

SSC GRADUATE LEVEL TIER-II EXAM

Held on : 21.09.2014

**PAPER-II :
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
& COMPREHENSION**

Directions (1-27) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect as your answer.

1. She said to me, "It has been raining heavily and you cannot go".

(1) She told me that it had been raining heavily and I could not go.

(2) She told me that it was raining heavily and I could not go.

(3) She told me that it has been raining heavily and I could not go.

(4) She told me that it is raining heavily and I could not go.

2. John said to me, "Where have you been last night?"

(1) John asked me where had I been the previous night.

(2) John asked me where I have been the previous night.

(3) John asked me where I am the previous night.

(4) John asked me where I had been the previous night.

3. "I'm taking my children to the zoo tomorrow", she said, "to see the baby white tiger".

(1) She said that she will take the children to the zoo to see the baby white tiger tomorrow.

(2) She said that she would take the children to the zoo the next day to see the baby white tiger.

(3) She said that she was taking her children to the zoo

the next day to see the baby white tiger.

(4) She said that she was taking the children to the zoo that day to see the baby white tiger.

4. She said, "Mother, please cook me something nice today".

(1) She told her mother to cook her something nice today.

(2) She ordered her mother to cook her something nice that day.

(3) She requested her mother to cook her something nice that day.

(4) She asked her mother if she could cook her something nice that day.

5. John said, "I shall be 21 tomorrow".

(1) John said that he would be 21 tomorrow.

(2) John said that he would be 21 the following day.

(3) John said that he should be 21 the following day.

(4) John said that I shall be 21 tomorrow.

6. She asked, "Is the secretary coming to the meeting?"

(1) She asked that the secretary was coming to the meeting.

(2) She asked that if the secretary was coming to the meeting.

(3) She asked if the secretary is coming to the meeting.

(4) She asked if the secretary was coming to the meeting.

7. The convict said, "Let me speak freely please".

(1) The convict suggested that he must be allowed to speak freely.

(2) The convict requested that he must be allowed to speak freely.

(3) The convict requested that he be allowed to speak freely.

(4) The convict proposed that he might be allowed to speak freely.

8. Nisha told Monica, "What a beautiful dress you are wearing!"

(1) Nisha exclaimed that Monica was wearing a very beautiful dress.

(2) Nisha exclaimed that it is a very beautiful dress.

(3) Nisha exclaimed that Monica is wearing a very beautiful dress.

(4) Nisha told Monica that was a beautiful dress.

9. "Call the witness", said the magistrate.

(1) The magistrate requested to call the witness.

(2) The magistrate begged for calling the witness.

(3) The magistrate ordered to call the witness.

(4) The magistrate prayed to call the witness.

10. "Have you done this sort of work before?" said his new employer.

(1) His new employer asked him whether he has done that sort of work before.

(2) His new employer asked him whether he has done this sort of work before.

(3) His new employer asked him whether he had done that sort of work before.

(4) His new employer asked him whether he had done this sort of work before.

11. Rahul says that Azhar loves cricket.

(1) Rahul said, "Azhar loves cricket".

- (2) Rahul said, "Azhar loved cricket".
 (3) Rahul says, "Azhar loved cricket".
 (4) Rahul says, "Azhar loves cricket".
12. "I came home last night", said he.
 (1) He told that he had come home last night.
 (2) He said that he came home last night.
 (3) He said that he had come home the previous night.
 (4) He says that he came home the previous night.
13. The beggar said, "Poverty is a great curse".
 (1) The beggar said poverty has a great curse.
 (2) The beggar said that poverty is a great curse.
 (3) The beggar said that poverty was a great curse.
 (4) The beggar said that poverty had been a great curse.
14. "If you want to smoke, you'll have to go out", said the conductor.
 (1) The conductor ordered me to go out and smoke.
 (2) The conductor said that if I/he wanted to smoke, I/he would have to go out.
 (3) The conductor told me that smoking is not permitted in the bus.
 (4) The conductor told me that I will have to go out and smoke.
15. "Be careful; the steps are very slippery", I warned him.
 (1) I warned him to be careful as the steps were very slippery.
 (2) I warned him to be careful as the steps are very slippery.
 (3) I warned him to be careful and steps were very slippery.
 (4) I told him to be careful and the steps are very slippery.
16. The old lady declared that she was going to walk where she pleased. They had the liberty.

- (1) The old lady said that, "I was going to walk where I pleased. They have the liberty".
 (2) The old lady : "I am going to walk where I please. We have the liberty".
 (3) The old lady : "I was going to walk where I pleased. They have the liberty".
 (4) The old lady : "I am going to walk where I pleased. They had the liberty".
17. The teacher asked me why I had been absent the day before.
 (1) The teacher asked me, "Why were you absent yesterday ?"
 (2) The teacher asked me, "Why are you absent yesterday ?"
 (3) The teacher asked me, "Why are you absent the day before ?"
 (4) The teacher asked me, "Were you absent the day before ?"
18. Mr Robinson asked his son what he wanted to be when he grew up.
 (1) "My son," said Mr Robinson, "what will you be when you grow up ?"
 (2) "My son," said Mr Robinson, "what do you want to be when you grow up ?"
 (3) Mr Robinson said, "My son, what did you want to be when you grew up ?"
 (4) Mr Robinson said, "My son, what would you be when you grow up ?"
19. The boys respectfully wished their teacher good morning.
 (1) "Good morning," said the boys to their teacher.
 (2) "Good morning," said the boys to the teacher.
 (3) "Good morning, Madam," said the boys to the teacher.
 (4) "Good morning, Madam," said the boys to their teacher.
20. She said, "I am sorry, I am not able to submit those papers".
 (1) She said she was sorry, she is not able to submit those papers.

- (2) She said that she was sorry and she will not be able to submit those papers.
 (3) She apologized for not being able to submit those papers.
 (4) She exclaimed with sorrow that she was sorry and she will not be able to submit those papers.
21. The girl wondered where the sparrows had gone.
 (1) The girl said, "Oh! Where the sparrows have gone ?"
 (2) The girl said, "Oh ! Where are the sparrows ?"
 (3) The girl said, "Oh ! Where had the sparrows gone ?"
 (4) The girl said, "Oh ! Where have the sparrows gone ?"
22. She said to me, "I'm going shopping. Can I get you something ?"
 (1) She said she was going shopping and said to me if I wanted something.
 (2) She said she was going shopping and asked if I wanted something.
 (3) She said she was going shopping and asked if she could get me something.
 (4) She said she is going shopping and asked if she could get me something.
23. Ramesh informed his friend that he could make use of his car while he was away.
 (1) Ramesh said to his friend, "You will make use of my car while I was away".
 (2) Ramesh said to his friend, "Use my car while I go away".
 (3) Ramesh said to his friend, "You can make use of my car while I am away".
 (4) Ramesh asked his friend, "Will you make use of my car while I am away ?"
24. Kala said to Radha, "Who were you speaking to over the phone ?"
 (1) Kala asked Radha who she had been speaking to over the phone.

- (2) Kala asked Radha who she has been speaking to over the phone.
 (3) Kala asked Radha that who she was speaking to over the phone.
 (4) Kala asked Radha that who she had been speaking to over the phone.

25. The king said to his men, "Do not be afraid of the enemy. Face them bravely."

- (1) The king ordered his men to not be afraid of the enemy and that they had to be faced bravely.
 (2) The king asked his men to not be afraid of the enemy but they should be faced bravely.
 (3) The king advised his men not to be afraid of the enemy but to face them bravely.
 (4) The king told his men not to be afraid of the enemy and they had faced them bravely.

26. Kannan said to Subha, "I'll return the book after I have read it".

- (1) Kannan told Subha that he will return the book after he has read it.
 (2) Kannan told Subha that he would return the book after he has read it.
 (3) Kannan told Subha that he will return the book after he read it.
 (4) Kannan told Subha that he would return the book after he had read it.

27. The boss said to his secretary, "Did you discuss this matter with the manager?"

- (1) The boss asked his secretary whether he discussed that matter with the manager.
 (2) The boss asked his secretary if you have discussed that matter with the manager.
 (3) The boss asked his secretary if he had discussed that matter with the manager.
 (4) The boss asked his secretary whether he has discussed that matter with the manager.

Directions (28-52) : the following questions, you have several passages where some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each blank out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE I

(Question Nos. 28 to 37)

Childhood is a time when there are (28) responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child (29) good parents, he is fed, looked (30) and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life (31) given so much without having to do anything (32) return. In addition, life is always (33) new things to the child. A child finds (34) in playing in the rain or in the snow. His first visit (35) the seaside is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains; he is not so free to do as he wishes; he is continually being (36) not to do things or is being (37). His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

28. (1) many (2) little
 (3) few (4) more
 29. (1) had (2) have
 (3) has (4) will have
 30. (1) up (2) at
 (3) after (4) around
 31. (1) is (2) has
 (3) are (4) be
 32. (1) for (2) in
 (3) as (4) of
 33. (1) donating (2) displaying
 (3) granting (4) presenting
 34. (1) pain (2) progress
 (3) pressure (4) pleasure
 35. (1) on (2) to
 (3) in (4) for
 36. (1) ordered (2) told
 (3) forbidden (4) restricted
 37. (1) beaten (2) penalised
 (3) disturbed (4) punished

PASSAGE II

(Question Nos. 38 to 47)

Without water (38) animal can survive. In desert regions the greatest (39) to life is drying up. But many creatures are able to make use of (40) little water that exists in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces (41) creatures equipped to

(42) with desert life is the hardy camel. Stories range the desert lands far and wide about (43) endurance feats by camels. It is said that camels can (44) a distance of about 800 miles in eight days through (45) travel without an intake of a single drop of water. The popular (46) that camels store water in the humps is (47) in a way; water is indeed stored there but in the form of fat.

38. (1) every (2) no
 (3) any (4) desert
 39. (1) warning (2) worry
 (3) requirement (4) threat
 40. (1) what (2) the
 (3) very (4) that
 41. (1) for (2) about
 (3) among (4) with
 42. (1) live (2) resist
 (3) bear (4) cope
 43. (1) remarkable (2) little
 (3) tolerable (4) popular
 44. (1) measure (2) cover
 (3) reduce (4) reach
 45. (1) rapid
 (2) continuous
 (3) regular
 (4) slow
 46. (1) belief (2) trust
 (3) conception (4) notion
 47. (1) baseless (2) wrong
 (3) misleading (4) correct

PASSAGE III

(Question Nos. 48 to 52)

The (48) age is the age of machines. From the (49) the Industrial Revolution began in Europe.

Man's life has been changing (50) many ways. At first the change was (51). Now machines have become (52) of our daily lives.

48. (1) modern (2) new
 (3) civilized (4) present
 49. (1) birth (2) time
 (3) beginning (4) start
 50. (1) into (2) to
 (3) in (4) with
 51. (1) slow (2) steady
 (3) fast (4) stagnant
 52. (1) component (2) part
 (3) necessity (4) support

Directions (53-82) : In the following questions, you have brief passages with 5/10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE I

(Question Nos. 53 to 62)

As my train was not due to leave for another hour, I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some magazines to read on the journey, I made my way to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. The receipt did not seem to be where I had left it. I emptied the contents of the wallet, and the railway tickets, money, scraps of paper, and photographs tumbled out of it; but no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found.

I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me suspiciously as if to say he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to describe the case. I told him that it was an old, brown looking object no different from the many suitcases I could see on the shelves. The assistant then gave me form and told me to make a list of the contents of the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the articles I had hurriedly packed and wrote them down.

After I had done this, I went to look among the shelves. There were hundreds of cases there and for one dreadful moment, it occurred to me that if someone had picked the receipt up, he could easily have claimed the case already. Fortunately this had not happened, for after a time, I found the case lying on its side high up in the corner. After examining the articles inside, the assistant gave me the case.

I took out my wallet to pay him. I pulled out a ten shilling note and out slipped my 'lost' receipt with it! I could

not help blushing. The assistant nodded his head knowingly, as if to say that he had often seen this happen too !!

53. The writer had plenty of time to spare because

- (1) he had arrived three days before
- (2) he had arrived an hour earlier
- (3) he had to collect his luggage
- (4) he needed to buy magazines

54. The writer needed the receipt

- (1) to claim his suitcase
- (2) to pay at the luggage office
- (3) to prove that he had paid at the luggage office
- (4) to prove that he had bought the suitcase

55. The writer felt foolish because

- (1) he could not find his receipt
- (2) he hadn't really lost his receipt at all
- (3) he had to fill in a form
- (4) the assistant eyed him suspiciously

56. There weren't _____ people waiting at the luggage office.

- (1) very much
- (2) a great deal of
- (3) lots of
- (4) very many

57. 'wrote them down' means

- (1) copied them
- (2) signed them
- (3) made a note of them
- (4) pointed at them

58. The writer found the receipt

- (1) on the high shelf near the cases
- (2) among the contents of his suitcase
- (3) nestled with the money in his wallet
- (4) trapped between the photographs in his wallet

59. The writer took out his wallet the first time to

- (1) buy some magazines
- (2) look for the receipt
- (3) fill out the form given by the assistant
- (4) pay the assistant

60. The assistant asked the writer to make a list of the contents to

- (1) ascertain his ownership of the case
- (2) test his memory
- (3) charge him extra money
- (4) embarrass the writer

61. 'I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant' means

- (1) the writer found the situation tragic
- (2) he explained the situation to the assistant who was very sorrowful
- (3) with great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant
- (4) the assistant found the situation tragic

62. In this passage 'situation' means

- (1) place
- (2) event
- (3) condition
- (4) position

PASSAGE II

(Question Nos. 63 to 67)

We all know that Eskimos have 50 different words for 'snow'. Or is it 500? Anyway, an awful lot. It is one of those interesting little facts that says something about the amazing ingenuity of humans. Whereas we see snow, the Eskimos perceive an endlessly varying realm of white textures and possibilities. Except that is not true. Talk to the average Eskimo and you'll find he has about the same number of words for snow as we do. I discovered this when I took a sledge-dog team through the Russian Arctic and asked the locals. And it gets worse: the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together! Hearing this I began wondering what other myths surround the world's far flung places.

Shelters made out of snow are indeed constructed and fashioned from snowy bricks, just as we like to imagine. Except the Eskimo-Inuit rarely lived in them for long periods and disappointingly, the el-

ders that I met had never heard of them. In truth, these are coastal peoples who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations.

Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature. A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down. Moreover, chameleons often change colour as a signalling device - some such as the panther chameleon, transform into a vivid orange to scare off predators, while others flash bright colours to attract a mate. The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant. Thus the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

63. The author was surprised by the fact that

- (1) Eskimos have 500 words for 'snow'
- (2) the ingenuity of humans
- (3) the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos
- (4) the Eskimo-Inuit rub their noses together

64. The author discovered that

- (1) igloos are not fashioned from snowy bricks
- (2) only the Eskimo-Inuit elders live in igloos
- (3) snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations
- (4) the coastal people foraged for fire-wood

65. The changing colour of a chameleon is more to do with

- (1) camouflage
- (2) mood and temperature
- (3) transformation
- (4) protection

66. A chameleon warms itself by

- (1) residing in bright areas
- (2) turning a darker colour to absorb more heat

(3) matching its colour with the environment

(4) adjusting its body temperature with that of the environment

67. A male chameleon is believed to be more dominant if

- (1) he has the colours of the panther
- (2) he exhibits vivid orange colour
- (3) if he can blend in with the others
- (4) if he displays flashing bright colours

PASSAGE III

(Question Nos. 68 to 72)

At low tide he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously. But you could walk there if you chose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlit, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave inviting, looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

68. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because

- (1) it had numerous number of rocks
- (2) there were too many ebbs
- (3) it was facing the open sea
- (4) there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents

69. One could visit the bay

- (1) at any time one chose
- (2) when there was low tide
- (3) on certain occasions
- (4) during the evenings

70. It was not possible to 'linger on the expedition' because

- (1) the tide turned sprightly

(2) the tide turned at once

(3) the water rose rapidly

(4) the water rushed with great force

71. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a

- (1) large opening
- (2) chimney-shaped rock
- (3) cool and secluded corner
- (4) big crack through which light came in

72. He found the bay 'fresh and unlit' because

- (1) the sea water had receded
- (2) he was the first visitor there
- (3) the high tide had just washed the litter away
- (4) it was not frequented by people

PASSAGE IV

(Question Nos. 73 to 77)

The world's largest living organism is not the blue whale - which still is the world's largest living animal - but Australia's Great Barrier Reef, one of the country's prime living animals and 'prime tourist attraction. Sadly, notwithstanding, it is slowly succumbing to the Killer 'white syndrome', a bleaching disease which has invaded 33 of its 48 reefs.

Otherwise brilliantly multicoloured and teeming with a Kaleidoscope of life, the affected reefs have acquired a deathly white pallor, the result of dying tissues. The bleaching of the reef happened following the recording of the warmest ever sea water temperature in the area here. Scientists fear that the naturally gorgeous reef are endangered and the as yet uncovered animal and plant species would soon suffer irreplaceable damage. This is only because of the rising of water temperature.

73. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (1) The Great Barrier Reef is not the world's largest living mammal
- (2) The Blue whale is dying of 'white syndrome'
- (3) The 'white syndrome' is a new bleaching disease
- (4) The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest living organism

74. 33 out of Australia's 48 reefs have succumbed to
- (1) the impact of the Blue whale
 - (2) the impact of tourism
 - (3) the destructive impact of 'white syndrome'
 - (4) the bleaching disease affecting the whales

75. The dying reefs acquired a
- (1) brilliant and multicolour
 - (2) kaleidoscopic hues
 - (3) brilliant blue colour like the whale
 - (4) sickly white pallor

76. Scientists' main worry is that
- (1) there will be a fall in tourism with the reefs gone
 - (2) the bleaching will make the water warmer
 - (3) other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged
 - (4) future research on 'white syndrome' will stop

77. The meaning of 'succumbing' is
- (1) giving way to an underground passage
 - (2) giving way to something powerful
 - (3) following order
 - (4) coming in the way of

PASSAGE V

(Question Nos. 78 to 82)

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a men-

tor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

78. The airplane was inspired by
- (1) animals
 - (2) plants
 - (3) birds
 - (4) flies
79. Biomimicry refers to designs that
- (1) are inspired by natural things
 - (2) transformed society
 - (3) are based on scientific engineering
 - (4) arise out of man's creativity

80. Biomimicry views the natural world as a
- (1) mine for resources
 - (2) mine field of ideas
 - (3) mentor
 - (4) source of inspiration

81. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?

- (1) biomimicry
- (2) evolution
- (3) innovation
- (4) invention

82. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are
- (1) flora and fauna
 - (2) birds and burrs
 - (3) copying and innovating
 - (4) airplane and Velcro

Directions (83-102) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (4) i.e. No error.

83. Many a man (1)/ have come to India from Bangladesh (2)/ to live here permanently. (3)/ No error. (4)

84. Our football team (1)/ comprises of (2)/ eleven skilled players. (3)/ No error. (4)

85. Knowledge and wisdom makes (1)/ an individual truly complete (2)/ and self-assured. (3)/ No error. (4)

86. One of the boys (1)/ who always give the correct answer (2)/ is Samuel. (3)/ No error. (4)

87. It is hightime (1)/ we renovate (2)/ our old house. (3)/ No error. (4)

88. Headmaster (1)/ has instructed (2)/ the teachers to follow the rules of the school. (3)/ No error. (4)

89. The first inning (1)/ of the match (2)/ was very sensational. (3)/ No error. (4)

90. How long it takes (1)/ to travel from Chennai to Trichy (2)/ by train? (3)/ No error. (4)

91. One should respect (1)/ the religions of others (2)/ as much as his own. (3)/ No error. (4)

92. On a holiday (1)/ I prefer reading story books (2)/ than visiting my friends. (3)/ No error. (4)

93. I was (1)/ laying down (2)/ when the door bell rang. (3)/ No error. (4)

94. I told the teacher (1)/ that the homework set for the day (2)/ was much too heavy for us to complete. (3)/ No error. (4)

95. Someone, they don't know (1)/ who, knocked at (2)/ their door in midnight. (3)/ No error. (4)

96. Seldom if ever (1)/ nature does operate (2)/ in closed and separate compartments. (3)/ No error. (4)

97. Mohan leapt (1)/ on the opportunity (2)/ that came his way. (3)/ No error. (4)

98. Water contamination has become more serious (1)/ since chemists have begun to use (2)/ new substances. (3)/ No error. (4)

99. Due to inflation (1)/ the cost of living (2)/ escalated in the last one year. (3)/ No error. (4)

100. Just as (1)/ I was entering the room, (2)/ the family was going for a party. (3)/ No error. (4)

101. The arm was so badly injured (1)/ that he must have (2)/ it amputated (3)/ No error. (4)

102. You need not tell a lie (1)/ when the judge asked you where you were (2)/ When the crime was committed. (3) No error. (4)

Directions (103-107) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

103. Only the brave deserves the _____.

- (1) fare (2) flare
(3) flair (4) fair

104. You cannot lose what you _____ had.

- (1) once (2) always
(3) never (4) have

105. We should go _____ doing more good than harm.

- (1) on (2) above
(3) about (4) to

106. When we got home last evening, we found that the guest _____.

- (1) have arrived
(2) has arriving
(3) is arriving
(4) had arrived

107. Neo-colonialism is _____ that persists even after the demise of the formal colonization all over the so called Third-world.

- (1) a monster (2) a devil
(3) a satan (4) an imp

Directions (108-110) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

108. Garnish

- (1) honour (2) respect
(3) obey (4) adorn

109. Abandon

- (1) excuse (2) forsake
(3) urge (4) risk

110. Odious

- (1) hateful (2) rotten
(3) infamous (4) sick

Directions (111-113) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

111. Controversial

- (1) uncertain
(2) dubious
(3) undisputed
(4) questionable

112. Nourish

- (1) starve (2) foster
(3) sustain (4) strengthen

113. Alight

- (1) disembark (2) embark
(3) embalm (4) align

Directions (114-116) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

114. (1) Auxiliary (2) Axiliary
(3) Auxiliury (4) Auxilary

115. (1) Sanctimonous
(2) Sanctimoneous
(3) Sanctimonious
(4) Sanctiminious

116. (1) Privilege
(2) Previlege
(3) Prevelege
(4) Privelage

Directions (117-126) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

117. Your remarks during the discussion **added fuel to the fire**.

- (1) got others angry
(2) ignited the fireplace
(3) worsened matters
(4) created warmth all around

118. Why do you **fight shy** of me?
(1) fight with (2) avoid
(3) embarrass (4) shout at

119. They have **latched on to** tourism as a way of boosting the local economy.

- (1) promoted
(2) discovered
(3) exposed
(4) explored

120. When he asked me the way to the cafeteria, I told him to **follow his nose**.

- (1) to find it by himself
(2) to ask someone else
(3) to follow me
(4) to go straight ahead

121. Winning the competition was quite a **feather in my cap**.

- (1) rewarding
(2) an exciting moment
(3) an achievement
(4) a joy for my parents

122. My father's dealings are open and **above board**.

- (1) to everyone's liking
(2) mandatory
(3) without any secret
(4) very clear

123. After the public meeting, the crowd **went haywire**.

- (1) were in jubilation
(2) protested
(3) became out of control
(4) left the venue

124. He **broke off** in the middle of the story.

- (1) fainted
(2) suddenly stopped
(3) divided his narrative
(4) took time off

125. Some shots were fired **at random**.

- (1) without any aim
(2) for a long time
(3) to end quarrel
(4) thoroughly

126. I can finish the work by myself, but she always tries to be a **backseat driver**.

- (1) person who misjudges
(2) person who interferes

- (2) person who wants to do things by herself
 (3) person who falsely accuses others
 (4) person who gives unwanted advice

Directions (127-146) : In the following questions, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

127. 1. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes.

P Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help.

Q Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, etc.

R Mosquito nets can be used for protection.

S But, there is no sure way to protect everyone from their deadly bites.

6. This is a natural solution.
 (1) SRQP (2) PQRS
 (3) SRPQ (4) RSQP

128. 1. The spider fell seven times to reach its goal but didn't give up hope.

P The king learnt a lesson from the spider.

Q It tried again and this time it succeeded in reaching the top.

R Then he attacked his enemies repeatedly.

S He appealed to the people for help and collected soldiers to form a large army.

6. At last he won the battle and got back his kingdom.

(1) PQSR (2) QPSR
 (3) RSQP (4) PSRQ

129. 1. A few workmen came to cut down the tree.

P It took them all morning.

Q They did not know what to do with the roots.

R It was not an easy job to cut down such a huge tree.

S They decided that the roots had to be dug out.

6. At last the tree was lying on the ground.

(1) PQRS (2) RPQS
 (3) RPSQ (4) SRQP

130. 1. A mob went berserk at R G Kar Hospital on Friday.

P The agitators also smashed equipment and windows of the hospital.

Q The boy had died on the operating table soon after being administered anaesthesia.

R This happened after the death of a 15 year old boy.

S The victim's relatives and neighbours clashed with the police.

6. Work at the hospital stopped for the rest of the day.

(1) QSPR (2) PRQS
 (3) RQSP (4) SQPR

131. 1. Children are not the only ones who can fly kites.

P In some countries like Malaysia, there are kite festivals.

Q These experts are mostly adult amateur kite fliers.

R Kite flying is a good leisure activity for parents with their children.

S Self designed kites are flown by experts during such times.

6. Some of them play music too.

(1) PSQR (2) SRPQ
 (3) QSPR (4) RPSQ

132. 1. The motor car is one of the useful gifts of modern science.

P One of these is the smoke and pollution that it creates.

Q It has made short and medium distance journeys fast and comfortable.

R The other is that it has made journey by road hazardous.

S Yet we cannot say that a motor car is a blessing without disadvantages.

6. Finally, in this age of energy crisis, a personal car is an expensive object to maintain.

(1) QSPR (2) RSPQ
 (3) PSRQ (4) SQPR

133. 1. A mule began to day dream that he was a good runner as his mother was a race horse.

P The master sat on the mule, whipped him hard because he was in a hurry to reach the market.

Q He started running across the field.

R Forced to run faster, the mule collapsed on the ground.

S When his master saw him running fast he thought that his mule was a good runner.

6. He thought, "Though my mother was a race horse but my father was only a donkey."

(1) QSPR (2) SPRQ
 (3) PSQR (4) RPQS

134. 1. Thomas Alva Edison was born on 11 February 1847.

P In 1869, he borrowed a small amount of money and became a freelance inventor.

Q He soon became fascinated with electrical currents.

R He was always an inquisitive boy.

S He created the world's first industrial research laboratory.

6. He was indeed one of the outstanding geniuses the world had.

(1) PSRQ (2) QRSP
 (3) RQPS (4) PQRS

135. 1. Gulliver landed on the shores of Lilliput.

P He planned to carry Gulliver to the capital city.

Q The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.

- R. He fell asleep thereafter.
S. The Emperor of the land was informed.
6. It alleviated all the pain and discomfort.
(1) PQSR (2) RSPQ
(3) SRQP (4) QSPR
136. 1. Phillip is a 55 year old blind man.
P. He enjoys the sweet smell itself.
Q. He can smell a rose but can't tell its colour.
R. He has been blind since birth.
S. It does not matter to him.
6. People sometimes pity him but he tells them he is happy.
(1) SQRP (2) RQSP
(3) PQRS (4) QPSR
137. 1. The Olympic games started in Greece 2000 years back.
P. They were held in Athens.
Q. The modern Olympics was resurrected by a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin.
R. Danny Boyle's show triumphed over the Beijing Olympic Opening Ceremony.
S. The 2012 Olympics venue was London.
6. The Queen played a surprising but much appreciated role in it.
(1) PRSQ (2) QSRP
(3) RQSP (4) PQSR
138. 1. Abanindranath Tagore was the leading painter of Bengal.
P. He tried to modernise Mughal and Rajput styles to offset their influence.
Q. He countered the British Raj through his paintings.
R. He succeeded and his style was accepted as a natural Indian style.
S. During his time western model of art was taught in the schools.
6. Above all this great painter was a nephew of Rabindranath Tagore.
(1) QPSR (2) SPQR
(3) RPSQ (4) QSPR

139. 1. The highway bypass would have disastrous effects on the area's home owners.
P. Finally the new road would cause residential properties to depreciate.
Q. What is more, home owners would have to deal with the increased noise and pollution.
R. This would increase vehicles in the neighbourhood.
S. The new road would cut directly through the middle of the subdivision.
6. This means that families who chose to move away would have to sell their homes for far less than their current value.
(1) SRQP (2) PQRS
(3) SPQR (4) QRPS
140. 1. Other than Rome, Philadelphia has maximum number of murals.
P. Jane Golden started a programme pairing troubled youths with artists to paint murals.
Q. Young people got involved in creating magnificent pieces of art.
R. The benefit could immediately be discovered.
S. The young people became more responsible.
6. As a result, the mural programme became a model for other US cities seeking to help troubled youth.
(1) PRQS (2) PQRS
(3) SPQR (4) QRPS
141. 1. According to Greek mythology, Atlas was a Titan of enormous strength.
P. Zeus ordered Atlas to carry the earth and sky for all eternity.
Q. Because of his association with the globe, maps began to be decorated with this image of Atlas.
R. Atlas is shown as a stooped figure carrying the globe on his shoulders.

- S. Finally, the word 'atlas' came to denote a collection of maps.
6. Today an 'atlas' refers to any book that consists of several maps.
(1) PQRS (2) PRQS
(3) QRPS (4) QSPR
142. 1. At the age of four, Jagadish Chandra Bose was sent to a village 'Pathshala'.
P. This step proved beneficial to the boy, for he thus became familiar with his mother tongue and learnt to read and write it.
Q. This was very unusual because a man of his father's status was expected to send his son to an English school.
R. He also became acquainted with some of the rich treasures of Indian culture.
S. He mixed with children of all castes and lost the sense of class superiority.
6. His mother, too, reinforced what he learnt and did at school.
(1) PRQS (2) RQPS
(3) QPSR (4) SQRP
143. 1. A devastating earthquake struck Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka.
P. The communication network cut off the quake hit villages from the rest of the world.
Q. The quake measured 6.6 on the Richter scale.
R. Ten thousand people were killed and an equal number of people were injured.
S. 40 villages of Maharashtra were destroyed completely.
6. 10 medical teams of the Army were sent from Mumbai to the devastated zone.
(1) SPQR (2) SQPR
(3) QRSP (4) PQSR
144. 1. Child labourers are posing a grave problem before India.
P. Children are paid low wages and the heinous oppor-

- tunism of employers leads to the employment of children.
- Q. The government is indifferent to this problem and common people lack awareness in guarding against this social crime.
- R. It is the extreme poverty of parents that leads children to earn at a minor age.
- S. The illiteracy of parents is also responsible for this evil.
6. For the solution of this problem we need a thorough economic reform and the spread of literacy.
(1) QPSR (2) PQSR
(3) QPRS (4) RSPQ
145. 1. The main reason behind Global Warming is the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane.
- P. The ozone layer of the earth is depleted by cosmic research resulting in the warming of the atmosphere.
- Q. Burning of fuels in cars and factories results in the emission of harmful gases in the air.
- R. Cosmic oriented research work and test fire of atom bombs are also the causes of Global Warming.
- S. As a result of the rise in the temperature, polar ice-caps and ice-burys melt down and the water level in seas and rivers swells.
6. Natural disasters like Tsunami, earthquake may also result from Global Warming.
(1) PQRS (2) QRPS
(3) RPQS (4) SQPR
146. 1. The telescope, originally invented by a Dutch spectacle maker Hans Lipper-sky was kept a secret.
- P. He made a high powered telescope from lenses got from spectacle makers.

- Q. Then in 1609, Galileo heard about the invention.
- R. He presented a telescope of a higher power to the Venetian Senate.
- S. He conducted his own experiments and discovered the secret within 24 hours.
6. Galileo became famous as the inventor of the telescope because he made it popular.
(1) PQSR (2) QSPR
(3) RPQS (4) QRPS

Directions (147-158) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

147. Study of the interaction of people with their environment
(1) ecology
(2) psychology
(3) philosophy
(4) geography
148. A list of explanations of rare, technical or obsolete words
(1) dictionary (2) glossary
(3) lexicon (4) catalogue
149. Underground place for storing wine or other provisions
(1) garage (2) cellar
(3) attic (4) hall
150. Free somebody from blame or guilt
(1) excuse (2) reprimand
(3) exonerate (4) acquit
151. One who plays for pleasure rather than as a profession
(1) player
(2) amateur
(3) performer
(4) actor
152. One who does something for the first time
(1) leader (2) model
(3) forerunner (4) pioneer
153. A government run by officials
(1) democracy
(2) anarchy
(3) oligarchy
(4) bureaucracy

154. That which can be drunk
(1) edible (2) palatable
(3) potable (4) culpable
155. One who is neither intelligent nor dull
(1) ordinary (2) average
(3) fair (4) mediocre
156. Person leading a life of strict self-discipline
(1) hedonist
(2) disciplinarian
(3) atheist
(4) ascetic
157. A person who loves everybody
(1) egoist
(2) fatalist
(3) humanist
(4) altruist
158. A small village or a group of houses
(1) community
(2) settlement
(3) hamlet
(4) colony
- Directions (159-178) :** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.
159. Did everybody miss the first bus?
(1) The first bus was missed by everybody?
(2) Was the first bus missed by everybody?
(3) Everybody missed the first bus?
(4) Had the first bus been missed by everybody?
160. We will not allow them to run away.
(1) They will not be allowed to run away by us.
(2) They would not be allowed to run away.
(3) They are not allowed to run away.
(4) They were not allowed to run away.
161. Everyone must read this book.
(1) This book should be read by everyone.

- (2) This book has to be read by everyone.
 (3) This book is to be read by everyone.
 (4) This book must be read by everyone.
- 162.** He knew that his own life was unjust.
 (1) It was known to him that his own life had been unjust.
 (2) It was known by him that his own life was unjust.
 (3) It was known to him that his own life was unjust.
 (4) It was known by him that life was unjust.
- 163.** The student has learnt the answer by heart.
 (1) The answer was learnt by the student by heart.
 (2) The answer is learnt by heart by the student.
 (3) The answer by the student was learnt by heart.
 (4) The answer has been learnt by heart by the student.
- 164.** The old lady touched and patted the cow.
 (1) The cow patted and touched the old lady.
 (2) The cow was touched by the old lady patting her.
 (3) The cow was patted and touched by the old lady.
 (4) The patted cow touched the old lady.
- 165.** This watch was given to me by my grandfather.
 (1) My grandfather gave me this watch.
 (2) My grandfather gives me this watch.
 (3) My grandfather had given this watch to me.
 (4) My grandfather has given this watch to me.
- 166.** By whom is the child being fed?
 (1) Who is feeding the child?
 (2) Who has fed the child?
 (3) Who was feeding the child?
 (4) Who has been feeding the child?
- 167.** Alexander expected to conquer the world.
 (1) It was expected by Alexander that he should conquer the world.
 (2) It was expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.
 (3) It was expected by Alexander that he will conquer the world.
 (4) It had been expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.
- 168.** She begins her day with a cup of coffee.
 (1) Her day is being begun with a cup of coffee.
 (2) Her day is begun with a cup of coffee.
 (3) A cup of coffee is beginning her day.
 (4) A cup of coffee has begun her day.
- 169.** Cacao is bitter when it is tasted.
 (1) Cacao is bitter.
 (2) Cacao tastes bitter.
 (3) Cacao's taste is bitter.
 (4) Cacao tasted bitter.
- 170.** A great man acknowledged me as a flatterer to him.
 (1) I was acknowledged by a great man to be a flatterer.
 (2) I was acknowledged by a great man to have been a flatterer.
 (3) I am acknowledged as a flatterer by a great man.
 (4) I was acknowledged as a flatterer to a great man.
- 171.** Let us help him.
 (1) Let him help us.
 (2) Let he is helped.
 (3) Let he be helped.
 (4) Let him be helped by us.
- 172.** Can those happy moments be ever forgotten by me?
 (1) Shall I ever forget those happy moments?
 (2) Can I ever forget those happy moments?
 (3) Will I ever forget those happy moments?
 (4) Could I ever forget those happy moments?
- 173.** You have to do this immediately.
 (1) This has been done by you immediately.
 (2) This is being done by you immediately.
 (3) This was being done by you immediately.
 (4) This has to be done by you immediately.
- 174.** The labourers were digging a canal.
 (1) A canal is being digged by the labourers.
 (2) A canal was dug by the labourers.
 (3) A canal was being dug by the labourers.
 (4) A canal had been dug by the labourers.
- 175.** The watchman switched on the lights before it began to grow dark.
 (1) The lights were only switched on before it began to grow dark.
 (2) The lights are being switched on before it began to grow dark.
 (3) The lights were being switched on by the watchman before it began to grow dark.
 (4) The lights were switched on by the watchman before it began to grow dark.
- 176.** Where do you keep the current magazines?
 (1) Where were the current magazines kept?
 (2) Where have the current magazines been kept?
 (3) Where are the current magazines being kept?
 (4) Where are the current magazines kept by you?
- 177.** She will be rewarded for her kind deed.
 (1) Her kind deed will reward her.
 (2) Her kind deed will have rewarded her.
 (3) Her kind deed will be rewarded.
 (4) Her kind deed will have been her reward.

178. God gives us happiness.

- (1) Happiness is given by God.
- (2) Happiness is being given to us by God.
- (3) Happiness has been given by God.
- (4) Happiness will be given by God.

Directions (179-200) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).

179. The toddler has a habit of **throwing tantrums**.

- (1) expressing emotions
- (2) expressing frustrations
- (3) expressing happiness
- (4) No improvement

180. He **absented** from the meeting.

- (1) was absent
- (2) absented himself
- (3) took absence
- (4) No improvement

181. The concert will start **when the conductor comes**.

- (1) when the conductor arrives
- (2) when the curtain has been raising
- (3) when the audience will arrive
- (4) No improvement

182. The air-conditioner has made ceiling fans a little **redundant** in today's world.

- (1) superfluous
- (2) obsolete
- (3) extinct
- (4) No improvement

183. You ought to do your homework, **oughtn't** you?

- (1) shouldn't.
- (2) mustn't
- (3) ought
- (4) No improvement

184. A thing of beauty **is** joy for ever.

- (1) is the joy
- (2) is joyous
- (3) is a joy
- (4) No improvement

185. The little boy **fell from the roof**.

- (1) fell below the roof
- (2) fell down the roof
- (3) fell off the roof
- (4) No improvement

186. **Because that there were** heavy rains the lake was flooded.

- (1) Because of the
- (2) As there were
- (3) Since there was
- (4) No improvement

187. The thieves **ran away** in a black car.

- (1) fled
- (2) escaped with
- (3) jumped away
- (4) No improvement

188. I don't understand **why did you not call** me last night.

- (1) why had you not call
- (2) why you did not call
- (3) why not did you call
- (4) No improvement

189. What she said is **not correct** at all.

- (1) incorrect
- (2) not incorrect
- (3) correct
- (4) No improvement

190. My uncle couldn't rise up from his bed **no more**.

- (1) any farther
- (2) any further
- (3) any more
- (4) No improvement

191. The train **rolls** along the track.

- (1) rumbles
- (2) rattles
- (3) ripples
- (4) No improvement

192. His miserable condition **made us wept**.

- (1) made us weep
- (2) made us to weep
- (3) made us to wept
- (4) No improvement

193. Everybody was alarmed **with** the news of his murder.

- (1) on
- (2) after
- (3) at
- (4) No improvement

194. The greatest fear **which is** **scaring of the world** today is global warming.

- (1) which had scared of the world
- (2) that scared off the world
- (3) that scares the world
- (4) No improvement

195. Anyone interested in computer programming can find a job in contemporary industry **if you learn** the basic programming languages, such as COBOL and FORTRAN.

- (1) by studying
- (2) by the study of
- (3) if he would learn
- (4) No improvement

196. Anxiety and other such emotions are known to be **unhealthy** to the body.

- (1) dangerous
- (2) detrimental
- (3) damaging
- (4) No improvement

197. The Portsmouth Summer Art Festival is the only place in New Hampshire where **we are** **fortunately see** such diverse tales all in one place.

- (1) we are able to fortunately see
- (2) we are fortunate to see
- (3) we are fortunate to seeing
- (4) No improvement

198. He speaks not only English but **Hindi as well**.

- (1) as well as Hindi
- (2) Hindi too
- (3) also Hindi
- (4) No improvement

199. **His powerful desire** brought about his downfall.

- (1) his intense desire
- (2) his desire for power
- (3) his fatal desire
- (4) No improvement

200. My **opinion** of the play is that it will win the National award.

- (1) opinion to
- (2) opinion about
- (3) opinion on
- (4) No improvement

ANSWERS

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

EXPLANATIONS

83. (2) 'Many a/an + noun' and 'More than one + Noun' are always followed by a singular verb. Hence, has come to India.....should be used here.
84. (2) Comprise = be comprised of = consist of
Look at the sentences:
 The collection comprises 347 paintings.
 The committee is comprised of five representatives.
85. (1) 'Knowledge and wisdom' is a plural subject. Hence, knowledge and wisdom make (plural) should be used.
87. (2) It is + high time should be followed by Past Simple. It shows present time'. Hence, we renovatedshould be used here.
88. (1) Here, the (definite article) headmastershould be used.
89. (1) Innings is used in both the numbers.
For example : an innings or several innings.
 Hence, The first innings should be used here.
90. (1) Hence, How long does it take should be used here.
Look at the structure:
 What/how + do/does + Subject + V₁ + Object
91. (3) The possessive case of 'one' is ones'.
 One should do one's duty.
92. (3) If 'prefer' is followed by Noun/Pronoun/Gerund, 'to' should be used, not 'than' or 'rather than'.
 Hence, to visiting my friends should be used here.
93. (2) Lie (lies, lying, lay, lain) = to put yourself in a flat position.
 Hence, lying down should be used here.
95. (3) Here, it is preposition related error.
 Hence, their door at midnight should be used.

96. (2) Here, nature operates should be used.
97. (2) Leap at something = to accept a chance or an opportunity quickly.
 Hence, at the opportunity should be used.
98. (2) Here, not an Infinitive but Gerund i.e. since chemists have begun using new substances should be used.
99. (3) When past has effect on the present, Present Perfect should be used.
 Hence, has escalated in the last one year should be used.
100. (3) Here, the family was going to the party should be used.
101. (2) Here, that he had to get/ that he got should be used.
102. (1) Here, Past Simple i.e. You needn't have told a lie should be used. The sentence shows past time.
103. (4) **Flair** = talent; a quality showing the ability to do things in an interesting way.
Fair = acceptable.
108. (4) **Garnish (Verb)** = to decorate a dish of food with a small amount of other food; adorn.
109. (2) **Abandon (Verb)** = to leave a thing or place.
Look at the sentence:
 Snow forced many drivers to abandon their cars.
110. (1) **Odius (Adjective)** = extremely unpleasant; horrible.
Look at the sentence:
 What an odious man!
111. (3) **Controversial (Adjective)** causing a lot of angry public discussion and disagreement.
Undisputed (Adjective) irrefutable that can't be questioned or disputed.
Look at the sentences :
 Winston Churchill and Richard Nixon were both controversial figures.
 Narendra Modi is the undisputed leader of India.

112. (1) **Nourish (Verb)** = to keep a person or plant alive and healthy with food.

Starve (Verb) = to suffer or die because you don't have enough food to eat.

Look at the sentences:

All the children were well nourished and in good physical condition.

The animals were left to starve to death.

113. (2) **Alight (Verb)** = to land in or on something after flying to it, land.

Embark (Verb) = to get onto a ship.

Look at the sentence:

Do not alight from a moving bus.

They embarked the troops by night.

114. (1) **Auxiliary** = ancillary; giving help or support.

115. (3) **Sanctimonious (Adjective)** = self righteous.

116. (1) **Privilege** = a special right or advantage.

117. (3) **Add fuel to the fire** = to make an argument continue or get worse.

118. (2) **Fight shy of something** = to be unwilling to accept something or do something and to try to avoid it.

119. (1) **Latch on to something** = to understand an idea or what somebody is saying; to become attached to somebody/something; to develop a strong interest in something.

120. (4) **Follow your nose** = to go straight forward; to be guided by your sense of smell.

121. (3) **A feather in your cap** = an action that you can be proud of.

122. (3) **Above board** = legal and honest; very clear, without any secret.

123. (3) **Go haywire** = to stop working correctly or become out of control.

124. (2) **Break off** = to end something suddenly.

125. (1) **At random** = without deciding in advance what is going to happen.

126. (4) **Backseat driver** = a person who wants to be in control of something that is not their responsibility.

180. (2) **Absent yourself from something** = to not go to or be in a place where you are expected to be.

181. (1) **Arrive** = to get to a place.

182. (2) **Redundant** = not needed or useful.

Superfluous = more than you need or want; unnecessary.

Obsolete = no longer used; out of use.

186. (1) **Because of** = for the reason that

Because of his wife's being there, I said nothing about it.

187. (1) **Flee** = to leave a person or place very quickly, especially because you are afraid of possible danger.

188. (2) In indirect speech, interrogative sentence becomes assertive.

190. (3) The sentence is negative. Hence, anymore should be used.

191. (1) **Rumble** = to make a long deep sound or series of sounds
Roll = to turn over and over.

192. (1) Causative verb (made) should be followed by V₁ (weep).

193. (3) Everybody was alarmed at the news of his murder.

194. (3) It is a general problem. Hence, Present Simple should be used.

195. (1) Here, gerund should be used. Connective is not needed.

196. (2) **Detrimental** = harmful; damaging.

197. (2) Here, Adjective i.e. we are fortunate to see should be used.

198. (3) Not only.... but also is correct form of correlative.

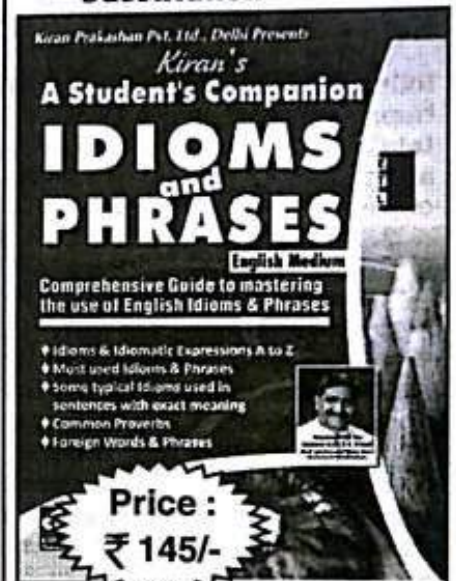
199. (2) Here, His desire for power should be used.

Desire (Noun) for something = a strong wish to have or do something.

200. (2) Here, My opinion about... should be used.



- **One Word Substitution : (A to Z Listing)**
- **Test Your Knowledge : Model Practice Sets (45 Sets)**
- **Appendix : Some Most Important One Word Substitution**



- ❖ **IDIOMS AND IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS (A TO Z LISTING)**
- ❖ **MOST USED IDIOMS AND PHRASES**
- ❖ **SOME TYPICAL IDIOMS USED IN SENTENCES WITH EXACT MEANINGS**
- ❖ **PHRASAL VERBS LIST**
- ❖ **COMMON PROVERBS AND SAYINGS (WITH EXPLANATION/MEANINGS)**
- ❖ **FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES**
- ❖ **20 MODEL PRACTICE SETS**