

SSC (CGL) TIER-II EXAM

Held on : 25.10.2015

(Test Form No. 2148789)

PAPER-II

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & COMPREHENSION

Directions (1 - 20) : 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 No error.

1. There be a long queue for entry into the exhibition ground.
(1) for entry into
(2) No error
(3) There be a long queue
(4) the exhibition ground.
2. Until you are in the habit of putting off things you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.
(1) No error
(2) the habit of putting off things
(3) you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.
(4) Until you are in
3. Let us vie to one another in doing good.
(1) to one another
(2) Let us vie
(3) in doing good.
(4) No error
4. The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress you should be especially careful to eat a well-balanced diet.
(1) The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress
(2) you should be especially careful
(3) to eat a well-balanced diet.
(4) No error
5. The results of the survey were fairly disappointing.
(1) of the survey were
(2) The results
(3) fairly disappointing.
(4) No error
6. Some members of the committee were opposed to use the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.
(1) the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.
(2) No error
(3) Some members of the committee
(4) were opposed to use
7. I forbid you not to go there again.
(1) there again.
(2) No error
(3) not to go
(4) I forbid you
8. We received much help from the neighbours.
(1) We received
(2) much help
(3) No error
(4) from the neighbours.
9. He looked upon me eye to eye for a few moments before he spoke.
(1) before he spoke.
(2) No error
(3) eye to eye for a few moments
(4) He looked upon me
10. As per the invitation card Rahim marries with Sayra on 13th December, Monday.
(1) As per the invitation card
(2) No error
(3) on 13th December, Monday.
(4) Rahim marries with Sayra
11. I was convinced that the only thing I wanted to do ever, is to write novels.
(1) I was convinced that
(2) No error
(3) the only thing I wanted to do
(4) ever, is to write novels.
12. This book is different than that.
(1) is different
(2) This book
(3) No error
(4) than that.
13. Riches are uncertain things, and the fame that power give or is won by foul means is as shortlived as the dewdrop.
(1) is as shortlived as the dewdrop.
(2) that power give or is won by foul means
(3) Riches are uncertain things, and the fame
(4) No error
14. The doctor asked his patient to regularly take his medicine.
(1) asked his patient
(2) to regularly take his medicine.
(3) No error
(4) The doctor
15. Did you hear many news about the political situation while you were in that country?
(1) about the political situation while you were in that country?
(2) many news
(3) Did you hear
(4) No error
16. I meant to repair the radio but hadn't time to do it today.
(1) No error
(2) to do it today.
(3) I meant to repair the radio
(4) but hadn't time
17. The heavy-weight fighter was knocking out in one punch.
(1) The heavy-weight fighter
(2) in one punch.
(3) was knocking out
(4) No error
18. Thanks to an insight and persistence of the local doctor, hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.

- (1) No error
 (2) and persistence of the local doctor.
 (3) hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.
 (4) Thanks to an insight
19. In twenty wrecks five lives were fortunately lost.
 (1) In twenty wrecks
 (2) five lives were
 (3) No error
 (4) fortunately lost.
20. Do you think you could lend me good pair of gloves to wear to the wedding?
 (1) Do you think you could lend me
 (2) to wear to the wedding?
 (3) good pair of gloves
 (4) No error

Directions (21-42) : In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is **No Improvement**.

21. Many a man **have died of** cancer.
 (1) No improvement
 (2) have died from
 (3) have been dying of
 (4) has died of
22. I want to **admit** in a university in the US.
 (1) go
 (2) enter
 (3) enroll
 (4) No improvement
23. He was a failure at art but his last piece was **so beautiful that no one could believe he had painted it**.
 (1) breath taking enough to be unreal.
 (2) indeed a masterpiece!
 (3) very realistic and unbelievable.
 (4) No improvement

24. This matter **admits** no excuse.
 (1) admits for
 (2) No improvement
 (3) admits of
 (4) admits to
25. I was greatly shocked by the most **ruthless** murder.
 (1) gruesome
 (2) shocking
 (3) loathsome
 (4) No improvement
26. She **is annoying** that her father had not accepted her suggestion.
 (1) was to annoy
 (2) had to annoy
 (3) No improvement
 (4) was annoyed
27. **If the room had been brighter**, I would have been able to read for a while before going to bed.
 (1) If the room was brighter
 (2) If the room are brighter
 (3) Had the room been brighter
 (4) No improvement
28. He has **composed** a beautiful song.
 (1) penned
 (2) written
 (3) jotted down
 (4) No improvement
29. The old car **thumped** along over the stony road.
 (1) creaked
 (2) crawled
 (3) chugged
 (4) No improvement
30. **No sooner had he reaching the station than the train began to move**.
 (1) No sooner had he reach the station than the train begins to move.
 (2) No sooner did he reaching the station than the train began to move.
 (3) No sooner had he reached the station than the train began to move.
 (4) No improvement

31. My father has been advised **reduce** smoking.
 (1) cut down
 (2) No improvement
 (3) lower down
 (4) reduce down
32. Sincerity is always **appreciated**.
 (1) enhanced
 (2) enjoyed
 (3) waited
 (4) No improvement
33. Listen **attention** to what I say
 (1) attentively
 (2) attend
 (3) attentive
 (4) No improvement
34. My sister does not know **whether tomorrow can be a holiday for her**.
 (1) whether tomorrow is a holiday to her
 (2) whether tomorrow will be a holiday for her
 (3) No improvement
 (4) whether tomorrow is a holiday for her.
35. Honesty is **more superior than** riches.
 (1) far superior than
 (2) No improvement
 (3) more superior to
 (4) superior to
36. A hand pump is very easy to work and it **can be fitted** in every house.
 (1) No improvement
 (2) can be fits
 (3) could be fitting
 (4) can be fitting
37. The criminal was **hung to death**.
 (1) hunged
 (2) hang
 (3) No improvement
 (4) hanged
38. What **does agonise me most** is not this criticism, but the trivial reason behind it.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) most agonising me
- (3) agonises me most
- (4) most agonised me

39. They **have not and cannot be** in the good books of the coach because they lack discipline.

- (1) No improvement
- (2) have not been and can never be
- (3) have not and can never be
- (4) have not and can never been

40. The Louvre, a museum known to everyone in the world, is in Paris.

- (1) a world-renowned museum
- (2) No improvement
- (3) a globally known museum
- (4) a world-famous museum

41. The sun will not **rise before** an hour.

- (1) arise in an hour
- (2) rise in an hour
- (3) rises for an hour
- (4) No improvement

42. Heartfelt prayers to God will always **have expected results**.

- (1) have amazing results
- (2) No improvement
- (3) have good results
- (4) have desired results

Directions (43-45) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

43. **Erroneous**

- (1) Inaccurate
- (2) Unfair
- (3) Wrong
- (4) False

44. **Viable**

- (1) Useless
- (2) Bright
- (3) Capable
- (4) Workable

45. **Sinuous**

- (1) Serpentine
- (2) Transparent
- (3) Straight
- (4) Serene

Directions (46-65) : 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.

46. The Swiss regarded him as an imposter and called him a Villain.

- (1) He has been regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.
- (2) He was regarded as an imposter and is called a Villain by the Swiss.
- (3) He is regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.
- (4) He was regarded as an imposter and was called a villain by the Swiss.

47. That too many cooks spoil the broth is known to all.

- (1) All knew that too many cooks spoilt the broth.
- (2) All knows that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.
- (3) All know that too many cooks spoil the broth.
- (4) All know that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.

48. Did he plan an excursion to mountains ?

- (1) Has an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
- (2) Had an excursion to mountains planned by him?
- (3) Was an excursion to mountains planned by him ?
- (4) Is an excursion to mountains planned by him ?

49. The judge ordered the murderer to be hanged.

- (1) The order was given by the judge to hang the murderer.
- (2) The murderer was to be hanged according to the order of the judge.
- (3) The murderer was ordered by the judge to be hanged.
- (4) It was ordered by the judge to hang the murderer.

50. Kindly offer your remarks.

- (1) You have been requested to offer your remarks.

- (2) You were requested to offer your remarks.
- (3) You are requested to offer your remarks.
- (4) You are being requested to offer your remarks.

51. Ratan is performing an experiment.

- (1) An experiment is performed by Ratan.
- (2) An experiment is being performed by Ratan.
- (3) An experiment was performed by Ratan.
- (4) Experiments were performed by Ratan.

52. I shall be obliged to go.

- (1) Circumstances could oblige me to go.
- (2) Circumstances will oblige me to go.
- (3) Circumstances would oblige me to go.
- (4) Circumstances may oblige me to go.

53. Who gave you the money ?

- (1) By whom was you given the money ?
- (2) By whom were you given the money ?
- (3) Who was given the money by you ?
- (4) Who gave the money to you?

54. I didn't speak even a single word in the meeting.

- (1) Even a single word had not been spoken by me in the meeting.
- (2) Even a single word have not been spoken by me in the meeting.
- (3) Even a single word was not spoken by me in the meeting.
- (4) Even a single word has not been spoken by me in the meeting.

55. We shall write a novel.

- (1) A novel will have been written by us.
- (2) A novel will be written by us.
- (3) A novel is written by us.
- (4) A novel would be written by us.

56. Our vehicle had been stolen from our garage by the same burglary team.

- (1) The same burglary team has stolen our vehicle from our garage.
- (2) The same burglary team had stolen our vehicle from our garage.
- (3) The same burglary team is stealing our vehicle from our garage.
- (4) The same burglary team will have stolen our vehicle from our garage.

57. Sita learns her lessons daily.

- (1) Her lessons is learnt daily by Sita.
- (2) Her lessons are learnt daily by Sita.
- (3) Her lessons was learnt daily by Sita.
- (4) Her lessons were learnt daily by Sita.

58. It is time to water the plants.

- (1) The plants should be watered.
- (2) It is time when plants are watered.
- (3) It is time the plants be watered.
- (4) It is time for the plants to be watered.

59. These days most of the students do their assignments with the help of the internet.

- (1) These days most of the students are doing their assignments with the help of the internet.
- (2) These days most of the assignments are done with the help of the internet by the students.
- (3) These days the assignments are being done with the help of the internet by most of the students.
- (4) These days the assignments are done with the help of the internet by most of the students.

60. Who tore the curtains yesterday?

- (1) By whom were the curtains teared yesterday?

(2) By whom were the curtains torn yesterday?

(3) By whom are the curtains torn yesterday?

(4) By whom were the curtains tore yesterday?

61. Shut the door.

- (1) Let door be shut.
- (2) Let the door be shut.
- (3) Let door be shut by you.
- (4) Let the door be shutted.

62. Rajesh could not complete his paper because he had a headache.

- (1) Rajesh's paper would not be completed because he had a headache.
- (2) The paper could not be completed by Rajesh because he had a headache.
- (3) The paper of Rajesh could not be completed by him because he had a headache.
- (4) Rajesh's paper could not be completed because he had a headache.

63. The situation could hardly have been altered by the interference of the police force.

- (1) The interference of the police force can hardly alter the situation.
- (2) The interference of the police force could alter the situation with hardness.
- (3) The interference of the police force could hardly have altered the situation.
- (4) The interference of the police force had altered the situation.

64. Who had laughed at you?

- (1) By whom had you been laughed at?
- (2) Who had you been laughed at?
- (3) By whom you had been laughed at?
- (4) By whom were you been laughed at?

65. We prohibit smoking.

- (1) Smoking is being prohibited.
- (2) Smoking has been prohibited.

(3) Smoking will be prohibited.

(4) Smoking is prohibited.

Directions (66 - 92) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

66. The teacher said to him, "Do not go out."

- (1) The teacher ordered him to not go out.
- (2) The teacher told him do not go out.
- (3) The teacher advised him not to go out.
- (4) The teacher commanded him that he should not go out.

67. Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand."

- (1) Rajiv said that he played with right hand.
- (2) Rajiv told me that he could play with right hand.
- (3) Rajiv told me that he plays with right hand.
- (4) Rajiv asked if he could play with right hand.

68. "Sam, will you help me carry my bags?" asked the old woman.

- (1) The old woman asked to Sam to help her carry her bags.
- (2) The old woman told Sam to helped her carry her bags.
- (3) The old woman said to sam to help her carried her bags.
- (4) The old woman asked Sam whether he would help her carry her bags.

69. My father said to me, "Will you sit and study at least now."

- (1) My father asked me if I will sit and study at least then.
- (2) My father asked me whether I can sit and study at least then.
- (3) My father enquired me if I would sit and study at least now.
- (4) My father asked me if I would sit and study at least then.

70. I said to my mother, "Please warm this milk. Don't boil it."

- (1) I asked my mother that she may warm that milk but not boil it.
- (2) I told my mother respectfully that she will warm that milk and not to boil it.
- (3) I requested my mother that she warm that milk and not to boil it.
- (4) I requested my mother to warm that milk and asked her not boil it.

71. The boy thanked the Principal for granting him a fee-concession.

- (1) The boy said to the Principal, "I express my thanks that you have granted me a fee-concession."
- (2) The boy said to the Principal, "I am thankful to you for a fee-concession."
- (3) The boy told the Principal, "You are kind enough to grant me a fee-concession."
- (4) The boy said to the Principal, "Thank you, madam for granting me a fee-concession."

72. "They are late," she has already told us.

- (1) She told us that they are late already.
- (2) She told us that they are already late.
- (3) She has already told us (that) they are late.
- (4) She has already been telling us that they are late.

73. I'll say to my friends, "I have started learning computer."

- (1) I'll tell my friends that I have started learning computer.
- (2) I'll tell my friends that I am learning computer.
- (3) I'll tell my friends that I had started learning computer.
- (4) I'll tell my friends that I learn computer.

74. He said to me, "Where are you going?"

- (1) He asked that where I was going.

(2) He asked me where I was going.

(3) He said me to where I was going.

(4) He said to me that where I was going.

75. The teacher said to his student, "Do you have any excuse for coming late to the school, today?"

- (1) The teacher asked his student whether he had any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
- (2) The teacher asked his student whether he did have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
- (3) The teacher asked his student whether he has any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
- (4) The teacher asked his student whether did he have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.

76. The commander said, "Let the gates be left open."

- (1) The commander ordered that let the gates be left open.
- (2) The commander ordered for the gates to be left open.
- (3) The commander ordered that the gates will be left open.
- (4) The commander wanted that the gates be left open.

77. Vipul said, "Alas! How thoughtless I have been!"

- (1) Vipul confessed with regret that he had been thoughtless.
- (2) Vipul exclaimed how thoughtless I have been.
- (3) Vipul regretted upon my thoughtlessness.
- (4) Vipul admitted that he had been thoughtless.

78. The officer said, "Cowards! you shall soon be put to death."

- (1) The officer called them cowards and said that they must be put to death soon.

(2) The officer called them cowards and said that they would soon be put to death.

(3) The officer said that they were cowards and should be put to death soon.

(4) The officer said that they would soon be put to death.

79. The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday."

- (1) The teacher asked if we were coming to school on Monday because it is a holiday
- (2) The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- (3) The teacher told us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- (4) The teacher asked us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.

80. Rahul said, "Yes I am mistaken."

- (1) Rahul said that he was on mistake.
- (2) Rahul admitted that he was mistaken.
- (3) Rahul said that he is mistaken.
- (4) Rahul admitted that I was mistaken.

81. He asked me if I would like to have lunch with him that day.

- (1) He said to me, "Do you like to have lunch with me today?"
- (2) He said to me, "You can if you like to have lunch with me today."
- (3) He said to me, "Would you like to have lunch with me today?"
- (4) He said to me, "Can you have lunch with me today?"

82. I said, "Good-bye, my beloved friends."

- (1) I bade my beloved friends good-bye.
- (2) I bided good-bye to my beloved friends.
- (3) I said good-bye to my beloved friends.
- (4) I wished my beloved friends good-bye.

83. The teacher said to me, "I hope you will bring credit to my school."
- (1) The teacher wished that I would bring credit to my school.
 - (2) The teacher said that I will bring credit to his school.
 - (3) The teacher desired that I bring credit to his school.
 - (4) The teacher hoped that I would bring credit to his school.
84. They said, "We were living in Paris."
- (1) They said they would have lived in Paris.
 - (2) They said they might have been living in Paris.
 - (3) They told me they had lived in Paris.
 - (4) They told me that they had been living in Paris.
85. He said to his father, "Shall I go to market now?"
- (1) He asked his father if he should go to market then.
 - (2) He asked his father if he shall go to market now.
 - (3) He asked his father if he would go to market now.
 - (4) He asked his father if he will go to market then.
86. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day only?"
- (1) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 - (2) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 - (3) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 - (4) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
87. The guide said to the swimmer, "Don't swim out too far."
- (1) The guide asked the swimmer not swim out too far.
 - (2) The guide forbade the swimmer to swim out too far.
 - (3) The guide suggested the swimmer that don't swim out too far.
 - (4) The guide told the swimmer to not swim out too far.

88. Dr. Ratan said to the patient, "Take light food and do not go out in the Sun."

- (1) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and to do not go out in the Sun.
- (2) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and do not go out in the Sun.
- (3) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not go out in the Sun.
- (4) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not to go out in the Sun.

89. "There is no need for you to be so angry!" said Mrs. Sen to her husband.

- (1) Mrs. Sen told her husband to not be so angry.
- (2) Mrs. Sen told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.
- (3) Mrs. Sen told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
- (4) Mrs. Sen told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.

90. "What an excellent piece of art!" she said.

- (1) She exclaimed with appreciation that it was an excellent piece of art.
- (2) She had exclaimed that it was an excellent piece of art.
- (3) She exclaimed what an excellent piece of art was it.
- (4) She exclaimed with surprise was it an excellent piece of art.

91. "Oh! how foolish I have been in money matters!"

- (1) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
- (2) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
- (3) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.
- (4) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish in money matters.

92. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.

- (1) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir! I have come to join the office."
- (2) He said to me, "Good morning Sir! I'll join the office today."
- (3) He said, "Good morning Sir! I want to join the office."
- (4) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir! I'm here to join the office."

Directions (93 - 97) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE

(Question Nos. 93 to 97)

Nobody can argue that the acquisition of knowledge is more fun and easier with computers. The mere activity of touching and exploring this device constitutes an enjoyable task for a child. This, accompanied by the relaxing attitude and software interactivity, usually contributes to a better grasping of new knowledge. At a higher educational level the availability of digital books, simulators and other academic materials provide the student with an ever accessible source of information, that otherwise would not be at hand. But, besides the increasing complexity and behaviour of intelligent software, which is usually embedded in the academic digital material, the need for human interaction in the learning process will always be present, at least in the foreseeable future. There is the necessity for a human being to be able to determine what the specific needs of each individual are. A computer, no matter how sophisticated its software is, can hardly mimic the expertise of a teacher in how to explain and adapt complex concepts to different individuals.

93. According to this essay, what new developments in the world of computers have helped students gain more access to information

- (1) Availability of digital books
- (2) Availability of world processing applications
- (3) Availability of printing facilities
- (4) Availability of general knowledge software

94. According to the author, human intervention will always be required in order to

- (1) build bigger machines
- (2) determine the specific needs of the individual
- (3) repair broken down machines
- (4) update old software

95. That computers make learning easier is a fact

- (1) rejected by some
- (2) accepted by all
- (3) welcomed by all
- (4) contested by a few

96. In what way are computers inadequate even in spite of their sophistication?

- (1) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts.
- (2) They keep breaking down after much use.
- (3) They require humans to update them periodically.
- (4) They still require humans to turn them on and off.

97. What other factors related to computers contribute to a deeper acquisition of knowledge?

- (1) Convenience of usage and design
- (2) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity
- (3) Prompt response and accuracy
- (4) User friendliness and easy accessibility

Directions (98 - 102) : Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE

(Question Nos. 98 to 102)

The world is becoming a dangerous place to live in, and this is despite our claims of being civilized, of having evolved from the primitive to the modern man and from the cave man to cultured being.

Many reasons can be attributed to this. A man longs to be the king of all kingdoms, but is too extravagant and idle. He desires that his writ should run through the whole world. But then he is lazy and lethargic. Man is mean, far inferior to other species. We are more human than humane. We have negative qualities such as anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy, that we should consider overcoming.

We have allowed these qualities to become our consuming passions. We think that we are mightier than most. We think we are capable of destroying anything by using our might. Today, we have acquired weapons of mass destruction, which are capable of obliterating all life from the face of this planet.

As men we arm men. Then we destroy people without arms. Then why are we giving vent to this anger? We let our wrath take over our senses. We fight to satisfy our egos. The overpowering obsession of a man with himself motivates him to grab everything and to fulfil his greed.

98. Give the antonym of "Obliterate".

- (1) Erase
- (2) Create
- (3) Destroy
- (4) Prevent

99. What is man capable of achieving today?

- (1) The ability to have his writ run through the whole world.
- (2) The power to conquer the world.
- (3) The power to obliterate life from this planet.
- (4) The ability to destroy everything.

100. What does man think of himself today?

- (1) That he can be king of all kingdoms.
- (2) That he is mightier than most.
- (3) That he is more humane than human.
- (4) That he can rule the world.

101. Why has the world become a dangerous place to live in?

- (1) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.
- (2) Because man has become civilized.
- (3) Because man has become a cultured being.
- (4) Because man has evolved from primitive to modern.

102. What are the qualities that have become man's consuming passion?

- (1) Laziness and lethargy
- (2) Idleness and laziness
- (3) The desire to be king
- (4) Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy

Directions (103 - 112) : In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. Against each, four words are suggested. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Every month, scientists (i) new gadgets and new ways to make technology faster and better. Our homes are full of hardware (such as DVD players and computers) (ii) and (such as computer games and MP3s) (iii) suggests, however, that it is the young people who are best able to deal with this change. Whereas teenagers have no problem (iv) a DVD player, their parents and grandparents often find using new technology (v) and different. But if you're a teenager who criticizes your parents for their (vi) of technological awareness, don't be too hard on them! Sometime (vii) the future, when you've got children of your own, your (viii) to deal with new technology will probably (ix) and your children will feel more (x) with new technology than you do.

103. (vi) = ?

- (1) lack
- (2) effect
- (3) amount
- (4) storage

104. (v) = ?

- (1) complicated
- (2) automatic
- (3) unique
- (4) sudden

105. (ix) = ?

- (1) decrease (2) please
- (3) able (4) easy

106. (i) = ?

- (1) estimate (2) invent
- (3) found (4) discover

107. (iv) = ?

- (1) inventing
- (2) explaining
- (3) discovering
- (4) operating

108. (x) = ?

- (1) easy
- (2) able
- (3) comfortable
- (4) pleased

109. (ii) = ?

- (1) software (2) laptops
- (3) gadgets (4) screens

110. (vii) = ?

- (1) on (2) in
- (3) at (4) to

111. (iii) = ?

- (1) research
- (2) program
- (3) experiment
- (4) industry

112. (viii) = ?

- (1) ability
- (2) talent
- (3) possibility
- (4) master

Directions (113 - 117) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE

(Question Nos. 113-117)

The field of medicine forces a confrontation between scientific and everyday language. Outside the world of the research laboratory and clinic, there exists the daily routine of medical practice, a situation where a doctor tries to un-

derstand the problems of a patient, and the patient attempts to understand the doctor's diagnosis. The initial statement of the symptoms of any disease is of critical importance as it guides the doctor's search for the clinical signs of the condition. Similarly, the doctor's explanation of a problem, and the recommendations for treatment, need to be clear and complete if the patient is to understand and follow the correct course of action.

The need for careful listening and expression by both parties should be obvious in a field as sensitive and serious as health. Patients worried about their health are often uncertain and confused in their accounts. Busy doctors will not have the time to take up every point the patient has referred to. Moreover, the tradition of medical interviewing hinders the development of a genuine communication.

113. The word 'confrontation' is closest in meaning to

- (1) conflict
- (2) competition
- (3) trouble
- (4) confluence

114. Doctors are sometimes unable to treat the patient properly because

- (1) They have a superiority complex.
- (2) They do not have the time to consider every point made by the patient.
- (3) They do not know the language used for communicating with patients.
- (4) They are too busy in performing surgeries.

115. Patients are often unable to give a proper account of their ailment to the doctor because

- (1) they want to hide certain symptoms of the disease.
- (2) they do not know how to communicate in medical terms.
- (3) they have an inferiority complex.
- (4) they are worried about their health.

116. Which of the following statements is true ?

- (1) Doctors should use medical terms in their instructions as these are specific.
- (2) Patients must learn medical terms.
- (3) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.
- (4) The patient's relatives should be involved in the interaction.

117. Which of the following statements best reflects the theme of the passage ?

- (1) For proper treatment, patients should listen carefully to the instructions.
- (2) Medical profession requires a careful use of medical and everyday language.
- (3) Communication should not be made a component of medical education.
- (4) There must be little research in the field of doctor-patient interaction.

Directions (118 - 129) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

118. Too willing to obey other people

- (1) sublimate
- (2) subjugate
- (3) subaltern
- (4) subservient

119. A person extremely desirous of money

- (1) miser
- (2) avaricious
- (3) fervent
- (4) extravagant

120. An error or misprint in printing or writing

- (1) agenda
- (2) axiom
- (3) erratum
- (4) jargon

121. A person who is very selective, disgusted easily, and is hard to please.

- (1) fastidious
(2) ambiguous
(3) selector
(4) misanthrope
122. The period between two reigns
(1) anachronism
(2) interregnum
(3) intermission
(4) era
123. Rub or wipe out
(1) efface
(2) plunder
(3) terminate
(4) remove
124. A statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words
(1) temerity
(2) tarragon
(3) tautology
(4) repetition
125. One who is known widely but usually unfavourably is
(1) famous
(2) illustrious
(3) notorious
(4) tarnished
126. A person who has had one or more limbs removed
(1) amputee
(2) handicap
(3) limber
(4) fatalist
127. A song sung at the death of a person
(1) sonnet (2) ode
(3) elegy (4) liturgy
128. To destroy completely
(1) bluster
(2) chide
(3) dawdle
(4) annihilate
129. No longer in existence or use
(1) invincible
(2) delete
(3) obsolete
(4) inefficient

Directions (130 - 139) : 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.

130. He advised her to give a **wide berth** to malicious people.
(1) pay more attention to
(2) give a larger bed to
(3) share her seat with
(4) to stay away from
131. Russel Peters really **brought the house down** with his spectacular performance at the Club yesterday.
(1) passed a bill unanimously
(2) amused the audience greatly
(3) pulled down a
(4) defamed a family building
132. Tripti gave her report quoting **chapter and verse**.
(1) spoke like a preacher
(2) taught like a teacher
(3) referred to religious books
(4) provided minute details
133. Sunil's **dog in a manger** attitude did not help to settle the matter.
(1) cold
(2) selfless
(3) selfish
(4) warm
134. If the speaker continues with his boring speech, the audience will probably **vote with their feet**.
(1) kick him out
(2) show their disapproval
(3) stop him from speaking
(4) choose him as leader
135. I **threw up my cards** for want of funds.
(1) put my whole income at stake
(2) looked out for help
(3) gave up my plan
(4) gambled all my money
136. He worked hard to **feather his nest**.
(1) trap birds
(2) decorate his home
(3) be the envy of others
(4) provide for his own needs
137. Shyam Prasad was a **chip of the old block**.
(1) a being of the old generation

- (2) an experienced old man
(3) a common boy of the locality
(4) someone similar in character to one's father
138. My father is undoubtedly an **arm-chair critic**.
(1) someone who gives advice based on theory not practice
(2) someone who gives advice based on practice not theory
(3) someone who gives advice based on experience
(4) someone who never gives advice
139. He was punished for **taking French leave**.
(1) being absent without permission
(2) leaving without intimation
(3) giving lame excuse
(4) resigning without giving notice

Directions (140 - 142) : 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.

140. (1) Compitation
(2) Fascination
(3) Assemilation
(4) Vindication
141. (1) Curriculum
(2) Aggreable
(3) Professor
(4) Reffresher
142. (1) Emminent
(2) Nuisence
(3) Magnificent
(4) Nigardly

Directions (143 - 152) : In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. Against each, four words are suggested. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

In a survey (i) by a library, it was recently (ii) that parents wish their children to read books with high moral (iii). Around two thousand parents were interviewed and most of them (iv). Dickens 'The Christmas Carol' as a must-read for children. This Christmas tale (v) the

filthy rich but (vi) Scrooge and the poor but contented Cratchit family offers lessons in moral duties. Another book which many parents marked out as a (vii) read was Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice'. The choice of this book was rather (viii), because, this romantic novel is more likely to (ix) teenagers, than children. Since Elizabeth's final choice of Darcy is deeply rooted in strong moral (x), the parents, probably thought, she offers a good example for the girl child to follow.

143. (viii) = ?

- (1) unfortunate
- (2) unsuspected
- (3) unnerving
- (4) unexpected

144. (vii) = ?

- (1) reconciliatory
- (2) mandatory
- (3) conclusive
- (4) credible

145. (iv) = ?

- (1) recommended
- (2) remarked
- (3) revised
- (4) restored

146. (i) = ?

- (1) circulated
- (2) conducted
- (3) employed
- (4) maintained

147. (iii) = ?

- (1) content
- (2) dilemma
- (3) ground
- (4) deliberation

148. (x) = ?

- (1) discomfort
- (2) dilemmas
- (3) considerations
- (4) disturbances

149. (ii) = ?

- (1) exposed
- (2) inferred
- (3) revealed
- (4) concurred

150. (ix) = ?

- (1) distract
- (2) repulse
- (3) presume
- (4) attract

151. (v) = ?

- (1) employing
- (2) devolving
- (3) revolving
- (4) involving

152. (vi) = ?

- (1) fastidious
- (2) finicky
- (3) stingy
- (4) fussy

Directions (153 - 172) : In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/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(s) and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

153. 1. Once upon a time I went to Scotland.

P. I found my flesh creep as I walked down its sinister corridor.

Q. There, in a castle in the dark, misty highlands, actually a modest hotel in Edinburgh,

R. and the next morning he'd been found with his throat slit.

S. We'd had dinner with Jock Mc. Arthur only the previous night,

6. The chill finger of suspicion pointed at all of us.

- (1) PQSR (2) QRSP
- (3) SRQP (4) QPSR

154. 1. The world is stunned with the news that 44 year old Steeve Irwin is no more.

P. He was shooting in the Great Barrier Reef of Queensland.

Q. He is killed by the poisoned barb of a huge sting ray.

R. The incident took place at about 11 am.

S. He was shooting an underwater documentary film.

6. Irwin was brought to the surface unconscious.

- (1) RSPQ (2) QSPR
- (3) SPQR (4) PRSQ

155. 1. Nalanda became India's famous centre of education.

P. Ten thousand Buddhist monks used to live there.

Q. It is situated near the town of Bihar Sharif.

R. The ruins of Nalanda can still be seen.

S. It was visited by the Chinese Pilgrim Hiuen Tsang.

6. He stayed there for several years.

- (1) QPSR (2) SPQR
- (3) RQPS (4) RPSQ

156. 1. One of the gifts of independence is the awakening of women of our country.

P. Besides, their talent is recognized and they are appointed to high posts in the State.

Q. Free India has seen women as Governors, Ministers and Ambassadors.

R. That is because our government is making efforts to raise their status.

S. Women have a bright future in independent India.

6. We even had a woman Prime Minister.

- (1) QPSR (2) QSPR
- (3) SRPQ (4) SPQR

157. 1. Grandpa had some old clothes.

P. But my mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.

Q. So he threw them into the waste basket.

R. So he put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.

S. My mother found them and put them back in his basket.

6. Grandpa finally put the items in my mother's mending basket and never saw them again.

- (1) RSQP
- (2) PQSR
- (3) SRPQ
- (4) QSRP

58. 1. Technology is meant for bringing comfort to the body and spirituality brings comfort to the mind.
 P. But in India that never happened, religion has always encouraged Science.
 Q. Scientists were persecuted.
 R. Here religion and Philosophy were never isolated practices.
 S. In the West, religion was always opposed to Science.
 6. They intertwined with life, in music, art, drama, dance, painting and sculpture.
 (1) SQPR (2) PQSR
 (3) PRSQ (4) SRQP
159. 1. Mandela led the battle of freedom against slavery.
 P. The way was fighting with non-violence and truth.
 Q. He fought it in a unique way.
 R. This struggle brought the racists down to the ground.
 S. Many nations got their freedom in this way.
 6. But some nations still wouldn't get the desired freedom.
 (1) RSPQ (2) QPRS
 (3) SPQR (4) PQRS
160. 1. The Cinema is a very valuable teaching aid.
 P. The Cinema is entertaining also.
 Q. Historical films help the teacher of History.
 R. Science can also be taught very effectively through Cinema.
 S. Large number of people like social films.
 6. Thus Cinema has a great impact on our society.
 (1) PQRS (2) RQSP
 (3) QRPS (4) SQRP
161. 1. Rola Sleiman parked her car in the only empty spot outside Tripoli's evangelical church.
 P. But that's not the only thing that makes her unique.

- Q. She's a pastor, and at 37, she's younger than most of her colleagues.
 R. It is a small sand-coloured building with a simple facade and large wooden doors in the middle of the city.
 S. It was Sunday morning and, like every Sunday at around this time, Rola was headed to work.
 6. Rola is also, as far as she knows, the only female pastor in Lebanon - and perhaps even in the entire Middle East.
 (1) PRSQ (2) RSQP
 (3) SQPR (4) SRPQ
162. 1. Our pleasures should be healthy so that they can impart a sense of well-being.
 P. This applies very much to the passion for sports.
 Q. Some people become slaves to an enthusiasm and regard it as their real and only pleasure in life.
 R. It is quite possible that indulging this passion is doing them great harm.
 S. Modern sports have become so exaggerated that they can damage and sometimes destroy one's health.
 6. An enthusiasm for violent sports may well dig an early grave for the participant.
 (1) QPRS (2) QSPR
 (3) QRPS (4) QRSP
163. 1. The heart is the pump of life.
 P. They have even succeeded in heart transplants.
 Q. Now-a-days surgeons are able to stop a patient's heart and carry out complicated operations.
 R. A few years ago, it was impossible to operate on a patient whose heart was not working properly.

- S. If the heart stops we die in about five minutes.
 6. All this was made possible by the invention of the heart lung machine.
 (1) PQRS (2) QRSP
 (3) RSQP (4) SRPQ
164. 1. Researchers say that jogging alone is unhealthy.
 P. It was found that communal joggers have double the number of brain cells as solo runners.
 Q. These positive effects are suppressed when running occurs in isolation.
 R. Experiments indicated that running alone stifles brain cell regeneration.
 S. Experienced in a group, running stimulates brain cell growth.
 6. However, joggers around the world should remember that jogging is healthier than the rat race.
 (1) PQSR (2) RPSQ
 (3) RQPS (4) SPQR
165. 1. In a first, a robotic exoskeleton device has enabled a 39-year old former athlete, who had been completely paralysed for four years.
 P. This is the first time that a person with chronic, complete paralysis has regained enough voluntary control to actively work with a robotic device.
 Q. The athlete's leg movement also resulted in other health benefits.
 R. to control his leg muscles and take thousands of steps.
 S. In addition to the device, the man was aided by a novel non-invasive spinal stimulation technique that does not require surgery.
 6. including improved cardio vascular function and muscle tone.
 (1) SPQR (2) RPSQ
 (3) PQRS (4) QRPS

166. 1. India is rapidly coming under the influence of western culture.

P. Earlier India had its own moral and social values.

Q. This change can be seen in our education system, marriages, food habits and daily routine.

R. But today they have changed enormously.

S. The effect of westernization is visible everywhere in India.

6. It may be harmful to forget our culture and values completely.

(1) QSRP (2) PQSR

(3) SPRQ (4) PSRQ

167. 1. Katherine Mansfield was born in Wellington, New Zealand.

P. In 1908 she went back to the London which she felt to be her spiritual home.

Q. She was sent to Queen's College School, London in her fifteenth year to 'finish' her education.

R. She remained there for four years.

S. Soon after returning to New Zealand, she became dissatisfied.

6. She hoped to make a literary career there.

(1) QRSP (2) RSQP

(3) PQRS (4) PSRQ

168. 1. The Pyramids are beautiful enormous structures.

P. A mummy is the dead body of a human being to which oils and spices have been applied to prevent it from decaying.

Q. They are the tombs of the old kings of Egypt who were called the Pharaohs.

R. These mummies were placed inside these great Pyramids.

S. The bodies of the Pharaohs were made into mummies when they died.

6. Near them, were placed, gold, silver, food, furniture

and other things because it was believed that the mummies might require them after death.

(1) SPRQ (2) QSRP

(3) QPRS (4) QSPR

169. 1. A couple in my neighbour is known for shouting at each other.

P. With an apprehension of a serious fight between the two I went closer to the door and peeped in.

Q. I intended to calm them down.

R. I could guess both of them lay peacefully in their bed.

S. Last night at about 11 O'clock I could hear shrieks and sounds.

6. The fight was going on in a T.V. Serial on a channel.

(1) RPQS (2) RPSQ

(3) PSRQ (4) SPQR

170. 1. Children like to celebrate their birthday.

P. In addition to birthday presents, they also receive greetings.

Q. It provides an opportunity for them to enjoy themselves with their friends.

R. The birthday presents also add to their joy.

S. Nobody can deny that company of friends is joyful.

6. All these factors make birthday worth celebrating.

(1) QSRP (2) RPQS

(3) SRPQ (4) QRSP

171. 1. Designing is as natural to me as breathing.

P. It was then that I launched my own label.

Q. It's been a good season so far.

R. But my career took off only after the birth of my second child.

S. Right now, I'm busy with my first store.

6. Next month, I'll be going to New York.

(1) SQRQ (2) QRSP

(3) RPSQ (4) PSQR

172. 1. The world leaders,

P. that the despotic regime will try to get

Q. by unleashing cruder violence that may come

R. gathered in the peace-conference, were unanimous in voicing their fears

S. over its palpable sense of insecurity

6. in the form of the use of chemical weapons.

(1) QPRS

(2) RPSQ

(3) SQRQ

(4) PQSR

Directions (173 - 175) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

173. Profound

(1) Less

(2) Special

(3) Large

(4) Superficial

174. Minuscule

(1) Minute

(2) Menial

(3) Massive

(4) Impressive

175. Wary

(1) Kind (2) Watchful

(3) Careless (4) Free

Directions (176 - 180) : 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.

176. The noise of the drum beats _____ and frightened the tiger.

(1) persisted

(2) perplexed

(3) prevented

(4) pertained

177. If you do well in this exam next year then my efforts _____ successful.

(1) have been

(2) would have been

(3) will be

(4) has been

178. We _____ not hurry, we have got plenty of time.

- (1) must
- (2) would
- (3) need
- (4) should

179. He set up institutions of international _____.

- (1) renown
- (2) repute
- (3) reputation
- (4) famous

180. Masked men _____ a security van on the motorway.

- (1) held out
- (2) held forth
- (3) held up
- (4) held on

Directions (181 - 185) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE - I

(Question Nos. 181 - 185)

The question of race has caused bloodbaths throughout history. Take the case of the Negro, a negro is someone with black skin who comes from Africa. It is an old fashioned word and is offensive. Some people used to write that way deliberately. The word "nigger" is also very offensive. The word was later replaced by "coloured" which gave way to "black". Black is a colour with negative suggestions. So we have expressions like "black deed", "black day" and "blackmail". So no wonder the word "black" too assumed unfavourable meanings. (Although in the 1960's the famous slogan 'Black is beautiful' was coined, and it did not help.) The blacks of the United States therefore came to be called Afro-Americans. Now, the politically correct phrase is African American.

181. Give the synonym of "Offensive".

- (1) Aggressive
- (2) Sympathetic
- (3) Courteous
- (4) Defending

182. Which is the politically correct phrase?

- (1) Coloured
- (2) African American
- (3) Nigger
- (4) Afro-Americans

183. Which word is old-fashioned and offensive?

- (1) Skin
- (2) Black
- (3) Negro
- (4) Africa

184. What impression does the word 'black' carry?

- (1) Negative
- (2) Contemptible
- (3) All of the above
- (4) Unfavourable

185. Why was 'Black is beautiful' coined?

- (1) To encourage Racial and Caste bias
- (2) To discourage negro slavery system
- (3) To combat the pre-judiced feelings against blacks
- (4) To enhance the confidence of aborigines

Directions (186 - 190) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE - II

(Question Nos. 186 - 190)

One November afternoon, a child came to Rhayader's light house studio. She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid. In her arms she carried something. She was desperately afraid of the ugly man she had come to see, but she had heard somewhere that this man would heal injured things. The man's voice was deep and kind when he spoke to her. What is it, child? She stepped forward timidly, and in her arms was a large white bird which was quite still. There were stains of blood on its whiteness. The girl placed it in his arms. 'I found it, Sir. It's hurt. Is it still alive?' 'Yes. Yes, I think so?' Rhayader went inside with the bird in his arms. He placed it upon a table. The girl flowed. The bird fluttered. Rhayader spread one of its large white wings. 'Child where did you find it?' 'In the

wash, Sir. Hunters had been there? 'Is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here?' The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said 'Can you heal it, Sir?' 'Yes' and Rhayader. 'We will try. You can help me. She has been shot, poor thing. her leg is broken and the wing too.'

186. Where did the bird come from?

- (1) From Australia
- (2) From Canada
- (3) From the South
- (4) From North America

187. Where did Rhayader live?

- (1) In a cabin by the marsh
- (2) In a light house
- (3) An old cottage
- (4) In a barn

188. Which of the phrases best describes the girl?

- (1) Bold and brave
- (2) Loud and forceful
- (3) Shy and clean
- (4) Slender and dirty

189. Why did the girl take the bird to Rhayader?

- (1) So that he would send it to where it came from
- (2) So that he would tell her if it was still alive
- (3) So that he would tell her what to do
- (4) So that he would heal it

190. How had the bird been injured?

- (1) By a great storm
- (2) While flying through the woods
- (3) By wild animals
- (4) She had been shot by hunters

Directions (191 - 195) : Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

How the domestication of animals began is not known. Perhaps, there were large numbers of animals in areas near water where men also were (I). Here man could observe the animals and study their habits, and this knowledge must have (II) him to tame them. It was again, easy for an (III) people to domesticate animals and feed them on the husks

of the grain that were left after threshing. In any event, sheep and goats, pigs and cattle and later horses and asses were tamed and kept in pens. Man, thus, (iv) food from the soil and also from animals. In the pens, the animals could be observed even more closely. Calves suckling milk must have given man the idea that he too could get food other than meat from cows and goats. This practice which combines agriculture with the raising of animals is known as (v) farming. Animals, however, were chiefly used to provide meat and milk, they were yet to be used as beasts of burden or to draw the plough.

191. (iii) = ?

- (1) business
- (2) farming
- (3) rural
- (4) agricultural

192. (v) = ?

- (1) joined (2) blended
- (3) united (4) mixed

193. (ii) = ?

- (1) authorised
- (2) enabled
- (3) modified
- (4) rendered

194. (iv) = ?

- (1) gained
- (2) obtained
- (3) attained
- (4) achieved

195. (i) = ?

- (1) amassed
- (2) concentrated
- (3) strengthened
- (4) intensified

Directions (196 - 200) : In the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE

If a country should have a message for its people, it should be a message of human dignity. The ideals of a nation should be of the freedom of ideas, speech, press, the right to assemble and the right to worship. A country should boldly proclaim to a world dominated by

tyrants that "all men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights" and "among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". This should be the source of the strength and power of a nation. If people have the freedom to live their lives in dignity, they can work with a sound mind and physical health. The moral, political, and economic stature of a country lies in the strength of its people. A nation should strive to be a more perfect, not the perfect country where the people is given a promise and a hope in their minds to work and cherish liberty, justice, and opportunity. We do not always get what we want when we want it but it is always better to believe that someday, somehow, someday, we will get what we want.

196. Citizens of a country should work and cherish

- (1) liberty, justice and opportunity
- (2) liberty and happiness
- (3) opportunity and justice
- (4) love

197. The source of the strength and power of a nation depends on

- (1) the physical health of the people.
- (2) its people.
- (3) rights of the people.
- (4) freedom of the people.

198. The passage leads the reader to think about :

- (1) The morals of a nation
- (2) What a country needs
- (3) Ruling nation
- (4) The Rights of the people

199. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are :

- (1) Pillars of equality
- (2) Gifts of our Creator
- (3) Rights of all men
- (4) Ideals of a nation

200. The ending part of the passage is about

- (1) Hope
- (2) Perfection
- (3) A promise
- (4) Want

ANSWERS

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

EXPLANATIONS

(3) **Be** ⇒ linking verb **there is/are + Noun** to exist

Look at the sentences :

There is a bank down the road.
Once upon a time there was a princess....

Hence, There is/was a long queue.... should be used here.

(2) **Put off** = postpone ; delay
Put through = to continue with and complete a plan, programme etc.

Look at the sentences :

We have had to put off our wedding until December.
We managed to put the deal through.

3. (1) It is preposition related error.

Vie (Verb) = to compete.

Look at the sentences :

She was surrounded by men all vying for her attention.
There is a row of restaurants vying with each other for business.

Hence, with each other/one another.... should be used here.

4. (2) Here, he/she should be especially careful.... should be used. It is not proper to use second person here.

5. (3) **Fairly (Adverb)** = honestly; in a fair and reasonable way.

Hence, very disappointing should be used here.

6. (4) **Opposed to** = disagreeing strongly with something.
Here, Gerund i.e. were opposed to using.... should be used.

Look at the sentence :

They are totally opposed to abortion.

7. (3) **Forbid (Verb)** = to order somebody not to do something.

Hence, a positive word i.e. to go.... should be used.

Look at the sentence :

He forbade them from mentioning the subject again.

9. (4) When two events happen in the past simultaneously, the event that happened earlier, should be expressed in past perfect.

Hence, He had looked at/upon.... should be used here.

10. (4) Here, Rahim marries/will marry (to) Sayra..... should be used.

11. (4) The Reporting Verb is in past tense.

Hence, ever, was to write novels.... should be used.

12. (4) It is preposition related error. Hence, different from.... should be used.

13. (2) Here, Singular Verb i.e. that power gives or is won by foul means.... should be used.

14. (2) It is split-infinitive related error. Here, to take the medicine regularly..... should be used.

15. (2) News is an uncountable Noun. Hence, much news..... should be used here.

16. (4) Here, **today** has been used. Hence, but I have no time..... should be used.

17. (3) In Passive Voice, V₃ (Past Participle) should be used. Hence, was knocked out..... should be used.

18. (4) Here, definite article i.e. Thanks to the insight..... should be used.

Look at the sentences :

Milk is white.

The milk of cow is sweet.

↓

Preposition

19. (4) Here, unfortunately lost.... should be used. Death is unfortunate.

20. (2) Here, to wear on/for the wedding.... should be used.

21. (4) Many a man is a singular subject.

Hence Singular Verb i.e. has died of.... should be used.

22. (3) **Enrol** = to arrange, to officially join a course, school etc.

23. (3) Here, very realistic and unbelievable.... should be used.

24. (3) **Admit of** = to show that something is possible

25. (1) **Gruesome (Adjective)** = very unpleasant and filling you with horror.

26. (4) Here, past tense i.e. was annoyed..... should be used.

Look at the sentences :

I was annoyed that they hadn't turned up.

This interruption is very annoying.

27. (3) As the structure suggests, Had the room been brighter.... should be used.

29. (2) **Crawl** = to move forward very slowly.

The traffic was crawling along.

30. (3) The structure is :

No sooner did he reach

No sooner had he reached....

31. (1) **Cut down** = to reduce the size, amount or number of something.

Look at the sentences :

The doctor told him to cut down on his drinking.

I won't have a cigarette, thanks-I am trying to cut down.

33. (1) To modify a verb, an adverb i.e. **attentively** should be used.

35. (4) **Superior** = better in quality than somebody/something else.

Look at the sentence :

This model is technically superior to its competitors.

37. (4) **Hang (Verb)** = to kill somebody as per law.

Hang ⇒ hanged (Past) ⇒ hanged (Past Participle)

38. (3) The clause is : What agnises me most.

39. (2) Here, **been** should follow **haven't**.

He has never cheated and can never cheat a person.

40. (4) **World - famous** = known all over the world.

41. (2) **In** ⇒ after a particular length of time ; during a period of time.

Look at the sentences :

It will be ready in a week's time.

I am getting forgetful in my old age.

42. (4) **Desired result** = having a wishful result

43. (2) **Erroneous (Adjective)** = not correct ; based on wrong information.

Look at the sentence :

You cannot reach an appreciable conclusion with erroneous assumptions.

44. (3) **Viable (Adjective)** = practicable ; that can be done; feasible ; that will be successful; capable of developing and surviving independently.

Look at the sentence :

There is no viable alternative. Viable organisms.

45. (1) **Sinuous (Adjective)** = turning while moving in an elegant way ; having many curves, serpentine

Look at the sentence :

In rainy season we see sinuous course of the river.

46. (4) Subject + was/were + V_3

47. (3) All know/people know \Rightarrow It is known to all (Passive).

48. (3) was/were + subject + V_3 + by + object.

49. (3) Subject + was/were + V_3 + by + object + to be + V_3
Infinitive \Rightarrow to $V_1 \Rightarrow$ to be V_3 (passive)

50. (3) Kindly \Rightarrow You are requested (Passive).

51. (2) Subject + is/am/are + being + V_3 + by + object.

52. (2) Subject + shall/will + V_1 + infinitive (Active).

53. (2) By whom + was/were + subject + V_3 + object.

54. (3) Subject + was/were + not + V_3 + by + object.

55. (2) Subject + shall/will + be + V_3 + by + object.

56. (2) Subject + had + V_3 + object (Active).

57. (2) Subject + is/am/are + V_3 + by + object.

58. (4) It is time + for + object + to be + V_3

59. (4) Subject + is/am/are + V_3 + object + by + object.

60. (2) By whom + was/were + subject + V_3

61. (2) Let + object + be + V_3

62. (2) Subject + could not be + V_3 + by + object.

63. (3) Subject + could have + V_3 + object (Active).

64. (1) By whom + had + subject + been + V_3 + preposition.

65. (4) Subject + is/am/are + V_3 .

98. (2) **Obliterate (Verb)** = to remove all signs of something ; destroy.

Create = to make something happen or exist ; to produce.

113. (1) **Confrontation (Noun)** = an angry disagreement.

118. (4) The press was accused of being subservient to the government

123. (1) **Efface (Verb)** = to make something disappear ; to remove.

127. (3) **Elegy** = a poem or song that expresses sadness, especially for somebody who has died.

130. (4) **Give somebody/something a wide berth** = to not go too near somebody/ something; to avoid somebody/ something

131. (2) **Bring the house down** = to make everyone laugh or cheer, especially at a performance in the theatre.

132. (4) **Chapter and verse** = the exact details of something, especially by the exact place where particular information may be found.

133. (3) **A dog in the manger** = a person who stops other people from enjoying what he or she cannot use or does not want.

134. (2) **Vote with your feet** = to show what you think about something by going or not going somewhere.

Shoppers voted with their feet and avoided the store.

135. (2) **Throw up cards** = look out for help

136. (4) **Feather your nest** = to make yourself richer, especially by spending money on yourself that should be spent on something else.

137. (4) **A chip off the old block** = a person who is very similar to their mother or father in the way they look or behave.

138. (1) **An arm-chair critic** = knowing about a subject through books and television, rather than by doing it for yourself.

139. (1) **Take French leave** = to leave work without asking permission first.

140. (2) Competition, assimilation, vindication (proving truth).

141. (3) Curriculum, agreeable ; refresher.

142. (3) Eminent, nuisance, niggardly (mean)

173. (4) **Profound (Adjective)** = very great ; showing great knowledge or understanding
Superficial (Adjective) = not studying deeply; not concerned with anything serious; shallow.

Look at the sentences :

His father's death had a profound effect on us all.

The guests engaged in superficial chatter.

174. (3) **Minuscule (Adjective)** = extremely small.

Massive = very large, heavy and solid.

Look at the sentences :

The explosion made a massive hole in the ground.

An ant is a minuscule insect.

175. (3) **Wary (Adjective)** = watchful; careful when dealing with somebody, cautious.

Look at the sentence :

Be wary of strangers who offer you a ride.

176. (2) **Perplex (Verb)** = puzzle, make worried/confused.

177. (3) As the structure demands, **will be** should be used here.

178. (3) Need not = not required.

179. (2) **Repute (Noun)** = reputation

Look at the sentences :

She is a writer of international repute.

She soon acquired a reputation as a first class cook.

180. (3) **Hold up** = to delay or block the movement.

Look at the sentence :

An accident is holding up traffic.