

Mixed English

Questions Solution


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Directions (1-5): Following question consists of two sentences. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it and mark your answer accordingly from the given options.

Q1.

I. I feel badly about what happened.

II. This book is more interesting than the last one.

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
- (b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
- (c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
- (d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
- (e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. "feel" is a verb, it seems to call for an adverb rather than an adjective. Linking verbs, such as feel, smell, sound, seem, and appear, typically need adjectives, not adverbs.

Q2.

I. The girl showed her mother the picture she drew in school.

II. Whom should I say is calling?

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
- (b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
- (c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
- (d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
- (e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. if there is an error only in the second sentence.

Correct sentence is "Who should I say is calling?"

Subject pronouns are those pronouns that perform the action in a sentence. They are I, you, he, she, we, they, and who. Object pronouns are those pronouns that receive the action in a sentence. They are me, you, him, her, us, them, and whom.

Q3.

I. Look to the left and you'll see our destination.

II. This is something on which we must meditate on.

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
- (b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
- (c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
- (d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
- (e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. there is an error only in the second sentence. " This is something on which we must meditate or This is something we must meditate on" is the appropriate sentence.

Q4.

I. A man, whom I have never seen before, was asking about you.

II. Please mail it to I.

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
- (b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
- (c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
- (d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
- (e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Please mail it to me.

Who is a subject pronoun, like I, he, she, we, and they. Whom is an object pronoun, like me, him, her, us and them.

Q5.

I. This bridesmaid dress is a very unflattering shade of puce.

II. Interestingly, no one at the auction seemed interested in bidding on the antique spoon collection.

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
- (b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
- (c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
- (d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
- (e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol.if there is no error in either of the sentences.

Directions (6-15): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error if any will be in one part of the sentence, the number of that part will be the answer. If there is no error, mark (e) as the answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q6. If South Asian nations has spectrum (a)/to spare after keeping open channels for disaster (b)/ warning, intelligence sharing and other communications, Indian television (c)/ programming could acquire a larger footprint with SAS' launch. (d)/No error (e)

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Plural verb is needed here.

If South Asian nations 'have' spectrum

Q7. There could be many gains(a)/ to be had from the communication (b)/satellite's transponders be made available (c)/ to the neighbourhood.(d)/No error (e)

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Tense related error here

satellite's transponders 'being' made available

Q8. By sharing some of the (a)/ ground tracking tech and training personnel from the neighboring (b)/nations who want that service, India would enhance its reputation not only for (c)/ technological capability but also meaningful multilateral cooperation.(d)/No error (e)

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. For is omitted from here.

technological capability but also 'for' meaningful multilateral cooperation.

Q9. More police and a larger (a)/ judiciary can both reduce (b)/ crime as well as speed up the process (c)/of justice for the ordinary citizen.(d)/No error

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. No error

Q10. We take tens of thousand of breaths(a)/ per day; yet, it is quite possible that we may (b)/ spend our whole lifetime without ever(c)/ pondering about whether we can improve the quality of breathing.(d)/No error (e)

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct sentence is- We take tens of 'thousands' of breaths

Q11. The recent rains (a)/have transformed the (b)/ undulating plains (c)/in a quilt of green.(d)/No error (e)

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct preposition to use is -into.

'into' a quilt of green.

into- to the state, condition, or form of (something); used to show a change in state

Q12. When someone wanted to download (a)/a copy of the file, they (b)/ would have to download it (c)/ from several computers at ones.(d)/No error (e)

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Replace ones with once. Correct sentence - from several computers at "once". Once is used for "one time". Whereas, One's means belonging to the person being referred by 'one'.

Once and One's sound similar but have very different meanings. Once measures frequency – infact a specific frequency (of 1) while one's is a possessive case usage.

Q13. In addition to sensitizing law enforcement (a)/ authorities whose attitudes are merely symptomatic of widely-held (b)/ beliefs about women and gender roles, we need to work with children, parents(c)/ and the larger community to ensure marital rape is condemned, not condoned.(d)/No error

S13. Ans.(e)

Sol. No error

Q14. It is strange that even (a)/after near a decade of serious (b)/investigations, the sensational twin murder (c)/ case has ended with none the wiser.(d)/No error (e)

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. an adverb is needed here after 'nearly' a decade of serious

Q15. The number of teachers required,(a)/ at secondary and higher secondary levels,(b)/ are very high, particularly(c) in science and mathematics. (d)/No error (e)

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. 'is' very high, particularly in science and mathematics.

Direction(1-15) In each of the following sentences, there is a blank space, followed by some choices of words given in options. You have to determine which of these words fits well in all making them meaningful and grammatically correct. Word can be modified according to the tense of the sentence keeping the meaning of root word intact. If none of these words fit well, mark your answer as none of these.

Q1.

A. This book is the _____ of many years of hard work.

B. People are often _____ of their surroundings and upbringing.

C. The billionaire philanthropist tastes the _____ of a machine that processes human sewage into drinking water and electricity.

(a) nature

(b) specification

(c) meaning

- (d) product
- (e) inclined

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option D is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.

product-something that is the result of a process.

someone or something that is produced or influenced by a particular environment or experience.

"Inclined" comes with "to" not "of" hence option E is incorrect.

Q2.

A.In the 1970s, we all wore _____ and bell-bottom pants.

B.He stepped up onto the _____ and looked out into the audience.

C.The company plans to use the show as a _____ to launch the new soft drink.

- (a) cloth
- (b) new
- (c) platforms
- (d) stair
- (e) path

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Option C is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.

platform-a flat surface that is raised higher than the floor or ground and that people stand on when performing or speaking.

something that allows someone to tell a large number of people about an idea, product, etc.

Platform also means a shoe with a very thick sole — usually plural

Q3.

A.There are many _____ built into the system to prevent fraud.

B.There are steps you can take to _____ against identity theft.

C.the charity called for tougher _____ to protect Britain's remaining natural forests

- (a) home
- (b) protect
- (c) rights
- (d) safeguards
- (e) loops

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option D is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.

safeguards- something that provides protection against possible loss, damage, etc.

Q4.

A.High fever, nausea, and _____ sweating are some of the symptoms.

B.She was reprimanded for her _____ tardiness.

C._____ alcohol consumption is a major public health problem in the United States.

- (a) advance
- (b) display
- (c) equally
- (d) excessive
- (e) platform

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option D is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements. Other options do not give coherent meaning.

excessive- going beyond the usual, necessary, or proper limit or degree.

Q5.

A.We want to _____ students to read more.

B.He claims the new regulations will _____ people to invest.

C.I am _____ that the project seems to be moving ahead.

- (a) initiate

- (b) remove
- (c) encourage
- (d) stop
- (e) indulge

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol.Option C is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.

encourage- to make (someone) more likely to do something; to make (someone) more determined, hopeful, or confident

Q6.

A.A considerable/significant _____ of the city was flooded.

B.A _____ of the donations will be given to the orphanage.

C.She was _____ with sorrow throughout her life.

- (a) combination
- (b) half
- (c) portion
- (d) capital
- (e) quality

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol.Option C is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.

portion -to provide with a lot or fate, a part of a larger amount, area, etc, the amount of food that is served to a person at one time

Q7.

A. Many young people are still shedding the _____ of our parents.

B. A negative attitude about another race is an example of _____.

C. When tobacco was first used, people were largely _____ of the harmful side effects of it.

- (a) motivated
- (b) ignorance
- (c) tears
- (d) happiness
- (e) enthusiastic

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol.Option B is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.

ignorance-a lack of knowledge, understanding, or education: the state of being ignorant

Q8.

A. Don't believe everything she tells you. She's prone to _____.

B. The stories he told about his military service were just _____.

C. The light bulb was one of the most important _____ of the 19th century.

- (a) inventions
- (b) discovery
- (c) layman
- (d) lie
- (e) mimic

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol.Option A is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.

invention-the act of inventing something; something invented: such as; the act of inventing something; Don't believe everything she tells you. She's prone to the invention. [=exaggeration, lying]

Q9.

A. All of these elements _____ to make a wonderfully entertaining movie.

B. This method of payment _____ the advantages of cash with the convenience of a check.

C. The groups have _____ forces to lobby for reform.

- (a) exclusive
- (b) several
- (c) combined

- (d) try
- (e) develop

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Option C is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.
combined to cause (two or more things) to be together or to work together; to have (two or more different things) at the same time

Q10.

- A. His attention to detail shows in the _____ of his work.
- B. The store sells _____ furniture at reasonable prices.
- C. Counselors are urging that working parents try to spend more _____ time with their children.

- (a) depth
- (b) makes
- (c) quality
- (d) sells
- (e) accurate

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Option C is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.

Q11.

- A. We're working to _____ how large a part it represents.
- B. They are unable to accurately _____ the ship's position at this time.
- C. The new policy will be _____ by a special committee.

- (a) start
- (b) give
- (c) find
- (d) determine
- (e) search

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. determine-to officially decide (something) especially because of evidence or facts: to establish (something) exactly or with authority; to learn or find out (something) by getting information

Q12.

- A. I don't mean to make _____ of this very serious issue.
- B. He was given a surprisingly _____ sentence for his crimes.
- C. Many people doubted his theory, but most of them have now finally seen the _____.

- (a) level
- (b) below
- (c) adsorb
- (d) intense
- (e) light

S12. Ans.(e)

Sol. Option E is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.
make light of- to treat (something, such as a problem) in a joking way: to not be serious about (something important)
see the light-to suddenly understand or realize the truth of something

Q13.

- A. He was my friend and my _____ in the early years of my career.
- B. If past experience is any _____, we're in for a long and difficult project.
- C. your resting pulse rate is a rough _____ to your general physical condition

- (a) help
- (b) colleague
- (c) friend
- (d) guide
- (e) way

S13. Ans.(d)

Sol. Option D is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.

guide-a person who helps to direct another person's behavior, life, career, etc.
Guide also means a thing that helps someone to form an opinion or make a decision or calculation.

Q14.

- A. Car sales were one of the few _____ spots for the economy last year.**
B. His peers remember him as a _____ man who spoke softly and occasionally came across as a bit shy.
C. Whose _____ idea was it to leave the refrigerator open?
(a) mention
(b) incident
(c) bright
(d) accurate
(e) aspect

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Option C is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.
bright- showing intelligence , often used in a joking or ironic way to describe a foolish idea, action, etc.
bright spot-a good thing that occurs during a bad or difficult time

Q15.

- A. he accepted the _____ of the City of Glasgow"**
B. He thinks children these days have too much _____.
C. The new style of painting gave artists new _____.
(a) freedom
(b) time
(c) money
(d) portion
(e) display

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Option A is the most appropriate answer which fits in all three statements.
freedom-the state of being free: such as
-the power to do what you want to do: the ability to move or act freely.

Directions (1-5) The following question consists of two sentences. Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it and mark your answer accordingly from the given options.

Q1.

- I. I drive more quicklier than my brother.**
II. My sister is more careful with her writing than I am with mine.

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
(b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
(c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
(d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
(e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. if there is an error only in the first sentence. Correct sentence -I drive more quickly than my brother.

Q2.

- I. Before he leaves, make sure his room is clean.**
II. Please give me an ice.

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
(b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
(c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
(d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
(e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. if there is an error only in the second sentence.

Correct sentence -Please give me an ice cube.

Q3.

I. I studied the French in high school for four years.

II. The creativity is a valuable quality in children.

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
- (b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
- (c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
- (d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
- (e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. if there are errors in both sentences

The article is omitted before nouns that refer to abstract ideas-Creativity is a valuable quality in children. Many languages and nationalities are not preceded by an article. -I studied French in high school for four years.

Q4.

I. Olympic athletes usually like practicing, competing, and eating ice cream sandwiches.

II. He was hungry after he covered the gown in sequins, so he had a steak for dinner.

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
- (b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
- (c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
- (d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
- (e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. if there is no error in either of the sentences.

Q5.

I. Teachers, a noble profession, involves a lot of patience.

II. Does Tina have much homework to do this evening?

- (a) if there is an error only in the first sentence;
- (b) if there is an error only in the second sentence;
- (c) if there are errors in both sentences; and
- (d) if there is no error in either of the sentences.
- (e) If there are more than two errors in either of the sentence.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. Teachers is not a profession; teaching is the original sentence clearly intended teaching, as a profession, to be the subject, and the predicate was intended to show that teaching does indeed require a lot of patience.

Directions (6-10): In each question, there is a pair of words/phrases that highlighted. From the highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

Q6.

I. So tonight, we are respectfully(a)/ respectively(b) asking the candidates to try to put aside the talking points," he says.

II. The rivers become so turbid(a)/turgid(b) that they turn a chocolate brown color.

III. It's taken nearly nine years, but large-scale commercial redevelopment of the World Trade Center site (a)/sight(b) is tantalizingly close to taking off.

- (a) bba
- (b) aab
- (c) baa
- (d) aba
- (e) aaa

S6. Ans.(e)

Sol. To show **respect** is to show how you admire something or someone, to show deference or obedience. Therefore, when you do something respectfully, you're being polite because you do it full of respect.

Respectively, on the other hand, means in a manner that treats several things individually, one by one, in a sequence.

turgid- swollen and distended or congested.

turbid- (of a liquid) cloudy, opaque, or thick with suspended matter.

Cite is a verb to mean to quote, to summon officially, to mention formally, or even to compliment.

an area of ground on which a town, building, or monument is constructed.

site -an area of ground on which a town, building, or monument is constructed.

sight- the faculty or power of seeing, the action or fact of seeing someone or something

Q7.

I. I just took my shoes off at midnight and found that I have little, turbid(a)/turgid(b) toes!

II. It is impossible to tell if there is a specific breach(a)/breach(b) of any conflict of interest laws

III. Eminent(a)/ imminent(b) domain laws generally allow for the confiscation of private property if taking it is judged to serve a larger public good.

(a) bbb

(b) abb

(c) bba

(d) aba

(e) aaa

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. **breach**- A breach is a break — whether it's a breach in contract or a breach in a dam.

A **breach**, double "e," is an opening at back of the gun.

eminent-(of a person) famous and respected within a particular sphere.

immanent - existing or operating within; inherent.

imminent-about to happen

Q8.

I. Thinking about the etymology(a)/entomology(b) of these words made me think about exactly why we, as designers, were originally inspired by these ideas.

II. Charming and gregarious with a flair(a)/flare(b) for grand gestures, he was haunted by drug addiction.

III. In our textbooks, there are photos of physicians a century ago performing autopsies with their bear(a)/bare (b) hands.

(a) aba

(b) aaa

(c) aab

(d) bba

(e) bab

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. **Entomology**-the branch of zoology concerned with the study of insects.

etymology-study of the origin of words and the way in which their meanings have changed throughout history.

Flair is a noun meaning an aptitude or eagerness for something or a distinctive style.

Flare -a sudden brief burst of bright flame or light.

bare - (of a person or part of the body) not clothed or covered.

bear-(of a vehicle or boat) convey (passengers or cargo).

Q9.

I. Anaklet says we're going to surprise some guerilla(a)/gorillas (b) eating breakfast.

II. Starbucks announced last summer it would start retailing flavored instance(a)/instant(b) coffee, and here it is.

III. An insidious(a)/invidious(b) new email virus infiltrated high-profile US companies Thursday.

(a) abb

(b) baa

- (c) bab
- (d) bbb
- (e) bba

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. A **gorilla** is a type of large African ape. A **guerrilla**, on the other hand, is a fighter who's a part of a rebellious group that's battling a government or other authority and likes to raid and ambush.

instance- an example or single occurrence of something; cite (a fact, case, etc.) as an example.

Instant-happening or coming immediately; prepared quickly and with little effort.

insidious -proceeding in a gradual, subtle way, but with very harmful effects.

invidious-(of an action or situation) likely to arouse or incur resentment or anger in others.

Q10.

I. The alternative (a)/alternate(b) jersey will have an interlocking SD on the left chest.

II. The current council will formerly(a)/formally (b) disband within the next few days.

III. Their report was titled(a)/entitled(b): "Euro zone: Thinking the unthinkable?"

- (a)bab
- (b)bbb
- (c)bba
- (d)aba
- (e)bbb

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol.**Alternate** - occur in turn repeatedly, change repeatedly between two contrasting conditions.

Alternative -(of one or more things) available as another possibility or choice. Alternative can be an adjective or noun, too. As an adjective, it describes something available as another choice, including alternative lifestyles. As a noun, it means one of two or more choices.

Former is at the root of formerly, referring to something that occurred earlier. If you changed your name, you'd be referred to as formerly known as whatever-your-name-used-to-be. At the root of **formally** is formal, an adjective that describes something as following custom, regulations, or ceremonies. You might speak formally during your speech but chat casually with everyone after. Formally describes something official.

entitle-give (someone) a legal right or a just claim to receive or do something.

titled-(of a person) having a title indicating high social or official rank.

Directions (11-15): Rearrange the following six sentence (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and according to the last statement, then answer the questions given below them.

A. I can still remember the smell of the burning coal, the 'choo choo' noise made by the train and the company of different kinds of people.

B. Nowadays, we connect less with people in this way; rather, we mostly try to connect through screens and buttons and find many misunderstandings arise as a result.

C. Even today, I still love to look around in the train, see what the people are doing, what they are eating, what they are talking about, where they are going.

D. Those were golden times in my life.

E. There are so many activities to connect with each other and there are so many chances to be connected.

F. I say to everyone, don't stay at the computer for too long.

G. I remember when I was very small, I used to take train journeys in Darjeeling.

Last: Give yourself time and space to be connected with nature. The external nature will bring you closer to your own nature.

Q11. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) C
- (c) F
- (d) E
- (e) G

Q12. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) B
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) A

Q13. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) F
- (b) B
- (c) E
- (d) A
- (e) G

Q14. Which of the following should be the SEVENTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) G
- (b) E
- (c) D
- (d) F
- (e) C

Q15. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) E
- (b) A
- (c) B
- (d) C
- (e) D

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. GDACEBF is the correct sequence.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. GDACEBF is the correct sequence.

S3. Ans.(e)

Sol. GDACEBF is the correct sequence.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. GDACEBF is the correct sequence.

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. GDACEBF is the correct sequence.

Directions (1-5): In each question, there is a pair of words/phrases that highlighted. From the highlighted word(s)/phrase(s), select the most appropriate word(s)/phrase(s) to form correct sentences. Then, from the options given, choose the best one.

Q1.

I. She said sanitary conditions in the emergency room were abhorrent(a)/ aberrant(b).

II. Bronze statute(a)/statue(b) unveiled in tribute to Ronnie Barker.

III. who(a)/whom(b) holds the sea, perforce doth hold the land

- (a) aba
- (b) abb
- (c) aab

- (d)bbb
(e)bba

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. **Abhorrent**- inspiring disgust and loathing; repugnant. Abhorrent means disgusting or detestable. When you abhor something, you loathe it.

Aberrant- departing from an accepted standard

A **statue** is a figure of a person, animal, or object that is carved or cast from some material, such as marble or iron. A statue is usually life-sized or larger.

But a **statute** is a written law, such as that of a particular government or organization.

To Whom It May Concern: **who** is a subject and **whom** is an object. Who acts and whom receives.

Q2.

I. Surfing students exercise on their boards before hitting the waive(a)/waves(b).

II. The man looked down at his boy sadly, sorrowfully, regretfully(a)/regrettably (b)

III. They've reduced the number of personnel(a)/personal(b) working on the project.

- (a)bab
(b)abb
(c)baa
(d)abb
(e)bba

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. **wave**-refrain from insisting on or using (a right or claim).

wave-move one's hand to and fro in greeting or as a signal, a long body of water curling into an arched form and breaking on the shore.

Regrettably and Regretfully- Both words have the same root: regret, meaning to feel sadness, repentance, or disappointment, but they each have their own way of dealing with it. **Regrettably** describes something that deserves regret, and is used like the word "unfortunately." Regrettably is like bad luck, and it often kicks off a sentence

Personnel , **personal**- To remember which word is which, try this: Personnel has two ns, just as a company has to have at least two employees to have personnel. Anything personal (one n) is about one individual.

Q3.

I. She said she thinks the euro will fall below parody(a)/parity(b) against the U.S. dollar in the coming year

II. The late-night talk and news Irony(a)/satire(b) is scheduled to return with new episodes in February.

III. A good epigrams(a)/ epigraph(b) should be more than mere adornment.

- (a)bba
(b)aaa
(c)bab
(d)bbb
(e)abb

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. A **parody** turns making fun of something into an art form. Imitating the way someone talks or writes is a parody.

parity- the quality or state of being equal or equivalent

Irony describes situations that are strange or funny because things happen in a way that seems to be the opposite of what you expected. Note the "opposite" here. If an expectation is black, then an ironic outcome would be white, not off-white or gray. **Satire** means making fun of people by imitating them in ways that expose their stupidity or flaws. As with satire, sarcasm depends on the listener or reader to be in on the joke. **Sarcasm** is insincere speech. To distinguish irony from satire and sarcasm, remember that irony pertains to situations while satire and sarcasm are forms of expression.

Epigrams -a pithy saying or remark expressing an idea in a clever and amusing way.

Epigraph - an inscription on a building, statue, or coin.

Q4.

I. In the realm of amateur fruit growing, on the other hand — a realm now daily widening — dwarf fruit trees are of capital(a)/capitol(b) importance.

II. The bankers who took millions while destroying people's savings: greedy, selfish, and immoral(a)/amoral(b).

III. I assume(a)/presumed(b) that the man had been escorted from the building

(a)bbb

(b)abb

(c)aab

(d)aba

(e)bab

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. A state's **capital** is the primary city and usually the seat of the state government. The most important city is the capital city. Capital is also a financial word.

capitol-a group of buildings in which the functions of state government are carried out

Amoral- lacking a moral sense; unconcerned with the rightness or wrongness of something.

Immoral- not conforming to accepted standards of morality. Immoral is having no morality, being wicked or evil. If you are immoral, you know what society considers right and wrong, yet you do wrong anyway. If you call someone immoral, you are saying that person knows better. If you call him amoral, you are saying that person does wrong but doesn't understand that it is wrong.

To **assume** is to suppose or believe something without any proof. It also means to take over, usually responsibilities and duties, such as with a job, or to take on a look or attitude

presumed-suppose that something is the case on the basis of probability.

Q5.

I. She had a way of eluding (a)/alluding(b) to Jean but never saying her name"

II. More significantly, he has shown that if such ageing cells are selectively destroyed, these averse(a)/adverse(b) effects go away.

III. Bicycle riders will be pedaling(a)/peddling(b) over hills and through pastures Saturday near Stonewall.

(a)bab

(b)abb

(c)bba

(d)aba

(e)bbb

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. To **allude** is to talk around something, give hints, and generally not say what you really want to say. You allude to something when you don't want to say it outright.

To **elude**, on the other hand, is to get away. Elude does love hiding from the law, but it can also refer to an idea you can't grasp or cheap healthcare

Adverse describes something that works against you, like a tornado or a computer crash, and is usually applied to things. It's often followed by the word effects.

Averse is usually applied to feelings, attitudes, or people. It's a strong feeling of opposition — it's a big "no thanks" and it's often followed by to. Averse also goes with risk to describe people (or banks) who don't like taking them.

pedal- each of a pair of foot-operated levers used for powering a bicycle or other vehicle propelled by the legs.

peddle-try to sell (something, especially small goods) by going from place to place.

Directions (6-10): Rearrange the following six sentence (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph

A. In this scenario, the demand for up-skilling and relearning, however critical they become painful and taxing.

B. There is no more scope to allow a specific time or day to learn in our hyper-busy lifestyles.

C. In other words, what professionals need today is digital learning —the ability to learn anytime, anywhere, on-demand, personalized.

D. Just as digital has shifted the control of businesses to the hands of the users, there is a need to have far greater

power and flexibility in the ways and avenues we learn from as well.

E. As power users of digital technologies in our own personal lives, we are now used to an on-demand lifestyle where what we seek comes at the click of a button or a swipe of the screen.

Q6. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)A
- (b)C
- (c)D
- (d)E
- (e)B

Q7. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)B
- (b)C
- (c)D
- (d)E
- (e)A

Q8. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)C
- (b)B
- (c)E
- (d)A
- (e)D

Q9. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)A
- (b)E
- (c)D
- (d)B
- (e)C

Q10. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)E
- (b)A
- (c)B
- (d)C
- (e)D

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. EBADC is the correct sequence.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. EBADC is the correct sequence. Statement C is the concluding sentence. As it wraps up the discussion.

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. EBADC is the correct sequence.

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. EBADC is the correct sequence.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. EBADC is the correct sequence.

Directions (11-15): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error if any will be in one part of the sentence, the number of that part will be the answer. If there is no error, mark (e) as the answer. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q11. With awareness of the self and understanding of the (a)/ minds of the people you have to deal (b)/ with, you can manage to navigate smooth in (c)/ the serpentine maze of emotional world.(d)no error(e)

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Use an Adverb to modify verb. Correct part is -"with, you can manage to navigate 'smoothly' in "

Q12. Give yourself (a)/ time and space (b)/ to be connect (c)/ with nature. .(d)no error(e)

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. to be 'connected '

Q13. Only when a (a)/ society becomes (b)/ affluent do religion (c)/ become meaningful. .(d)no error(e)

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. affluent 'does' religion

Q14. The last two (a)/ decades or so has positioned (b)/ e-Learning as a revolutionary (c)/ in modern learning. (d)no error(e)

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. e-Learning as a revolution

Q15. Businesses have no (a)/ option other than to evolve with time and (b)/ embrace these disruptive (c)/ changes if they hope to survive.(d)no error (e)

S15. Ans.(e)

Sol.No error

Direction (1-10): Below in each questions, some sentences are given, find the sentence which is not really contributing to the main theme and OUT of the passage or find the odd sentence and rearrange the remaining sentences to make a coherent paragraph.

Q1.

A. There has to be a shift away from large budgets for collection and transport by private contractors, to the processing of segregated garbage.

B. Improving on the national record of collecting only 80% of waste generated and being able to process just 28% of that quantum, requires behaviour modification among citizens and institutions.

C. But what is more important is that the municipal bodies put in place an integrated system to transport and process what has been segregated at source.

D. More than a year after the notification of the much-delayed Solid Waste Management Rules, cities and towns are in no position to comply with its stipulations, beginning with the segregation of different kinds of waste at source and their scientific processing.

E. Neither are urban local governments treating the 62 million tonnes of waste generated annually in the country as a potential resource.They have left the task of value extraction mostly to the informal system of garbage collectors and recyclers.

(a) BDAE

(b) ADBC

(c) DEBC

(d) ABDC

(e) DAEC

S1. Ans.(C)

Sol. DEBC is the correct sequence. Statement A is out of context and it does not contribute to the paragraph. In DEBC statements, Solid Waste Management is discussed. Whereas, statement A highlights budgets for collection and transport by private contractors, which is not required here.

Q2.

A. It is also ironic that while some countries such as Rwanda and Kenya have introduced stiff penalties for the use of flimsy plastic bags, India is doing little to prevent them from drifting into suburban garbage mountains, rivers, lakes and the sea, and being ingested by cattle feeding on dumped refuse.

B. In the absence of stakeholders at the local body level, recoverable resources embedded in discarded materials are lost due to dumping.

C. Quantum is the Latin word for amount and, in modern understanding, means the smallest possible discrete unit of any physical property, such as energy or matter.

D. But it is a major opportunity lost. Organic waste that could help green cities and feed small and affordable household biogas plants is simply being thrown away.

E. Organic refuse, which forms about 50% of all garbage, readily lends itself to the generation of compost or production of methane for household use or power generation.

(a) CEAB

(b) BCDA

(c) BEAC

(d) CABD

(e) CADE

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. BCDA is the correct sequence. Statement E is out of context and it does not contribute to the paragraph.

Q3.

A. Given such constraints, farmers have limited scope for crop diversification, choosing to focus primarily on staple crops such as wheat and rice, where the government offers a price guarantee for produce and the availability of post-harvest infrastructure.

B. Large farmers in Maharashtra typically have access to modern pumps, consuming huge amounts of water and leaving hardly anything for small and marginal farmers.

C. They rose in revolt but were crushed by the East India Company until the arrival of a barrister from South Africa.

D. The limited availability and high cost of high-yielding seed varieties also hampers agricultural productivity.

E. Fertilizer and pesticide prices have also risen, causing marginal farmers to adopt organic means.

(a) DEBA

(b) BEDA

(c) FDAB

(d) EBCA

(e) DCDE

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. BEDA is the correct sequence. Statement C is out of context and it does not contribute to the paragraph. Statement C talks about East India Company, which is not mentioned or indicated in any other statement.

Q4.

A. All this can be changed if the government abolishes private practice, institutes universal medical care and becomes the employer of all medical graduates, similar to the National Health Service of the U.K.

B. This egregious state of affairs led to several persons approaching courts.

C. Doctors from poorer backgrounds will need to struggle a lot more.

D. Inequality among qualified doctors is quite high. The economically well-off can aspire to better jobs, training abroad (still much sought after in spite of all nationalist talk), and generally adopt metropolitan lifestyles.

(a) DCA

(b) CBA

(c) ACD

(d) DCB

(e) DAB

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. DCA is the correct sequence. Statement B is out of context and it does not contribute to the paragraph.

Q5.

A. This makes it worthwhile to interrogate the kind of spaces where PDOs are currently being deployed and their claims to being 'public'.

B. Recent moves by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) to pilot public open WiFi hotspots through a nationwide model of pay as you go public data offices (PDOs) is a concerted bid to make cheap, fast, and reliable Internet affordable and accessible.

C. According to the 'Public WiFi Open Pilot' document released by TRAI, the PDOs are encouraged to be the kind of spaces where "consumption of data for the average Indian becomes as common as consuming a cup of hot chai."

D. In its plans to swiftly facilitate and scale WiFi infrastructure, TRAI is drawing inspiration from the public call office (PCO) telephone booths that spawned a communication revolution in India.

(a) CDB

(b) BEA

(c) BCD

(d) CDA

(e) CAD

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol.BCD is the correct sequence. Statement A is out of context and it does not contribute to the paragraph.

Q6.

A. It is time that we started exposing our children to rationalism so that they can evaluate its merits and choose for themselves what to believe in. 'Forget god, consider man' is good advice as humanism is the only way to take mankind toward peace and progress.

B. As a nation we have been pandering to religious sentiments for too long.

C. The extra food produced by the Green Revolution is generally considered to have averted famine in India and Pakistan.

D. Right from the days of Partition, the various riots, the demolition of the Babri Masjid, the Gujarat riots and beyond, the trail of violence and loss of lives and properties caused as a result of religion is too large to document. Even the father of the nation was eliminated by religious fanatics.

E. The 'graded inequality' among people of the same religion imposed by the caste system — and despite legislation banning it — continues to inflict unspeakable misery on a significant section of the people to this day.

(a) AEDC

(b) EDAC

(c) DECB

(d) BDEA

(e) BACB

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. BDEA is the correct sequence. Statement C is out of context and it does not contribute to the paragraph.

Q7.

A. Today, politics in India is a no-holds-barred game, dirtier than ever and which most political leaders indulge in.

B. It is unfortunate that the healthy convention of political figures not washing domestic dirty linen in public while abroad is now dead and buried.

C. While addressing an event at the University of California, Berkeley, Congress vice-president Rahul Gandhi played the role expected of him.

D. While the BJP is up in arms over his speech and comments, one cannot but admit that the Prime Minister too has broken that convention time and again.

E. Credit partly goes to the government's blunders that seem to have infused a new life into Mr. Gandhi's otherwise flagging political career.

F. Once we receive payment for your judging we will take care of covering that for you, no further action is required.

(a) BCAFE

(b) BACED

(c) AFEBBC

(d) FEACD

(e) FABCE

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. BACED is the correct sequence. Statement F is out of context and it does not contribute to the paragraph.

Q8.

A. Chairmen and other members of the existing tribunals who are aged 70, on the date of commencement of the 2017 Amendment Act, shall cease to hold office on the expiry of three months from the date of the law coming into existence.

B. With water becoming scarce, the Centre has proposed the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 for early and amicable resolution of disputes. The Bill proposes that the **Centre notify an Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunal with multiple benches.**

C. Kaveri is considered to be as sacred as the Ganga throughout its course, with the same power to wash off all one's sins.

D. Disputes already settled by an existing tribunal, prior to the date of commencement of the 2017 Amendment Act, shall not be re-opened.

E. All existing tribunals dealing with inter-State water disputes would stand dissolved on the date of establishment of this tribunal.

(a) EDBA

(b) DAKE

(c) BEAD

(d) CDAB

(e) CEBA

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Statement C is out of context here.

Correct sequence is BEAD

Q9.

A. Blessed with every major ecosystem, these biomes directly contribute billions of dollars to the Indian economy, annually.

B. The financial value of India's forests, for example, which encompass economic services such as timber and fuel wood, and ecological services such as carbon sequestration, is estimated to be \$1.7 trillion.

C. Natural resources are a critical yet often ignored part of our country's national infrastructure.

D. It is necessary that we are cognizant of the limitations of natural capital and its role as a primary support system for the economy.

E. Boasting 11% of the world's floral and faunal species, India is one of the 17 most ecologically diverse countries.

(a) EDBA

(b) CEAB

(c) ABDE

(d) AEDC

(e) EABC

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct sequence is CEAB.

Statement D is out of context here.

Q10.

A. But such gains could have been achieved by other and less self-defeating ways. As things stand, it is unclear how many of those who have laundered their black money will be punished.

B. Despite the large amounts that were deposited in banks post-demonetisation, it is doubtful whether the Income Tax authorities have the necessary resources to track down and penalize the corrupt.

C. Explaining how the shock move would work, he said: "The... notes hoarded by anti-national and anti-social elements will become just worthless pieces of paper."

D. True, demonetisation has had some beneficial spin-offs such as arguably fostering greater compliance with the tax laws and reducing the economy's reliance on cash through increased adoption of digital payments.

E. All in all, the costs of demonetisation, which has resulted in robbing the country of its economic momentum, are far greater than the benefits it has bestowed.

(a) BCAD

(b) ABDC

(c) DABE

(d) CDAB

(e) EBAC

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sequence is DABE. Statement C is out of context.

Govt Exams ? Crack with Us...

Directions (1-10): Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and there is no correction required mark (e) as the answer.

Q1. The project was difficult, but we **Keep down** and eventually, it Was done.

(a) Keep around

(b) Keep back

(c) Keep from

(d) keep at it

(e) No improvement

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. **keep at it**-to continue doing or trying to do something

Keep around- Keep something near you

Keep back -Maintain a safe distance

Keep down- to stay close to the ground or floor

Keep from- Control yourself, refrain

Q2. He was **acting on** his feelings of inferiority by being overly aggressive.

- (a) Acting up
- (b) Acting at
- (c) Acting upon
- (d) Acting out
- (e) No improvement

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. Act out- to demonstrate or illustrate by pantomime or by words and gestures

Act upon- have and exert influence or effect

Act on- to act in accordance with; follow

Act up- Behave badly or strangely

Q3. The past year has been successful and, **look after**, we expect to do even better in the coming months.

- (a) looking ahead
- (b) look at
- (c) look back
- (d) look into
- (e) No improvement

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. look ahead- to think about what will happen in the future

Look after- Take care

look at- to think about or consider (something or someone)

look back- to think about something in the past

look into -to try to get information about (something)

Q4. The judge thanked the witness and allowed her to **stand in**.

- (a) stand out
- (b) stand down
- (c) stand alone
- (d) stand aside
- (e) No improvement

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. stand down - to leave the witness stand in a court of law

stand in -to take the place of (someone who is away for a time)

stand out -to be easily seen or noticed

stand aside-to take a few steps backwards

stand behind- to support (someone or something)

stand alone- to be in a position or situation in which you are not helped or supported by others

Q5. He looked like someone had **worked** him **about** pretty good.

- (a) work off
- (b) work on
- (c) worked over
- (d) work up
- (e) No improvement

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. work over- to hurt (someone) by hitting, kicking, etc

work off- to pay (a debt) by working

work on -to be in the process of making (something), doing (something), etc.

work up-to make (someone) feel very angry, excited, upset, etc.

Q6. I **came over** the book in a little second-hand bookshop in Dorset

- (a) Come into
- (b) Come down
- (c) Come by
- (d) came upon

(e) No improvement

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Come upon- Find by chance

Come up- Appear

Come over -Feel strange

Come into-Be important or relevant

Come down- with Fall ill

Come by -Visit

Come around- Recover consciousness

Q7. Three dangerous Category A prisoners **break away** Wands worth Prison last night

(a) Break through

(b) Break out in

(c) broke out of

(d) Break for

(e) No improvement

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Break out of -Escape

Break through -Pass a barrier or obstacle

Break out in- Sweat heavily, develop skin sores or irritation

Break out -Start (war, conflict)

Break away -Leave an organization, usually to form a new one

Break for-To go or run towards a place, especially when you are trying to escape

Q8. He was **sent in** to replace the starting goaltender

(a) send on

(b) send forth

(c) send away

(d) send about

(e) No improvement

S8. Ans.(e)

Sol. send in- to tell (a player) to enter a game

send on -to cause (something) to go or to be carried from one place to another

send forth- to cause (something) to be heard

send down to send -(someone) to prison send away for-to ask to receive (something) by sending a letter, coupon, etc., to someone by mail

Q9. Each month she **pays into** an account that can be used for medical expenses.

(a) pay off

(b) pay up

(c) pay out

(d) pay up to

(e) No improvement

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. pay into -to put money into (a fund or account)

pay off- to produce a result that you want

pay up -to pay what you owe : to pay what is due

pay out- to give (an amount of money) to someone usually over a period of time

pay up to -pay what you owe : to pay what is due

Q10. All the seats were sold and a large crowd had to be **turned away**.

(a) turn up

(b) turn around

(c) Turn out

(d) turn back

(e) No improvement

S10. Ans.(e)

Sol. **Turn down** (someone or something) or turn (someone or something) down: to say no to (someone or something) especially in a polite way

Turn around or turn around (something) or turn (something) around- to cause a vehicle to travel in the opposite direction

Turn around (something) or turn (something) around-to change (something) in a way that makes it better or more successful

Turn away (someone) or turn (someone) away-to refuse to allow (someone) to enter a place

Turn back -to move in the opposite direction in order to return to a place

Directions (11-15): Rearrange the following six sentence (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

A. It already has a nuclear arsenal, a formidable missile programme, and has taken creditable strides in the field of space exploitation.

B. Owning a HSR network has become a status symbol for nations.

C. After all, it has the dream of becoming the third

D. China leveraged this phenomenon to the hilt by introducing high-speed trains on its network in the nineties, and can now boast of owning the world's largest HSR network.

E. The high-speed rail (HSR) owes its genesis to the competition railways faced from fast-moving automobiles and airplanes.

F. It is but natural for India to aspire to join the exclusive club of nations having a HSR network. the largest economy in 25 years.

Q11. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)A
- (b)C
- (c)D
- (d)E
- (e)B

Q12. Which of the following should be the FIFTH(last) sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)F
- (b)C
- (c)D
- (d)E
- (e)A

Q13. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)F
- (b)B
- (c)E
- (d)A
- (e)D

Q14. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)A
- (b)E
- (c)D
- (d)B
- (e)F

Q15. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (a)E
- (b)A
- (c)F
- (d)C
- (e)B

S11. Ans.(C)

Sol.EBDFCA is the correct sequence. Statement D is the third sentence. 'this phenomenon' is the hint here.

S12. Ans.(B)

Sol.EBDFCA is the correct sequence. Statement A is the concluding statement which gives a coherent sense to the paragraph.

S13. Ans.(C)

Sol.EBDFCA is the correct sequence. Statement E is the first sentence, as it introduces the point of discussion about high-speed rail (HSR).

S14. Ans.(E)

Sol. EBDFCA is the correct sequence

S15. Ans.(E)

Sol. EBDFCA is the correct sequence. Statement B is the second sentence as it explains the idea of high-speed rail (HSR) further.

Directions (01–05): Which of the words/phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the words/phrases given in bold in the following sentences to make it meaningful and grammatically correct? If the given words perfectly fit into the sentence and do not require any replacement, choose (e) i.e. 'No correction required' as the answer.

Q1. The **oncoming** Assembly elections in Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh will really show whether the Lok Sabha would be captured by the BJP or not. However, the future is **baneful**. The **suppression** of Ram mandir issue could shape the future of the country and would **contract** the nation further.

- (a) Resulting, encouraging, resurgence, affect
- (b) Pending, promising, freshening, divide
- (c) Future, propitious, rally, oppose
- (d) Forthcoming, ominous, revival, polarize
- (e) No correction required

S1.

Ans.

(d)

Sol. **Ominous** means giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen; threateningly inauspicious.

Polarize means divide or cause to divide into two sharply contrasting groups or sets of opinions or beliefs.

Q2. Centuries of candle **smoke** and visiting pilgrims had left the shrine **discoloured** and almost black. Parts of it were also coming loose, with warnings that it was structurally **unsound** and posed a risk to the millions of **pilgrims** who visit the site every year.

- (a) Gas, defiled, unsafe, crusaders
- (b) Mist, colored, fragile, sojourners
- (c) Fog, pied, reliable, devotees
- (d) Kindle, dreary, firm, explorers
- (e) No correction required

S2.

Ans.

(e)

Sol. **Unsound** means not safe or robust; in poor condition.

Pilgrims means persons who journey to a sacred place for religious reasons.

Kindle means arouse or inspire (an emotion or feeling).

Q3. Macroeconomic **clues** in advanced economies have been positive over the past two months, but major challenges remained with ongoing **leftover** capacity in the global economy and **capacious** geo-political **worry**, said Reserve Bank of New Zealand governor Graeme Wheeler.

- (a) Guide, unused, huge, query
- (b) Indicators, surplus, extensive, uncertainty
- (c) Pointers, essential, wide, trust
- (d) Models, remittance, substantial, definiteness
- (e) No correction required

S3.

Ans.

(b)

Sol. **Extensive** means covering or affecting a large area.

Remittance means a sum of money sent in payment or as a gift.

Q4. In reply to an **interference** on fake currency being deposited in banks in the **vigil** of demonetisation, Jaitley said the process of sifting real from the fake ones is **stopped** and the exact figures will be known only after the completion of the **ordering** process.

- (a) Intervention, wake, underway, sorting
- (b) Intercession, trail, commenced, riddling
- (c) Intrusion, move, undertaken, maintaining
- (d) Initiative, zap, initiated, holding
- (e) No correction required

S4.

Ans.

(a)

Sol. **Intervention** means the action or process of intervening.

Underway means having started and in progress; being done or carried out.

Intrusion means the action of intruding.

Q5. NABARD **announced** to launch a major Water Campaign during the current year, covering around 1,00,000 villages in **vulnerable**/water stressed areas and more **specifically** where the ground water is over **exploited**.

- (a) Reported, unsafe, minutely, milked
- (b) Declared, sensitive, definitely, abused
- (c) Revealed, unsusceptible, broadly, oppressed
- (d) Expressed, queasy, oddly, used
- (e) No correction required

S5.

Ans.

(e)

Sol. **Vulnerable** means exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.

Exploited means make full use of and derive benefit from (a resource).

Queasy means inducing a feeling of nausea.

Directions (06-10): In each of the following sentences, a statement is given followed by four options. You are needed to identify the best way of writing the sentence in the context of the correct usage of standard

English. If the given statement is grammatically correct and does not require any correction, choose (e) i.e. "No error" as your answer.

Q6. There is other recent developments that has added to bilateral complications, as for instance the implications of the CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), which are the major cooperative project among those two countries and has important implications for the region as a whole.

(a) There are other recent developments that have added to bilateral complications, as for instance the implications of the CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), which is the major cooperative project between those two countries and has important implications for the region as a whole.

(b) There have been other recent developments that has added to bilateral complications, as for instances the implications of the CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), which is the major cooperative project between those two country and has important implications for the region as a whole.

(c) There can be other recent developments that have added to bilateral complication, as for instance the implications of the CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), which are the major cooperative project between those two countries and have important implications for the region as a whole.

(d) There were other recent developments that have added to bilateral complications, as for instance the implication of the CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor), which are the major cooperative projects among those two countries and has important implications for the region as a whole.

(e) No error.

S6. Ans. (a)

Sol. The given sentence is grammatically incorrect. It can be corrected by replacing "is other" with "are other", "has added" with "have added", "are the major" with "is the major" and "among those two" with "between those two".

Q7. Tragically, the human condition in Asia has deteriorated in recent years while the elite and protected of many Asian countries have enjoyed the benefits from the region's economic rise and elevated geopolitical status.

(a) Tragically, the human conditions in Asia has deteriorated in recently years while the elite and protected of many Asian countries have enjoyed the benefit from the region's economic rise and elevated geopolitical status.

(b) Tragically, the human condition in Asia has been deteriorated in recent years while the elites and protected of many Asian country have enjoyed the benefits from the region's economy rise and elevated geopolitical status.

(c) Tragically, the human condition in Asia had deteriorated in recent years while the elite and protected of many Asian countries have been enjoyed the benefits from the region's economic rises and elevated geopolitical status.

(d) Tragically, the human condition over Asia has deteriorated in recent years while the elite and protected of many Asian countries had enjoyed the benefits from the region's economic rising and elevated geopolitical status.

(e) No error.

S7. Ans. (e)

Sol. The given sentence is grammatically correct.

Q8. Even though the recognised and registered political party u/s 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 enjoy a tax holidays on such receipts, they are not immune for the probed eyes of the Income Tax department.

(a) Even though the recognising and registered political parties u/s 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 enjoy a tax holiday on such receipt, they were not immune from the probing eyes of the Income Tax department.

(b) Even though the recognised and registered political parties u/s 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 enjoy a tax holiday on such receipts, they are not immune from the probing eyes of the Income Tax department.

(c) Even though the recognise and registered political parties u/s 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 enjoys a tax holiday on such receipts, they are not immune to the probing eyes of the Income Tax department.

(d) Even although the recognised and registered political party u/s 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 enjoy a tax holiday on such receipts, they are not immuned from the probing eyes of the Income Tax department.

(e) No error.

S8. Ans. (b)

Sol. Make the sentence grammatically correct by replacing "political party" with "political parties", "a tax holidays" with "a tax holiday", "immune for" with "immune from" and "probed eyes" with "probing eyes".

Q9. The relevant of Public Private Partnership (PPP) as a mode of delivery for infrastructure projects, be it in terms of leverage private sector investments or in the uses of most appropriate technology and capacity enhancements, need little elucidation.

(a) The relevant of Public Private Partnership (PPP) as a mode of delivery from infrastructure projects, be it in terms of leveraged private sector investments or in the use of most appropriate technology and capacity enhancement, needs little elucidation.

(b) The relevance of Public Private Partnership (PPP) as a mode on delivery of infrastructure projects, be it in terms of leverage private sector investments and in the use of most appropriate technologies and capacity enhancements, needs little elucidation.

(c) The relevance of Public Private Partnership (PPP) as a mode of delivery of infrastructure project, be it in term of leveraging private sector investments or in the uses of most appropriate technology and capacity enhancements, need little more elucidation.

(d) The relevance of Public Private Partnership (PPP) as a mode of delivery of infrastructure projects, be it in terms of leveraging private sector investments or in the use of most appropriate technology and capacity enhancements, needs little elucidation.

(e) No error.

S9. Ans. (d)

Sol. There are errors in the grammatical structure of the sentence which can be corrected by replacing “relevant” with “relevance”, “delivery for” with “delivery of”, “of leverage” with “of leveraging”, “uses of” with “use of” and “need little” with “needs little”.

Q10. The heinous bloodbath at a swanky nightclub on the banks of the Bosphorus in Istanbul brought what had already been a terrible year for Turkey to an exceptionally brutal conclusion.

(a) The heinous bloodbath in a swanky nightclub over the banks of the Bosphorus in Istanbul had brought what had already been a terrible year for Turkey to an exceptionally brutal conclusions.

(b) The heinous bloodbath at a swanky nightclubs on the bank of the Bosphorus in Istanbul bring what had already been a terrible year for Turkey to an exceptionally brutal conclusion.

(c) The heinous bloodbath on a swanky nightclub on the bank of the Bosphorus at Istanbul has been brought what had already a terrible year for Turkey to an exceptionally brutal conclusion.

(d) The heinous bloodbath at a swanky nightclub on the banks over the Bosphorus in Istanbul bought what had already been a terrible year for Turkey to an exceptional brutal conclusion.

(e) No error.

S10. Ans. (e)

Sol. The given statement is grammatically correct.

Direction (11-15): There are two different sentences with a blank space in each question. Choose the word from the given options which fits into both the blanks appropriately without altering their meanings.

Q11. (1) The only difficulty in this _____ is to secure debtors that will not die.

(2) She was in a state of rare contentment, an _____ to the gaiety that was hers by nature.

(a) accretion

(b) increase

(c) enlargement

(d) accessory

(e) None of the above

S11. Ans. (a)

Sol. Accretion means a thing formed or added by gradual growth or increase.

Q12. (1) He issued what was in reality an _____ proclamation, which President Lincoln was compelled to modify.

(2) Friction increased between the races at the South after _____.

(a) abolition

(b) autarchy

(c) exemption

(d) immune

(e) emancipation

S12. Ans. (e)

Sol. Emancipation means the fact or process of being set free from legal, social, or political restrictions; liberation.

Q13. (1) It was feared that there could be a _____ unsettling of established governments and a new political order could come into being, oriented away from the traditional leadership of the region.

(2) On the other hand, _____ emigration was not sufficient to remove the evil.

- (a) comprehensively
- (b) wholesale
- (c) voluminous
- (d) extensive
- (e) haphazard

S13. Ans. (b)

Sol. Wholesale means done on a large scale; extensive.

Q14. (1) The French President Emmanuel Macron's new centrist party is _____ poised for a landslide victory in the parliamentary elections.

(2) The opinion of parliament on two other questions during the session was, _____, influenced by events in France.

- (a) evidently
- (b) seemingly
- (c) ostensibly
- (d) apparently
- (e) All of the above

S14. Ans. (e)

Sol. All the given options fit into the blanks appropriately as all four words mean the same i.e. so as to give the impression of having a certain quality; apparently.

Q15. (1) Parliament takes pride in asserting the supremacy of the institution, at times even ignoring what it perceives as judicial _____ in its functioning.

(2) It would have been enough to have cured the whole Roxburghe Club from _____ with libraries and books for ever and ever.

- (a) concern
- (b) examining
- (c) tracing
- (d) meddling
- (e) quest

S15. Ans. (d)

Sol. Meddling means interfering in something that is not one's concern.

Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

A remarkable aspect of art of the present century is the range of concepts and ideologies which it embodies. It is almost tempting to see a pattern emerging within the art field—or alternatively imposed upon it a posteriori—similar to that which exists under the umbrella of science where the general term covers a whole range of separate, though interconnecting, activities. Any parallelism is however—in this instance at least—misleading. A scientific discipline develops systematically once its bare tenets have been established, named and categorized as conventions. Many of the concepts of modern art, by contrast have resulted from the almost accidental meeting of group of talented individual at certain times and certain places. The ideas generated by these chance meeting had twofold consequences. Firstly, a corpus of work would be produced which, in great part, remains as a concrete record of the events. Secondly, the ideas would themselves be **disseminated** through many different channels of communication—seeds that often bore fruit in contexts far removed from their generation. Not all movements were exclusively concerned with innovation. Surrealism, for instance, claimed to **embody** a kind of insight which can be present in the art of many periods. This claim has been generally accepted so that a sixteenth century painting by Spranger or a **mysterious** photograph by Atget can legitimately be discussed in surrealist terms. Briefly, then, the concepts of modern art are of many different (often fundamentally different) kinds and resulted from the exposures of painters, sculptors and thinkers to the more complex phenomena of the twentieth century, including our ever

increasing knowledge of the thought and products of earlier centuries. Different groups of artists would collaborate in trying to make sense of a rapidly changing world of visual and spiritual experience. We should hardly be surprised if no one group succeeded completely, but achievements, through relative, have been considerable. Landmarks have been established—concrete statements of position which give a pattern to a situation which could easily have degenerated into total chaos. Beyond this, new language tools have been created for those who follow—semantic system which can provide a springboard for future explorations.

The codifying of art is often criticized. Certainly one can understand that artists are wary of being pigeonholed since they are apt to think of themselves as individuals—sometimes with good reason. The notion of self-expression, however, no longer carries quite the weight it once did; **objectivity** has its defenders. There is good reason to accept the ideas codified by artists and critics, over the past sixty years or so, as having attained the status of independent existence—an independence which is not without its own value. The time factor is important here. As an art movement slips into temporal **perceptive**, it ceases to be a living organism—becoming, rather, a fossil. This is not to say that it becomes useless or uninteresting. Just as a scientist can reconstruct the life of a prehistoric environment from the messages codified into the structure of a fossil, so can an artist decipher whole webs of intellectual and creative possibility from the recorded structure of a "dead" art movement. The artist can match the creative patterns crystallized into this structure against the potentials and possibilities of his own time. As T.S. Eliot observed, no one starts anything from scratch; however consciously you may try to live in the present, you are still involved with a nexus of behaviour patterns bequeathed from the past. The original and creative person is not someone who ignores these patterns, but someone who is able to translate and develop them so that they conform more exactly to his—and our—present needs.

Q1. Many of the concepts of modern art have been the product of

- (a) Ideas generated from planned deliberation between artists, painters and thinkers.
- (b) The dissemination of ideas through the state and its organizations.
- (c) Accidental interaction among people blessed with creative muse.
- (d) Patronage by the rich and powerful that supported art.
- (e) Systematic investigation, codification and conventions.

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. This is stated explicitly in the passage. "Many of the concepts of modern art, by contrast have resulted from the almost accidental meeting of group of talented individual at certain times and certain places."

Q2. In the passage, the word "fossil" can be interpreted as

- (a) an art movement that has ceased to remain interesting or useful.
- (b) an analogy from the physical world to indicate a historic art movement.
- (c) an analogy from the physical world to indicate the barrenness of artistic creations in the past.
- (d) an embedded codification of pre-historic life.
- (e) an analogy from the physical world to indicate the passing of an era associated with an art movement.

S2. Ans.(e)

Sol. This is explicitly stated in the passage: "This (Fossil) is not to say that it (art) becomes useless or uninteresting. Just as a scientist can reconstruct the life of a prehistoric environment from the messages codified into the structure of a fossil, so can an artist decipher whole webs of intellectual and creative possibility from the recorded structure of a "dead" art movement." Option (d) is too general and has no connection to the art movement.

Q3. In the passage, which of the following similarities between science and art may lead to erroneous conclusion?

- (a) Both, in general, include a gamut of distinct but interconnecting activities.
- (b) Both have movements not necessarily concerned with innovation.
- (c) Both depend on collaboration between talented individuals.
- (d) Both involve abstract thought and dissemination of ideas.
- (e) Both reflect complex priorities of the modern world.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. This directly stated in the passage, "... similar to that which exists under the umbrella of science where the general term covers a whole range of separate, though interconnecting, activities. Any parallelism is however—in this instance at least—misleading."

Q4. The range of concept and ideologies embodied in the art of the twentieth century is explained by

- (a) The existence of movement such as surrealism.
- (b) Landmark which give a pattern to the art history of the twentieth century.
- (c) New language tools which can be used for future explorations into new areas.
- (d) The fast changing world of perceptual and transcendental understanding.
- (e) The quick exchange of ideas and concepts enabled by efficient technology.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. This is a low inference question. The writer begins the passage by stating the range of concepts and ideologies in the present day art. Then he examines the various influences that have produced such a range. And it concludes towards the end of the first paragraph: Different groups of artists would collaborate in trying to make sense of a rapidly changing world of visual and spiritual experience. The answer merely expresses this in different words.

Q5. The passage uses an observation by T.S. Eliot to imply that....

- (a) Creative processes are not 'original's because they always borrow from the past.
- (b) We always carry forward the legacy of the past.
- (c) Past behaviours and thought processes recreate themselves in the present and get labelled as 'original' or 'creative'.
- (d) 'Originality' can only thrive in a 'greenhouse' insulated from the past biases.
- (e) 'Innovations' and 'original thinking' interpret and develop on past thoughts to suit contemporary needs.

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. The last sentence of the passage gives us the answer. "Not original" eliminates option (a). "carry forward" eliminates option (b). "Recreate themselves" eliminates option (c). Option (d) is contrary to the passage. In comparison, option (e) is the best-worded sentence to express the idea contained in the last part of the passage.

Q6. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word Disseminated as used in the passage?

- (a) sensitive
- (b) detachment
- (c) encapsulate
- (d) proclaim
- (e) difference

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Disseminated-spread (something, especially information) widely, spread throughout an organ or the body. synonyms- spread, circulate, distribute, disperse, diffuse, proclaim, promulgate, propagate, publicize

Q7. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word embody as used in the passage?

- (a) bold
- (b) personify
- (c) employee
- (d) queer
- (e) publicize

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. embody-be an expression of or give a tangible or visible form to (an idea, quality, or feeling), include or contain (something) as a constituent part.

synonyms-personify, incorporate, give human form/shape to, realize, manifest, express, concretize, symbolize, represent, epitomize, stand for, encapsulate, typify, exemplify

Q8. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word Mysterious as used in the passage?

- (a) publicize
- (b) strange
- (c) publicize
- (d) promulgate
- (e) manifest

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mysterious-difficult or impossible to understand, explain, or identify,(of a location) having an atmosphere of

strangeness or secrecy,(of a person) deliberately enigmatic.
synonyms- puzzling, strange, peculiar, curious, funny, queer, odd, weird, bizarre, mystifying,

Q9. Which of the following is most nearly Opposite in meaning of the word Objectivity as used in the passage?

- (a) epitomize
- (b) mystifying
- (c) bias
- (d) objection
- (e) neutrality

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Objectivity-the quality of being objective.

synonyms- impartiality, absence of bias/prejudice, fairness, fair-mindedness, equitableness, equitability, even-handedness, justness, justice, open-mindedness, disinterest, disinterestedness, detachment, dispassion, dispassionateness, neutrality

Q10. Which of the following is most nearly Opposite in meaning of the word Perceptive as used in the passage?

- (a) presently
- (b) precedent
- (c) ignorant
- (d) discerning
- (e) observant

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Perceptive-having or showing sensitive insight.

synonyms-insightful, discerning, responsive, sensitive, observant

Directions(1-10) : Which of the words/phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the words/phrases given in bold in the following sentences to make it meaningful and grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

Q1. Indian criminal law **occasionally** criminalises acts that deceive a person. However, it is surprising that the criminalisation of an act that **frighten** the sanctity of a pure social institution such as marriage, by way of **deception** and lies, is facing challenges in the past few decades.

- (a) give, clear, monitor
- (b) seldom, split, creating
- (c) explicitly, breaches, deceit
- (d) normally, break, forwarding
- (e) No change required.

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Choice is Option C.

Explicitly-in a clear and detailed manner, leaving no room for confusion or doubt.

Breaches-an act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct.

Deceit-the action or practice of deceiving someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.

Q2. A welfare-oriented and **inclusive** country like India, while demanding that a marriage be registered in order to acknowledge and protect the rights of the parties involved, cannot **do on** with a crime which **undermined** the same legally recognised institution.

- (a) deceiving, remove, imprison
- (b) comprehensive, lessen, clear

- (c) services , foundation ,hinder
- (d) inclusive, do away , undermines
- (e) No change required.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Choice is Option D.

Inclusive-including all the services or items normally expected or required, containing (a specified element) as part of a whole. synonyms- all-in, all-inclusive, with everything included, comprehensive, in toto

To do away with something means to remove it completely or put an end to it.

Undermines-erode the base or foundation of (a rock formation),lessen the effectiveness, power, or ability of, especially gradually or insidiously, **Synonyms**- subvert, sabotage, threaten, weaken, compromise, diminish, reduce, impair, mar, spoil, ruin, impede, hinder

Q3. Even within the narrow **enclose** of the heteronormative definition of marriage as recognised under Indian law, the **comprehensive** of the IPC regarding adultery seem particularly **medieval**.

- (a) release, donation, requirements
- (b) confines, provisions, medieval
- (c) hold, providing, disruptive
- (d) supply, decisive, modern
- (e) No change required.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Choice is Option B.

confines-keep or restrict someone or something within certain limits of (space, scope, or time),(of a person) be unable to leave (one's bed, home, or a wheelchair) because of illness or disability ,the borders or boundaries of a place, especially with regard to their restricting freedom of movement.

synonyms-enclose, incarcerate, imprison, intern, impound, hold captive, trap
antonyms-release

provisions -the action of providing or supplying something for use, financial or other arrangements for future eventualities or requirements, an amount or thing supplied or provided.

synonyms-supplying, supply, providing, purveying, delivery, furnishing, equipping, giving, donation, allocation, distribution, presentation

medieval-relating to the Middle Ages. synonyms- of the Middle Ages, Middle Age, of the Dark Ages, Dark-Age, 11th to 14th century, 6th to 14th century, Gothic, early

Q4. In the last few decades, with **upgrade** in technology, irrigation practices, and extension services, and with **disruptive** agricultural policies, India has seen **improvement** in food and nutrition security.

- (a) strides, progressive, improvement
- (b) incarcerate, remove, expected
- (c) ruin, exertion, severity
- (d) regard, including, effectiveness
- (e) No change required.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Option A gives coherent meaning. **strides** -walk with long, decisive steps in a specified direction, cross (an obstacle) with one long step.

progressive-happening or developing gradually or in stages, (of a medical condition) increasing in severity,(of a person or idea) favouring social reform. **synonyms**-modern, liberal, advanced, forward-looking, forward-thinking, go-ahead, enlightened, enterprising, innovative, up-and-coming, new, dynamic, avant-garde, modernistic, disruptive
improvement -an example of improving or being improved, the action of improving or being improved. **synonyms**-advance, development, upgrade

Q5. Deficiency of iron in women not only reduces physical work capacity and causes **lessen**, but could lead to depression and post-partum maternal haemorrhage. In children, it **upgrade** growth and **donation** development.

- (a) tiredness, improve, real
- (b) fatigue, impairs, cognitive
- (c) vigour, enhance, formation
- (d) exhaustion, hinder, breakable
- (e) No change required.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Choice is Option B. **Fatigue**-extreme tiredness resulting from mental or physical exertion or illness. weakness in metal or other materials caused by repeated variations of stress. **synonyms**-tiredness, weariness, exhaustion, over tiredness

antonyms- energy, vigour

Impairs -weaken or damage (something, especially a faculty or function). **synonyms**-damage, harm, diminish, reduce, weaken, lessen, decrease, blunt, impede, hinder, mar, spoil, disable
antonyms-improve, enhance

Cognitive -relating to cognition.

Q6. The global **swirl** would be caused by the fact that such a finding would go against the current **news** of the spread of Indo-European languages across Eurasia and also against current **generated** evidence.

- (a) frequent, froth, origin
- (b) heave, subside, common
- (c) churning, understanding, genetic
- (d) subside, see, arising
- (e) No change required

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Choice is Option B. **Churning**-a container in which cream is stirred or shaken to make butter,(with reference to liquid) move or cause to move about vigorously,(of a broker) encourage frequent turnover of (investments) in order to generate commission.

Synonyms- be turbulent, heave, boil, swirl, toss, seethe, foam, froth

Near Antonyms of churn-abate, calm, subside

Genetic-relating to genes or heredity, relating to origin, or arising from a common origin.

Q7. What the world **witnessed** in the past few days at the United Nations, on a resolution demanding that the U.S. **vigorous** its recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, was an **unpredicted** display of the arrogance of power.

- (a) witnessed, rescind, unprecedented
- (b) viewer, equaled, relating

(c) see, encourage, differently

(d) observe, frequent, limit

(e) No change required

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Choice is Option B. **Witnessed**-a person who sees an event, typically a crime or accident, take place, evidence; proof.

synonyms- observer, onlooker, looker-on, eyewitness, spectator, viewer, watcher

rescind-revoke, cancel, or repeal (a law, order, or agreement).

synonyms- abrogate, overturn, overrule, override, annul, nullify

unprecedented-never done or known before.

synonyms-unparalleled, unequalled, unmatched, unrivalled

Q8. The recent trend of **intense** in imports indicates that the government may have moved too late to **curbing** them, but **flawed** market timing isn't the real issue.

(a) extreme, unmatched, limitation

(b) excess, check, nullify

(c) abate, viewer, disturb

(d) moderation, curb, flawed

(e) No change required

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. **Moderation**-the avoidance of excess or extremes, especially in one's behaviour or political opinions, the action of making something less extreme, intense, or violent.

synonyms-self-restraint, restraint, self-control, self-discipline

curb-a check or restraint on something.

synonyms-restraint, restriction, check, brake, rein, control, limitation, limit

flawed-having or characterized by a fundamental weakness or imperfection,

synonyms- unsound, defective, faulty, distorted, inaccurate, incorrect, erroneous, imprecise

Q9. The government must devise better means to **show up** farm incomes without **thrilling** up inflation or upsetting carefully **cultivating** food security partnerships around the world.

(a) rousing, change, subside

(b) shore up, stirring, cultivated

(c) bring, brake, excess

(d) put up, distorted, defective,

(e) No change required

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. **stirring**-causing excitement or strong emotion; rousing.

synonyms-exciting, thrilling, action-packed, gripping, riveting, dramatic, rousing, spirited

cultivated-refined and well educated.

synonyms-cultured, educated, well read, well informed

Q10.

The Indian economy's energy mix needs to be **structure** through investments in clean renewable sources of energy like solar, wind, hydro, geothermal and low-emissions bioenergy, and by **lift** the level of energy efficiency through investments in building **retrofitting**, grid upgrades, and industrial efficiency.

- (a) shape, along, causing
- (b) remodeled, raising, retrofits
- (c) figure, pull, and
- (d) component, clear, common
- (e) No change required

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Choice is Option B.

modeled means change the structure or form of (something, especially a building), shape (a figure or object) again or differently.

Raising-lift or move to a higher position or level.

Retrofits-add (a component or accessory) to something that did not have it when manufactured, an act of retrofitting a component or accessory

Direction(11-15): Find out the error, if any. If there is no error, the answer is (e), i.e. No error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.)

Q11. A group of youngsters (a)/ has lend financial assistance (b)/ to the flood-affected (c)/ people of the villages (d)/ No error (e).

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Use 'have lent' in place of 'has lend'. [Has/Have + V3]

Q12. If you want to (a)/ ensure prompt service (b)/ please have contact LIS (c)/ as soon as possible (d)/ No error (e).

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. Remove 'have'.

Q13. The list of candidates admitted (a)/ to the test should be remain (b)/ with the invigilator (c)/ during the test (d)/ No error (e).

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Remove 'be' after 'should'.

Q14. While the issue was no longer (a)/ as serious as the demise or survival of the, company (b)/ the ultimate fate of this national treasure (c)/ was far off settled (d)/ No error (e).

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. Use 'far from' in place of 'far off'.

Q15. Where the default is willful and deliberately (a)/ legal steps should be taken promptly (b)/ after obtaining approval (c)/ from the appropriate authority (d)/ No error (e).

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Use 'deliberate' in place of 'deliberately'. [Adjective/Adverb + Noun]

Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

To summarize the Classic Maya collapse, we can tentatively identify five strands. I acknowledge, however, that Maya archaeologists still disagree vigorously among themselves—in part, because the detailed archaeological studies are available for only some Maya sites: and because it remains puzzling why most of the Maya heartland remained nearly empty of population and failed to recover after the collapse and after re-growth of forests.

With those caveats, it appears to me that one strand consisted of population growth outstripping available resources: a dilemma similar to the one foreseen by Thomas Malthus in 1798 and being played out today in Rwanda, Haiti, and elsewhere. As the archaeologist David Webster **succinctly** puts it, "Too many farmers grew too many crops on too much of landscape." Compounding that mismatch between population and resource was the second strand: the effects of deforestation and hillside erosion, which caused a decrease in the amount of useable farmland at a time when more rather than less farmland was needed, and possibly exacerbated by an anthropogenic drought resulting from deforestation, by soil nutrient depletion and other soil problem, and by the struggle to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields.

The third strand consisted of increased fighting, as more and more people fought over fewer resources. Maya warfare, already **endemic**, peaked just before the collapse. That is not surprising when one reflects that at least five million people, perhaps many more, were **Crammed** into areas smaller than US state of Colorado (104,000 square miles). That warfare would have decreased further the amount of land available for agriculture, by creating no-man's lands between principalities where it was now unsafe to farm. Bringing matters to a head was the strand of climate change. The drought at the time of the Classic collapse was not the first drought that the Maya had lived through, but it was the most severe. At the time of previous drought there were still uninhabited parts of Maya landscape, and people at a site affected by drought could save themselves by moving to another site. However, by the time of the classic collapse the landscape was now full; there was no useful unoccupied land in the vicinity on which to begin anew, and the whole population could not be accommodated in the few that continued to have reliable water supplies.

As our fifth strand, we have to wonder why the kings and nobles failed to recognize and solve these seemingly obvious problems undermining their society. Their attention was evidently focused on their short-term concerns of enriching themselves, waging wars, erecting monuments, competing with each other, extracting enough food from the peasants to support all those activities. Like most leaders throughout human history, the Maya kings and nobles did not heed long-term problems, in so far as they perceived them.

Finally, while we still have some other past societies to consider before we switch our attention to the modern world, we must already be struck by some parallels between the Maya and the past societies. As on Mangareva, the Maya environmental and population problems led to increasing warfare and civil strife. Similarly, on Easter Island and at Chaco Canyon, the Maya peak population numbers were followed swiftly by political and social collapse. Paralleling the eventual of agriculture from Easter Island's coastal lowland to its uplands, and from the Mimbres **extension** floodplain to the hills, Copan's inhabitants also expanded from the floodplain to the more fragile hill slope, leaving them with a larger population to feed when the agricultural boom in the hills went bust. Like Easter Island chiefs erecting ever larger statues, eventually crowned by pukao, and like Anasazi elite treating themselves to necklaces of 2,000 turquoise beads, Maya kings sought to outdo each other with more impressive temples, covered with thicker and thicker plaster—**reminiscent** in turn of the extravagant conspicuous consumption by modern American CEOs. The passivity of Easter chiefs and Maya kings in the face of the real big threats to their societies completes our list of disquieting parallels.

Q1. According to the passage, which of the following best represents the factor that has been cited by the author in the context of Rwanda and Haiti?

- (a) Various ethnic groups competing for land and other resources.
- (b) Various ethnic groups competing for limited land resources.
- (c) Various ethnic groups fighting with each other.
- (d) Various ethnic groups competing for political power.
- (e) Various ethnic groups fighting for their identity.

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. This is stated in the second paragraph: "..... population growth outstripping available resources: a dilemma similar to the one foreseen by Thomas Malthus in 1798 and being played out today in Rwanda, Haiti, and elsewhere." Option (b) looks plausible, but the passage does not exclude other resources when it says "resources." Option (b) excludes other resources and is not correct.

Q2. By an anthropogenic drought, the author means

- (a) A drought caused by lack of rains.
- (b) A drought caused due to deforestation.
- (c) A drought caused by failure to prevent bracken ferns from overrunning the fields.
- (d) A drought caused by actions of humans beings.
- (e) A drought caused by climate changes.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. This is a vocabulary question. Anthropogenic means: of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature—e.g., anthropogenic pollutants (Merriam Webster's Dictionary).

Q3. According to the passage, the drought at the time of Maya collapse had a different impact compared to the droughts earlier because.

- (a) The Maya kings continued to be extravagant when common people were suffering.
- (b) It happened at the time of collapse of leaderships among Mayas.
- (c) It happened when the Maya population had occupied all available land suited for agriculture.
- (d) It was followed by internecine warfare among Mayans.
- (e) Irreversible environmental degradation led to this drought.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. This is stated in the passage. "..... by the time of the classic collapse the landscape was now full; there was no useful unoccupied land in the vicinity on which to begin anew, and the whole population could not be accommodated in the few that continued to have reliable water supplies."

Q4. According to the author, why is it difficult to explain the reason for Maya Collapse?

- (a) Copan inhabitants destroyed all records of that period.
- (b) The constant deforestation and hillside erosion have wiped out all trace of the Maya kingdom.
- (c) Archaeological sites of Mayas do not provide any consistent evidence.
- (d) It has not been possible to ascertain which of the factors best explains as to why the Maya civilization collapsed.
- (e) At least five million people were crammed into small area.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. All the options are factually correct; however the writer presents the conclusion first and then examines the five (tentative) strains. The conclusion is: "To summarize the Classic Many collapse, we can tentatively identify five strands. I acknowledge, however, that Many archaeologists still disagree vigorously among themselves..."

Q5. Which factor has not been cited as one of the factors causing the collapse of Maya society?

- (a) Environmental degradation due to excess population.
- (b) Social collapse due to excess population.
- (c) Increased warfare among Maya people.
- (d) Climate change.
- (e) Obsession of Maya population with their own short-term concerns.

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. Other options are mentioned at various places in the passage. However, the short-term concern of the Mayans (in general) is neither implied nor stated in the passage. It mentions about the rulers and not about Mayans in general.

Q6. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **Succinctly as used in the passage?**

- (a) permanently
- (b) sophisticated
- (c) verbose
- (d) saddle
- (e) brief

S6. Ans.(e)

Sol. Succinctly-in a brief and clearly expressed manner.

Q7. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **Endemic as used in the passage?**

- (a) illegal
- (b) regional
- (c) ending

- (d)expatriate
- (e)transplanted

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Endemic-(of a disease or condition) regularly found among particular people or in a certain area,(of a plant or animal) native or restricted to a certain place.

Q8. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **Crammed** as used in the passage?

- (a)crack
- (b)stuffed
- (c)casual
- (d)wanting
- (e)stark

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Crammed-completely fill (a place or container) to the point of overflowing, study intensively over a short period of time just before an examination.

synonyms-stuff, pack, jam, fill, crowd, throng

Q9. Which of the following is most nearly opposite in meaning of the word **Extension** as used in the passage?

- (a)prolongation
- (b)lengthening
- (c)elongation
- (d)annex
- (e)abridgment

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. Extension-a part that is added to something to enlarge or prolong it, a length of electric cable which permits the use of appliances at some distance from a fixed socket. synonyms- addition, add-on, adjunct, addendum, augmentation, supplement, appendage, appendix

Q10. Which of the following is most nearly opposite in meaning of the word **Reminiscent** as used in the passage?

- (a)nostalgic
- (b)mnemonic
- (c)redolent
- (d)oblivious
- (e)evocative

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Reminiscent-tending to remind one of something, suggesting something by resemblance.

Direction (11-15): In each question, the word at the top is used in five different ways, numbered A to E, Choose the option in which the usage of the word is **INCORRECT** or **INAPPROPRIATE**.

Q11. Turn

- (a)We turned around in someone's driveway.
- (b)You need to turn your life around before it's too late.
- (c)All the seats were sold and a large crowd had to be turned away.
- (d)She turned the offer .
- (e)It's too late to turn back. We have to keep going.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. She turned the offer down-turn down (someone or something) or turn (someone or something) down : to say no to (someone or something) especially in a polite way

turn around or turn around (something) or turn (something) around- to cause a vehicle to travel in the opposite direction

turn around (something) or turn (something) around-to change (something) in a way that makes it better or more successful

Turn away (someone) or turn (someone) away-to refuse to allow (someone) to enter a place

turn back -to move in the opposite direction in order to return to a place

Q12. Stand

- (a) I'll stand behind you no matter what you decide to do.
- (b) A group of students stood by and watched the boys fight.
- (c) She stood by her husband throughout the trial.
- (d) He can't be here today, so he asked me to stand over.
- (e) His bright tie made him stand out

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. He can't be here today, so he asked me to stand in.-stand in-to take the place of (someone who is away for a time)

stand behind (someone or something)-to support (someone or something)

stand by-to stand or be present without taking any action while something is happening

stand by (someone) : to remain loyal to (someone) : to continue to support (someone)

to be easily seen or noticed-stand out

Q13. Put

- (a) He washed, dried, and put away the dishes after dinner.
- (b) The books had been put back neatly on the shelf.
- (c) She carefully put the vase down on the table.
- (d) She has put some money by for emergencies.
- (e) We should put this question the voters.

S13. Ans.(e)

Sol. We should put this question 'before' the voters.- put (something) before (someone or something) to ask (a person or group) to make a decision about (something)

put (something) away or put away (something)- to return (something) to the place where it belongs

put (something) back or put back (something)-to return (something) to the place where it belongs

put by- to save (money) for a later time

Q14. Give

- (a) He virtually gave the election away when he made a racist remark.
- (b) He gave back the money he found to the person who'd lost it.
- (c) They agreed to give him his old job back.
- (d) The strike has been going on for weeks, and neither side seems willing to give in.
- (e) The chimneys gave off thick, black smoke.

S14. Ans.(e)

Sol. The chimneys gave off thick, black smoke.- give off (something) means to send (light, energy, etc.) out from a source

give (something) away or give away (something)-to lose (something) in a careless way

give (something) back or give back (something)-to cause someone to have (something) again : to return or restore (something) to someone

give in -to stop trying to fight or resist something : to agree to do or accept something that you have been resisting or opposing

Q15. GO

- (a) It's going to be cold tomorrow.
- (b) When the boy ran out the door, his mother quickly went after him.
- (c) Everything seemed to be going against her but she didn't give up hope.
- (d) Despite the weather, the party went as planned.
- (e) The government is going after people who cheat on their taxes.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Despite the weather, the party went ahead as planned.-to happen or proceed
go after (someone)- to follow and try to stop or catch (someone)
go against (someone) : to not be good for (someone) : to not produce the result that is wanted by (someone)
go after -to try to find and punish (someone)

Directions (1-5): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which a sentence has been deleted. Three statements are given, from which any number of statements can fit and provide coherent meaning to the paragraph. From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

Q1.

The insolvency Ordinance will not be an optimal solution if its implementation doesn't recognise three crucial factors. First, all efforts must be made to allow well-intentioned promoters to bid for their companies that are in the insolvency row. Keeping them out through a maze of rules doesn't conform to best global practices. It will likely result in lower bids, as banks fear, and it makes policy seem more moralising than logical. So, it's important that there's complete clarity that if a promoter is willing to pay 100% of the final sale price in cash upfront, he should be allowed to bid.

(I) Also, since the bad loan problem has been building up over a few years, allowing only businesses with less than year-old NPA accounts seems unrealistic.

(II) To be sure, conditions like strict personal guarantees, hypothecation of tangible assets that are, say, twice the value of the loan can be incorporated.

(III) and related, the rule that keeps out those whose loan accounts have been classified as non-performing assets (NPA) for more than a year, needs to be relaxed.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) All I, II and III

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Choice is C. I can be ruled out as it goes tangent to the theme of the passage. III can be eliminated as clearly it can't be the closing statement. Rather II is the most appropriate choice.

Q2. The World Inequality Report 2018 released by the World Inequality Lab last week says that income inequality in India has increased since economic liberalisation. This, it notes, is in contrast to the earlier decades when inequality dropped under socialist policies. As expected, the finding has been used by many to argue that the rich should be taxed more to help the poor.

(I) More people will be attracted towards professions and businesses that offer higher returns, which in turn will drive up the incomes of the new entrants while driving down the returns of incumbents.

(II) They enjoy higher incomes from better jobs and investments, which allows them to outbid the poor to purchase various goods.

(III) The logic is that the rich get richer at the expense of the poor, so taxes that redistribute wealth are only a rational response to inequality.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both I and II

- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) All I, II and III

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Choice is D.

Q3. For nations to progress in the 21st century and become part of the fourth industrial revolution, they need to link their development policies to the central theme of establishing a strong knowledge-based economy. This requires diversion of national resources to education, science, technology and innovation (ESTI)

- (I) It is also vitally important that appropriate funding should be made available in our national development plans
- (II) so that an ecosystem is created where new ideas can be quickly translated into commercial products and processes.
- (III) In order to develop a knowledge economy, a core element is that of institutional reforms.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) All I, II and III

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct Choice is C.

Q4. Facebook has more active monthly users than China has people. It also has one of the most advanced facial recognition technologies, first deployed in 2010, and honed consistently since then. Now, the social media behemoth is offering its users security, through surveillance. It will notify people if their photographs are uploaded by a third party — even if they haven't been “tagged” — and gives them the option to remove or report the picture. The new feature will undoubtedly help in preventing fake profiles and allow users greater control over how their image is used online. On the other hand,

- (I) But there is a trade-off here, one which has often been made before — between privacy and security.
- (II) In the past, however, as with the Patriot Act in the aftermath of 9/11 in the US, it was with the state and government that the social contract was struck.
- (III) giving Facebook control over one's image requires a high degree of faith in a system, whose primary commitment is, like all profit-making enterprises, towards fiduciary accountability rather than ethical concerns over the privacy and security of its users.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) All I, II and III

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct Choice is D. I and II can be logically ruled out as they do not give coherent meaning to the passage.

Q5. The engineering profession in the country is riddled with paradoxes. India produces more engineers than China and the US combined. But in the past seven years, several reports have pointed out that India's engineering institutes do not provide state-of-art skills. A NASSCOM survey of 2011, for example, pointed out that only 17 percent of the engineering graduates in the country are employable. _____.

- (I) This signalled a mismatch between the demands of industry and the technical education system.
- (II) That affiliated universities use as a base to prepare their own syllabus.
- (III) Its affiliated institutes will have to pull up their socks in order to ensuring the competitiveness of Indian industry.

Select the most appropriate option

- (a) Only I
- (b) Both I and II
- (c) Only II
- (d) Only III
- (e) All I, II and III

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct choice is option A. II and III do not fit in continuation to the given paragraph. In III "Its affiliated institutes...." gives no coherent meaning to the sentence.

Directions (6-10): Please select the most appropriate option, out of the five options given for each of the following sentences, which, in your view, should be grammatically and structurally correct. Please note that the meaning & context of the sentence must not change.

Q6. Although these books are costly yet, the students buy them because these are useful.

- (a) Although this books are costly yet, the students buy them because these are useful.
- (b) Although these books are costly though, the students buy them because these are useful.
- (c) Although these books are costly yet, the students buy them because this are useful.
- (d) Although these books are costly yet the students buy them because these are useful.
- (e) No correction Required.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Although/ Though is followed by yet or a comma(,)

Q7. I am tired of working for five hours continuously.

- (a) I am tired for working for five hours continuously.
- (b) I am tired to working for five hours continuously.
- (c) I am tired over working for five hours continuously.
- (d) I am tired with working for five hours continuously.
- (e) No correction Required.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Tired Of(mental). I am tired of poverty.
Tired With(physical). I am tired with working for five hours continuously.

Q8. Children are prone to making mischiefs if they have nothing to do.

- (a) Children are prone to making mischief if they have nothing to do.
- (b) Children are prone of making mischiefs if they have nothing to do.
- (c) Children are prone at making mischief if they have nothing for do.
- (d) Childrens are prone to making mischief if they have nothing to do.
- (e) No correction Required.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct choice is Option A. Mischief is a Uncountable Nouns.

We cannot measure uncountable nouns. like ' Informations' wrong phrase. We always use a singular verb with uncountable nouns. The plural of these words does not exist.

Q9. The District Magistrate has authority to the Committee.

- (a) The District Magistrate has authority on the Committee.
- (b) The District Magistrate has authority over the Committee.
- (c) The District Magistrate have an authority over the Committee.
- (d) The District Magistrate has an authority on the Committee.
- (e) No correction Required.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct choice is Option B. Over is used to mention rights.

Against(a person). He complained to the Magistrate against Sham.

On(subject). Mr Suresh is an authority on Modern physics.

Q10. He complained to the Magistrate against Sham about his misconduct.

- (a) He complained to the Magistrate against Sham on his misconduct.
- (b) He complained to the Magistrate against Sham over his misconduct.
- (c) He complained to the Magistrate against Sham for his misconduct.
- (d) He complained to the Magistrate against Sham to his misconduct.
- (e) No correction Required.

S10. Ans.(e)

Sol. No correction Required.

About is used for a thing.

Against (a person). He complained to the Magistrate against Sham.

Directions (11-15): Rearrange the following Seven sentence (A), (B), (C), (D),(E) (F) and (H) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

- A. Most officials demand money in exchange for performing even the simplest of tasks.
- B. The surge in corrupt practices among municipal officers has plagued our system for a long time.
- C. It's a pity that people agree to pay bribes for services that they are entitled to.
- D. It's imperative that an enquiry is carried out in this regard and the image of the corporation is improved to instil people's faith in the system.
- E. It has become next to impossible to get anything done without bribing officers.
- F. Instead, they ignore the matter and, in some instances, are also complicit in these acts.
- G. Most anti-corruption bodies seem to be oblivious to this practice and often fail to take any steps against it even after receiving a complaint.

Q11. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Fourth sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) D

- (b) C
- (c) B
- (d) G
- (e) A

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct sequence is BEAGFCD.

Q12. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Third sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) B
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) F
- (e) A

S12. Ans.(e)

Sol. The correct sequence is BEAGFCD.

Q13. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Second sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) E
- (b) B
- (c) G
- (d) F
- (e) D

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct sequence is BEAGFCD.

Q14. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Last sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) B
- (b) E
- (c) D
- (d) G
- (e) C

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct sequence is BEAGFCD. Statement D is logically the concluding or decisive statement.

Q15. If C is the SIXTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the First sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) D
- (b) B
- (c) A
- (d) G
- (e) C

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence is BEAGFCD. Sentence B is the first statement as it logically initiates the discussion. Statement C, D and E can be easily ruled out as they are starting with the pronoun "it". Statement F and G can also be eliminated, as in F "Instead, they ignore the "...and in G " Most anti-corruption bodies seem to be oblivious to this practice ..." they and this are used.

Directions (1-15): Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentences to make the sentence grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and there is no correction required mark (e) as the answer.

Q1. I may need to **call on** the university's excellent professors in order to answer your question.

- (a) call back
- (b) call off
- (c) call up
- (d) call around
- (e) No change required

S1. Ans.(e)

Sol. Call on - This can mean either to visit someone, or to use someone's or something's knowledge, To use someone's knowledge.

Call off - To cancel something.

Q2. There were no delays. The plane **touched at** exactly on time.

- (a) touch up
- (b) touch on
- (c) touched down
- (d) touched upon
- (e) No change required

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. touch down - Land on the runway.

Q3. The kids put the cat in the oven because it was cold. What are they going to **think in** next!

- (a) think over
- (b) think on
- (c) think around
- (d) think up
- (e) No change required

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. think up - Invent, find, produce by thought.

think over - Consider something fully.

Q4. A young man **made for with** my briefcase while I was checking the timetable

- (a) make over
- (b) make off
- (c) make do with
- (d) make of
- (e) No change required

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. make off with - Steal and hurry away.

make of - Have an opinion about something.

make do with - Use something less satisfactory as an alternative.

make for - Move in the direction of; head for.

make fun of - Laugh at; make jokes about.

make up (with) - End a quarrel and become friends again

make over - Legally make someone the owner of something.

Q5. The horses were enclosed in a paddock but a few of them managed to **break away**.

- (a) break free

- (b)break down
- (c)break into
- (d)break off
- (e) No change required

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. break away-Escape from captivity.
break away from-Leave and become independent.
break off-Stop, discontinue.
break in/into-Enter by force in order to steal something.
break down-Go out of order; stop functioning.

Q6. You pretended to be a journalist and he believed you? I never thought you'd **bring it on!**

- (a)bring up
- (b)bring about
- (c)bring with
- (d)bring off
- (e) No change required

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. bring off-Succeed in doing something difficult.
bring up-Raise (a child).
bring about-Cause something to happen.

Q7. Emma is not speaking to Julie anymore. They **fell away** during the school trip.

- (a)fell apart
- (b)fell into
- (c)fell over
- (d)fell out
- (e) No change required

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. fall out-Become loose and drop.
fall through-Fail; not happening.
fall behind-Fail to maintain a certain level.
fall back on-Be able to use something in an emergency.
fall apart-Disintegrate; break; fall into pieces.

Q8. Lunch with my girlfriend's colleagues was boring but I had to **stick it on**- I had no choice!"

- (a)stick to
- (b)stick with
- (c)stick together
- (d)stick out
- (e) No change required

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. stick (something) out-Tolerate, accept to continue.
stick out-Come out.
stick to-Continue without changing anything.
stick together-Support each other.

Q9. The architect planned to attend the inauguration but unfortunately, he **come apart** the flu yesterday

- (a)come before
- (b)came down with
- (c)come forward
- (d)come up against
- (e) No change required

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. come down with-Become ill with.
come by-To get, especially something that is difficult to obtain or find.
come before-Be more important.

come out-Become known.
come to-Regain consciousness.

Q10. We can **put** you **up** if you'd like to come for the week-end.

- (a) put on
- (b) put out
- (c) put up with
- (d) put through
- (e) No change required

S10. Ans.(e)

Sol. put (someone) up-Accommodate; give someone a bed
put up with-Tolerate.
put up-Erect, build.
put through-Connect two people (on the phone).
put (something) out-Leave or place something outside the house.

Q11. A number of trees were **cut down** before the construction work started.

- (a) cut in
- (b) cut back
- (c) cut off
- (d) cut out
- (e) No change required

S11. Ans.(e)

Sol. cut down-Strike down, cut at the base.
cut down on-Reduce in number or size.
cut back-Reduce or decrease.
cut in-Interrupt somebody speaking.
cut off-Discontinue; interrupt.
cut out-Remove using scissors.

Q12. The kids put the cat in the oven because it was cold. What are they going to **think around** next!

- (a) think off
- (b) think up
- (c) think on
- (d) thin around
- (e) No change required

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. think up-Invent, find, produce by thought.
think over-Consider something fully.

Q13. My parents will need to **do over** their living-room soon. The paintwork needs refreshing

- (a) do with
- (b) do up
- (c) do off
- (d) do in
- (e) No change required

S13. Ans.(e)

Sol. do over-Clean or redecorate
do away with-Get rid of; abolish.
do up-Fasten (a garment).
do without-Manage without.

Q14. I don't see her often but she promised to **drop about** one day for a cup of coffee.

- (a) drop for
- (b) drop by
- (c) drop behind

- (d) drop off
- (e) No change required

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. drop by/in-Pay a brief visit, usually on the way somewhere.

drop off-Deliver someone or something.

drop out-Stop going to classes before finishing a course of study or the school year.

drop behind-Fall into a position behind others.

Q15. Don't keep thinking about the past. It's time to **look for** and plan the future.

- (a) look after
- (b) look at
- (c) look ahead
- (d) look down
- (e) No change required

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. look after-Take care of.

look at-Pay attention to something you see.

look at-Examine or study carefully.

look away-Turn your head away so as not to see.

look back on-Remember the past.

look down on-Consider as inferior.

look for-Try to find something.

Directions (1-5): Rearrange the following Seven sentence (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) (F) and (H) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

- A. Education, viable opportunities, affordable health facilities and proper accommodation should be made available to everyone so that they can start their careers in their homeland.
- B. The government should be at the forefront of providing them opportunities to prevent a brain drain.
- C. In this regard, sound policies are required to ensure good governance, rule of law and access to justice; safeguard human rights; and prevent violence, conflict, and extremism.
- D. International Migrants Day is observed on December 18 every year.
- E. According to a UN report from 2015, there are about 244 million migrants living in other countries.
- F. Our young generation needs to be given suitable opportunities so that they can utilise their talent to fuel development in their own country.
- H. As we gear up to commemorate this occasion, we must guarantee conditions whereby migration takes place as a matter of choice instead of being prompted by need or force.

Q1. If H is the **THIRD** sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the **Fourth** sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) B
- (b) D
- (c) F
- (d) H
- (e) C

Q2. If H is the **THIRD** sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the **First** sentence

after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) H
- (c) E
- (d) D
- (e) B

Q3. If H is the THIRD sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Last sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) C
- (b) B
- (c) H
- (d) F
- (e) A

Q4. If H is the THIRD sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Fifth sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) C
- (b) A
- (c) F
- (d) B
- (e) D

Q5. If H is the THIRD sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Second sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) D
- (c) E
- (d) H
- (e) C

S1. Ans.(e)

Sol. The Correct sequence is DEHCAFB.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Correct sequence is DEHCAFB.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Correct sequence is DEHCAFB.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Correct sequence is DEHCAFB.

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Correct sequence is DEHCAFB.

Directions (6-10): Rearrange the following six sentence (A), (B), (C), (D),(E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

A. The dearth of good schools and an efficient education system have made it difficult for many students to complete their higher education.

B. However, students continue to attend these institutions. This is primarily because the mounting fee structure of private schools serves as a disincentive for many parents to send their children to these schools.

C. Education is a basic right that ought to be provided to the people. However, our private sector seems to have completely overlooked this fact.

D. The government should look into this problem because today's learners are tomorrow's leaders. Everyone should be provided with the opportunity to study and, consequently, earn a living.

E. At this stage, most of our government schools are in a deplorable state and are in a desperate need of an overhaul.

F. This has increased crime rates and led to poverty and the improper exploitation of natural resources.

Q6. If F is the FIFTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the First sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) F
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q7. If F is the FIFTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Third sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) B
- (b) A
- (c) F
- (d) D
- (e) C

Q8. If F is the FIFTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Fourth sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) F
- (b) A
- (c) D
- (d) C
- (e) B

Q9. If F is the FIFTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Last sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) C
- (b) D
- (c) B
- (d) E
- (e) A

Q10. If F is the FIFTH sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Second sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) D
- (b) C
- (c) E
- (d) A
- (e) B

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Correct sequence is CEBAFD.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Correct sequence is CEBAFD.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence is CEBAFD.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence is CEBAFD.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Correct sequence is CEBAFD.

Directions (11-15): Rearrange the following six sentence (A), (B), (C), (D),(E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

- A. A considerable number of solar panels are out of order and are covered in thick layers of dust.
- B. The higher authorities should direct town's officials to look into the matter with immediate effect to enable drivers to drive safely.
- C. However, the deplorable condition of the solar panels have made it difficult for these lights to function.
- D. Some of these panels have even been stolen.
- E. Streetlights have played a vital role in ensuring that people drive safely at night, especially on GT Road.
- F. Unfortunately, the relevant officials have turned a blind eye to the situation. This serves as a waste of the taxes paid by the people.

Q11. If B is the LAST sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Second sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) F
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) A
- (e) B

Q12. If B is the LAST sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Fifth sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) E
- (b) A
- (c) B

- (d) C
- (e) F

Q13. If B is the LAST sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the First sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) B
- (b) F
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

Q14. If B is the LAST sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Third sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) E
- (b) D
- (c) C
- (d) A
- (e) B

Q15. If B is the LAST sentence of the paragraph, which of the following should be the Fourth sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) F
- (b) A
- (c) C
- (d) D
- (e) E

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Correct sequence is ECADFB.

S12. Ans.(e)

Sol. The Correct sequence is ECADFB.

S13. Ans.(e)

Sol. The Correct sequence is ECADFB.

S14. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Correct sequence is ECADFB.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Correct sequence is ECADFB.

Directions (1-15): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed in the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Though the future of cryptocurrencies is uncertain at this stage, the idea of blockchain deserves more attention. Bitcoin has dominated headlines in the financial world in recent months with a return of over

1,700% so far this year. Rising prices are attracting more investors, though some experts see the increasing ____ (1) ____ as a sign of a bubble. But this is not the only problem.

Bitcoin is an unregulated ____ (2) ____ administered by a network of users through an open and distributed ledger known as blockchain. Each transaction is verified by the network. Since it is a distributed ledger and no one person or organization ____ (3) ____, technically, chances of someone manipulating the system are very low. There are multiple reasons why people around the world are getting attracted to bitcoin or other such virtual currencies. Some people like the idea that it ____ (4) ____ to make electronic transactions without involving the formal system of banks and financial institutions. The possibility that demand for such an instrument will increase over time is ____ (5) _____. In different parts of the world, some people also wish to take ____ (6) ____ of domestic currency owing to economic and political instability. However, a large number of ____ (7) ____ just to ride the momentum and make quick returns. Rising prices of unregulated cryptocurrencies could pose a number of problems for the formal financial system.

First, if the prices of bitcoin and other such currencies keep going up for a ____ (8) ____, the fall could be painful. Prices are clearly being driven by speculation, as there is no underlying asset to back them. Further, rising prices will attract more people to start such currencies and ____ (9) ____ them. This will increase the contact of virtual currencies with formal finance, and developments in this market would affect the financial system. The beginning of futures trading in bitcoin is a major step towards making it more mainstream, even though its consequences are not well understood.

Second, if adoption of bitcoin or other such instruments actually increases significantly, it will ____ (10) ____ for central banks. A central bank manages the supply and cost of money in the system to attain maximum growth with price stability. But in the world of unregulated cryptocurrencies, central banks may find it difficult to ____ (11) ____ economic activity. Bitcoin, for example, is deflationary by design. Greater adoption could also alter the dynamics of capital control, especially in developing economies.

Third, an increase in the use of such instruments could also affect financial intermediation, investment and growth. Therefore, it is ____ (12) ____ to carefully evaluate the potential costs and benefits of a possible rise in the use of unregulated cryptocurrencies. However, as things stand today, the high level of volatility ____ (13) ____ of bitcoin and other such instruments. It is highly unlikely that individuals or firms would be willing to write contracts in a currency whose value changes by 20-30% in either direction in no time. But it is possible that some virtual currencies may become more stable over time.

Although the outlook for bitcoin is fairly uncertain at this stage, the technology on ____ (14) ____ has a much wider appeal and could be useful in a number of areas. For instance, as we have argued in these pages before, blockchain has the potential to end property-related litigation in a country like India. The government can have a blockchain where ownership and transactions can be tracked easily. Similarly, blockchain can make government spending more efficient in areas such as the social sector, as it will increase transparency. The technology is also being tested in the financial sector to settle transactions. This could help reduce costs for financial institutions and the working capital requirement for other firms. The distributed ledger can have other usage such as smart contracts.

Even though the future of cryptocurrencies is uncertain at this stage, it is the idea of blockchain that deserves more attention, as it could potentially ____ (15) ____ transactions are settled. Regulators would do well to closely track developments in this area so that financial stability risks can be avoided if

adoption increases in the system.

Q1.

- (a) sign in
- (b) highlights as
- (c) hiking scenario
- (d) level of interest
- (e) reviewed feature

Q2.

- (a) cryptography which than
- (b) crypto signature that is
- (c) cryptocurrency who is
- (d) digital featuring
- (e) cryptocurrency which is

Q3.

- (a) clearly being
- (b) controls it
- (c) reasons that brings
- (d) created that
- (e) handled it

Q4.

- (a) rarely bring
- (b) seldom contribute
- (c) is actually possible
- (d) was actually possible
- (e) initially directing

Q5.

- (a) pushing prices
- (b) growing instruments
- (c) social sector
- (d) lucrative pricing
- (e) indexing the money

Q6.

- (a) into the market
- (b) his money
- (c) banknotes into the
- (d) their savings out
- (e) currency issue out

Q7.

- (a) adopting the bitcoin
- (b) investors are buying

- (c) cryptocurrencies could pose
- (d) inventors are bringing
- (e) investments is coming

Q8.

- (a) considerable period
- (b) risky period
- (c) nominal period
- (d) mainstream
- (e) beginning of futures

Q9.

- (a) enter in
- (b) invest in
- (c) ascertain them
- (d) efficient in areas
- (e) much wider

Q10.

- (a) maximize the results
- (b) make things difficult
- (c) create the dynamics
- (d) actually, wish to take
- (e) shift nominally

Q11.

- (a) posing a stability
- (b) keep up with
- (c) manage the level of
- (d) adopt the reference of
- (e) increase the contract to

Q12.

- (a) needed for the customers
- (b) vital to the time
- (c) policy must be
- (d) keen to the policymakers
- (e) important for policymakers

Q13.

- (a) can be avoided
- (b) shows the limitation
- (c) represents the systems
- (d) also being tested
- (e) rising the prices

Q14.

- (a) instruments increases

- (b) with the effects
- (c) which it works
- (d) on which it works
- (e) that it creates

Q15.

- (a) transform the way
- (b) reoccur the way
- (c) working on capital
- (d) idealize the blockchain
- (e) increases system

SOLUTIONS

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Most appropriate option is D. Option A, B and C are incorrect and do not give coherent meaning to the passage.

Similarly, Option E is also inappropriate.

S2. Ans.(e)

Sol. Most appropriate option is E. Cryptocurrency is the correct word needed here. Crypto signature, cryptography, digital featuring are incorrect here.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Most appropriate option is B. Option A, C and D can be logically ruled out.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. Most appropriate option is C.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. Most appropriate option is A. It is clearly indicated in the paragraph that demand is pushing prices.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. Most appropriate option is D. In some parts of the world, some people are taking "their" savings out. Other options do not fit in the context.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Most appropriate option is B.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Most appropriate option is A.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Most appropriate option is B.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Most appropriate option is B.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Most appropriate option is C.

S12. Ans.(e)

Sol. Most appropriate option is E.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Most appropriate option is B.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Most appropriate option is C.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Most appropriate option is A. Option B, C and E can be easily ruled out as they do not give coherent meaning with paragraph. Option D also does not give the needed logical meaning as we read along. Hence the correct choice is Option A.

Direction (1-5): In each of the following questions a short passage is given with one of the lines in the passage missing and represented by a blank. Pick out the option which when used to start a sentence combines both the above sentences in one. Select the best out of the five answer choices given, to make the passage complete and coherent.

Q1. _____. Our society is still deeply mired in propagating caste and religious prejudices; rather than take up the issue in isolation, we need to strike at the root cause — caste prejudice. I wonder how this marginalized community will be able to attain some kind of social mobility even with reservation when there is a growing anti-reservation sentiment. We need to do something for them which is sustainable and helps them in achieving a social status on their own.

- (a) Because there is no support by society to eliminate the most inhuman of professions, manual scavenging still persists which is the basic reason
- (b) Because there is despicable practice of manual scavenging which still persists in India, society support inhuman profession
- (c) The basic reason why the despicable practice of manual scavenging still persists in India is because there is negligible or no support by society to eliminate this most inhuman of professions.
- (d) No support by society to eliminate this most inhuman of professions manual scavenging still persists in India which is a despicable practice
- (e) Why the despicable practice of manual scavenging still persists in India is negligible and no support by society.

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. The basic reason why the despicable practice of manual scavenging still persists in India is that there is negligible or no support by society to eliminate this most inhuman of professions.

Q2. _____. More than half of them are under cultivation does not have access to irrigation. Agriculture income generated at an average size of land holding is not adequate to meet farmers' needs. Modern agriculture requires investment in farm machinery and use of purchased inputs like seed, fertiliser, agri-chemicals, diesel and hired labor. Most often, savings generated from unremunerative crop enterprise are inadequate for such investments. Rising expenses on health, education, social ceremonies and non-food items put an additional financial demand on farm families.

- (a) Indian agriculture low scale and low productivity. About 85% of the operational land-hold the country below 5 acre and 67% farm house hold one acre.
- (b) Indian agriculture is known by low scale and productivity. Operational land –holding in country below 5 acre and 67% farm households survive average.
- (c) About 85% of the operational land-holding is below 5 acres and 67% households Indian survive on average landholding on one acre.
- (d) About 85% of the operational land-holding in country are below 5 acre and 67% average landholding on one acre.
- (e) Indian agriculture is characterized by low scale and low productivity. About 85% of the operational land-holdings in the country are below 5 acres and 67% farm households survive on an average landholding of one acre.

S2. Ans.(e)

Sol. Indian agriculture is characterized by low scale and low productivity. About 85% of the operational land-holdings in the country are below 5 acres and 67% farm households survive on an average landholding of one acre.

Q3 _____. However, with the declaration of peace, there was a need to do something about the installed capacity. And so, in 1946, Tupperware company came into being.

At present, the use of plastic has become so ubiquitous that even birds, animals and fish have unwittingly made it part of their diet. Disposed plastic degrades slowly, its chemicals getting leached into surroundings. Further, it breaks down into smaller components over time, entering our food chain and landing up on our plates.

(a) The first synthetic plastic was called Bakelite and was derived from fossil fuels. Large-scale production during Second World War, was directed for war effort.

(b) Plastics had their origin in cellulose derivatives. The first synthetic plastic was called Bakelite and was derived from fossil fuels. During the Second World War, large-scale production of plastic was directed towards the war effort.

(c) Plastic originates from derivatives. Bakelite was derived from fossil fuels. Large-scale production of plastic was directed towards war effort.

(d) During the Second World War, large-scale production of plastic was for war effort. The first plastic Bakelite.

(e) During Bakelite was call first synthetic plastic, was derived from fossil fuel. Plastic had origin in cellulose derivatives. Large-scale production of plastic towards war.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Plastics had their origin in cellulose derivatives. The first synthetic plastic was called Bakelite and was derived from fossil fuels. During the Second World War, large-scale production of plastic was directed towards the war effort.

Q4. _____. The concept, credited to British economist John Maynard Keynes, has been heavily criticized for its assumption that people are naïve. The theory of rational expectations, which among other things states that people learn from experience and can reset their earlier beliefs, was a response to the idea of money illusion.

(a) The people care about the nominal value money rather than its real value. Workers, for instance, would be impressed if their wages double in a year if real money drop more than half

(b) The notion that people care about drop by more than half during the same period. According to this idea, workers, for instance, would be impressed if their wages gets double.

(c) The notion that people care more about the nominal value, would be impressed if their wages double than its real value. Real values of their money were to drop by more than half during the same period.

(d) The notion that people care more about the nominal value of money rather than its real value. According to this idea, workers, for instance, would be impressed if their wages double in a year even if the real value of their money were to drop by more than half during the same period.

(e) The notion were to drop by more than half during the same period. According to this idea, workers, for instance, would be impressed if its wages double.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. The notion that people care more about the nominal value of money rather than its real value. According to this idea, workers, for instance, would be impressed if their wages double in a year even if the real value of their money were to drop by more than half during the same period.

Q5. _____. Down the ages, man has tried to discover life's meaning, the purpose of living, whether there is a God or release from suffering... and to attain to some spiritual state where all the questions are understood by some experience, a transcendent mystical union with the ultimate.

(a) Trying to be something that you are not is not possible. The very want is no different than any other want that we might have.

(b) The very want is no different than any other want. It is not possible.

(c) Trying to be something that you are not is possible. The very want is not different.

(d) We might have, something that we are not, is not possible. The very want is no different.

(e) No different than any other want that they might have.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. Trying to be something that you are not is not possible. The very want is no different than any other want that we might have.

Directions (6-15): Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

PASSAGE – I Despite the economic crunch worldwide that saw pulverization of some of the largest banking and finance giants, Indian banking houses have managed to show positive growth this quarter. Some of India's leading national banks have posted a net profit rise of more than 40% over the last quarter amid global turmoil. This would come as a big shot in the arm for the investors and consumers of these banks even though apprehension is mounting on other banking and broking firms worldwide. One of the main reasons behind the success of these banks this quarter would be their direct banking by the Government India. People take solace in their investments in public sector watching the bailout packages being cashed out by governments all over the world to save big business houses.

PASSAGE – II Other private banks in India have also reported a substantial net profit over the last quarter. Given the international and domestic scenario, one cannot put this down as a mundane achievement. While others are on a cost cutting spree and firing employees, Indian Companies are actually working on boosting staffing in banking and broking sectors. This can be seen as a big boon in the days to come when the current recession eases and the economy gradually comes back on to the fast track. The finance minister has assured Indian public about the sound health of all Indian banks. This could also be evident from the fact that there have been no mergers and takeovers in Indian Banking

sector in a contrast to world scenario where finance houses are looking for mergers to cut costs on operations. We definitely are not looking to thrive; rather we are looking for growth, It is just that the pace of growth is a little slow now as compared to a year or two before. These are hard times of test the hard. The weak in business and career will be weeded out and it is sometimes very beneficial for business on the long run.

Q6. What, according to the author, is the reason for the success for Indian national banks in this quarter?

- (a) Indian national banks do not have any commitments in troubled foreign markets
- (b) These banks can never face the financial crisis because of their sheer size
- (c) These banks are ready to give loans at a very low rate of interest
- (d) The public is ready to invest in these banks because of the knowledge that these banks get strong support from the Government.
- (e) None of these

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. The public is ready to invest in these banks because of the knowledge that these banks get strong support from the Government.(Refer last two sentences of para 1)

Q7. What does the phrase 'shot in the arm' as used in the passage mean?

- (a) Shock
- (b) Fear
- (c) Encouragement
- (d) Anxiety
- (e) None of these

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. something that has a sudden and positive effect on something, providing encouragement and new activity. Hence Option C.

Q8. How, according to the author, is the current recession beneficial?

- (a) Worldwide, companies have realized that India is a strong power to reckon with
- (b) India is surging ahead of the other companies throughout the world
- (c) After the recession is over international companies will turn to India for investments
- (d) Recession is bringing down the prices of essential commodities
- (e) None of these

S8. Ans.(e)

Sol. Refer to these lines. "While others are on a cost cutting spree and firing employees, Indian Companies are actually working on boosting staffing in banking and broking sectors. ". Here author talks about the benefits of recession only on the banking sector in India.

Q9. What, according to the author, will be a big boon in the days to come?

- (a) The economy coming back on the fast track
- (b) The slowing down of the economy
- (c) Increased hiring in Indian financial sector in times of economic slowdown
- (d) The cost-cutting carried out by all the companies
- (e) None of these

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Increased hiring in Indian financial sector in times of economic slowdown (Refer para 2)

Q10. Which of the following statements is definitely true in the context of the passage?

- (A) India has not been affected by the economic slowdown.
- (B) Indian Banks are showing growth in this quarter despite the recession.
- (C) While banking industry in the West was severely affected by the recession in the past, it is now gradually recovering and showing a positive growth.
- (a) Only (A)
- (b) Only (B)
- (c) Only (C)
- (d) Only (A) and (B)
- (e) Only (B) and (C)

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. (A) is not true because the passage says that “the pace of growth is a little slow now.” (B) is true from the very first sentence of the passage. (C) is false as the recession still has its impact in the passage.

Q11. Which of the following strengthens the finance minister’s statement about the sound health of Indian Banks with respect to the passage?

- (A) There have been no acquisitions and mergers of Indian Banks.
- (B) The Indian Banks are recording a positive growth.
- (C) Layoffs have been observed worldwide.
- (a) Only (A) and (B)
- (b) Only (A) and (C)
- (c) Only (A)
- (d) Only (B)
- (e) All (A), (B) and (C)

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. (a) Only (A) and (B)

In the first paragraph, the author highlights that the sector is recording a positive growth. Hence option B is correct.

Directions (12-13): Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q12. TURMOIL

- (a) danger
- (b) shock
- (c) sadness
- (d) fear
- (e) chaos

Q13. PULVERIZATION

- (a) polarization
- (b) mashing

- (c) debasement
- (d) fall
- (e) crushing

S12. Ans.(e)

Sol. Turmoil-a state of great disturbance, confusion, or uncertainty.

S13. Ans.(e)

Sol. PULVERIZATION-crushing

Directions (14-15): Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

Q14. THRIVE

- (a) succeed
- (b) deteriorate
- (c) worry
- (d) tremble
- (e) strive

Q15. MUNDANE

- (a) extraordinary
- (b) regular
- (c) severe
- (d) visionary
- (e) routine

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Thrive means" to succeed or to flourish". Opposite is deteriorate

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. Mundane means routine stuff. Its opposite is extraordinary

Directions (1-10): In each of the question given below a/an idiom/phrase is given in bold which is then followed by five options which then tries to decipher its meaning as used in the sentence. Choose the option which gives the meaning of the phrase most appropriately in the context of the given sentence.

Q1. Break a leg Sam, I'm sure your performance will be great.

- (a) be watchful
- (b) be angry
- (c) go fast
- (d) good luck
- (e) fight

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. 'Break a leg' here means 'good luck' (often said to actors before they go on stage). Hence the correct choice is option D.

Q2. The lawyers looked over the papers carefully before questioning the witness.

- (a) search
- (b) glare
- (c) found
- (d) examine
- (e) design

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. Look over means examine, check. Hence the correct choice is option D.

Q3. We asked the boss to put off the meeting until tomorrow.

- (a) keep
- (b) postpone
- (c) call
- (d) review
- (e) refer

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Put off means postpone. Hence the correct choice is option B.

Q4. I bit off more than I could chew by taking on that extra class.

- (a) got angry
- (b) spend money
- (c) got hungry
- (d) overdid
- (e) lavish

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. If you "bite off more than you can chew", you have taken on a project or task that is beyond what you are capable of. Hence correct word that decipher it is "overdo".

Q5. If you think you can make the team, then give it a shot.

- (a) shoot them
- (b) go for a shoot
- (c) try it
- (d) review it
- (e) speed up

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. Give it a shot means give it a try. Hence the correct choice is option C.

Q6. The old man went on about his school days for nearly an hour.

- (a) visit

- (b) called up
- (c) rehash
- (d) rehabilitate
- (e) gave training

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Go on about means to speak for too long about something uninteresting. The correct option is C.

Q7. After her holiday, it took Kate a few hours to get back up to speed on the recent developments in her company.

- (a) run
- (b) updated
- (c) walk
- (d) receive
- (e) define

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Up to speed- to be updated; to not be behind; to have all the current information.

Q8. The politician passed the buck onto someone else instead of accepting responsibility for the problem.

- (a) summon
- (b) go to river
- (c) pass off
- (d) pass on
- (e) revamp

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Passed the buck -to pass blame onto someone else. Hence the correct choice is option D.

Q9. People were up in arms over the government's plan to raise the retirement age.

- (a) provoking
- (b) angry
- (c) buttering
- (d) promoting
- (e) love

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Be up in arms-in an uproar; very angry. Hence the correct choice is option B.

Q10. After breaking his leg, Darryl's dream to play professional hockey went up in smoke.

- (a) lessened
- (b) smoke up
- (c) postponed
- (d) fall flat
- (e) developed

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Go up in smoke- to be wasted; to become impossible; when the chances of something happening burn away

Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Today's world is dominated not by one or two or even several powers, but rather is influenced by dozens of state and non-state actors exercising various kinds of power. A twentieth century dominated first by a few states, then, during the Cold War, by two states, and finally by American pre-eminence at the Cold War's end, has given way to a twenty-first century dominated by no one. Call it non-polar.

Three factors have brought this about. First, some states have gained power in tandem with their increased economic **clout**. Second, globalization has weakened the role of all states by enabling other entities to amass substantial power. And, third, American foreign policy has accelerated the relative decline of the United States vis-à-vis others. The result is a world in which power is increasingly distributed rather than concentrated.

The emergence of a non-polar world could prove to be mostly negative, making it more difficult to generate collective responses to pressing regional and global challenges. More decision makers make it more difficult to make decisions. Non-polarity also increases both the number and potential severity of threats, be they rogue states, terrorist groups, or militias.

Still, if non-polarity is **inevitable**, its character is not. A great deal can and should be done to shape the nonpolar world. But order will not emerge on its own. On the contrary, left to its own devices, a non-polar world will become messier over time.

Resisting the spread of nuclear weapons and unguarded nuclear materials may be as important as any other set of undertakings. If internationally managed enriched-uranium or spent-fuel banks are established, countries could gain access to nuclear power but not come to control the material needed for bombs. Security assurances and defensive systems could be provided to states that might otherwise feel compelled to develop their own nuclear programs to counter those of their neighbors. And robust sanctions could be introduced to influence the behavior of would-be nuclear weapon states.

Combating terrorism is also essential if the non-polar era is not to turn into a modern Dark Age. There are many ways to weaken existing terrorist organizations by using intelligence, law enforcement resources, and military capabilities. But this is a loser's game unless something can be done to reduce recruitment.

Parents, religious figures, and political leaders must delegitimize terrorism by **shaming** those who embrace it. More importantly, governments must find ways to integrate alienated young men and women into their societies, which requires greater political freedom and economic opportunity.

Trade also can be a powerful force in a non-polar world by giving states a stake in avoiding conflict, generating greater wealth, and strengthening the foundations of domestic political order—thereby decreasing the chance of state failure as well. To this end, the scope of the World Trade Organization should be extended through the negotiation of future global arrangements that reduce subsidies and both tariff and non-tariff barriers.

A similar level of effort might be needed to ensure the continued flow of investment. The goal should be to create a World Investment Organization, which, by encouraging cross-border capital flows, would minimize the risk that "investment protectionism" impedes activities that, like trade, are economically beneficial and build political **bulwarks** against instability. A 'W10 could encourage transparency on the part of investors, determine when national security is a legitimate reason for prohibiting or limiting investment, and establish a dispute-resolution mechanism.

More effort also will be needed to prevent state failure and deal with its consequences. The US and other developed countries should enhance their military capacities to deal with the type of threats being faced in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as establish a pool of civilian talent to assist with basic nation-building tasks. Greater economic and military assistance to increase states' ability to meet their responsibilities to their citizens and neighbors will also be essential.

Multilateralism will be critical in a non-polar world. To succeed, though, it must be recast to include entities other than the great powers. The United Nations Security Council and the G-8 should be reconstituted to reflect the world of today rather than the post-1945 era, and the participation of non-state actors in multilateral organizations and processes will need to be considered.

Multilateralism may have to be less comprehensive and less formal, at least initially. Networks will be needed alongside organizations. Getting everyone to agree on everything will be difficult; instead, we should consider accords with fewer parties and narrower goals.

Trade is something of a model here, insofar as bilateral and regional accords are filling the vacuum created by the failure to conclude a global trade round. The same is true of climate change: agreement on certain aspects of the problem (say, deforestation) or involving only some countries (the major carbon emitters, for example) may prove **feasible**, whereas an accord that includes every country and tries to resolve every issue may not.

Multilateralism a la carte is likely to be the order of the day. This is less than optimal, but in a non-polar world, what is best may well prove the enemy of the possible.

Q1. Which of the following titles best suits the passage?

- (a) Living in a Multipolar World.
- (b) The Age of Nonpolarity.
- (c) A New World Order
- (d) Multilateralism in the 21st century.
- (e) Agreement

S1.

Ans.(b)

Sol. The passage is about the current non-polar World where power and influence is diffuse. What are the challenges every nation faces in such a world? What are the solutions to the problems? How nations can prevent slipping into the chaos? Option (c) is too broad and general. Multilateralism option (d) is a minor part of the passage. Hence option (b) is the best title.

Q2. According to the writer, the twentieth century international relations were principally...

- (a) characterized by a world dominated not by one or two but several states
- (b) characterized by a world with numerous centres with meaningful power.
- (c) characterized by a change from multi-polar to bi-polar to a uni-polar world.
- (d) characterized by the supremacy the United States.
- (e) characterized by the international relations

S2.

Ans.(c)

Sol. The passage states this clearly. The question asks you about the 20th century and not the 21st. The answer is stated in the first paragraph itself. Option (b) is the answer for the 21st century.

Q3. The writer is likely to disagree with which of the following?

- (a) In a multi-polar system, no power dominates.
- (b) Non-state actors pose a threat in the non-polar world.
- (c) American foreign policy contributed to the emergence of a non-polar world.
- (d) Cold War by two states poses immense threat to the security
- (e) None of the above.

S3.

Ans.(d)

Sol. None of the above. The writer is likely to agree with all the three statements. Option (a) will be acceptable to the writer because of any power dominated in a multi-polar world it would become uni-polar. Option (b) is stated in the first and the third paragraphs. Option (c) is implied in the second paragraph. The third factor contributing to the emergence of a non-polar world is mentioned as "And, third, American foreign policy has accelerated the relative decline of the United States vis-a-vis others. The result is a world in which power is increasingly distributed rather than concentrated."

Q4. Which of the following describes the writer's attitude towards a non-polar world?

- (a) A non-polar world is unavoidable, but the nations are not doing enough to make the world a better and safer place.
- (b) A non-polar world is avoidable; however, the nations can do enough to make such a world a better and safer place.
- (c) A non-polar world poses immense threat to the security of the nations because of the power exercised by non-state actors; the developed nations must deal with these threats militarily.
- (d) A non-polar world becomes a dangerous place as no decision can be taken to pressing global challenges because of the increasing number of decision makers.
- (e) A non-polar developed nations should enhance development .

S4.**Ans.(a)**

Sol. The writer expresses his opinion in the fourth paragraph. "Still, if non-polarity is inevitable, its character is not (or the world is not doing enough). A great deal can and should be done to shape the non-polar world. But order will not emerge on its own. On the contrary, left to its own devices, a non-polar world will "become messier over time." This is option (a). Though the other options may be factually correct they do not capture the author's attitude.

Q5. According to the writer the most effective way to combat terrorism is...By preventing recruitment of men and women to terrorism.

- (a) By involving the influential groups in a society to condemn terrorism.
- (b) By providing political and economic freedom to society at large.
- (c) By weakening terrorism through intelligence and military capabilities.
- (d) By weakening investment protectionism and formal multilateralism.
- (e) By initiating accelerated the relative decline

S5.**Ans.(c)**

Sol. The sixth and seventh paragraphs give us the answer as option (c). All other options are factually correct, and are cited by the writer as measures to combat terrorism. However, the most effective measure is hinted at by the writer at the end of the seventh paragraph. The passage states: Combating terrorism is also essential.... More importantly, governments must find ways to integrate alienated young men and women into their societies, which requires greater political freedom and economic opportunity. This long term solution is a cure — the others deal with the symptoms.

Q6. The writer is likely to agree with which of the following?

- (a) The developed nations should enhance their military capability to deal with some of the problems of a non-polar world.
- (b) The WTO should be strengthened to deal with the ill effects of investment protectionism that may arise in a non-polar world.
- (c) The United Nations and the G8 should be expanded, and non state actors excluded from them to play critical roles in a non-polar world.
- (d) An all-inclusive and formal multilateralism should be promoted and encouraged for the sustainability of a non-polar world.
- (e) American foreign policy has accelerated the relative decline of the United States.

S6.**Ans.(a)**

Sol. "More effort also will be needed to prevent state failure and deal with its consequences. The US and other developed countries should enhance their military capacities to deal with the type of threats being faced in Iraq and Afghanistan...." supports option (a) as it is directly the writer's point of view. Option (b) is incorrect because the writer is talking about a WIO and not WTO. WTO is mentioned only in relation to trade. Option (c) is incorrect because the writer is in favour of including the non state actors in multilateral organisations. Option (d) is incorrect because the writer is against an all inclusive multilateralism; the passage states, "Multilateralism may have to be less comprehensive and less formal, at least initially".

Q7. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **feasible as used in the passage?**

- (a) suitable
- (b) opposed
- (c) favorite
- (d) forward
- (e) comprehend

S7.**Ans.(a)**

Sol. Suitable

Q8. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **bulwarks as used in the passage?**

- (a) alienate
- (b) injury
- (c) rampart
- (d) beneficial
- (e) harm

S8.**Ans.(c)**

Sol. Bulwarks -a defensive wall, an extension of a ship's sides above the level of the deck.
synonyms- wall, rampart, fortification, parapet, stockade, palisade, barricade, embankment

Q9. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **Clout** as used in the passage?

- (a) clear
- (b) influence
- (c) true
- (d) genuine
- (e) ethical

S9.**Ans.(b)**

Sol. Clout- a heavy blow with the hand or a hard object, influence or power, especially in politics or business, hit (someone) or something hard
synonyms- influence, sway, weight, smack, slap, thump, punch, blow, hit, knock, bang, cuff, box

Q10. Which of the following is most nearly Opposite in meaning of the word **inevitable** as used in the passage?

- (a) imminent
- (b) escapable
- (c) inexorable
- (d) decided
- (e) assured

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Inevitable- certain to happen; unavoidable, a situation that is unavoidable.
synonyms-unavoidable, inescapable, bound to happen, sure to happen, inexorable

Direction (1-5): There are two different sentences with a blank space in each question. Choose the word from the given options which fits into both the blanks appropriately without altering their meanings.

Q1. (I) Many formations are divided into separate strata, as though the process of _____ had been periodically interrupted.

(II) The appearance greatly improved, and the _____ in seven years after thinning showed 160 per cent.

- (a) accretion
- (b) stock
- (c) expansion
- (d) achievement
- (e) profit

S1. Ans. (a)

Sol. Accretion means growth or increase by the gradual accumulation of additional layers or matter.

Q2. (I) It has too great a tendency to harden the muscles; a swimmer's should be soft and _____.

(II) The repetition of these flexions will soon render the legs supple, _____ and independent of the thighs.

- (a) floatable
- (b) whimsical
- (c) steady
- (d) pliable
- (e) playful

S2. Ans. (d)**Sol.**

Q3. (I) They are also privileged to coin money, and to purchase lands subject to the _____ rights of the sovereign.

(II) The _____ aristocracy, with its land-holdings, was more secure.

- (a) gross
- (b) insensible
- (c) oblivious
- (d) private
- (e) feudal

S3. Ans. (e)

Sol. Feudal means absurdly outdated or old-fashioned.

Q4. (I) They are mostly in the form of _____ and command, as was only likely, since they were intended for the guidance of conduct.

(II) He was determined that the son should do better than himself, being willing to furnish the _____, if not the example.

- (a) truth
- (b) precept
- (c) moral
- (d) request
- (e) ideology

S4. Ans. (b)

Sol. Precept means a general rule intended to regulate behaviour or thought.

Q5. (I) He is simple-minded, learned, tolerant, and the quintessence of _____.

(II) There was a good deal of _____ and pleasantry in his conversation.

- (a) bonhomie
- (b) sensitivity
- (c) responsiveness
- (d) smartness
- (e) technique

S5. Ans. (a)

Sol. Bonhomie means cheerful friendliness; geniality.

Direction (6-10): Which of the following set of phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold letters to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) i.e., "No correction required" as the answer.

Q6. Australia could take on a seat of the powerful UN Human Rights Council following France's withdrawal from the process, according to Foreign Minister Julie Bishop.

- (a) may take a seat in the powerful, in the process
- (b) will take a seat on the powerful, from the process
- (c) must be taking a seat on the powerful, at the process
- (d) should take seats at the powerful, with the process
- (e) No correction required

S6. Ans. (b)

Sol. "will take a seat on the powerful, from the process" is the correct set of phrases to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Q7. The India-China standoff at the Bhutan-China-India tri-junction highlights the imperative to be sensitive to mutual concerns and shed recrimination.

- (a) stand at, sensitive on mutual concerns
- (b) standoff on, sensitive over mutual concern

- (c) stands on, sensitive over mutual concerns
- (d) standing at, sensitive of mutual concern
- (e) No correction required

S7. Ans. (e)

Sol. The given sentence is grammatically correct. Standoff means a deadlock between two equally matched opponents in a dispute or conflict.

Q8. The rapid spread of Chinese influence in and around South Asia had now gained traction by its One Belt One Road connective initiative.

- (a) have now gained, connective initiative
- (b) is now gaining, connecting initiative
- (c) has now gained, connectivity initiative
- (d) are gaining now, connected initiative
- (e) No correction required

S8. Ans. (c)

Sol. "has now gained, connectivity initiative" is the correct set of phrases to make the sentence grammatically correct. It is to be noted that the sentence is in Present Tense and in Passive form.

Q9. To provide gain employment opportunities is essential in enabling people for improving their standard of living.

- (a) Providing gained, to enable people in improving
- (b) To provide gaining, enabling people at improving
- (c) To provide gainful, for enabled people to improve
- (d) Providing gainful, for enabling people to improve
- (e) No correction required

S9. Ans. (d)

Sol. "Providing gainful, for enabling people to improve" is the correct set of phrases to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Q10. According to Census 2011, the average growth rate of the economy was 7.7 per cent per annum, when it was only 1.8 per cent for employment.

- (a) average economy growth, while it was around
- (b) average growth rate for economy, when it is only
- (c) growth rate of the economy, when it is only
- (d) average growing rate of the economy, while it is only
- (e) No correction required

S10. Ans. (e)

Sol. The sentence is grammatically correct. Since the sentence talks about the Past event, "when it was only" is the correct phrase to comply the sentence structure.

Direction (11-12): Select the phrase/connector (STARTERS) from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

Q11. (1) Technology continues to invade the labour market.

(2) Education and businesses must get ready for upskilling, reskilling and collaborating rather than talent hunting.

- (i) As technology continues...
- (ii) Since technology continues...
- (iii) Even though education...
- (a) Only (i) is correct

- (b) Only (ii) is correct
- (c) Only (iii) is correct
- (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
- (e) All are correct

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. (i) As technology continues to invade the labour market, education and businesses must get ready for upskilling, reskilling and collaborating rather than talent hunting.

(ii) Since technology continues to invade the labour market, education and businesses must get ready for upskilling, reskilling and collaborating rather than talent hunting.

Q12. (1) The US-EU economic relationship remains the world's largest, accounting for around one-third of global trade in goods and services, and just under half of the global economic output.

(2) It is despite the economic rise of Asia.

(i) Despite the economic rise...

(ii) Notwithstanding the economic...

(iii) Regardless of the economic...

- (a) Only (i) is correct
- (b) Only (ii) is correct
- (c) Only (iii) is correct
- (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (e) All are correct

S12. Ans.(e)

Sol. (i) Despite the economic rise of Asia, the US-EU economic relationship remains the world's largest, accounting for around one-third of global trade in goods and services, and just under half of the global economic output.

(ii) Notwithstanding the economic rise of Asia, the US-EU economic relationship remains the world's largest, accounting for around one-third of global trade in goods and services, and just under half of the global economic output.

(iii) Regardless of the economic rise of Asia, the US-EU economic relationship remains the world's largest, accounting for around one-third of global trade in goods and services, and just under half of the global economic output.

Directions (13–15) : Which of the words/phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the words/phrases given in bold in the following sentences to make it meaningful and grammatically correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and 'No correction is required', mark (e) as the answer.

Q13. In reply to an interference on fake currency being deposited in banks in the vigil of demonetisation, Jaitley said the process of sifting real from the fake ones is stopped and the exact figures will be known only after the completion of the ordering process.

- (a) Intervention, wake, underway, sorting
- (b) Intercession, trail, commenced, riddling
- (c) Intrusion, move, undertaken, maintaining
- (d) Initiative, zap, initiated, holding
- (e) No correction required

S13. Ans. (a)

Sol. Intervention means the action or process of intervening.

Underway means having started and in progress; being done or carried out.

Intrusion means the action of intruding.

Q14. NABARD announced to launch a major Water Campaign during the current year, covering around 1,00,000 villages in vulnerable/water stressed areas and more specifically where the ground water is over exploited.

- (a) Reported, unsafe, minutely, milked
- (b) Declared, sensitive, definitely, abused
- (c) Revealed, unsusceptible, broadly, oppressed
- (d) Expressed, queasy, oddly, used
- (e) No correction required

S14. Ans. (e)

Sol. Vulnerable means exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.

Exploited means make full use of and derive benefit from (a resource).

Queasy means inducing a feeling of nausea.

Q15. Ambedkar, Patel and Gandhi would say to Prime Minister Modi that the future of India and the world rests on the consequence of a clash between the qualities spelt out by Rama and underlined by Tulsidas, and the opposite pulls of revenge and fraud. A final thought: The liability for defending India's Constitutional values lies chiefly on the Hindu majority, not on an increasingly assailable, even if numerically large Muslim minority.

- (a) effect, artifice, benefit, conquerable
- (b) cause, deception, encumbrance, exposed
- (c) conclusion, candor, obligation, perilous
- (d) Outcome, deceit, onus, vulnerable
- (e) No improvement required

S15. Ans. (d)

Sol. Perilous means full of danger or risk. Onus means someone's duty or responsibility. Deceit means deceiving someone or fraud.

Direction (1-5): In each question, the word at the top is used in five different ways, numbered to (a) to (e), Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

1. Put

- (a) We like to put away £200 pounds every month towards our next summer holiday.
- (b) We are encouraged to put forward as many ideas as possible in our staff meetings.
- (c) They were homeless for a couple of weeks and their friend very kindly put them up.
- (d) Their dog was very ill and in pain so they sadly decided to have him put down.
- (e) We are so busy at work and I am having to put it a 14-hour day.

S1. Ans. (e)

Sol. Replace 'it' with 'in'.

Put in means to do work, make effort, or spend time:

Put down means suppress.

Put them up means accommodate someone temporary

Put forward means to offer an idea/ opinion.

Put away means discard or renounce.

2. Take

- (a) I'd love to take part in a theatre production, but I'm just too shy.
- (b) The protesters were confident and ready to take up the government.
- (c) Our next performance will take place next month on the 25th.
- (d) It seems to me that Nestle is just taking over all the other chocolate companies.
- (e) Remember to take into account the taxes you'll need to pay when looking at your salary.

S2. Ans. (b)

Sol. Replace 'up' with 'on'.

Take on means to face or to deal with

Take part in means to participate

take place means to happen

Taking over means take control of

take into account means to remember an important point or fact that you are going to need when you do something.

3. lift

- (a) The helicopters lifted down at 1030 hours.
- (b) I am so tired I can't even lift up my arms.
- (c) Carefully lift out the little gear and electromagnet.
- (d) Recent discoveries at the delightfully named Mistaken Point, in Newfoundland, serve to lift the veil slightly.
- (e) The king did not lift a finger when his people were hungry.

S3. Ans. (a)

Sol. Replace 'down' with 'off'.

Lift off means take off.

Lift up means raise, elevate

Lift out means take out or up.

Lift the veil means to uncover some private or secret things.

Lift a finger means make the slightest effort to do something especially to help someone.

4. Make

- (a) The thief made off with our silver.
- (b) I can't make out the faces in this photograph.
- (c) He asked the tailor to make up his dress.
- (d) The story was made into a film two years ago.
- (e) They made off with our television and our stereo.

S4. Ans. (c)

Sol. Replace 'up' with 'over'

Make over means complete transformation

Make off means run away.

Make out means detect with the senses.

Make into means to change into something else.

Make off with means to escape with something, especially something stolen.

5. Pick

(a) Birds may pick off the flowers.

(b) I loved to pick up trash piles and collect empty bottles, tin cans with Pretty labels, and discarded magazines.

(c) Pick over the lentils carefully in case there are any stones amongst them.

(d) Let me pick apart a few of the points you make.

(e) Do not squeeze or pick at the pimples.

S5. Ans. (b)

Sol. Replace 'up' with 'through'.

Pick at means to pluck or pull.

Pick apart means find fault with.

Pick over means separate or remove.

Pick through means sort through a number of items carefully.

Pick off means short or pull one by one.

Directions (6-10): In each of the following sentence there are three blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five options and each option consists of three words which can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence to make the sentence grammatically correct.

Q6. But this, it seems, is just one half of what appears to be a _____ plan by the UK government to encourage inward immigration from predominantly white countries—also _____, apparently, are Australia and New Zealand, but not India or China, two countries whose young and talented workforce are _____ for global opportunities.

(a) peculiar, advantaged, overwrought

(b) comical, benefited, exuberant

(c) ludicrous, afflicted, sated

(d) bizarre, favoured, longing

(e) ridiculous, acclaimed, satiated

S6. Ans. (d)

Sol. Bizarre- very strange or unusual

Favoured- preferred or recommended

longing- having a strong desire or craving

Overwrought means in a state of nervous excitement or anxiety.

Exuberant means full of energy, excitement, and cheerfulness.

Q7. The dollar briefly touched its _____ since 30 January at 114.17 yen, with relief that Trump set aside his _____ campaign rhetoric over security and jobs in a meeting with the Japanese Prime Minister _____ the weekend.

- (a) climax, hard, on
- (b) peak, rugged, in
- (c) best, laborious, at
- (d) highest, tough, over
- (e) top, sturdy, during

S7.Ans.(d)

Sol. Highest-superlative degree of high

Tough- difficult and requiring determination or effort

Preposition "over" should be used.

Q8. The group behind _____ high-profile terrorist attacks in India, including the 2001 Parliament attacks and the recent attacks on defence _____ in Pathankot and Nagrota, has been _____ organizing rallies and raising funds.

- (a) many, camps, covertly
- (b) several, establishments, openly
- (c) umpteen, personnels, strictly
- (d) countless, cantonment, compactly
- (e) numerous, institutions, artfully

S8.Ans.(b)

Sol. Several- more than two but not many

Establishments- a business organization, public institution, or household

Openly- without concealment, deception, or prevarication, especially where these might be expected; frankly or honestly

Directions (9-13): In each of the following questions, various sentences are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. In the questions where option (e) is all are correct and all the sentences are grammatically correct choose option (e) as the correct choice.

- 9.** (a) Hardly had we settled down for the night's rest when we were startled by the loud noise being made outside the house.
- (b) The children were inclined to be frightened by the sight of the small animal, which reminded them of the bears; but Dorothy reassured them by explaining that Eureka was a pet and could do no harm even if she wished to.
- (c) Being reassured by the fact that the creatures could not crawl out of their rock-pockets, the children and the Wizard now took time to examine them more closely.
- (d) It was no fun to be pulled over the sharp stones in that way; but it was better than to be bitten by the wolf.

(e) All are correct.

S9. Ans. (a)

Sol. Replace 'by' with 'at' as "startled/surprised/astonished/amazed" etc. are followed by the preposition 'at' and not by 'by'. e.g. They are amazed at her beauty.

10. (a) He won't lose his mate, even if he chooses to kill her rather than give her up.

(b) Her skin began to flush until it was pink enough to look human rather than the sleep of the dead.

(c) Ordinarily when in difficulty Renu prefers keeping her counsel rather than going about here and there for advice.

(d) Maybe he'd rather listen than talk.

(e) All are correct.

S10. Ans. (c)

Sol. Use 'to' in place of 'rather than' as when two nouns or gerunds are compared using the word 'prefer', the preposition 'to' is used. e.g. She preferred playing to gossiping.

However when 'prefer' is used to compare two infinitives, 'rather than' is used instead of 'to'. e.g. We preferred to read rather than write.

11. (a) Only 6 crore out of 29 crore persons holding permanent account number (PAN) file income tax returns at present.

(b) Only three out of a thousand are born with this rare disease.

(c) So, with a snort and a neigh and a whisk of his short tail he trotted off the roof into the air and at once began floating downward to the street.

(d) The mark of these technologies is that they are greeted with universal skepticism at first.

(e) All are correct.

S11. Ans. (e)

Sol. All the given sentences are grammatically correct.

12. (a) They have got to live a man's life, pushing all these things before them, and get on as well as they can.

(b) Swiftly they drew near to the flaming colored suns, and passed close beside them.

(c) According to the agreements reached at WTO, commitment was made by all member countries to keep import tariffs low and eliminate all non-tariff barriers which could curb imports.

(d) When I offered him to help which he needed, he persisted in refusing it, so I left him to his fate.

(e) She has refused to evacuate Malta.

S12. Ans. (d)

Sol. Remove 'to' before 'help' as 'offer' is a Di-Transitive verb (verb which takes two objects). So object 'help' will be used after 'him' and not the infinitive 'to help'. e.g. I offered him a job. (Here, 'him' is an indirect object while 'a job' is a direct object.)

13. (a) Would she ever outgrow the things mama had taught her?

- (b) He was not a very large man, but was well formed and had a beautiful face--calm and serene as the face of a fine portrait.
- (c) She only understood the movie because she had read the book.
- (d) She had offered a temporary assignment but she turned it down saying that she would accept only a permanent one.
- (e) We were not able to get a hotel room because we had not booked in advance.

S13. Ans. (d)

Sol. Replace "She had offered" with "She had been offered" because the assignment was offered to 'She', not offered by 'She'. Also, the first part of the sentence is in Passive Voice.

e.g. I had offered her...but she turned...down... (Active Voice)

She had been offered...but she turned...down... (Passive Voice)

Directions (14–15): Sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences amongst the five choices given to construct a paragraph.

- Q14.** A. In the last few years, the iconic company has changed hands several times in a desperate attempt to stay afloat.
- B. A mobile handset so legendary, that even after 17 years its popularity has not eroded.
- C. Sadly, a couple of years later, Nokia failed to read market trends and started to struggle.
- D. The Nokia 3310 quite literally heralded the rise of the Finnish brand and helped it to capture the global cell phone market single-handedly.
- E. Be it the funny internet memes joking about the phone's rugged build quality or the comparisons between the poor battery life offered by modern smartphones with the 3310's week-long standby, the legend just refuses to die.
- F. It's hard to believe that more than one-and-a-half decades have passed since Nokia first introduced the original 3310.

- (a) FBEDCA
- (b) ABCDEF
- (c) DBCAFE
- (d) FADBCE
- (e) FDBECA

S14. Ans. (a)

Sol. F should be the first sentence. B-E makes a combination. A should be the concluding sentence. Hence FBEDCA is the correct sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

- Q15.** A. In the event, these apprehensions proved unfounded but in the charged situation of the time there was real fear that the issue could spin out of control, which brought the two countries to make a serious effort to come to agreement so as to head off risk of conflict.

B. For each of the two new countries, the Punjab, already torn and devastated, was the crucial breadbasket, source of food security and repository of hopes for the future, and neither felt it could afford to lose any part of the water supply from the elaborate modern irrigation system of the Indus that had brought prosperity to the expanses of the north Indian plains.

C. When the country was divided in 1947 no issue seemed more likely to lead to violent conflict than the sharing of the waters of the Indus and its tributaries.

D. In the seriously disturbed conditions of the time it was feared that unresolved claims on the waters could drive the two countries to war.

E. But the terms of Partition took little account of this requirement; the boundary line bequeathed by the British made an impossible tangle of the irrigation system of Punjab, with the head works often located in India while the canals were downstream in Pakistan.

F. The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) of 1960 is an important landmark in the bilateral affairs of India and Pakistan.

(a)CDEBFA

(b)FCBEDA

(c)CBEFAD

(d)BDEAFC

(e)CFBAED

S15. Ans. (b)

Sol. F should be the first sentence. C-B makes a combination. D-A makes another combination. Hence FCBEDA is the correct sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

Directions (1-5): Rearrange the following six sentence (A), (B), (C), (D),(E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

A. But following these instructions is virtually impossible for many people living in slums.

B. Many water-borne diseases like cholera and diarrhea are caused by drinking contaminated water.

C. This is not a light matter. The relevant authorities must take steps and ensure provision of safe drinking water to people.

D. Drinking two to three liters of water every day is essential to stay healthy.

E. Because of broken and unkempt pipelines, sewerage water gets mixed into potable water supply lines.

F. People are compelled to drink contaminated water which poses a serious threat to their health.

Q1. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

(a) F

(b) C

(c) D

(d) E

(e) B

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. The correct sequence is DAFEBC. Statement F logically follows A and explains the plight of people living in slums and are compelled to drink contaminated water.

Q2. Which of the following should be the SIXTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) B
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) A

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statement C logically concludes the discussion. The correct sequence is DAFEBC

Q3. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) C
- (b) B
- (c) E
- (d) A
- (e) D

S3. Ans.(e)

Sol. Clearly statement D is the introductory sentence of the paragraph. The correct sequence is DAFEBC

Q4. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) E
- (c) D
- (d) B
- (e) F

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct sequence is DAFEBC

Q5. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) E
- (b) A
- (c) B
- (d) F
- (e) D

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statement A is the second sentence. Here "these" refers to instructions mentioned in Statement D. The correct sequence is DAFEBC.

Directions (6-10): Rearrange the following six sentence (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph.

A. Its collapse in the aftermath of demonetisation had a devastating impact on refugees, especially women, who lost every avenue for their sustenance.

B. Ever since demonetisation was introduced, the government has been making a strong push for the adoption of digital payment systems.

C. However, refugees do not have a formal legal identity and are often wrongly perceived to be "illegal immigrants".

D. This ambiguous status has forced them to the margins and has left them wholly dependent on the parallel economy for their survival.

E. With the government now trying to make Aadhaar the basis for achieving a unified financial infrastructure, those without access to banking systems or Aadhaar will soon find themselves excluded from the economy. One such group will be the refugees living in India.

F. Although India has not signed the Refugee Convention and does not have a domestic asylum law, it has a history of being a generous host to refugees.

Last: The lack of documentation to open bank accounts rendered them without the means to convert their cash into new currency, and virtually wiped out their entire savings. They struggled even to buy essential provisions or avail medical services.

Q6. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) F
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) B

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct choice is BEFCDA. Statement F is discussed about India's take for Refugees. This sentence clearly follows statement E which introduced the issue of refugees living in India.

Q7. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) B
- (b) C
- (c) D
- (d) E
- (e) A

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Statement D is the correct choice. Correct choice is BEFCDA

Q8. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) C
- (b) B
- (c) E
- (d) A
- (e) D

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Option B is the first sentence of the paragraph as it clearly initiates the paragraph about effects of demonetisation over group of people and government's effort of achieving a unified financial infrastructure.

Q9. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) A
- (b) E
- (c) D
- (d) B
- (e) C

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. Statement A is the correct choice. Correct choice is BEFCDA.

Q10. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?

- (a) E
- (b) A

- (c) B
- (d) F
- (e) D

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Statement A is the correct choice. Correct choice is BEFCDA. Statement E is the important connector with which discussion is taking transition in another direction.

Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Until now, discovery was often considered the main goal of medical science. But nowadays discovery is almost too easy. Anyone with a little funding and a few biological specimens in a refrigerator can make thousands of postulated "discoveries."

Indeed, the number of research questions that we can pose is increasing exponentially. Medical kits the size of a thumbnail can measure a million different biological factors on an individual with an infinitesimal amount of blood. A million research questions can be asked on the spot. But even with proper statistical testing, many tens of thousands of these biological factors may seem to be important due to mere chance. Only a handful of them really will be. The vast majority of these initial research claims would yield only spurious findings.

So the main issue nowadays is to validate "discoveries" by replicating them under different settings. Several different teams of researchers need to see them "work" again and again using common rules. Moreover, all the teams should agree not to select and report only the data that seem most impressive. With selective reporting we would end up with a long list of all the false discoveries made across all research teams, with only a few true findings buried among this pile of non-replicated waste.

In fact, empirical data suggest the significance of this danger. In a paper in the Journal of the American Medical Association published in July 2005, I showed that refutation is very common, even for the most prestigious research findings. I examined the 45 clinical research findings that had received the greatest recognition in the scientific world, as documented by the number of times other scientists had cited them over the last 15 years.

Even with the most robust types of research—for example, randomized clinical trials—one of four of these results had already been found to be wrong or potentially exaggerated within a few years after publication. For epidemiology (e.g., studies on vitamins, diet, or hormones in terms of their association with health outcomes in the general population), four-fifths of the most prestigious findings were rapidly contradicted. For molecular research, in the absence of extensive replication, the refutation rate may occasionally exceed 99%. But we should not panic. It is to be expected that the majority of research findings are rapidly contradicted and refuted; indeed, it is part of how progress of science occurs. However, we need to adapt to this situation. Instead of taking scientific evidence as dogma, we should consider it as tentative information that should be ascribed a level of credibility.

There is nothing wrong with disseminating scientific information that has a credibility of 10%, or even 1%. Sometimes, this will be the best evidence we have. But we should get used to understanding that some research findings have very low credibility, while others may be more likely to stand the test of time. Scientists themselves may be able to ascribe these levels of credibility to their own work in fairness, if they describe in detail what they set out to do, and how they did it.

Science is a noble pursuit, but genuine progress in scientific research is not easy to achieve. It requires a lot of time, continuous effort, uncompromising integrity, appropriate funding and material support, and unwavering commitment. Proposed scientific advances require careful validation and replication by independent scientists. Scientific knowledge is never final, but it evolves continuously. This is part of the great fascination of science, and it fosters liberty of thought.

While these principles are probably well known to serious scientists, they are often forgotten when scientific information is disseminated. Our society is awash with inflated information, which is inherent to efforts in many human activities—entertainment, law courts, stock markets, politics, and sports, to name but a few—to gain greater public attention in the framework of mass civilization.

But it would be a damaging to expect science to "show off" in this way. Exaggeration contradicts the key hallmarks of scientific reasoning: critical thinking and careful appraisal of the evidence.

Q1. According to the writer, which of the following are the problems in medical research today?

A. Tens of thousands of important biological factors are dismissed as unimportant.

- B. The majority of initial research claims yield spurious results.
C. There is too much replication of scientific discoveries.
D. True findings are highlighted through selective reporting.
(a) All of the above
(b) A and B
(c) C and D
(d) A, C, and D
(e) B and D

S1.**Ans.(b)**

Sol. A and B are true. The last part of the second paragraph supports A and B. Even with proper statistical testing many tens of thousands of biological factor seem unimportant. But very few are actually so. Also vast majority of the claims yield spurious results. C is contrary to the passage. C is incorrect because, the writer is lamenting about the lack of replication to make a finding credible. D is incorrect because the writer states that true findings are not highlighted and lost because of selective reporting.

Q2. The writer quotes the refutation rates of various research findings most probably in order to...

- (a) Point out the lack of replication of clinical research findings.
(b) Show that most of the research taking place today is meant to misguide.
(c) Highlight the dangers of selective reporting.
(d) Highlight how easy scientific 'discovery' is today.
(e) a and b.

S2.**Ans.(e)**

Sol. (a) and (b). The writer first mentions that the main "issue nowadays is to validate "discoveries" by replicating ..." and then states that most of the research highlighted through selective reporting were quickly refuted wrong at times. The result is that the few true findings are lost in the clutter. Hence (a) and (b) are highlighted by the writer.

Q3. It can be inferred from the passage that the credibility of scientific evidence can be ascertained by...

- (a) Realizing the fact that all scientific evidence is tentative.
(b) Trying to understand the purpose and methods used to get the evidence.
(c) Ascertaining how well they can stand the test of time.
(d) Finding out how rapidly such evidence is contradicted and refuted.
(e) Trying to find out the refutation rate.

S3.**Ans.(b)**

Sol. The last sentence of the relevant paragraph beginning, "There is nothing wrong ..." states that scientists themselves can ascertain the credibility if they describe their purpose and methodology. If the scientists are able to ascribe credibility that way, we can safely assume that generally it is possible to ascertain the credibility by relating the evidence to its purpose and methodology.

Q4. The main purpose of the passage is to...

- (a) Describe how the vast majority of research today has become spurious and how science has moved away from its primary objectives of analysis and appraisal of evidence.
(b) Argue the need for better awareness on the part of the scientists the tendency to invite attention to themselves rather than to objectively disseminate scientific information.
(c) Describe the functions of scientific enquiry as critical thinking and appraisal of evidence and to exhort the scientists to not forget the noble pursuit of science.
(d) To point out the contemporary problems plaguing medical research and to explain the evolving nature of knowledge in the field of medical science.
(e) Describe the pitfalls in medical research and to exhort scientists to understand the spirit of science as enquiry and not renown.

S4.**Ans.(e)**

Sol. Most of the part of the passage is about the ills prevalent in the field of medical research. Then the writer discusses the primary objectives of scientific enquiry in order that scientists (medical researchers included) understand the basic nature and purpose of scientific enquiry and how they have to be different from entertainment, law courts, stock markets etc. Option (e) corresponds to this idea without distortion. Option (a) is wrong because it talks about "research" in general which is too general for the answer. This passage is largely devoted to medical science and medical research. Options (b) and (c) are also similarly flawed in being too general without the mention of medical science or research—they do not capture the main purpose of this passage. Option (d) is closes to the

answer option, but loses out because of the second part "evolving nature of knowledge in the field of medical science." This is said about all sciences and particularly about medical science. Hence the best option is (e).

Q5. The writer is most likely to treat which of the following as true and new scientific evidence?

- (a) Findings that are tentative but are convincingly true because of lack of evidence to the contrary.
- (b) Findings that are uncertain but not merely chance; independent scientists have been unable to refute it.
- (c) Findings that have become final after careful validation and replication by several independent scientists.
- (d) Findings that are tentative but credible because the purpose for which the evidence is gathered and the methodology of gathering evidence are spelt out.
- (e) Findings that are tentative but have a very high credibility and have not been reported selectively.

S5.

Ans.(b)

Sol. The writer's views about true scientific enquiry and knowledge are spread through the passage. He considers science as a true enquiry and the evidence can be even 1% credible but needs to be constantly replicated, refuted or validated by independent scientists. Scientific knowledge is never final; it has to be constantly evolving. The evidence though uncertain is important and not merely a chance occurrence. Option (b) best supports this description of what the writer would consider new evidence. Option (b) is close but lacks precision about 'convincingly true' and rather than highlighting the available evidence talks of lack of evidence to the contrary. Option (c) is eliminated and science can never be final. Option (d) lacks the depth of scientific enquiry because it stresses the methodology alone. Option (e) stresses on the reporting and is inconsequential to scientific enquiry.

Q6. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **postulated as used in the passage?**

- (a) postpone
- (b) deny
- (c) hypothesize
- (d) belie
- (e) disavow

S6.

Ans.(c)

Sol. postulated -suggest or assume the existence, fact, or truth of (something) as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or belief,(in ecclesiastical law) nominate or elect (someone) to an ecclesiastical office subject to the sanction of a higher authority.

Q7. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **spurious as used in the passage?**

- (a) supports
- (b) authentic
- (c) start
- (d) genuine
- (e) fake

S7.

Ans.(e)

Sol. spurious-not being what it purports to be; false or fake,(of a line of reasoning) apparently but not actually valid.

Q8. Which of the following is most nearly opposite in meaning of the word **dogma as used in the passage?**

- (a) unbelief
- (b) doctrine
- (c) rule
- (d) tenet
- (e) gospel

S8.

Ans.(a)

Sol. dogma-a principle or set of principles laid down by an authority as incontrovertibly true. synonyms-teaching, belief, conviction, tenet, principle, ethic, precept, maxim, article of faith, canon, law, rule;

Q9. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word **ascribe as used in the passage?**

- (a) describe
- (b) attribute
- (c) arrive
- (d) fortune
- (e) crucial

S9.

Ans.(b)

Sol. ascribe- regard something as being due to (a cause),regard a text, quotation, or work of art as being produced by or belonging to (a particular person or period),regard a quality as belonging to

Q10. Which of the following is most nearly opposite in meaning of the word **disseminated** as used in the passage?

- (a) disagree
- (b) angle
- (c) conceal
- (d) publish
- (e) announce

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. disseminated-spread (something, especially information) widely.

Synonyms- spread, circulate, distribute, disperse, diffuse, proclaim, promulgate, propagate, publicize, communicate.

Directions (1-10): In the following questions, a set of five words are given, out of which one is incorrectly spelt. You have to figure out this incorrectly spelt word which is also your answer.

Q1.

- (a)auxiliary
- (b)acquited
- (c)barbecue
- (d)camouflage
- (e)cigarette

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Acquitted

Q2.

- (a)Caribbean
- (b)exuberance
- (c)Fascimile
- (d)fallacious
- (e) guerrilla

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Facsimile

Q3.

- (a)lieutenant
- (b)millennium
- (c)idiosyncrasy
- (d)hemorrhage
- (e)minuscule

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hemorrhage

Q4.

- (a)oppression
- (b)possession
- (c)questionnaire
- (d)reminiscence
- (e)sacrilegious

S4. Ans.(e)

Sol. Sacrilegious

Q5.

- (a)sergeant
- (b)sophomore
- (c)symmetrical
- (d)susceptible
- (e)preposterous

S5. Ans.(e)

Sol. Preposterous

Q6.

- (a)Cavalry
- (b)Psychiatry
- (c)Notoreity
- (d)Jeopardous
- (e)Incipient

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Notoriety

Q7.

- (a)Questionnaire
- (b)Obstriperous
- (c)Moustache
- (d)Jubilee
- (e)Caterpillar

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Obstreperous

Q8.

- (a)Jurisdiction
- (b)Admittance
- (c)Bibliography
- (d)Querimonious
- (e)Casette

S8. Ans.(e)

Sol. Cassette

Q9.

- (a)Reconnaissance
- (b)Secretarial
- (c)Amalgamation
- (d)Thesaurus
- (e)Tranquilize

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Amalgamation

Q10.

- (a)barbecue
- (b)camouflage
- (c)camouflage
- (d)millennium
- (e)minnuscule

S10. Ans.(e)

Sol. Minuscule

Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

The great majority of men and women, in ordinary times, pass through life without ever **contemplating** or criticizing, as a whole, either their own conditions or those of the world at large. They find themselves born into a certain place in society, and they accept what each day brings forth, without any effort of thought beyond what the immediate present requires. Almost as **instinctively** as the beasts of the field, they seek the satisfaction of the needs of the moment, without much forethought, and without considering that by sufficient effort the whole conditions of their lives could be changed. A certain percentage, guided by personal ambition, make the effort of thought and will which is necessary to place themselves among the more fortunate members of the community; but very few among these are seriously concerned to secure for all the advantages which they seek for themselves. It is only a few rare and exceptional men who have that kind of love toward mankind at large that makes them unable to endure patiently the general mass of evil and suffering, regardless of any relation it may have to their own lives. These few, driven by sympathetic pain, will seek, first in thought and then in action, for some way of escape, some new system of society by which life may become richer, full of joy, and less full of preventable evils than it is at present. But in the past such men have, as a rule, failed to interest the very victims of the injustices which they wished to remedy. The more unfortunate sections of the population have been ignorant, **apathetic** from excess of **toil** and weariness, timorous through the imminent danger of immediate punishment by the holders of power, and morally unreliable owing to the loss of self-respect resulting from their degradation. To create among such classes any conscious, deliberate effort after general amelioration might have seemed a hopeless task, and indeed in the past it has generally proved so. But the modern world, by the increase of education and the rise in the standard of comfort among wage-earners, has produced new conditions, more favourable than ever before to the demand for radical reconstruction. It is above all the Socialists, and in a lesser degree the **Anarchists** (chiefly as the inspirers of Syndicalism), who have become the exponents of this demand.

What is perhaps most remarkable in regard to both Socialism and Anarchism is the association of a widespread popular movement with ideals for a better world. The ideals have been elaborated, in the first instance, by solitary writers of books, and yet powerful sections of the wage-earning classes have accepted them as their guide in the practical affairs of the world. In regard to Socialism this is evident; but in regard to Anarchism it is only true with some qualification. Anarchism as such has never been a widespread creed; it is only in the modified form of Syndicalism that it has achieved popularity. Unlike Socialism and Anarchism, Syndicalism is primarily the outcome, not of an idea, but of an organization: the fact of Trade Union organization came first, and the ideas of Syndicalism are those which seemed appropriate to this organization in the opinion of the more advanced French Trade Unions. But the ideas are, in the main, derived from Anarchism, and the men who gained acceptance for them were, for the most part, Anarchists. Thus we may regard Syndicalism as the Anarchism of the market-place as opposed to the Anarchism of isolated individuals which had preserved a precarious life throughout the previous decades. Taking this view, we find in Anarchist-Syndicalism the same combination of ideal and organization as we find in Socialist political parties

Q1. In can be inferred from the passage that the “few rare and exceptional men” are...

- (a) Socialists
- (b) Utopians
- (c) Anarchists and Syndicalists
- (d) Revolutionaries
- (e) Apartheid

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. The passage states this at the end of the first paragraph. The few rare and exceptional men are those who want to change the life of all members of the society for the better. Their efforts worked against themselves because the people whose life they wanted to change were not capable of understanding their lofty aims. Hence they failed. The educated modern world however provides a more conducive environment for their “demand for radical reconstruction”— hence these men are broadly “revolutionaries.” Socialists etc. may belong to this class, but they are subsets.

Q2. According to the passage, why did the “rare and exceptional men” fail in the past?

- (a) The governments suppressed the ideas of equality and freedom brutally.
- (b) The oppressed people were morally unreliable and there was no system that they could rely on to take them out of the depravity.
- (c) The oppressed people were incapable of noticing the contradictions in society.
- (d) They were victims of injustices, ignorance, oppression and morally unreliable.
- (e) They were morally unreliable and depravity and was guided by personal ambition

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. The answer is stated in the middle of the first paragraph itself: "... failed to interest the very victims of the injustices which they wished to remedy. The more unfortunate sections of the population have been ignorant, apathetic from excess of toil and weariness, timorous through the imminent danger of immediate punishment by the holders of power, and morally unreliable owing to the loss of self-respect resulting from their degradation. To create among such classes any conscious, deliberate effort after general amelioration might have seemed a hopeless task, and indeed in the past it has generally proved so." This makes option (c) correct. Option (d) is ambiguous in the use of the pronoun "they"—it may refer to the rare and exceptional men. Option (b) emphasizes morally unreliable and depravity—too specific. Option (a) is not supported by the passage.

Q3. According to the passage, the prerequisite for the radical reconstruction of society is/are...

- A. Popular education
 - B. An improved standard of living
 - C. Sympathetic leaders
 - D. Socialist or Anarchist ideals
- (a) A and B
(b) A, B, and C
(c) D only
(d) All of the above
(e) A only

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Statements A and B are very easily to be right from the last part of the first paragraph. That only an educated society with the wage earning class enjoying a better standard of living can be made aware of their rights and freedoms. Statement C is also necessary because the first part of the passage talks about the great majority of men passing through life passively; some men being guided by personal ambition; and the few rare and exceptional men demanding for radical reconstruction. These are the sympathetic leaders mentioned in C necessary for change.S

Q4. It can be inferred from the passage that Anarchism is...

- (a) Syndicalism at the level of vast populations.
- (b) Socialism at the level of organizations.
- (c) Socialism at the level of vast populations.
- (d) Syndicalism at the level of organizations.
- (e) Socialism of vast populations

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Read the following carefully to get the answer: In regard to Socialism this is evident; but in regard to Anarchism it is only true with some qualification. Anarchism as such has never been a widespread creed; it is only in the modified form of Syndicalism that it has achieved popularity. Anarchism assumes an absence of government and is hence different from socialism. Syndicalism is a modified (limited) form of anarchism—in other words anarchism works at larger levels, and anarchism is limited to organizations (trade unions) and is called syndicalism. Hence anarchism ideally is syndicalism at the level of vast populations. To understand think backwards from, "thus we may regard Syndicalism as the Anarchism of the market-place..."

Q5. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (a) A historical survey of certain political ideals.
- (b) To emphasize the difference between Socialism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism.
- (c) To describe the origin of certain political ideals.
- (d) To study the political movements under Socialism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism.
- (e) To describe Syndicalism is primarily the outcome, not of an idea

S5. Ans.(c)

Sol. The writer merely describes how certain political ideals, here Socialism, Anarchism, and Syndicalism, arose from the desire of a few men who, in contrast to the vast majority of the people, demanded radical reconstruction of society, to make the world a better place for everyone. Option (a) is not sustainable as there is hardly any history. Option (b) is not sustainable because the difference is not highlighted. Option (d) is not sustainable because there is no reference to any movements.

Q6. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word contemplating as used in the passage?

- (a) discard
- (b) slight
- (c) envisage
- (d) reject
- (e) scorn

S6. Ans.(c)

Sol. Contemplating- look thoughtfully for a long time at, think about.

synonyms-look at, view, regard, examine, inspect, observe, survey, study, scrutinize, scan.

Q7. Which of the following is most nearly similar in meaning of the word instinctively as used in the passage?

- (a) distinct
- (b) unlikely
- (c) equivocally
- (d) intuitively
- (e) movement

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Instinctively- without conscious thought; by natural instinct.

Q8. Which of the following is most nearly opposite in meaning of the word Toil as used in the passage?

- (a) grind
- (b) dormancy
- (c) give
- (d) exertion
- (e) toil

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Toil -work extremely hard or incessantly, move slowly and with difficulty.

Q9. Which of the following is most nearly opposite in meaning of the word Apathetic as used in the passage?

- (a) uninterested
- (b) indifferent
- (c) eager
- (d) lackadaisical
- (e)parochial

S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Apathetic - showing or feeling no interest, enthusiasm, or concern.

Synonyms- uninterested, indifferent, unconcerned, unmoved, unresponsive, impassive, passive, detached, uninvolved, disinterested, unfeeling, unemotional, emotionless, dispassionate, lukewarm, cool, uncaring, lackadaisical,

antonyms-enthusiastic, eager, passionate

Q10. Which of the following is most nearly opposite in meaning of the word Anarchists. as used in the passage?

- (a)calm
- (b)arrogant
- (c)apartheid
- (d) instinct
- (e) fidelity

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Anarchists - a person who believes in or tries to bring about anarchy.

Synonyms- nihilist, insurgent, agitator, subversive, guerrilla, terrorist, bioterrorist, cyberterrorist, freedom fighter.

Directions (1-10): In the following questions, a set of five words are given, out of which one is incorrectly spelt. You have to figure out this incorrectly spelt word which is also your answer.

Q1.

- (a)prejudice
- (b)synagouge
- (c)prophet
- (d)pilgrimage
- (e)impasto

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol.synagogue

Q2.

- (a)disassemble
- (b)hygiene
- (c)polyester
- (d)conscience
- (e)aliteration

S2. Ans.(e)

Sol.alliteration

Q3.

- (a)exclamation
- (b)dependency
- (c)encouragement
- (d)preference
- (e)racism

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. exclamation

Q4.

- (a)Conceit
- (b)stereotype
- (c)hymn
- (d)funeral
- (e) Occurred

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. stereotype

Q5.

- (a)commandment
- (b)pilgrimage
- (c)Christianity
- (d)Occasion
- (e)Consummation

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. pilgrimage

Q6.

- (a)Indispensable
- (b)Reclamation
- (c)Bureau
- (d)Definitely
- (e)Bangalow

S6. Ans.(e)

Sol. Bungalow

Q7.

- (a)Languor
- (b)Consummation
- (c)Manoeuvre
- (d)Unparalleled
- (e)Committee

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. Unparalleled

Q8.

- (a)Accommodation
- (b)Ameliorate
- (c)Semimonthly
- (d)Biennial
- (e)Psychopathology

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Biennial

Q9.

- (a)Incessantly
- (b)Pneumonia
- (c)Barbarian
- (d)Pasteurization
- (e)Kneavishly

S9. Ans.(e)

Sol. Knavishly

Q10.

- (a)questionnaire
- (b)reminiscence
- (c)sacrilegious
- (d)sergeant
- (e)repetition

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. sacrilegious

Directions (1-10): In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed in the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Noise pollution is the disturbing noise with ____**(1)**____ impact on the activity of human or animal life. It may be ____**(2)**____ by poor urban planning. Side by side industrial and ____**(3)**____ buildings result in noise pollution in residential areas. Noise from roadways and other urban factors can be ____**(4)**____ by urban planning and better design of roads. Noise can also have a ____**(5)**____ effect on wild animals.

Acoustic overexposure can lead to temporary or permanent loss of hearing. An impact of noise on wild animal life is the reduction of usable habitat that noisy areas may cause, which in the case of ____ (6) ____ species may be part of the path to extinction.

Noise pollution may have caused the death of certain species of whale that beached themselves after being ____ (7) ____ to the loud sound of military sonar. Up until the 1970s, governments viewed noise as a 'nuisance' and not as an environmental ____ (8) ____ . Noise laws and ordinances do not even exist in some countries. An ordinance may only contain a general prohibition against making noise that is a nuisance, or it may set out specific guidelines for the level of noise ____ (9) ____ at certain times of the day and for certain activities. Noise pollution is as harmful as air pollution. The government of our country should look into the matter and draft a ____ (10) ____ to deal with this form of pollution.

Q1.

- (a) fine
- (b) many
- (c) harmful
- (d) much
- (e) disturbed

Q2.

- (a) drawing
- (b) caused
- (c) inculcated
- (d) encountering
- (e) reviewed

Q3.

- (a) site
- (b) business
- (c) home
- (d) residential
- (e) construction

Q4.

- (a) mentioned
- (b) reiterated
- (c) mitigated
- (d) matched
- (e) increased

Q5.

- (a) big
- (b) large
- (c) aiding
- (d) detrimental
- (e) assisting

Q6.

- (a) existing

- (b) endangered
- (c) noticeable
- (d) safe
- (e) extinct

Q7.

- (a) saved by
- (b) favored by
- (c) caught by
- (d) meeting
- (e) exposed

Q8.

- (a) scenario
- (b) factor
- (c) relation
- (d) problem
- (e) view

Q9.

- (a) entertaining
- (b) allowed
- (c) mitigated
- (d) restrained
- (e) given

Q10.

- (a) committee
- (b) paper
- (c) policy
- (d) view
- (e) group

Solutions

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Most appropriate choice is option C.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct choice is option B. Caused by means make (something, especially something bad) happen.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Most appropriate choice is option D. Logically it gives most coherent sense.

S4. Ans.(c)

Sol. mitigated-make (something bad) less severe, serious, or painful. Most appropriate choice is option

C.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. detrimental-tending to cause harm.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. endangered-(of a species) seriously at risk of extinction.

S7. Ans.(e)

Sol. Most appropriate choice is option E.

Exposed- make (something) visible by uncovering it, reveal the true, objectionable nature of (someone or something).

S8. Ans.(d)

Sol. Correct choice is option D .

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. The most appropriate choice is Option B.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The most logical choice is option C. "policy" is the correct word. Draft- a preliminary version of a piece of writing, a written order to pay a specified sum.

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