - Affection
 - Death

PASSAGE - II

Mr. Rowland Hill, when a young man, was walking through the Lake district, when he one day saw the postman deliver a letter to a woman at a cottage door. The woman turned it over and examined it and then returned it, saying she could not pay the postage, which was a shilling. Hearing that the letter was from her brother, Mr. Hill paid the postage, in spite of the manifest unwillingness of the woman. As soon as the postman was out of sight, she showed Mr. Hill how his money had been wasted, as far as she was concerned. The sheet was blank. There was an agreement between her brother and herself that as long as all went well with him, he should send a blank sheet in this way once a quarter and she thus had tidings of him without expense of postage.

389. The story uses irony as a technique because
- the woman returned her own brother's letter without opening it
 - the woman broke the agreement of receiving blank letters to convey well being of her brother
 - Mr. Hill accepted the letter addressed to the woman
 - in the modern times a brother has no time to write a letter to his own sister
390. The woman returned the letter to the postman because
- she could not pay the postage
 - the letter was not addressed to her
 - she already knew the contents of the letter
 - she hated the person who wrote the letter
391. Mr. Hill paid the postage because
- the letter was from her brother
 - the woman was his relative
 - the letter was addressed to him
 - he wanted to be kind to her
392. The envelope contained
- a currency note
 - two written sheets
 - no sheet at all
 - a blank sheet
393. The woman and her brother had agreed that
- the letter with no postage meant good news
 - the blank sheet meant being well
 - the blank sheet meant bad news
 - the letter with no postage meant unimportant news

PASSAGE - III

In good many cases unnecessary timidity makes the trouble worse than it needs to be. Public opinion is always more tyrannical towards those who obviously fear it than towards those who feel indifferent to it. A dog will bark more loudly and bite more easily when people are afraid of it than when they treat him with contempt and the human herd has something of this same characteristic. If you show that you are afraid of them, you give promise of good hunting, whereas if you show indifference, they begin to doubt their own power and, therefore tend to let you alone.

394. If we are afraid of public opinion, the attitude of the people towards us is
 (a) sympathetic (b) indifferent
 (c) admiration (d) ruthless
395. The statement, 'A dog will bark more loudly and bite more easily when people are afraid of him, than when they treat him with contempt...' implies that
 (a) barking dogs seldom bite
 (b) we should not be afraid of dogs
 (c) if we are afraid of others, they will leave us alone
 (d) if we are afraid of people, they will try to scare us more
396. The author compares men with dogs in respect of
 (a) attacking others without any reason
 (b) attacking others when they are weak
 (c) barking and biting
 (d) faithfulness to the master
397. '...you give promise of good hunting' means
 (a) you are vulnerable (b) you are challenging
 (c) you are indomitable (d) you are confused
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 398-411):** *In this section you have few short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.* [2019-I]
- PASSAGE - I**
- From 1600 to 1757 the East India Company's role in India was that of a trading corporation which brought goods or precious metals into India and exchanged them for Indian goods like textiles and spices, which it sold abroad. Its profits came primarily from the sale of Indian goods abroad. Naturally, it tried constantly to open new markets for Indian goods in Britain and other countries. Thereby, it increased the export of Indian manufacturers, and thus encouraged their production. This is the reason why Indian rulers tolerated and even encouraged the establishment of the Company's factories in India. But, from the very beginning, the British manufacturers were jealous of the popularity that India textiles enjoyed in Britain. All of a sudden, dress fashions changed and light cotton textiles began to replace the coarse woollens of the English. Before, the author of the famous novel, *Robinson Crusoe*, complained that Indian cloth had "crept into our houses, our closets and bed chambers; curtains, cushions, chairs, and at last beds themselves were nothing but calicos or India stuffs". The British manufacturers, put pressure on their government to restrict and prohibit the sale of Indian goods in England. By 1720, laws had been passed forbidding the wear or use of printed or dyed cotton cloth. In 1760 a lady had to pay a fine of 200 for possessing an imported handkerchief! Moreover, heavy duties were imposed on the import of plain cloth. Other European countries, except Holland, also either prohibited the import of Indian cloth or imposed heavy import duties. In spite of these laws, however, Indian silk and cotton textiles still held their own in foreign markets, until the middle of the eighteenth century when the English textile industry began to develop on the basis of new and advanced technology.
398. The East India Company was encouraging the export of Indian manufacturers because
 (a) it was a philanthropic trading corporation
 (b) it wanted Indian manufacturers to prosper in trade and commerce
 (c) it profited from the sale of Indian goods in foreign markets
 (d) it feared Indian Kings who would not permit them trade in India
399. The people of England used Indian cloths because
 (a) they loved foreign and imported clothes
 (b) the Indian textile was light cotton
 (c) the Indian cloths were cheaper
 (d) the Indian cloths could be easily transported
400. What did the British manufacturer do to compete with the Indian manufacturers?
 (a) They pressurized the government to levy heavy duties on export of Indian clothes
 (b) They pressurized the government to levy heavy duties on import of Indian clothes
 (c) They requested people to change their fashion preferences
 (d) They lowered the prices of the Britain made textile.
401. Which source is cited by the author to argue that Indian textile was in huge demand in 18th century England?
 (a) The archival source
 (b) The scientific source
 (c) The journalistic source
 (d) The literary source
402. "New and advanced technology" in the paragraph refers to
 (a) the French Revolution
 (b) the Glorious Revolution of England
 (c) the Industrial Revolution
 (d) the beginning of colonialism

PASSAGE - II

Zimbabwe's prolonged political crisis reached the boiling point earlier this month when President Robert Mugabe dismissed the Vice-President, Emmerson Mnangagwa. A battle to succeed the 93-year-old liberation hero-turned President had already been brewing with the ruling Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (Zanu-PF), with the old guard backing Mr. Mnangagwa, himself a freedom fighter, and 'Generation 40', a grouping of younger leaders supporting Mr. Mugabe's 52-years-old wife, Grace. Ms. Mugabe, Known for her extravagant lifestyle and interfering ways, has been vocal in recent months about her political ambitions. Mr. Mugabe was seen to have endorsed her when on November 6 he dismissed Mr. Mnangagwa. But Mr. Mugabe, who has ruled Zimbabwe since its independence in 1980, erred on two counts: he underestimated his own power in a system he has helped shape. In the good old days, Mr. Mugabe was able to rule with an iron grip. But those days are gone. Age and health problems have weakened his hold on power, while there is a groundswell of anger among the public over economic

mismanagement. So when he turned against a man long seen by the establishment as his successor, Mr. Mugabe left little doubt that he was acting from a position of political weakness. This gave the security forces the confidence to turn against him and make it clear they didn't want a Mugabe dynasty. The military doesn't want to call its act a coup d'état, for obvious reasons. A coup would attract international condemnation, even sanctions. But it is certain that the army chief, Gen. Constantino Chiwenga, is in charge. His plan, as it emerges, is to force Mr. Mugabe to resign and install a transitional government, perhaps under Mr. Mnangagwa, until elections are held.

403. In the paragraph, who has been called liberation hero?
- Constantino Chiwenga
 - Emmerson Mnangagwa
 - Robert Mugabe
 - Army Chief
404. Mrs. Mugabe is supported by
- Mr. Mnangagwa
 - Mr. Mugabe
 - Generation 40
 - Zanu-PF
405. Mr. Mugabe's political weakness became apparent when
- he endorsed his wife
 - he turned against the army
 - he suffered from health issues
 - he dismissed Mr. Mnangagwa
406. The security forces of Zimbabwe staged a coup against the President because
- they wanted Mrs. Mugabe as the President
 - they were aware of Mugabe's failing wealth
 - they disliked Mugabe's extravagant lifestyle
 - they did not want a Mugabe dynasty
407. Why does the military not want to call it a coup d'état?
- Because coup is immoral
 - Because coup is illegal
 - Because coup would lead to international censure and sanctions
 - Because it would make the public revolt

PASSAGE - III

Much has been said of the common ground of religious unity. I am not going just now to venture my own theory. But if anyone here hopes that this unity will come by the triumph of any one of the religions and the destruction of the others, to him I say, "Brother, yours is an impossible hope." Do I wish that the Christian would become Hindu? God forbid. Do I wish that the Hindu or Buddhist would become Christian? God forbid.

The seed is put in the ground, and earth and air and water are placed around it. Does the seed become the earth, or the air, or the water? No. It becomes a plant. It develops after the law of its own growth, assimilates the air, the earth, and the water, converts them into plant substance, and grows into a plant.

Similar is the case with religion. The Christian is not to become a Hindu or a Buddhist, nor a Hindu or a Buddhist to become a Christian. But each must assimilate the spirit of the others and yet preserve his individuality and grow according to his own law of growth.

If the Parliament of Religions has shown anything to the world, it is this: it has proved to the world that holiness, purity and

charity are not the exclusive possessions of any church in the world, and that every system has produced men and women of the most exalted character. In the face of this evidence, if anybody dreams of the exclusive survival of his own religion and destruction of the others, I pity him from the bottom of my heart, and point out to him that upon the banner of every religion will soon be written in spite of resistance: "Help and not fight," "Assimilation and not Destruction," "Harmony and Peace and not Dissension."

408. According to the author of the passage, people should
- change their religions
 - follow their religions and persuade others to follow it
 - follow their own religions and respect other religions
 - disrespect other religions
409. The Parliament of Religions is
- A Christian organisation
 - a Buddhist organisation
 - a Hindu organisation
 - a platform for discussion about every religion of the world
410. What does the author think about those who dream about the exclusive survival of their own religions and the destruction of the others?
- He hates them
 - He desires to imprison them
 - He pities them
 - He praises them
411. According to the passage, what is "impossible hope"?
- One day, all the people of the world will follow only one religion
 - One day, there will be no religion
 - Purity and charity are the exclusive possessions
 - Banner of every religion will soon be written

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 412-422) : *In this section, you have few short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.* [2019-II]

PASSAGE - I

Mankind's experience of various evolutionary changes from primitive times to the present day has been extensive and varied. However, man's problems were never before as complicated as they seem to be today. Man's economic activity centres primarily around production. Labour is said to be the primary factor of production; its role, therefore, has been given a lot of importance. It should be useful to have an overall view of the economic history of man—from the nomadic times to the modern factory system—and study its relevance to the various labour problems of today.

Initially, man passed through 'the hunting and fishing stage'. During this period, his basic needs were adequately met by Nature. Wild animals, birds and fruits satisfied his hunger, and his thirst was quenched by the waters of springs and rivers. Caves gave him shelter and barks of trees were used as clothing. During this stage of man's progress, labour problems did not exist because of the absence of any economic, political and social systems.

Then came 'the pastoral stage', which was marked by a certain amount of economic activity. The nomadic and migratory nature of man persisted and together with his goats and cattle, he moved on to fresh pastures and meadows. Some conflicts would sometimes take place among herd-owners, for, during this period, the institution of nominal private property ownership was not known.

This stage paves the way for 'the agricultural stage', during which the class system began to develop. There was a small artisan class mostly self-employed; and there were also landed proprietors or Zamindars as well as slaves. Thus, arose the feudal system. During the fourth stage of these developments, 'the handicrafts stage', a number of social and economic changes took place which marked the beginning of the labour problem in the world. The self-sufficient economy of the village underwent a drastic change. The community of traders and merchants emerged.

412. Humanity's evolution from primitive stage to the present has been
- static and smooth
 - huge and diversified
 - always violent
 - always peaceful
413. ... "man's problems were never before as complicated as they seem to be today" means
- the present times are the best times of humanity
 - the present times are the crucial period for humanity
 - the present times pose much more challenges to humans than the previous times
 - the present times provide much more facilities than the previous time
414. Why does the author say that labour problems did not exist during 'the hunting and fishing stage'?
- There was no nation existing at that time
 - There were no economic, political and social systems
 - There was no capitalism and market
 - There was no labour law
415. "The pastoral stage was marked by a certain amount of economic activity." How?
- Human started migrating and held goat-herds
 - Humans started owning land
 - Conflicts started as humans owned goats
 - Humans started doing agriculture
416. Which word in the passage means 'surfaced'?
- Quenched
 - Emerg
 - Nomadic
 - Adequately

PASSAGE - II

Ever since independence, land reforms have been a major instrument of State policy to promote both equity and agricultural investment. Unfortunately, progress on land reforms has been slow, reflecting the resilience of structures of power that gave rise to the problem in the first place.

The main instrument for realizing more equitable distribution of land is the land ceiling laws. These laws were enacted by several States during the late 1950s and 1960s, and the early 1970s saw more stringent amendments in the laws to plug loopholes in the earlier laws. But the record of implementation has not been satisfactory. Around 3 million hectares of land has been declared surplus so far, which is hardly 2 percent of

net sown area in India. About 30 percent of this land has not yet been distributed as it is caught up in the litigations. Besides, a number of Benami and clandestine transactions have resulted in illegal possession of significant amounts of land above ceiling limits. There are widespread reports of allotment of inferior, unproductive, barren and wasteland to landless household, many of whom have been forced to sell it off, in the absence of resources to make it productive. In many instances, lands allotted to the rural poor under the ceiling laws are not in their possession. In some cases, Pattas were issued to the beneficiaries, but possession of land shown in the Pattas was not given or corresponding changes were not made in the records of right.

The balance of power in rural India is so heavily weighed against the landless and the poor that implementing land ceiling laws is difficult. It is clear that without massive mobilization of the rural poor and depending on democratic governance in rural India, very little can be achieved in this direction.

Although half of India's population continues to depend on agriculture as its primary source of livelihood, 83 percent of farmers operate holdings of less than 2 hectares in size, and the average holding size is only 1.23 hectares. This is often in fragments and unirrigated. There are also those who are entirely landless, although agriculture is their main source of livelihood. They have inadequate financial resources to purchase and often depend on leasing in small plots, on insecure terms, for short periods, sometimes only for one season. Hence, many face insecurity of tenure and the growing threat of land alienation and pressure from urbanization, industrialization and powerful interest.

417. Why does the land reform prove to be slow?

- Because of the disparity in power structure
- Because of the power of the government
- Because States have different laws
- Because of the scarcity of land in the country

418. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- Land ceiling laws have proved to be unsatisfactory.
- The democratic structure of the government cannot provide solution to the problem of land reforms.
- The owners of land have abundant natural resources.
- Identified land for distribution has not been distributed due to court cases against it. Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1 and 4
- 1 only
- 3 and 4
- 2 and 4

419. One of the reasons of selling off the lands by the allottees is that the lands were

- unproductive and barren
- salty, not getting water
- fertile, but uncultivable
- with the powerful people

420. Which word/group of words in the passage means 'lawsuit'?

- Amendments
- Litigations
- Illegal possession
- Fragments

421. According to the author, what is the primary source of livelihood of majority of India's population?

- Industry
- Forest
- Agriculture
- None

422. "There are also those who are entirely landless, although agriculture is their main source of livelihood" means
- they do not have money to buy lands
 - they have sold off their lands to others
 - most of them are agriculture labourers
 - they are migrant labourers from other places

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 423-432): *In this section you have a few short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.* [2020-II]

PASSAGE - I

Not all agricultural societies become civilizations, but no civilization can become one without passing through the stage of agriculture. This is because at some stage in the development of agriculture, as productivity improves, not all people would need to be engaged in producing or procuring food. A significant number of people could be freed up to pursue other activities such as building walls or monuments for new cities; making new tools, weapons and jewellery; organizing long-distance trade; creating new artistic masterpieces; coming up with new inventions; keeping accounts; and perhaps constructing new public infrastructure such as irrigation canals that further improve the productivity of agriculture, thus realizing even more people to do new things.

This can happen, of course, only if a society that has transitioned to high-productivity agriculture has also, at some stage in its evolution, found a way to channel the bonanza of free time into other work fruitfully. In the ancient world, this often involved creating new ideologies and new hierarchies or power structures to coerce or otherwise convince large groups of people to devote their time to the new tasks for very little reward.

423. Which one of the following statements is true according to the author?
- Agriculture has always been part of all civilizations.
 - Not all civilizations have undergone the processes of agriculture.
 - Agriculture gave birth to new civilizations.
 - Communities discontinued agriculture to become civilizations.
424. A significant number of people were sent to carry out other work from agriculture because
- there were insufficient agricultural products.
 - people were needed to build monuments, weapons, jewellery, etc.
 - there were sufficient agricultural products.
 - this enabled the development of civilizations.
425. What kind of agriculture based societies would emerge as civilizations?
- Societies which achieved high productivity in agriculture had the opportunity to find time for other work.
 - Societies which depended on agriculture completely moved to other fruitful work so as to move to many places.
 - Societies which transitioned from one stage of agriculture to another.
 - Societies which could not do agriculture for lack of resources moved to other work.

426. People as groups were convinced to do new work through
- reward, force and community persuasions.
 - ideologies, hierarchies and power structures.
 - excessive agricultural products.
 - very high rewards.

427. Which word in the passage means 'changeover'?
- Transitioned
 - Channel
 - Coerce
 - Hierarchies

PASSAGE - II

When we pick up a newspaper, a book or an article, we come to our task with certain preconceptions and predispositions. We expect to find a specific piece of information or be presented with an argument or an analysis of something, say, the likelihood of recession in the next six months or the reasons why children can't read. We probably know a little about the book or article we are reading even before we start. There was, after all, some reason why we chose to read one piece of writing rather than another.

Our expectations and predispositions may, however, blind us to what the article and its author is actually saying. If, for example, we are used to disagreeing with the author, we may see only what we expect to see and not what is actually there. Day after day in our routine pattern of life we expose ourselves to the same newspaper, the same magazine, even books by authors with the same perspectives. In order to reflect on our reading habits and improve our skills we need to break out of this routine, step back and look at what we are doing when we read.

428. According to the author, which one of the following statements is **not** true?
- Readers preconceptions influence their reading.
 - Readers have expectations when they read an article or a book.
 - Readers look for specific information in any of their readings.
 - Readers assume that everything they read will have new information.
429. Our expectations and predispositions may, however, blind us because
- we may not get the actual ideas of the author.
 - we will get the actual ideas of the author.
 - we may disagree with the author.
 - we will agree with all the ideas of the author.
430. One of the ways to improve our reading habits is to
- break the routine by changing the time of reading.
 - change the types of topics we read.
 - break the routine of reading the same newspaper.
 - stop reading for some time and then restart reading.
431. Which quality does the author here advocate, to be a good reader?
- Being objective to the ideas of the author
 - Having preconceptions and predispositions
 - Having continuous routines
 - Disagreeing with the author
432. Which word in the passage means 'Viewpoints'?
- Preconceptions
 - Predispositions
 - Pattern
 - Perspectives

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (d) The author is talking about the basic essentials of life, food, shelter, cloth, and warmth.
2. (c) The author is trying to suggest that increased use of technology implies unnecessary comfort and happiness for mankind and it is complementary to a raised standard of living.
3. (d) The increased use to technology suggests man's interest for more and more work.
4. (b) The author suggests that Man will be working shorter and shorter hours in his paid employment.
5. (b) The author talks of dangerous ideas which he says are born out of the enjoyment of freedom.
6. (d) The author warns that popular violence is always the outcome of a deep popular dissatisfaction with the government.
7. (c) The author is trying to highlight the developed laziness that makes us incapable of social action.
8. (a) Burke is highlighting the violence against injustice.
9. (a) According to the author a typical unhappy man is one who has been deprived of some normal satisfaction in youth.
10. (c) The author refers one-sided direction to those activities which lead to happiness.
11. (a) Drinking helps in a momentary cessation of unhappiness or to forget their dissatisfaction.
12. (c) According to author, becoming less alive implies living in a make believe world.
13. (d) The author says we need to overlook some things, thus not punish each and every offence.
14. (d) The author says we need to overlook some certain things.
15. (c) The ancients said that an unforgiving temper was not to be commended.
16. (a) The author is highlighting the spirit of forgiveness.
17. (d) The author narrates the story in the context of Europe.
18. (c) Buck up is an expression for the word cheer up.
19. (a) The Indian friend was being hopeless because the holiday was over.
20. (b) The author describes the typical English character.
21. (a) The author is trying to show the contrast between the Indian and Englishman.
22. (b) The word appalling means shockingly large number.
23. (d) Genocide of the Jews was the culmination of a decade of Nazi policy, under the rule of Adolf Hitler.
24. (b) The other solution requires patience and tolerance to put up with people.
25. (c) The author speaks in democratic tone.
26. (a) Nature here denotes a beautiful landscape, full of green vegetation – the countryside.
27. (c) The author is highlighting the nature's beauty.
28. (b) The author mentions the impact of modernization and that we should be more careful not to destroy nature while modernizing.
29. (b) The word struggle here refers to the efforts required to save the nature.
30. (c) If we preserve nature, it will ensure future existence.
31. (c) The author says that others are ready to tease and laugh at our attempts.
32. (a) The author says we fail in our attempts because we set high ambitions and never have time to carry them out.
33. (b) The word inveterate means having a particular habit that is long-established and unlikely to change.
34. (c) The author implies that despite our repeated failures we still try one more time.
35. (b) The word formidable means inspiring fear or respect and here the for middable list refers to the long list which was frightening.
36. (d) The passage seems to be a part of someone's personal letter as it is addressed at many places by the word 'you'.
37. (a) The tone of the author sounds quite official and serious.
38. (b) The writer is talking in context of government service.
39. (c) The writer asks his reader to accept 'an official rank'.
40. (a) The writer implies significant worldly items.
41. (b) The word drowsy means half-asleep or sleepy.
42. (a) The author talks about the leisure and peace he was experiencing.
43. (d) The author mentions "In a moment the sole porter emerged from his midday nap".
44. (b) The author mentions a reference to the porter by "operated a signal that clanked noisily into position".
45. (c) The word placid means pleasantly calm or peaceful; unruffled; tranquil; serenely quiet or undisturbed.
46. (c) The author sounds excited as he says "I was exceedingly surprised".
47. (a) The word apparition means "anything that appears, especially something remarkable or startling", thus best describing the author's feelings.
48. (d) The author says "I went to it again to see if there were any more".
49. (d) The author says "I was exceedingly surprised".
50. (c) The author was looking around to see where the foot prints came from.
51. (c) The author's sentence "But he could not find a needle. He fell asleep again" describes the man's reaction to his problem.
52. (a) The man wanted to sew the hole because he didn't want to be scolded by his wife in the morning.
53. (c) The man was searching the needle to sew up the hole.
54. (b) The smell of burnt cigarette awoke the man and burnt his only shirt.
55. (c) As the man fell asleep, the cigarette fell from his mouth.
56. (c) The speaker does not mention anything about the evidence in the passage.

57. (c) Whatever others said about him he never lost faith in goodness and he was sure that the truth must come out one day.
58. (d) In the dark dungeon he always waited for the angel to come and plead for him.
59. (c) The truth must prevail means truth always wins in the end.
60. (d) The man was scribbling down some odd mathematical notations.
61. (c) The man caught author's attention because he would stare at every person and then scribble down some mathematical notion. As the man was sitting next to the author, he caught his attention.
62. (d) The author found it quite amusing when the man was trying to analyse a man's face, not as a single unit but thousands squares put together.
63. (a) The passage shows the inquisitiveness or curiosity of the author.
64. (d) In an age of science and technology, specialization becomes necessary.
65. (c) The central theme of the passage is that the aim of education is to make the youth capable of independent thought and expression.
66. (a) The major warning suggested in the passage is that University education should not be concerned with technical details rather it should embrace humanism.
67. (c) The firewood had been gathered/ collected from the mountain streams.
68. (b) The parents were quite glad seeing their children enjoying the fireside.
69. (b) The oldest daughter is described to be a picture of happiness.
70. (d) She glanced at him when the unpleasant feeling passed.
71. (c) The unpleasant feeling passed when she realized her sense of shame.
72. (d) She was ashamed because she had never thanked him for his help to her father. This thought had occurred to her before also, that's why she felt ashamed.
73. (b) The traveller could not feel the breeze as he was down the ridge.
74. (c) The traveller carried with him a sling.
75. (c) The traveler was traveling during Spring time.
76. (b) The author tries to highlight our misconception about common birds.
77. (b) Our ideas about birds are derived from the most common types.
78. (d) The common wild duck quacks like the mallard.
79. (d) The boy answered the question when the teacher asked the question again and again and persisted to answer.
80. (c) Since the boy was repeating the same mistake this made the teacher think that the boy was doing it intentionally.
81. (a) The teacher was trying to control his anger as the boy's parents had high hopes with the boy.
82. (c) Mr. Higson was in his unusual self with unshaven, in slippers and braces and smoking
83. (b) The author mentions the atmosphere of the shop being heavy with bitter odour and filled with newspapers.
84. (c) The author praises village life as there is certain dignity, and kindness, and love for other men.
85. (b) Civilization has mainly destroyed the family affection and pastoral virtues.
86. (c) The author emphasizes to accept old age as a fact of life.
87. (b) The author talks about the psychological problems faced by older people.
88. (d) The author is emphasizing the importance of living in the present and not giving too much importance to the past.
89. (d) The older people are psychologically more inclined towards their past.
90. (a) The author mentions the old comfortable picture of a friendly universe governed by spiritual values.
91. (d) Religious skepticism rose immediately after the age of the rise of science.
92. (b) Braille lost his sight accidentally as a child.
93. (c) In those days, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type; the letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet.
94. (a) Braille evolved a system, which made use of only six dots in all.
95. (c) Reading and writing for the blind have thus become enormously simplified by Braille's system.
96. (c) The author says that our ancestors blended with one another thus we are a result of a blended culture.
97. (c) The author is not interested whether the Aryans were indigenous to India or were unwelcome intruder.
98. (c) The author wishes to have the freedom to blend other cultures with our own.
99. (d) The author insists on learning English and other world languages in addition to the mother tongue.
100. (d) As the passage talks about sky being full with rusting wings and the streaks of red and golden in the sky, which implies times of sunrise and the sky being full with birds that is time before sunrise and birds. The answer should include both 1 and 4, thus the correct answer is (d).
101. (c) The word 'panting' means, 'not being able to breathe properly'; the passage talks about the struggle of Jean, who was really too tired with the swimming and climbing his way on the hill towards his home.
102. (c) As the passage talks about professional equipment, a dozen cowrie shells, a square piece of cloth with obscure mystic charts on it, a note book, and a bundle of Palmyra writing; all these equipment are not used by a vendor, snake charmer or priest, hence the answer Astrologer.
103. (b) The author talks about attracting people's attention, as the protagonist was trying to lure possible clients.
104. (d) The astrologer is trying to catch people's attention by displaying all his work aids.
105. (c) The author describes the whole incident in a very satirical manner, hence the tone is very ironic.

106. (d) The passage highlights the importance of punctuality with Washington's perspective and talks about the incidence on same topic with his secretary.
107. (c) The passage highlights the importance of punctuality for achieving success in life.
108. (b) The passage talks about the importance of liberal education and its role in resolving fundamental issues.
109. (a) The author is highlighting the role of liberal education and its importance in present day.
110. (b) The synonym for word 'specifically' is 'particularly'.
111. (b) The author talks about the great and varied concerns of the humankind which are not daily concerns but a bigger picture which the mankind together is facing as a challenge.
112. (d) The author satirically criticizes the laid back attitude of the modern generation towards amusements.
113. (d) The author is criticizing the modern day generation's attitude towards socializing thus appears a social critic.
114. (d) The author tries to highlight the behaviour of any male species to win over the female species using the Jackdaw's example.
115. (c) The passage highlights Jackdaw's purposeful behaviour of showing off himself to attract the female species.
116. (d) In the end author describes the importance of holding a nesting place by a Jackdaw to attract the female.
117. (d) The author describes the purposeful behaviour of the Jackdaw to get involved in a conflict to attract the female.
118. (c) The author is highlighting the facts about Jackdaw's love life and his behaviour to attract a female.
119. (a) The author talks about the importance of equal trust shown to all people on earth for reconciliation.
120. (d) The author also tells not to humiliate the members of those nations whose leaders have committed inhuman crimes.
121. (d) The author is talking about the equality in treating people from different native lands.
122. (d) As the author is highlighting the importance of equal treatment for all people on earth, irrespective of their origin or races the answer is (d).
123. (d) The speaker is motivating his fellowmen to fight for their country is a patriot urging defence of his motherland.
124. (c) As the speaker talks about the New World to step forth and rescue, he's expecting help from other parts of the world to arrive.
125. (a) The speaker is motivating his fellow men to continue highlighting the never give up attitude.
126. (d) The speaker's intention is to motivate his fellow countrymen to fight for their mother land, thus repetitively reinforcing this attitude.
127. (d) As the Captain and his crew were lost on unknown islands; he sent his men in search of water.
128. (b) The savage brandished their spears to frighten the crew
129. (d) As the inhabitants of the islands had spears and clubs, this points that they were primitive tribes.
130. (b) The purpose of Mandela's talk was to help people oppose oppression.
131. (c) The passage clearly describes the struggle of black people with an unfavourable government.
132. (b) As the commander had ordered lights out by 7 p.m. he went to check whether his orders had been followed or not.
133. (d) The commander entered his son's tent because he wanted to punish any soldier who disobeyed his order.
134. (c) The son was eager to tell his mother about his own deeds and thus was writing a letter to her.
135. (d) During the hot summer days author and Jack were lazing around the house and yards.
136. (b) They were planning for some adventurous trip to an unknown place.
137. (c) Their mother had already packed all the good clothes for their upcoming trip.
138. (c) The plate camera was one of the ingenious artefacts made by Jack.
139. (d) The author mentions Father and Jack's trip to Ropley to see and rent a cottage there.
140. (d) Mr. Sharma's friend heard the noise of a fight.
141. (a) Mr. Sharma was astonished to see the Tigress.
142. (a) Mr. Sharma was concerned about his wife and daughter and was trying to protect them.
143. (d) Literature and history are inseparably linked together in the classics and the bible.
144. (b) The Bible
145. (d) Without critical discrimination but in the light of their humanistic culture.
146. (c) Had a gradual decline in our time
147. (c) Worthless ideas.
148. (d) when they came unsolicited
149. (c) He could find the worth of a story with a little effort.
150. (b) her story was rejected unread
151. (c) witty
152. (b) in order to publish them.
153. (d) Reflection of the intellect
154. (b) a man of character refuses to be influenced by outside compulsions against his will.
155. (a) Good thoughts lead to the control of the sense organs.
156. (c) attempt to destroy man's character
157. (b) the attainment of perfect character is the result of a long process of mental discipline.
158. (c) it gives rise to many other problems.
159. (d) our economic planning
160. (b) is likely to become less satisfactory.
161. (a) is less than satisfactory.
162. (a) more provision for cloth than accommodation.
163. (a) She was pale and emaciated.
164. (b) She was frightened.
165. (d) Her inability to go near the fire.
166. (c) The blue marks on her body.
167. (a) Addicts
168. (c) They need large sums of money to buy drugs.

169. (d) Driving addicts to crime
170. (a) Very high
171. (d) Neither 1 nor 2
172. (a) Providing things for themselves
173. (b) The goods are produced in surplus
174. (d) Living in communities
175. (d) We cannot produce everything we need ourselves.
176. (b) The dog was sturdy and short tempered.
177. (d) The dog bit him more than he bit other in the family.
178. (c) The writer's dog had bitten at least forty people.
179. (d) By the word prosperous, the author means that the voyage was uneventful as the ship stopped only at two ports and was nothing to talk about.
180. (d) On the ship, the author never left the ship till they came into the downs.
181. (a) In the context of the passage, provisions means food. The author writes that the ship stopped at one or two ports for food and fresh water.
182. (b) For the payment of the author's freight, the captain refused to accept any money not even a single farthing.
183. (c) Since the captain did not take a single penny from the author and was very soft to him, it shows his friendliness and kindness towards the author.
184. (d) Unless the children are taught differently, they think that the sun and moon are moving round the earth.
185. (c) The early ideas of the man were wrong because they did not have any scientific knowledge as there were no telescopes or instruments to study the motion of earth and stars.
186. (d) Since the sun has been described as lamp in the passage, answer is (d).
187. (a) Lack of scientific knowledge was the main cause of wrong ideas.
188. (c) The words 'The absence of sensation in his feet left him unrelated to the earth'
189. (d) As a result of the cold from snow, his hands and fingers were freezing and could neither be bend nor had any sensation.
190. (c) His hands could not clutch depicts how frozen his hands and fingers are that they cannot be moved and felt.
191. (d) George's absence from the town was not noticed by the station master as he called out George asking if he was going away.
192. (a) George was expecting a big welcome because he thought that he had achieved a lot in a short span of time.
193. (c) George's expectations of people greeting him when he reaches his town shows his pride that he has achieved a lot in business.
194. (c) George's success was clearly visible in his being unbearably conceited and proud of himself.
195. (b) The passage highlights how with modern technology, serious life hazards are being accompanied.
196. (b) The harmful effects of modern technology are widespread and long lasting.
197. (a) Only first assumption is true. Second is in correct as conservation of flora and fauna can be done with efficient management.
198. (b) Mr. Tagde did not sit down because he was in a defiant mood (meaning bold resistant) and stood for a student's expulsion from the school for a prank.
199. (b) He did not wanted to take the report back because it was an accurate report based on the poor and damaging conduct of the student.
200. (d) The Principal was unhappy because he did not want to take the extreme step of expelling student from the school.
201. (d) The wind was very sharp and was cutting the skin like a knife on the bitterly cold night.
202. (b) The younger woman dressed in seal skin (fur coat) was carrying the dog as a fashion accessory. It is usually carried by women of high stature.
203. (d) The conductor was unfriendly and malicious with a ill will.
204. (b) The sentence describes the unbearable cold night and the sharp winds that were blowing at that moment.
205. (c) The little girl said that he she could see the airplanes and the sky. The airplanes can be seen only in the airport premises and not outside it.
206. (a) The passage shows that the girl was clever as she gave relevant clues to save her mother and was brave as she did not lose hope and was helpful throughout.
207. (d) The girl helped the police to trace the car by honking the car's horn.
208. (c) The writer depicts the importance and utility of portable telephones.
209. (c) The sentence means that the girl visited many property dealers over the last few days without any success.
210. (b) The girl was an independent freelance writer who is not particularly employed in any company.
211. (c) Single jobless women always face difficulty in renting an accommodation.
212. (c) We see in the given passage that Galileo made different telescopes because he was not satisfied with the outcome. His previous instrument was too small. This means that option c which talks about his instruments not being powerful enough should be the reason behind Galileo making many telescopes.
213. (a) When Galileo saw the moon his heart leaped with joy. Thus option a which says that he was overjoyed should be the correct answer.
214. (d) the author wants to say that his father had a strong desire to teach and this desire was without any vanity but full of innocence. This means that his father was passionate about teaching and loved it. Thus option d should be the correct answer as to what author wants to say.
215. (b) From the passage we get to know of an instance where his father started teaching even at railway carriages which made the author embarrassed. Thus, to question as to what made him embarrassed option b should be the answer, "even at odd places".
216. (c) The last sentence of passage conveys that for people of his father's time, education was a golden gateway

- of enchanted realms of mind. This means that education was a means to explore and sensitize the mind.
217. (a) Over all in the passage, we notice that the author describes his father's passion very lovingly and with pride. He glorifies his character in a profound manner. Thus option a that he loved and admired his father is the correct answer.
218. (d) the author was looking for all types of marks left by the tiger's prey a deer as it is mentioned in the first line of the passage.
219. (c) In the last sentence of the passage, it is revealed that mothi was running to save his life from the tiger which had come face to face with him.
220. (b) we already know that the author was looking for the marks left by the tiger's prey, a deer. So the prey only means a kill depicting the deer.
221. (a) The word used to describe the atmosphere before mothi screamed was "silent". Silent also means quiet.
222. (b) Ibbotson was reluctant to come with the narrator because he thought that ten nights on a stretch would be too much for the narrator. Too much to bear also hints at his getting tired.
223. (a) The correct answer is option (a) narrator clearly mentions that he hopes to shoot the man eater, i.e. Leopard.
224. (c) It is hinted in the passage that farmers were pressurized to cultivate indigo and forsake cultivating other crops. Thus it means that they were forced to do it.
225. (b) In the passage the first sentence talks of Britishers' intention and their compelling farmers to take up indigo cultivation. This was their very intention to purchase land in Bengal.
226. (a) It is clearly evident from the passage as to why the indigo cultivation was profitable for Britishers. It was because they held monopoly over it. That means they had no competitors and only they could export it.
227. (b) From the passage we get the idea that rhinos are aggressive beasts and they rushed to attack the narrator while smelling his scent. This means that rhinos attack humans on spotting them by their smell.
228. (b) In the passage, it was the first time the narrator had come across rhinos and he had a violent encounter. Thus naturally he was frightened.
229. (c) The author could not take photos of rhino because it is evident from the passage that he was too frightened to even do that. And in that course his mind went blank and it did not occur to him to take photos.
230. (d) As we see in the passage that the young man was disappointed in the morning when he had come in casual dress and had not received required attention from the salesmen. So he came back dressed in suit as he wanted attention from the salesmen. Thus we see that option (d) is the best explanation to this question.
231. (c) Salesmen generally give attention to rich customers. This thing is proved by the fact that the salesman had given him attention when he had arrived well dressed in the shop. Thus option (c) is the correct answer.
232. (a) From the passage, we get the idea that young man had already made up his mind not to buy anything as respect and attention was what he was asking for. Thus we can say that option (a) is the answer.
233. (b) It is indicated in the passage that after the customer was not buying anything the salesman had drawn the attention of the manager towards the young man. This is the reason why manager intervened. Thus option (b) is the correct answer.
234. (c) When the manger had asked the man, what he wanted, he replied by saying that he only came to assert his respect back. Thus, in this question, the correct option would be (c).
235. (c) The prisoner had been punished for robbery. This is suggested in the last line of the passage, where the prisoner himself says that the person he robbed is still a millionaire. Thus option (c) is the answer.
236. (b) It has been suggested in the passage that the robber is in the prison for three years since the time when he committed robbery. Thus option (b) three years earlier is the answer.
237. (b) In the passage, it denotes that the warden had come to unlock the padlock. The prisoner wanted to deceive the warden and get out of the jail. Thus it is clear that option (b) is the answer.
238. (b) Of all the adversities that the prisoner had to deal with, mental strain of those black days was the worst. He mentioned it separately. Thus option (b) is the answer.
239. (a) Option (b), (c), and (d) are quite positive in idea whereas the author is talking about the negative perspective of extreme nationalism. How it becomes a curse for the nation when people think only about their own selves rather than others. Thus option (a) is the correct answer.
240. (d) In the first few sentences it has been suggested that nationalism becomes a curse for the nation when nationalism turns narrow and fanatical. Thus it is clear that option (d) the answer.
241. (b) In the second sentence, the author hints that in fanatical situation religion can lead men astray. This proves that religion sometimes can cause its misuse by some men. Thus option (b) is the answer.
242. (c) In the very first line it is clear that brown and his men sat around the fire. Thus option (c) is true.
243. (d) Option (a) is the correct answer as it is suggested in the last sentence that the man did not know about the danger and thus when he started walking down the hill, he vanished, means he slipped.
244. (a) The sentences 'He didn't think... in the dark' implies that he was bold and adventurous. Hence, option (a) is correct.
245. (c) The people were sitting beside the fire and eating hungrily. They were huddling round a fire means being close together. Thus option (c) is the answer.
246. (c) When the teaching was associated with punishment, it instilled fear in the minds of the students.

247. (a) When the teaching was associated with reward, it gave importance to only the best student and the slow pupil was left behind.
248. (b) The system which appealed to the competitive spirit in the pupils was largely based on marks.
249. (c) In the jungle, the snake has the added advantage over man. He is not obstructed by the thorns, trees and bushes as faced by the man.
250. (d) Movement of other beings causes small vibrations in the ground which the snake uses to decipher the danger.
251. (a) Bearing upon means having an effect on.
252. (a) There is a close relationship between ambition and activity. Ambition is the inspiration for activity.
253. (c) Ambition must be consistent with one's capacities. If the capacities do not match with the ambition, then it results in failure.
254. (a) One must try to do their best in everything they do so as to achieve good results.
255. (b) One should not imagine oneself always to do better than the others. Others should be treated as equal and one must concentrate on one's capacities instead of competing with others.
256. (d) The early instruments made were not delicate and were sensitive enough.
257. (b) Earthquake comes with a lot of destruction and takes a toll on infrastructure and people's lives. An instrument to observe an earthquake is the need of the hour so as to alert people about earthquakes beforehand during their conscious as well as unconscious hours.
258. (d) A device was needed that could record the parameters with a pen and paper.
259. (c) While travelling in a bus or train, a standing person has a tendency to fall when a bus or train moves suddenly.
260. (b) According to the early seismometers, the pen should stay still and the paper should move.
261. (b) The author first played cricket when he was a school boy.
262. (a) The author explains how he felt strange to the game of cricket when he played it for the first time.
263. (c) The words butter fingers describes that how the author's always dropped the ball.
264. (b) Spectator means a person who watches at a show, game, or other event this the correct option is onlookers.
265. (b) According to the author, regressing back means looking back at the text that has already been read.
266. (c) In order to be a good reader, we must not look back frequently and instead grasp quickly what we are reading to avoid regression during the reading and enjoying a spurt in reading speed.
267. (b) The author describes regression as walking back a few meters while walking i.e looking back at the text already read again and again.
268. (c) In today's time, very few people can satisfy their needs all by themselves.
269. (b) Exchange of goods is possible when we produce a good in surplus such that apart from our personal use, we can share it.
270. (d) Specialisation and exchange began when men started living in communities.
271. (d) Exchange of goods and services is very important because we cannot produce and/or specialize in producing everything we need.
272. (d) Scientists who study soil believe that not all worms and bacteria are harmful. Some are useful as they helps in mixing up of nitrogen and air in the soil, while some help break down the decayed matter.
273. (c) The harmful pests and bacteria causes diseases in the plants.
274. (a) While farming, the farmers makes sure to avoid the weeds and pests that attack plants.
275. (b) With the advent in farming methods and technology, resistant seeds which fight weeds and pests are easily available that help farmers in controlling the loss caused by them.
276. (b) Nowadays, farmers can grow crops that ripen quickly and are resistant to frost, drought, disease.
277. (d) The noise was made by the young boy who was sitting with his mother in front of the author.
278. (c) Of all the people in the scene, the least bothered was the old man who was snoring to himself.
279. (b) The people in the scenario have a common factor that they were waiting for something and were engaged in doing different tasks to pass time.
280. (a) The little boy with the lowest patience level had gone weary of waiting and was the most bored. He was making noises to get entertained.
281. (b) The man was troubled by the noise made by the continuous beating of hammers of the blacksmiths.
282. (d) The man gave the blacksmiths ₹100 each as a bribe so that they find new huts and he doesn't get disturbed.
283. (c) The man after giving the blacksmiths money to find new huts was shocked to listen to the hammer noise the next day again and went outside to find why they hadn't found new huts.
284. (b) The man got to know that the blacksmiths have found new home and kept their promise as they both exchanged their huts.
285. (d) The tigress was miles away and according to how fast she runs, it is a possibility that she would cover the distance in half an hour.
286. (b) The author says that some of us won't reach the camp means that the tigress would kill few of them if she would hear them.
287. (d) The author found it difficult to decide the question because there was uncertainty whether or not she will hear them.
288. (a) The author had the time of whole day to kill the tigress but before the night they should be back to their camps.
289. (c) The author says that if the tigress comes in the daytime after hearing his voice, he would be able to shoot her down without any difficulty.

290. (b) The flat did not suit him much because unlike before, he was staying alone without his mother in the house.
291. (a) The author had put all the items and furniture of his utility into one room and never looked after the rest of the flat because he did not use it.
292. (d) The word 'it' refers to the flat.
293. (c) The author was satisfied with the space in his bedroom and made sure it had all the things of his utility.
294. (a) Be at a loose end means to have nothing to do.
295. (c) 'Rhapsodical' means enthusiastic expression of feeling.
296. (b) 'Mona lisa' is the name of a famous painting by Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci.
297. (d) The truth about the 'Mona Lisa' is that it is a study in modeling.
298. (a) 299. (d) 300. (b) 301. (c) 302. (c) 303. (b)
304. (a) 305. (c)
306. (b) Graphology is the study of handwriting.
307. (d) 308. (c) 309. (d) 310. (d) 311. (b) 312. (c)
313. (d) 314. (a) 315. (b) 316. (b) 317. (b) 318. (d)
319. (c) dogmatic means inclined to lay down principles as undeniably true or unquestionable. Therefore in the given context dogmatic statement means a statement which is unquestionable.
320. (d) 321. (d) 322. (a) 323. (b) 324. (a)
325. (b) It is very clearly mentioned in the passage how power of out has exerted its influence through the ages. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
326. (d) The statement suggests that the theory of relativity has suppressed the theory of gravitation i.e. the theory of gravitation has been replaced by the theory of relativity. Hence option (d) is the correct answer.
327. (b) The passage clearly states that the achievements of these people had importance only in their own time. Hence option (b) is correct answer.
328. (b) The last few lines of the passage clearly suggest that the power of art increases with time and is better understood by people. Hence, option (b) is the correct choice.
329. (c) It is clearly mentioned in the passage how each gender can surpass the other in certain kinds of activities. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
330. (b) The very first line of the passage states that the word 'stronger' can be interpreted in many ways. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
331. (c) The author, in the passage, talks about how in certain activities, women are stronger than men. Most woman live longer than most men, they have better chance of resisting disease and work accurately under monotonous conditions etc. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
332. (d) Many instances are mentioned where women are stronger than men. The instances appears to be based on statistics. Hence, option (d) in the correct answer.
333. (c) It is clearly suggested in the passage that the efficiency of the institution depends on the way it is worked and the character and wisdom of the men who work it. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.
334. (a) The contextual meaning of the phrase 'watertight compartments' is 'the activities of life unaffected by public opinion'.
335. (d) The author says that the politicians often talk about introducing certain political and economic changes. However, the author contradicts their view as the efficiency of an institution depends upon other factors as well. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
336. (a) In order to make earth a paradise to live in, everything from political, moral, social and economic well being should be perfectly synchronized with one another. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.
337. (c) It is clearly mentioned in the passage that men talk about the wonderful feeling that they experience after reaching the top of mountain after climbing for hours and sometimes even days. Hence, the correct answer is option (c).
338. (d) The passage mentions that it is difficult to climb mountains as paths sides usually very steep. Moreover, some mountain sides are straight up and down. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
339. (d) In the sentence, 'It' refers to the act of climbing a mountain i.e. mountaineering. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
340. (d) The last few lines of the passage mentions that two Italian prisoners escaped the camp and climbed to the top of Mount Kenya to get the feeling of freedom. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.
341. (b) The word 'wearily' means exhausted.
342. (d) The answer is given in the second and third sentences of the passage.
343. (b) 'This wings were ragged bars of lead' means his wings were damaged and therefore very heavy.
344. (d) The answer is given in the last sentences of the passage.
345. (d) The answer is given in last two sentences of the passage.
346. (a) It can be inferred from the passage.
347. (a) 'It' here, refers to 'travelling in a car'.
348. (a) By 'sense of presence', the author refers to his own self as a part of the scene.
349. (a) The word 'overwhelming' means 'very strong'.
350. (c) The answer is given by third sentence of the passage.
351. (b) The answer is given in sixth sentence of the passage.
352. (d) It can be inferred from the passage that the traveller was nervous.
353. (d) 'Struck dumb' is an expression to indicate a state of absolute shock or surprise.
354. (a) It can be inferred after reading the passage that Yuri was calm and courageous.

355. (a) Only the first assumption has been made in the first and second sentences of the passage.
356. (b) 'Intrigued' means fascinated.
357. (a) Ice shelves are huge pieces of chunks of ice.
358. (a) Icebergs are huge chunks of ice floating on water.
359. (a) When the iceberg turns upside down, it appears green.
360. (a) The use of science has helped man in building shelter and making carts, boats, etc.
361. (b) Nature now needs to be protected because man is rapidly destroying nature.
362. (d) Forest are being destroyed in order to provide necessities as well as needless comforts and pleasures.
363. (c) The evil effect of destroying nature is seen in the unfavourable changes in climate.
364. (d) Climatic changes and soil erosion are results of deforestation.
365. (b) 'Civil liberties' helps women most achieve equality with men.
366. (d) The author talks about the maid servant in the hotel lobby to show that Economic independence is necessary for women's liberation.
367. (a) In paragraph four, the writer says that some women would not like to work in the factory.
368. (b) 'These liberties' in the first paragraph refers to the right of women to vote and not to obey.
369. (a) It is clearly mentioned in the last line of the passage that over-population accentuates poverty, and the country's stark poverty itself is in many areas a major cause of over-population.
370. (b) The tone of the passage is sombre as the passage conveys a feeling of deep seriousness and sadness.
371. (c) It is clearly mentioned in the passage that over-population has largely diluted the fruits of the remarkable economic progress of the country.
372. (d) It is clearly stated in the last line of the passage.
373. (d) Dilute means to weaken or make thinner. Consolidated will be the correct antonym as it means to make stronger or more solid.
374. (a) This fact is clearly mentioned in the passage.
375. (b) It is clearly mentioned in the third line of the passage.
376. (b) It is clearly mentioned in the first and third line of the passage.
377. (b) It is mentioned in the third line of the passage that jelly slug extrudes a sticky translucent coating that may foul the mouth-parts of marauding ants.
378. (b) The main idea of the passage is that caterpillars are prone to attack thus, they try various things to protect themselves.
379. (b) 'Orient' means the countries of the East and 'Occident' means the countries of the West hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
380. (d) It is clearly mentioned in the passage that there was not much difference between Indian and Europe in the 12th and 13th century but, the differences got intensified by the process of Industrialisation.
381. (b) The second half of the passage clearly states that Industrialisation has proved to be a curse as "it is destroying the life of the mind, which is in processcivilisation collapse".
382. (d) The last few lines of the passage clearly state this.
383. (b) The author, in the passage, has tried to explain the effect of Industrialisation on our civilization thus, option (b) i.e. impact of Industrialisation on our civilization is the central idea of the passage.
384. (a) Option 2 is correct as it can be inferred from the last two lines of the passage. Option 3 is correct can be obtained from the first line of the passage where improved memory and mood means cognitive performance. Option 4 is correct can be seen in the sixth line. Only option 1 is not correct hence, option (a) is the right answer.
385. (c) The option (c) as a correct answer can be obtained from the 2nd and 3rd lines of the passage.
386. (d) The word earlier mean time before the moment, hence the word 'previously' is the right word in the given options.
387. (a) The option (a) as a correct answer can be obtained from the last two lines of the passage.
388. (b) The word 'dominance' means power or influence over others. The word prevalence means commonness. The use of the words dominance, affection, death is not correct here. Hence, option (b) is right usage contextually.
389. (c) Irony is when a statement means the opposite of its literal meaning. The woman returns her brother's letter, which seemed very weird. To the outsiders, as it seemed as if she didn't care, but in reality she was using her intellect to avoid paying for the postage.
390. (c) The option (c) as a correct answer can be obtained from the last three lines of the passage.
391. (a) Mr. Hill paid for the postage as the letter was from the woman's brother yet she was returning the letter without paying for it. Hence, with the intention to help the woman he paid the postage charge.
392. (d) It has been mentioned in the passage that the letter contained a blank paper.
393. (b) The option (b) as a correct answer can be obtained from the last three lines of the passage.
394. (d) The option (d) as a correct answer can be obtained from the first three lines of the sentence.
395. (d) Option (d) is the correct answer contextually. If you feel afraid of others, they will scare you more.
396. (b) Dogs scare you when you are afraid of them. Hence, option (b) is the right answer.
397. (a) The word vulnerable means exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed either physically or emotionally.
398. (c) It profited from the sale of Indian goods in foreign markets.

399. (b) The Indian textile was a light cotton
400. (b) They pressurized the government to levy heavy duties on import Indian clothes.
401. (d) The literary sources
402. (c) The industrial revolution
403. (c) Robert Mugabe
404. (c) Generation 40
405. (d) He dismissed Mr. Mnangagwa
406. (d) They did not want a Mugabe dynasty
407. (c) Because the coup would lead to international censure and sanctions.
408. (c) Follow their religions and respect other religions
409. (d) A platform for discussion about every religion of the world.
410. (c) He pities them
411. (a) One day, all the people of the world will follow only one religion.
412. (b) huge and extensive the answer can be obtained from the first and the second lines of the First paragraph of the passage
413. (c) 'the present times pose much more challenges to human than the previous times' it is obvious from the first paragraph of the passage.
414. (b) There was no economic, political and social systems as is clear from the second paragraph of the passage.
415. (a) Humans started migrating and held goat-herds it is clear from the third paragraph of the passage.
416. (b) Emerged
417. (a) The land reform proves to be slow because of the disparity in power structure as is clear from the first paragraph.
418. (a) 1 and 4
419. (a) We can infer the answer from the last few lines of the second paragraph.
420. (b) Litigations
421. (c) Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood in India. It is obvious from the first and second lines of the last paragraph.
422. (a) The answer can be inferred from the last few lines of the paragraph
423. (a) The answer can be inferred from the first few lines of the first paragraph.
424. (b) The answer can be obtained from 7 to 10 lines of the first paragraph.
425. (a) Societies which achieved high productivity in agriculture had the opportunity to find time for other work.
426. (b) The answer can be obtained from the last few lines of the passage.
427. (a) Transition
428. (d)
429. (a) Answer can be obtained from the first few lines of second paragraph.
430. (c) Answer can be obtained from the last few lines of second paragraph.
431. (a) Being objective to the ideas of the author
432. (d)

CHAPTER

9

Passive Voice

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5): Each item in this section has a sentence in active voice followed by four sentences one of which is the correct passive voice statement of the same. Select the correct one and mark it in the Answer Sheet accordingly. [2018-II]

1. The members of the parliament elect their group leader either by consensus or by voice vote.
 - (a) The group leader is elected by the members of the parliament either by consensus or by voice vote
 - (b) The group leader was elected by the members of the parliament either by consensus or by voice vote
 - (c) The group leader has been elected by the members of the parliament either by consensus or by voice vote
 - (d) The members of the parliament are elected by their group leader either by consensus or by voice vote
2. All the examinees have answered one particular question in the long answer writing section.
 - (a) One particular question is answered by all the examinees in the long answer writing section
 - (b) One particular question was answered by all the examinees in the long answer writing section
 - (c) All the examinees answered one particular question in the long answer writing section
 - (d) One particular question has been answered by all the examinees in the long answer writing section
3. The writer who passed away recently has authored a dozen novels and a number of poetry collections.
 - (a) A dozen novels and a number of poetry collections have been authored by the writer who passed away recently
 - (b) A dozen novels and a number of poetry collections has been authored by the writer who passed away recently
 - (c) A dozen novels and a number of poetry collections were authored by the writer who passed away recently
 - (d) A dozen novels and a number of poetry collections had been authored by the writer who passed away recently
4. Shut the door.
 - (a) Shut the door
 - (b) Let the door be shut
 - (c) The door be shut
 - (d) The door is shut
5. India won freedom with the blood and sweat of hundreds and thousands of Indians.
 - (a) India had won freedom with the blood and sweat of hundreds and thousands of Indians
 - (b) Freedom had been won by India with the blood and sweat of hundreds and thousands of Indians
 - (c) Freedom was won by India with the blood and sweat of hundreds and thousands of Indians
 - (d) Freedom was won by hundreds and thousands of Indians with their blood and sweat

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) Basic rules to be followed for Active/Passive conversions are: 1. The object of the active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb. 2. The finite form of the verb is changed (to be+ past participle). 3. The subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped). 4.

Preposition “by” is used before object. The given sentence is in active voice. It is simple form of present tense. The structures for active/passive voices are: Active: Subject + verb (“s” or “es” with singular noun) + object... Passive: Object + Is/are/am + verb (IIIrd form) + by + subject...

2. (d) The given sentence is of present perfect tense and it is in active form. The structures for active/passive voices are: Active: Subject + has/have + verb (IIIrd form) + object... Passive: Object + has/have + been + verb (IIIrd form) + by + subject... The active voice statement is in present perfect tense, thus the passive voice statement has to be in present perfect tense itself. Out of the available options, only option (d) satisfies this criterion and thus, is the correct response.
3. (a) The given sentence is of present perfect tense and it is in active form. The structures for active/passive voices are: Active: Subject + has/have + verb (IIIrd form) + object... Passive: Object + has/have + been + verb (IIIrd form) + by + subject... Options (b) and (d) are incorrect as it uses the incorrect helping verb 'has', while the subject is plural. Option (c) is incorrect as the original statement is in present perfect tense and the converted statement too needs to be in the same. Option (a) is the correct Answer.
4. (b) The passive voice of imperative sentences which suggest order, suggestion or request can be made in two ways: Active: Verb + object Passive: 1. Let + object + be + past participle 2. You are requested/ ordered/ suggested + to + verb (Ist form) + object Going by first way of passive voice, the passive voice of the given sentence would be: Let the door be shut.
5. (c) The given sentence is in active form of simple past tense. The structures for active/passive voices are: Active: Subject + verb (IIInd form) + object... Passive: Object + was/were + verb (IIIrd form) + by + subject... The question statement is in simple past tense, so the converted statement too should be in the same. This eliminates options (a) & (b). Out of options (c) and (d), the latter has ambiguities in the meaning. So, the correct response is option (c).

CHAPTER

10

Reported Speech

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-6): Each item in this section has a direct statement followed by its reported form in indirect speech. Select the correct statement in indirect speech and mark it in the Answer Sheet accordingly. **[2018-II]**

1. The captain said to his soldiers, "Move forward and face the target now."
 - (a) The captain ordered his soldiers to move forward and face the target
 - (b) The captain informed his soldiers that they should move forward and face the target now
 - (c) The captain asked his soldiers to move forward and face the target then
 - (d) The captain told his soldiers that they move forward and face the target immediately
2. Vivek said to his friend, "Could you please turn off the switch ?"
 - (a) Vivek told his friend to turn off the switch
 - (b) Vivek asked his friend to please turn off the switch
 - (c) Vivek requested his friend to turn off the switch
 - (d) Vivek told his friend that he should turn off the switch
3. The manager said to his colleagues, "We have received a serious threat to our business now and we need to act to face it."
 - (a) The manager told his colleagues that they had received a serious threat to our business then and they needed to act to face it
 - (b) The manager told his colleagues that they received a serious threat to their business then and they needed to act to face it
 - (c) The manager said his colleagues that they had received a serious threat to our business then and they needed to act to face it
 - (d) The manager told his colleagues that they had received a serious threat to their business at that time and they needed to act to face it
4. Romila said to Rahim, "Where were your ideas when we faced the troubles last week ?"
 - (a) Romila asked Rahim where his ideas had been when they had faced the trouble the week before
 - (b) Romila asked Rahim where his ideas had been when they faced the trouble the last week

- (c) Romila requested Rahim where his ideas had been when they faced the trouble the week before
 - (d) Romila told Rahim where his ideas were when they faced the trouble the week before
5. The actor said to his co-star, Sarita, "Will you go with me for a cup of tea in the evening today ?"
 - (a) The actor said to his co-star if she would go for a cup of tea with him in evening today
 - (b) The actor told his co-star, Sarita if she would go with him for a cup of tea in evening that day
 - (c) The actor requests his co-star, Sarita if she would go with him for a cup of tea in that evening that day
 - (d) The actor asked his co-star Sarita if she would go with him for a cup of tea in the evening that day
6. The preacher said to the crowd, "The Sun rises everyday for all of us without any expectations in return."
 - (a) The preacher told the crowd that the Sun rose everyday for all of them without any expectations in return
 - (b) The preacher told the crowd that the Sun rises everyday for all of us without any expectations in return
 - (c) The preacher told the crowd that the Sun has risen everyday for all of them without any expectations in return
 - (d) The preacher told the crowd that the Sun rises everyday for all of them without any expectations in return

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 7-16): Given below are a few sentences. Identify the part of speech of the underlined words. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate expression. **[2019-II]**

7. Rita eats her dinner quickly.
 - (a) Verb
 - (b) Preposition
 - (c) Adjective
 - (d) Adverb
8. He thought the movie ended abruptly.
 - (a) Noun
 - (b) Adverb
 - (c) Verb
 - (d) Adjective
9. I will meet you in the third week of August.
 - (a) Pronoun
 - (b) Verb
 - (c) Preposition
 - (d) Noun

10. Jasmines and roses are my favourite flowers.
 (a) Verb (b) preposition
 (c) Conjunction (d) Interjection
11. She truthfully answered the detective's questions.
 (a) Verb (b) Adjective
 (c) Noun (d) Adverb
12. Hurrah! We won the game!
 (a) Interjection (b) Conjunction
 (c) Noun (d) Pronoun
13. The son writes meaningless letters to his father.
 (a) Adverb (b) Verb
 (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective
14. The secretary himself visited the affected families.
 (a) Verb (b) Noun
 (c) Adverb (d) Pronoun
15. The children were walking through the forest.
 (a) Verb (b) Adverb
 (c) Adjective (d) Preposition
16. The Presiding Officer walked slowly to the dais.
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective
 (c) Verb (d) Noun

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 17-26): Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. Read the sentences carefully and find which part of speech the underlined word belongs to. Indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[2020-I]

17. He has been working in the Department of Foreign Affairs since 2002.
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective
 (c) Intensifier (d) Noun
18. The man in dark blue is the one who made us win the match.
 (a) Relative clause (b) Interrogative pronoun
 (c) Relative pronoun (d) Affirmative
19. The most beautiful actor of the industry was awarded today.
 (a) Adjective (b) Numeral
 (c) Adverb (d) Noun
20. "What is the latest news?" asked the Captain.
 (a) Relative pronoun (b) Adjective
 (c) Adverb (d) Adjectival clause
21. Noticing the change in the behaviour of the officer, the cadets returned to their position.
 (a) Participle (b) Present continuous
 (c) Noun phrase (d) Noun
22. When he reached the department, the officials had left for the meeting.
 (a) Past perfect verb (b) Past tense
 (c) Dependent clause (d) Independent clause

23. He has offered her another chance.
 (a) Intransitive verb (b) Past tense
 (c) Perfect tense (d) Transitive verb
24. The building is very ancient.
 (a) Transitive verb (b) Intransitive verb
 (c) Main verb (d) Auxiliary verb
25. Hurrah! What a scintillating beauty the landscape is !
 (a) Conjunction (b) Adjective
 (c) Adverb (d) Interjection
26. Ravi was declared as the winner in the tie because he had hit the most number of fours and sixes.
 (a) Conjunction (b) Interjection
 (c) Adverb (d) Cause

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 27-36): In this section direct speech sentences are given and you are required to find the correct indirect speech sentence of the same. Choose the correct response (a), (b), (c) or (d) and indicate on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

[2020-I]

27. Rahul said to his teacher, "Madam, what is the way to solve the question?"
 (a) Rahul asked his teacher what the way to solve the question was.
 (b) Rahul told his teacher what was the way to solve the question.
 (c) Rahul asked to his teacher what the way was to solve the question.
 (d) Rahul told his teacher what the way was to solve the question.
28. He said to his friend, "Could you please close the door?"
 (a) He requested his friend to close the door.
 (b) He requested his friend to please close the door.
 (c) He ordered his friend to close the door.
 (d) He wanted his friend to close the door for him.
29. Raj said to Sheela, "The Sun rises in the east."
 (a) Raj told Sheela that the Sun rose in the east.
 (b) Raj told Sheela that the Sun rises in the east.
 (c) Raj asked Sheela that the Sun rises in the east.
 (d) Raj said to Sheela that the Sun has arisen in the east.
30. Navanitha said to her friends, "What a scintillating beauty it is!"
 (a) Navanitha told to her friends that it was a scintillating beauty.
 (b) Navanitha exclaimed to her friends what a scintillating beauty it was.
 (c) Navanitha asked her friends whether it was a scintillating beauty.
 (d) Navanitha exclaimed to her friends that it was a scintillating beauty.

31. The Captain said to the soldiers, "March forward and aim at the peak of the hill today."
- The Captain requested the soldiers to march forward and aim at the peak of the hill that day.
 - The Captain ordered the soldiers to march forward and aim at the peak of the hill today.
 - The Captain ordered the soldiers to march forward and aim at the peak of the hill that day.
 - The Captain told the soldiers that they should march forward and aim at the peak of the hill that day.
32. "Where were you last evening?" said the lady to her maid.
- The lady asked her maid where she had been the previous evening.
 - The lady asked her maid where she had been in the last evening.
 - The lady asked her maid where had she been the evening before.
 - The lady told her maid where she had been to the last evening.
33. "Those who sowed the seeds last season will reap the harvest this season," said the leader to her followers.
- The leader said to her followers that those who sowed the seeds the previous season would reap the harvest that season.
 - The leader addressed her followers that those who have sown the seeds the previous season would reap the harvest this season.
 - The leader addressed her followers that those who had sown the seeds the previous season would reap the harvest that season.
 - The leader advised her followers that those who sow the seeds the previous season would reap the harvest this season.
34. He said to his manager, "Could you please pass the bill this week?"
- He told his manager that bill to be passed.
 - He requested his manager to pass the bill that week.
 - He ordered his manager to pass the bill that week.
 - He requested his manager to pass the bill this week.
35. The village chief said to the villagers, "All of us need to adopt new regulations. We will protect our Earth forever."
- The village chief ordered the villagers that all of them needed to adopt new regulations and they would protect their Earth forever.
 - The village chief told the villagers that all of them need to adopt new regulations and they will protect their Earth forever.
 - The village chief wanted the villagers needed to adopt new regulations and they would protect their Earth forever.
 - The village chief told the villagers that all of them needed to adopt new regulations and they would protect their Earth forever.
36. The grandfather said to the baby, "May you live long with all good things of life."
- The grandfather blessed to the baby with long life and all good things of life.
 - The grandfather asked the baby that she would live long with all good things of life.
 - The grandfather wanted the baby to live long with all good things of life.
 - The grandfather blessed the baby that she would live long with all good things of life.

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

- The conversion to reported speech requires the understanding of the intention and the tone of the action. The Captain is entitled to order his soldiers. So, option (a) is the correct response.
- The statement in the direct speech is a request made in the interrogative form, so the use of the verb 'requested' will be suitable in indirect speech. So, the correct response is option (c).
- Option (a) is incorrect because of the use of 'our business' phrase. Option (b) is incorrect on multiple counts like missing helping verb and inappropriate conversion of time. Option (c) uses the verb 'said', which is inappropriate in the context of this conversion. Option (d) is the correct conversion of the given sentence into indirect speech.
- The statement in direct speech is a question which Romila is asking to Rahim. So, only options (a) and (b) are suitable. The past indefinite tense in direct speech gets converted to past perfect tense in indirect speech. Out of the available options, only option (a) satisfies both these criteria and thus is the correct response.
- The direct speech statement is in the form of a question, so the verb 'ask' in past participle form is the most viable option. Thus, option (d) is the correct response.
- As the information in the direct speech statement is a universal fact thus it remains in simple present tense even after conversion to indirect speech. This only leaves options (b) and (d) possible. Option (b) is eliminated as it uses the phrase 'all of us.' So, option (d) is the correct response.

7. (a) verb
The word *eats* is showing action
8. (b) Adverb
The word *abruptly* is modifying the verb *ended*
9. (c) preposition
The given underlined word is the preposition of time as it is used before third week of August.
10. (c) conjunction
And is a coordinating conjunction
11. (d) Adverb
The word *truthfully* is showing the way of answering hence it is the adverb of manner.
12. (a) Interjection
The word *Hurrah* is an interjection
13. (d) adjective
The word *meaningless* is showing the quality of letters. Hence it is an adjective.
14. (d) Pronoun
The word *himself* is a reflexive pronoun.
15. (d) Preposition
Through is the preposition of movement.
16. (a) adverb
The word *slowly* is used to show the manner of walking. Hence it is an adverb of manner.
17. (a) 18. (b)
19. (a) Adjective.
20. (b) The word 'latest' is used as an adjective as it is qualifying the noun 'news'.
21. (a)
22. (a) Past perfect structure is 'had+V3'.
23. (c) 'has offered' is a perfect tense.
24. (c) It is used as a main verb here.
25. (d)
26. (a) The word 'because' is linking word.
27. (a) This is a direct form of speech with interrogative sentence.
Changes are
Said to > asked
What is the way to solve the question > what the way to solve the question was
Hence, option (a) is the right answer.
28. (a) The sentence is ending with a question mark but this is polite a request.
Changes are;
Said to > requested
Conjunction > to
Could you please close the door? > close the door
Hence, option (a) is the right answer.
29. (b) This is an affirmative sentence with a universal truth. So, there is no change in indirect speech. Use only conjunction.
30. (d) The given direct speech is an exclamatory sentence.
Changes are;
Said to > exclaimed
Conjunction > that
What a scintillating beauty > it was a scintillating beauty.
31. (c) The given direct speech is an Imperative sentence.
Changes are;
Said to > ordered
Conjunction > to
Today > that day
Hence, option (c) is the right option.
32. (a) The given direct speech is an interrogative sentence.
Changes are;
Said > asked
Conjunction > where
Where were you last evening > where she had been the previous evening.
Hence, option (a) is the right option.
33. (c) The given direct speech is an assertive sentence.
Changes are;
Said > addressed
Conjunction > that
Those who sowed the seeds last season will reap the harvest this season > those who had sown the seeds the previous season would reap the harvest that season.
Hence, option (c) is the right option.
34. (b) This is a request in the form of question.
Changes are;
Said to > requested
Conjunction > to
Could you please pass the bill this week > pass the bill that week.
Hence, option (b) is the right answer.
35. (d) The given direct speech is an assertive sentence.
Changes are;
Said to > told
Conjunction > that
All of us need to adopt new regulations. We will protect our Earth forever > all of them needed to adopt new regulations and they would protect their Earth forever.
Hence, option (d) is the right option.
36. (d) The given direct speech is an Optative sentence.
Changes are;
Said to > blessed
Conjunction > that
Hence, option (d) is the right option.