

# CONTEXTUAL USAGE

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Questions to on 'fill in the blank' are frequently asked in CDS exam. To be able to solve such questions correctly, you must have a very good vocabulary. It is very important that you read the sentence in the question very carefully. In most of the cases, clues about the type of information needed to fill the gap — a person's name, a date or a fact — can be derived by a good understanding of the meaning of the sentence itself.

You should keep a close watch at grammar clues, for instance, if the article, "an" comes before the blank, then it implies that the answer must begin with a vowel. Such grammatical clues can be of great help in deciding the answers. You must recognise the logical structure of a sentence and pay attention to what the question requires.

It is necessary that you understand the context of the sentence. While closely reading the sentence and the options given in the question, you must try to determine the tone of the missing word — whether the required word is positive or negative in the meaning it implies

In certain fill in the blank questions, you are required to fill more than one blank. In such cases you should use the method of elimination by simultaneously checking which of the options best satisfies both the entries.

In certain questions your knowledge and understanding of common idioms and phrases in English Language may be tested. Hence, be sure to have a good skill set of such phrases. Ensure that the meaning of the sentence is intact. Once you have placed the likely option, do check that the sentence gives out a plausible meaning.

In case you are confused between two or more options, you can also apply the hit & trial method — one by one place each of the likely options in place of the missing word in the sentence. The option which credits maximum meaning to the sentence should be the correct answer.

Do not spend a lot of time on one question. If you are unable to spot the correct answer, despite repeated efforts, leave the question and move forward.

**Here are a few steps to help you crack "fill in the blank" type questions in CDS exam.**

**STEP 1:** Read the statement carefully and first try to fill the missing word without looking at the options.

**STEP 2:** Choose the word from the options that best replaces the word that you had thought of initially.

**STEP 3:** Read the sentence again by replacing the blank with the option that you have chosen.

**NOTE:** You must ensure that the word you have inserted in the blank enables you to read the sentence smoothly and correctly.

**STEP 4:** Read the sentence one last time to ensure that there are no grammatical errors in the sentence. Also check whether the sentence actually makes sense or not, once you have placed the option you think is correct in place of the blank.

#### Contextual clues

Contextual clues are hints found within a sentence that can be used to understand the meaning of new or unfamiliar words. Learning the meaning of a word through its use in a sentence is the most practical way to build vocabulary. You must be aware that many words have several possible meanings. Only by being sensitive to the circumstances in which a word is used can help the reader decide upon an appropriate meaning to fit the context.

A reader should rely on contextual clues when an obvious clue to meaning is provided, or when only a general meaning is needed for the reader's purposes. Contextual clues should not be relied upon when a precise meaning is required, when clues suggest several possible definitions, when nearby words are unfamiliar, and when the unknown word is a common one that will be needed again.

There are several different types of contextual clues. Some of them are:

##### 1. Definition / description clue

The new term may be formally defined, or sufficient explanation may be given within the sentence or in the following sentence. Clues to definition include "that is," commas, dashes, and parentheses.

**Example:** His emaciation, that is, his skeleton-like appearance, was frightening to see.

Here, "skeleton-like appearance" is the definition of "emaciation."

##### 2. Example clues

Sometimes when a reader finds a new word, an example might be found nearby that helps to explain its meaning. Words like including, such as, and for example, point out example clues.

**Example:**

Piscatorial creatures, such as flounder, salmon, and trout, live in the coldest parts of the ocean. "Piscatorial" obviously refers to fish.

##### 3. Synonym restatement clue

The reader may discover the meaning of an unknown word because it repeats an idea expressed in familiar words nearby. Synonyms are words with the same meaning.



**Example:**

Flooded with spotlights – the focus of all attention – the new Miss America began her year-long reign. She was the cynosure of all eyes for the rest of the evening. “Cynosure” means “the focus of all attention.”

**4. Contrast / antonym clue**

Antonyms are words with opposite meanings. An opposite meaning contextual clue contrasts the meaning of an unfamiliar word with the meaning of a familiar term. Words like “although,” “however,” and “but” may signal contrast clues.

**Example:**

When the light brightens, the pupils of the eyes contract; however, when it grows darker, they dilate. “Dilate” means the opposite of “contract.”

**5. Mood / tone clue**

The author sets a mood, and the meaning of the unknown word must harmonize with the mood.

**Example:**

The lugubrious wails of the gypsies matched the dreary whistling of the wind in the all-but-deserted cemetery. “Lugubrious,” which means “sorrowful,” fits into the mood set by the words “wails,” “dreary” and “deserted cemetery.”

**6. Experience clue**

Sometimes a reader knows from experience how people or things act in a given situation. This knowledge provides the clue to a word’s meaning.

**Example:**

During those first bewildering weeks, the thoughts of a college freshman drift back to high school where he was “in,” knew everyone, and felt at home. A feeling of nostalgia sweeps over him.

**7. Inference clue**

Sufficient clues might be available for the careful reader to make an educated guess at the meaning.

**Example:**

She told her friend, “I’m through with blind dates forever. What a dull evening! I was bored every minute. The conversation was absolutely vapid.” “Vapid” means “uninteresting.”

**8. Cause and effect clue**

The author explains the reason for or the result of the word. Words like “because,” “since,” “therefore,” “thus,” “so,” etc. may signal contextual clues.

**Example:**

She wanted to impress all her dinner guests with the food she served, so she carefully studied the necessary culinary arts. “Culinary” means “food preparation.”



# EXERCISE

**DIRECTION (Qs. 1-20) :** In each of these questions, a sentence has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are given four words or a set of word. Choose the word or the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

- If you do not \_\_\_\_\_, all your monthly expenses would exceed your income.  
(a) economise (b) spend  
(c) save (d) splurge
- The magician \_\_\_\_\_ the rabbit into a pigeon.  
(a) transformed (b) transfigured  
(c) converted (d) made
- The cost of this operation has \_\_\_\_\_ our small store of money.  
(a) destroyed (b) damaged  
(c) depleted (d) affected
- He had taken the shocking news quietly, neither \_\_\_\_\_ fate nor uttering any word of bitterness.  
(a) submitting to (b) railing against  
(c) conspiring with (d) dissenting from
- You may wonder how the expert on fossil remains is able to trace descent through teeth, which seem \_\_\_\_\_ pegs upon which to hang whole ancestries.  
(a) reliable (b) inadequate  
(c) novel (d) specious
- The columnist was very gentle when he mentioned his friends, but he was bitter and even \_\_\_\_\_ when he discussed people who irritated him.  
(a) acerbic (b) remorseful  
(c) stoical (d) laconic
- With a few exceptions, explorers now are not individuals setting out alone or in pairs to some remote destination instead members of often \_\_\_\_\_ international undertaking.  
(a) a singular (b) a private  
(c) an insular (d) a collaborative
- When the \_\_\_\_\_ polished the stones, they gleamed with a breath-taking brilliance.  
(a) graphologist (b) cosmetologist  
(c) lapidary (d) beagle
- We were amazed that a man who had been the most \_\_\_\_\_ public speakers could, in a single speech electrify an audience and bring the cheering crowd to their feet.  
(a) enthralling (b) accomplished  
(c) pedestrian (d) masterful
- Even though the region was prone to hurricanes, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tornado last year was \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) levity-lethal  
(b) portent-poignant  
(c) inevitability-mercurial  
(d) ferocity-unprecedented
- The problem of housing shortage \_\_\_\_\_ with the population explosion has also been \_\_\_\_\_ by this policy.  
(a) projected, discussed  
(b) dispensed, acknowledged  
(c) threatened, manifested  
(d) compounded, addressed
- The quality of \_\_\_\_\_ between individuals and the organization for which they work can be \_\_\_\_\_ to the benefit of both parties.  
(a) life, conceptualized  
(b) interaction, improved  
(c) service, evaluated  
(d) sophistication developed
- Handicrafts constitute an important \_\_\_\_\_ of the decentralized sector of India's economy and ..... employment to over six million artisans.  
(a) factors, aims (b) extension, plants  
(c) segment, provides (d) period, projects
- Professionals focus their \_\_\_\_\_ on fulfilling their responsibilities and achieving results, not on ..... a particular image.  
(a) leadership, attributing  
(b) planning, devising  
(c) abilities, contributing  
(d) energies, portraying
- When you are living with your \_\_\_\_\_ values and principles, you can be straightforward, honest and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) inherited – distinct (b) core – up – front  
(c) innate – durable (d) cultural – perceptive
- In the role of a counsellor, you are an authority figure whose objective is to \_\_\_\_\_ attentively and sensitively to employees who \_\_\_\_\_ you with their feelings.  
(a) manage - direct (b) projects - focus  
(c) listen - trust (d) concentrate - believe
- The future is un-decidable but, \_\_\_\_\_, it seems to me the \_\_\_\_\_ that capital should be used for social justice is not going to go away.  
(a) nonetheless, idea (b) anyhow, idea  
(c) nonetheless, plan (d) anyway, notion
- The company's plans to \_\_\_\_\_ its capacity to generate more renewable energy does expose its profits/revenues to policy changes in the offtake of renewable energy as also \_\_\_\_\_ short-term power tariffs.  
(a) increase, fluctuate (b) expand, increasing  
(c) downsize, maximizing (d) expand, fluctuating
- The \_\_\_\_\_ in earnings apart, it is noteworthy that a \_\_\_\_\_ good part of the decline in this stock is also \_\_\_\_\_ to a de-rating of the stock's price-earnings multiple from nine times to less than four now.  
(a) increasing, due (b) spurts, attributed  
(c) decrease, partly (d) volatility, attributable



20. The \_\_\_\_\_ correction is a good \_\_\_\_\_ to add the blue-chip Sun Pharmaceuticals stock to your portfolio.  
(a) ongoing, opportunity (b) undergoing, chance  
(c) running, attempt (d) present, time
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21 - 58) :** Select the correct word or phrase to complete a grammatical sentence. In case of more than one blank, the different words given in the options shall fill in the corresponding order.
21. Of the two assistants we employed last month, I find Raman \_\_\_\_\_ hard working.  
(a) most (b) more  
(c) least (d) only
22. \_\_\_\_\_ a very long time this city has been prosperous.  
(a) Since (b) For  
(c) From (d) Till
23. The mother of the dead child was overwhelmed \_\_\_\_\_ grief.  
(a) by (b) with  
(c) from (d) for
24. There is no use discussing \_\_\_\_\_ prohibition.  
(a) on (b) about  
(c) of (d) for
25. It is good form to use the name of the person \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) who are greeting  
(b) you are greeting  
(c) which you are greeting  
(d) greeting for you
26. \_\_\_\_\_ business, a merger is a combination of two or more corporations under one management.  
(a) At (b) In  
(c) The (d) On
27. He was frightened \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) to be killed (b) to being killed  
(c) for being killed (d) of being killed
28. Capitalist society \_\_\_\_\_ profit as a valued goal.  
(a) which regards (b) regarding  
(c) regards (d) was regarded
29. \_\_\_\_\_ the rainfall was adequate this year, the mango trees did not produce a high yield.  
(a) Since (b) Although  
(c) Due to (d) In spite of
30. The impact of two vehicles can cause a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to both.  
(a) damage (b) damages  
(c) damaging (d) damagings
31. The greater \_\_\_\_\_ increase in population, the harder it is for people to find adequate housing.  
(a) of (b) the  
(c) is the (d) is of the
32. The conditions necessary \_\_\_\_\_ this project have not been met.  
(a) of completion (b) for the complete of  
(c) of complete (d) for the completion of
33. Ballet dancers, \_\_\_\_\_ actors, must spend many hours a day practising before a performance.  
(a) like (b) the like  
(c) the same (d) same as
34. \_\_\_\_\_ the reactions of people with amnesia, scientists are learning about the process of memory of the brain.  
(a) By studying (b) To study  
(c) They study (d) They are studying
35. How is life enhanced? A beautiful passage from Tagore comes \_\_\_\_\_ mind.  
(a) in (b) to  
(c) from (d) out
36. He is \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.  
(a) fond to play (b) fond of playing  
(c) fond in playing (d) fond at playing
37. I hope she \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) must come (b) should come  
(c) will come (d) must be coming
38. An increase in population, without an increase in economic level, \_\_\_\_\_ result in a lower standard of living.  
(a) tends to (b) tending to  
(c) will tend (d) tends
39. \_\_\_\_\_ as President, a candidate must win a majority of votes.  
(a) Elected (b) To be elected  
(c) Having elected (d) Electing
40. Encounters between people from different countries can result in misunderstandings \_\_\_\_\_ different conceptions about space.  
(a) because they (b) is because they  
(c) is because their (d) of their
41. The marathon race is intended to test one's endurance more \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) than his speed (b) than how fast one runs  
(c) than one's speed (d) lain off
42. She expects me to type the letter in five minutes \_\_\_\_\_ is impossible.  
(a) that (b) which  
(c) what (d) but
43. Because of the power cut, many workers were \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) laid off (b) lay out  
(c) laid off (d) would have known
44. We hope to complete the job \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) around a week or more (b) within a week or more  
(c) within a week or two (d) before a week or two
45. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of the doctor not to smoke.  
(a) in strict orders (b) under strict orders  
(c) over strict orders (d) with orders
46. If only you had spoken clearly, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) would not be misunderstood  
(b) would not have been misunderstanding  
(c) would not have been misunderstood  
(d) would not have misunderstood
47. \_\_\_\_\_ a bus almost ran over him.  
(a) Running across the road  
(b) Running on the road  
(c) When he ran across the road  
(d) When he was running through the road
48. My brother has never been to Delhi, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) and so have I (b) and neither have I  
(c) nor me (d) and I also have not



49. As soon as my attention was \_\_\_\_\_ the dangerous state of the staircase, I got it repaired.  
(a) drawn for (b) drawn upon  
(c) drawn near (d) drawn to
50. \_\_\_\_\_ pompous, he was an entertaining companion.  
(a) Before (b) Never  
(c) Though (d) Despite
51. Having \_\_\_\_\_ only in salt water before, I found it a little difficult to swim in fresh water.  
(a) swam (b) swum  
(c) had swam (d) swimming
52. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ be careful with my words.  
(a) will (b) would  
(c) shall (d) should
53. She is so fastidious that \_\_\_\_\_ of the three houses was liked by her.  
(a) neither (b) either  
(c) none (d) no one
54. Total weight of all the ants in the world is much greater than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) to all human beings (b) that of all human beings  
(c) is of all human beings (d) that of the all human beings
55. \_\_\_\_\_ that increasing numbers of compact disc players will be bought by consumers in the years to come.  
(a) They are anticipated (b) In anticipation  
(c) Anticipating (d) It is anticipated
56. A \_\_\_\_\_ firms are having trouble with industrial relations.  
(a) considerable amount of (b) great deal of  
(c) large part of (d) great many
57. The weather in the far north is not \_\_\_\_\_ it is down south.  
(a) like humid as (b) as humid as  
(c) humid as (d) so humid that
58. After the election \_\_\_\_\_ a new stage.  
(a) the entering nation (b) the nation will enter  
(c) to enter the nation (d) will the nation enter
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 59-70) :** Each of the following items is followed by four words or group of words. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or group of words.
59. Although I was \_\_\_\_\_ of his plans, I encouraged him, because there was no one else who was willing to help.  
(a) sceptical (b) remorseful  
(c) fearful (d) excited
60. You have no business to \_\_\_\_\_ pain on a weak and poor person.  
(a) inflict (b) put  
(c) direct (d) force
61. Her uncle died in a car accident. He was quite rich. She suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ all her uncle's money.  
(a) succeeded (b) caught  
(c) gave (d) inherited
62. There was a major accident. The plane crashed. The pilot \_\_\_\_\_ did not see the tower.  
(a) likely (b) probably  
(c) scarcely (d) hurriedly
63. The car we were travelling in \_\_\_\_\_ a mile from home.  
(a) broke off (b) broke down  
(c) broke into (d) broke up
64. What are you \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen cupboard?  
(a) looking in (b) looking on  
(c) looking to (d) looking for
65. I did not see the point of \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for them, so I went home.  
(a) hanging around (b) hanging on  
(c) hang together (d) hanging up
66. He lost confidence and \_\_\_\_\_ of the deal at the last minute.  
(a) backed out (b) backed on  
(c) backed down (d) backed onto
67. Your present statement does not \_\_\_\_\_ what you said last week.  
(a) accord to (b) accord in  
(c) accord with (d) accord for
68. I had a vague \_\_\_\_\_ that the lady originally belonged to Scotland.  
(a) notion (b) expression  
(c) imagination (d) theory
69. The prisoner showed no \_\_\_\_\_ for his crimes.  
(a) hatred (b) obstinacy  
(c) remorse (d) anger
70. It is inconceivable that in many schools children are subjected to physical \_\_\_\_\_ in the name of discipline.  
(a) violation (b) exercise  
(c) violence (d) security
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-80) :** Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and four words are given after each sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly. [CDS]
71. The mounting pressure was so over whelming that he ultimately \_\_\_\_\_ to her wish.  
(a) yielded in (b) gave in  
(c) cowed in (d) agreed in
72. Authority \_\_\_\_\_ when it is not supported by the moral purity of its user.  
(a) prevails (b) entails  
(c) crumbles (d) waits
73. In a developing country like India some industries will have to be brought within public \_\_\_\_\_ and control, for other-wise rapid growth of the economy may be impossible.  
(a) perspective (b) hegemony  
(c) observation (d) ownership
74. Gandhiji conceived of the idea of channelizing the powerful currents of the united mass movement so as to give the utmost impetus to the national \_\_\_\_\_ for independence.  
(a) struggle (b) conflict  
(c) onslaught (d) march
75. Because of his \_\_\_\_\_ habits, he could not save much money.  
(a) extravagant (b) frugal  
(c) unsavoury (d) bad



76. Socrates was \_\_\_\_\_ of spreading discontent among young men of Athens and of trying to destroy their faith in the old gods.  
 (a) rebuked (b) disparaged  
 (c) accused (d) demonised
77. The robbers fell \_\_\_\_\_ amongst themselves over the sharing of the loot.  
 (a) out (b) through  
 (c) off (d) across
78. A really sophisticated person would never be \_\_\_\_\_ enough to think that he is always right.  
 (a) reverent (b) naive  
 (c) articulate (d) humble
79. Speeding and blocking are traffic offences which lead to \_\_\_\_\_ accidents.  
 (a) troublesome (b) final  
 (c) great (d) gruesome
80. Creative people are often \_\_\_\_\_ with their own uniqueness.  
 (a) obsessed (b) deranged  
 (c) unbalanced (d) dissatisfied
81. We must not \_\_\_\_\_ the real and important advances science has made.  
 (a) oppose (b) question  
 (c) ignore (d) doubt
82. These trousers are too long, \_\_\_\_\_ the length please.  
 (a) diminish (b) lessen  
 (c) curtail (d) reduce
83. "What did you think of the film?" " \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't like it very much."  
 (a) To be honest (b) Being honest  
 (c) To be fair (d) In honesty
84. He \_\_\_\_\_ in this school since 2010.  
 (a) studied (b) was studying  
 (c) has been studying (d) had studied
85. "His parents died when he was young." "I think that's why he has \_\_\_\_\_ problems."  
 (a) too many (b) so many  
 (c) anymore (d) much more
86. \_\_\_\_\_ if he is willing to fit in with the plans of the group.  
 (a) There is no objection to him joining the party  
 (b) There is no objection on his joining the party  
 (c) There is no objection to his joining the Party  
 (d) There was no objection for his joining the party
87. Having secured the highest marks in the class, \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (a) the college had offered him a scholarship  
 (b) he was offered a scholarship by the college  
 (c) a scholarship was offered him by the college  
 (d) a college scholarship had been offered to him
88. After they \_\_\_\_\_ lunch, the boys ran outside.  
 (a) have eaten (b) had eaten  
 (c) were eating (d) would eat
89. As he was \_\_\_\_\_ and had saved enough money, his family escaped misery when he died suddenly.  
 (a) prudent (b) preparatory  
 (c) persistent (d) providential
90. Some mysteries remain in desert research : especially relating to why some regions, once fertile, are now \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) blossoming (b) cultivable  
 (c) barren (d) irrigated



# HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) **Economise** means to control one's expenditure and spend less **spurge** means to spend money freely.
2. (c) Convert is properly used here to means complete change.
3. (c) **Depleted** means reduced while damaged and **destroyed** would mean finished completely.
4. (b) Since there is a neither in the sentence submitting to cannot be the right answer as it will oppose the meaning of the sentence, **railing** means to utter angry reproaches, while **conspiring** is to plan against someone, one cannot conspire with fate, **dissenting** means to have a different opinion. Thus, railing against fate fits best in the meaning of the sentence.
5. (b) **Reliable** means something that can be trusted, inadequate insufficient, **novel** is of a new kind and **specious** means false or misleading. According to the sentence the expert is able to trace the descent of fossil, so, it cannot seem reliable, what is would seem will be a word opposite to sufficient or reliable and that is inadequate.
6. (a) **Acerbic** means harsh in tone or manner, **laconic** is brief, **remorseful** means deep regret **shackle** is suffering without complaint.
7. (d) A singular is eliminated in the context. **Private** would refer to something restricted to an individual or firm which cannot be intimation, **insular** means not connected with outside which is obviously not the right answer, **collaborative** is something where many individuals or organisation work together towards as target, so, this will be the right answer.
8. (c) **Graphologist** is one who studies handwriting, while a **cosmetologist** is a person skilled in the art of cosmetics, **Beagle** is a species of dog and lapidary engraving, cutting or polishing of stones and gems.
9. (c) **Enthralling** is something that will excite, **accomplished** is skilled and so is **masterful**, **pedestrian** means ordinary. The sentence says that everyone was amazed that the speaker was an ordinary speaker and not a skilled speaker.
10. (d) **Levity** = Treatment of something serious unseriously, **lethal** = deadly, **potent** = warning, poignant = sad and painful, **inevitable** = something that cannot be stopped from happening, **mercurial** = fast but temporary, **ferocity** = intensity, **unprecedented** = like never before. Only (d) makes complete sense in the sentence.
11. (d) "Compounded" means aggravated. Addressed in the poli is correct.
12. (b) "Improved" and "developed" have same meaning. But "Sophistication" is not suitable.
13. (c) Import art segment and provides employment is correct.
14. (d) 'Professionals focus their energies' is the best choice. Further an image is portrayed.
15. (b) The only word which goes well with straightforward and honest is up-front. Durable is used for a thing not a person.
16. (c) 'to listen attentively and sensitively' and 'trust you with their feelings' is the right usage.
17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (a)
21. (b) Since there is a comparison between two, a comparative degree verb must be used.
22. (b) In the perfect continuous tense only 'for' and 'since' are used. 'since' is used to suggest a particular time in past and 'for' is used to suggest a time period, 'a long time' suggest a time period so 'for' will be the answer.
23. (b) 'With' is used with overwhelmed
24. (b) Discuss about is the correct use here.
25. (b) There is no need for 'who' or 'which' (both of which are incorrect 'whom' will be the right pronoun) the clause follows the subject 'person' directly and need not be connected through a pronoun.
26. (b) This will be the right preposition.
27. (d) 'of' is the preposition used with frightened.
28. (c) Capitalist society is the singular subject and the statement made is a dictum, so present infinitive tense will be used.
29. (b) 'Although' is used when there is disagreement between the two parts of the sentence which should have logically followed each other. Although and still are often used together. This can be used as an easy hint to find the answer.
30. (a) The use of the word here is as a 'noun' not as a verb thus damage will be the right answer.
31. (c) Correct form of agreement of comparision.
32. (d) The right expression is 'conditions necessary for', since the gap is followed by, this. 'Complete' should be used in the noun form and not adjective so it will be 'completion of this'.
33. (a) It is a simple comparison between dancers and actors and the word 'like' is appropriate. 'Same as' is not used because the correct usage will be 'the same as'.
34. (a) There cannot be a subject in the first part of the sentence as the same subject is given on the second part so (c) and (d) are eliminated. To study is the infinitive verb which will not be used here, because it suggests the action which is the affect and not the cause. e.g. 'To gain something you have to lose something else'. By studying is the right answer because this gives the cause for the verb in the latter part of the sentence.
35. (b) The right usage is 'comes to mind'.
36. (b) The right use is 'fond of'.
37. (c) Modals such as must or should cannot be used with 'hope'.



38. (a) There must be the preposition 'to' to connect the verb 'tend' with the noun 'result', (b) is not correct because first form of verb should be used and not continuous since its a simple statement made suggesting no action taking place at the current moment.
39. (b) The subject of the sentence is candidate, but in the first part there is no subject, it should be passive or have an active subject. (b) is the only option with passive verb.
40. (d) 'because' cannot be used as the conjunction in this sentence because for the sentence to be complete it should be followed by an 'of', i.e., because of their, since this is not the option 'of their' is the most appropriate use.
41. (c) than one's speed  
Here 'than', used as a preposition, as;  
I need more than fifty rupees for this magazine.
42. (b)
43. (c) laid off
44. (b) 45. (b)
46. (c) would not have been misunderstood.
47. (c) When he ran across the road
48. (b)
49. (d) **Drawn to:** Certain Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles are always followed by certain Prepositions.
50. (c) **Though:** The subordinating conjunction 'though' here clarifies the concessional tone of the sentence.
51. (b) **Swum:** The Past Participle "swum" is to be used and not the past tense "swam".  
The Past Participle represents a completed action or state of the thing spoken of.
52. (b) The sentence gives a condition, so the principal clause will use 'would' not 'will'.
53. (c) Since the numbers are more than two, neither cannot be used, either is positive so will oppose the meaning of the sentence and 'no one' is used for persons not things.
54. (b) Since a comparison is being made there must be a subject in both parts of sentence divided by than. There must be 'that' in the second part, therefore, (d) is incorrect because of incorrect usage of article 'the'.
55. (d) It is a passive voice sentence and the phrase before 'that' should be a complete passive form of verb and not a gerund.
56. (d) Firms are countable noun so 'many' is the determiner that should be used with it 'great deal' is used mostly with abstract nouns and 'amount' with either money or substances that are weighed.
57. (b) The right use is as + adjective + as
58. (b) In the given sentence there is no subject or verb, so the added phrase should indicate the subject.
59. (a) The word 'sceptical' means suspicious or doubtful.
60. (a) The word 'inflict' means burden someone with or impose.
61. (d) The word 'inherit' means become heir to or take over.
62. (b) The word 'probably' means likely (very/most).
63. (b) The word 'broke down' means collapse.
64. (d) The word 'looking for' means in search of.
65. (a) The word 'hanging around' means linger or wait around.
66. (a) The word 'backed out' means go back on or withdraw from.
67. (c) For statements, phrase 'accord with' is used. See the use of phrase in one of the judgments of a court - 'However, the evidence suggests that the administration of complaints does not always accord with established procedures.' Use of 'Accord to' is not right in this sentence.
68. (a) Vague notion is a right choice. Imagination is in itself vague (unclear). While expressions cannot be vague. Theory is out of place for the context. Thoughts can be vague or unclear or unstable.
69. (c) Remorse is an emotion/action/feeling after the crime is done. Hatred is for the other people who saw/hear/gone through crime but certainly not for the prisoner. Crime is done in anger and a cause. Obstinacy is stubbornness. Only emotion that suits the context is Remorse.
70. (c) If it would have been 'security' then it would have been 'provided' in the statement not 'subjected'. Exercise does not fit. Violation (to breach) is also out of place. Use of 'physical' in statement indicates 'violence'. It fits best in the blank.
71. (b) "gave in" means to agree to what someone wants after refusing for a period of time. Therefore, the right option is option (b).
72. (c) "Crumbles" means to become weaker in strength or influence. Therefore, the right option is option (c).
73. (c) "Observation" means the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone. Therefore, the correct option is option (c).
74. (a) "struggle" means making forceful efforts to get free of restraint or constriction. Therefore, the correct option is option (a).
75. (a) "extravagant" means lacking control in spending money or using resources. Therefore, the option is option (a).
76. (c) accused of means a person charged for a crime. Therefore, the correct option is option (c).
77. (a) In the given case 'fell out' means to quarrel or disagree with someone over something. Therefore, the correct option is option (a).
78. (b) "naive" means showing a lack of experience, wisdom or judgement. Therefore, the correct option is option (b).
79. (d) 'gruesome' means extremely unpleasant and showing, usually dealing with death or injury. Therefore, the correct option is option (d).
80. (a) "obsessed" means preoccupy or fill the mind of someone to a troubling extent. Therefore, the correct option is option (a).
81. (c) 82. (d) 83. (a) 84. (c) 85. (b)
86. (c) 87. (b) 88. (b) 89. (a) 90. (c)