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Directions (1-20): In the following questions, a party of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is '(D)'.

1. The ground was wet outside when I got up in the morning yesterday. I had **been raining all in** the night.
   (A) rained all in
   (B) been raining all though
   (C) raining all in
   (D) No improvement
2. The Women's Emancipation Bill was sent back to the Lok Sabha by the President for **further examination.**
   (A) further security
   (B) further reading
   (C) further perusal
   (D) No improvement
3. The Finance Minister said that he would work for the **impartial** distribution of wealth.
   (A) equitable (B) just
   (C) fair
   (D) No improvement
4. Will you **lend me few rupees** in this hour of need?
   (A) borrow me a few rupees
   (B) lend me any rupees
   (C) lend me few rupees
   (D) No improvement
5. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake **raised another two feet.**
   (A) would raise another two feet
   (B) raise another two feet
   (C) rose another two feet
   (D) No improvement
6. **Unless you work hard,** you will not pass.
   (A) as long as you work hard
   (B) till you work hard
   (C) until you work hard
   (D) No improvement
7. The minister was **removed** from a key post.
   (A) thrown out (B) rusticated
   (C) ousted
   (D) No improvement
8. **Audacity** is the mother of invention.
   (A) tenacity (B) necessity
   (C) paucity
   (D) No improvement
9. Professionals must continuously **improve** their skills.
   (A) hone (B) fine tune
   (C) explore
   (D) No improvement
10. Mr. Raj has been asked to **submit** details of his tax returns.

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(A) give (B) furnish
(C) disclose
(D) No improvement

11. More than 60 percent of India's population **live under the poverty line**.
(A) live below the poverty line
(B) stay below the poverty line
(C) stay under the poverty line
(D) live beside the poverty line

12. **Since we are living** in Bangalore for five years, we are reluctant to move to another city.
(A) Since we were living.
(B) Being that we have been living
(C) Being that we living
(D) Since we have been living

13. **Being too costly for him,** he could not buy the coat.
(A) It being too costly for him
(B) He being too costly
(C) Being it too costly
(D) No improvement

14. **No sooner has she agreed** to marry him than she started having terrible doubts.
(A) She no sooner had agreed
(B) No sooner had she agreed
(C) No sooner did she agreed
(D) No improvement

15. **I didn't need to water the follower.** Just after I finished it started raining.
(A) I didn't water the plants
(B) I needn't water the plants
(C) I needn't have watered the flowers.
(D) No improvement

16. He complained of the following of having tortured by the police.
(A) having been tortured
(B) tortured
(C) been tortured
(D) No improvement

17. The orphans have been clamouring for nutritious food **from the past** two weeks.
(A) for past (B) since the past
(C) for the past
(D) No improvement

18. The good fortune **of being your student** in my younger days has helped me greatly in my life.
(A) of my being your student
(B) of my myself being your student
(C) of my having been your student
(D) No improvement

19. He **should not had** done it.
(A) should had not
(B) should not have
(C) should have
(D) should had

20. I will now deal with him in a manner different from the one **I have adopted** so far.
(A) I adopted (B) I was adopting
(C) I have been adopting
(D) No improvement

Directions (21-45): In the following question, sentence has been given in Direct/ Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/ Direct Speech.

21. Kiran asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night.
(A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night
(B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night
(C) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night

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(D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night

22. David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."
    (A) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow
    (B) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day
    (C) David told to Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow
    (D) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day
23. I said to him, "Why are you working so hard"?
    (A) I asked him why he was working so hard
    (B) I asked him why was he working so hard
    (C) I asked him why he had been working so hard
    (D) I asked him why had he been working so hard
24. He said to her, "What a cold day!"
    (A) He told her that it was a cold day
    (B) He exclaimed that it was a cold day
    (C) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day
    (D) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day
25. The tailor said to him, "Will you have the suit ready by tomorrow evening?"
    (A) The tailor asked him that he will have the suit ready by the next evening
    (B) The tailor asked him that he would had the suit ready by the next evening
    (C) The tailor asked him if he would have the suit ready by the next evening
    (D) The tailor asked him if he will like to have the suit ready by the next evening
26. He said to the interviewer, "Could you please repeat the question?"
    (A) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question
    (B) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question
    (C) He requested the interviewer to repeat the question
    (D) He requested the interviewer the interviewer if he could repeat the question
27. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."
    (A) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words
    (B) He urged them and said be quiet and listen to words
    (C) He said they should be quiet and listen to his words
    (D) He said you should be quiet and listen to my words
28. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
    (A) He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire
    (B) He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire
    (C) He remained me that he had often told me not to play with fire
    (D) He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire
29. The Captain said to his men, "Stand at ease."
    (A) The Captain urged his men to stand at ease

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(B) The Captain wanted his men to stand at ease
(C) The Captain told his men that they should stand at ease
(D) The Captain commanded his men to stand at ease

30. Pawan said to me, "If I hear any news, I'll phone you."
(A) Pawan told me that if he heard any new, he will phone me
(B) Pawan told me that if he will hear any news, he will phone me
(C) Pawan told me if he had heard any news, he would phone me
(D) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me

31. The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulations! Wish you success in life."
(A) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and said with you success in life
(B) The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Mahesh
(C) The teacher said congratulations to Mahesh and wished him success in life
(D) The teacher to congratulated Mahesh and wished him success in life

32. The poor examine said, "O God, take pity on me."
(A) The poor examinee prayed God to take pity on him
(B) The poor examinee, invoking God, improve him to take pity on him
(C) The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him
(D) The poor examine asked God to take pity on him

33. "Where will you be tomorrow," I said, "in case I have to ring you?"
(A) I asked where you will be the next day in case I will ring him
(B) I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring him
(C) I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him
(D) I enquired about his where abouts the next day in case I would have to ring up

34. Seeta said to me, "Can you give me your pen?"
(A) Seeta asked me can I give her my pen
(B) Seeta asked me if I can give me your pen
(C) Seeta asked me if I could give her my pen
(D) Seeta asked me if I gave her my pen

35. The father warned his son that he should be beware of him.
(A) The father warned his son, "Before of him!"
(B) The father warned his son, "Watch that chap!"
(C) The father warned his son, "Be careful about him."
(D) The father warned his son, "Don't fall into the trap."

36. Manna asked Rohan, "Have you sat in a trolley bus before?"
(A) Manna asked Rohan whether he had sat in a trolley bus earlier.
(B) Manna asked Rohan had he sat in a trolley bus before.
(C) Manna asked Rohan if he sat on a trolley bus before.
(D) Manna asked Rohan if he has ever sat in a trolley bus

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37. Farhan asked Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees until tomorrow?"
    (A) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until tomorrow
    (B) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day
    (C) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day
    (D) Farhan asked whether Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day
38. "What about going for a swim," he said, "It's quite fine now."
    (A) He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine them
    (B) He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine
    (C) He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine
    (D) He advised to me go for a swim as it was quite fine
39. "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me, "it's very rough."
    (A) He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough
    (B) He said that you couldn't bathe in that sea if it was very rough
    (C) He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough
    (D) He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough
40. Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa."
    (A) Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa
    (B) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa
    (C) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa
    (D) Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa
41. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."
    (A) He told me that he had expected to me attend the function
    (B) He told me that he expected me to attended the function
    (C) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function
    (D) He told me that he expected me to attend the function
42. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"
    (A) He enquired why I had not sent my application to him
    (B) He enquired why I did not send my application to him
    (C) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him
    (D) He enquired why did I not send my application to him
43. Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza?"
    (A) Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day
    (B) Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day
    (C) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day
    (D) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the tomorrow

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44. John asked, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa?"
    (A) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa
    (B) John asked how long it would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa
    (C) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa
    (D) John asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa
45. "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ashok asked Anil.
    (A) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole
    (B) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole
    (C) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole
    (D) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole

Directions (46-55): In the following question, some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (D) i.e. No error.

46. The minister for 'Education' (1) / vehemently refused (2) / the allegation that he had taken bribes. (3) / No error. (4)
47. If I were Zubin (1) / I would not attend (2) / the wedding, come what may. (3) No error. (4)
48. He says that (1) / he reads novels / (2) to pass away the time. (3) / No error. (4)
49. He left for Mumbai on Sunday (1) / arriving there (2) on Monday. (3) No error. (4)
50. No sooner did the teacher (1) / enter the class room (2) / the students got up. (3) No error. (4)
51. It is (1) / nothing else (2) / than pride. (3) / No error. (4)
52. To the ordinary man, in fact, the pealing of bells (1) / is a monotonous jangle and a nuisance (2) / tolerably only when mitigated by remote distance and sentimental association. (3) / No error. (4)
53. The increasing mechanisation of life (1) / have led us farther away from daily contact with nature and (2) / the crafts of the farm. (3) / No error. (4)
54. If you have a way with words, (1) / a good sense of design and administration ability (2) / you may enjoy working in the high pressure word of advertising. (3) / No error. (4)
55. Last week's sharp hike in the wholesale price of beef (1) / is a strong indication for (2) / higher meat cost to come. (3) / No error. (4)

Directions (56-60): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

56. My windows look _____ the garden.
    (A) up on (B) out on
    (C) in (D) at
57. I have made a rough ____ of the report.

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(A) drapht (B) draught
(C) drought (D) draft

58. The reward was not commensurate _____ the work done by us.
(A) for (B) on
(C) with (D) upon

59. I didn't care _____ the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
(A) of (B) with
(C) about (D) at

60. Vinay does not play cricket, and _____ does Yeshwant.
(A) so (B) also
(C) either (D) neither

Directions (61-65): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

61. susceptible
(A) incredible (B) immune
(C) predictable (D) unpredictable

62. frugal
(A) miserly (B) gluttonous
(C) plentiful (D) extravagant

63. cessation
(A) commencement
(B) renewal
(C) ongoing (D) interruption

64. procrastinate
(A) experiment (B) expedite
(C) exclude (D) propagate

65. potent
(A) inefficient (B) soft
(C) fragile (D) weak

Directions (66-70): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses meaning of the given word.

66. prognosis
(A) diagnosis (B) forecast
(C) preface (D) identity

67. poach
(1) catch (2) hunt
(3) preach (4) plunder

68. repartee
(A) refuse (B) celebrate
(C) response (D) question

69. exhort
(A) recommend (B) coax
(C) pressure (D) push

70. lurid
(A) happy (B) abundant
(C) bright (D) shocking

Directions (71-75): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is wrongly spelt. find the wrongly spelt word.

71. (A) Oscillate (B) Deliberate
(C) Ennumerate (D) Narrate

72. (A) Hurdle (B) Cuddel
(C) Puddle (D) Meddle

73. (A) Composition (B) Grammer
(C) Literature (D) Poetry

74. (A) Pneumonia (B) Diarrheoa
(C) Xenophobia (D) Amnesia

75. (A) Commission (B) Omission
(C) Possession (D) Occassion

Directions (76-80): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/ Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/ Phrase.

76. to foam at one's mouth
(A) to brush properly
(B) to get very angry
(C) to salivate on seeing food
(D) None of the above

77. to feel like a fish out of water

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(A) disgusted (B) uncomfortable
(C) disappointed (D) homeless

78. at the eleventh hour
(A) too late (B) too early
(C) immediately
(D) at the least moment

79. to burn one's fingers
(A) to get hurt physically
(B) to suffer financial losses
(C) to find work
(D) to suffer nervous breakdown

80. To add fuel to fire
(A) to investigate
(B) to insulate
(C) to initiate (D) to incite

Directions (81-94): In the following questions, the 1st and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R ands. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

91. 1. Can any one
P. falsehood triumph
Q. and let
R. for a long time
S. suppress truth
S. permanently?
(A) RQSP (B) QPRS
(C) SRQP (D) PRQS

92. 1. And then word
P. came from inside
Q. meet the released civilians
R. that after all
S. the press could
6. but fleetingly.
(A) RSQP (B) SROQ
(C) PRSQ (D) RPPS

83. 1. The man
P. and no one passing him in the street
Q. was singularly inconspicuous
R. who was called Alfred Nobel
S. would have given him
6. another look.
(A) RSQP (B) QPSR
(C) PSQR (D) SPRQ

84. 1. In paliopathology
P. would be to obtain
Q. the fundamental objective
R. background information
S. as much
6. on the skeleton as possible.
(A) PRQS (B) RPSQ
(C) QPSR (D) SRQP

85. 1. Generally speaking,
P. for me by those who have invited me or
Q. follow programmes that have been worked out
R. who offer themselves as guides and usually in such cases
S. the journeys that I undertake for the purpose of publicity
6. I find the thing I have to do wearisome.
(A) RPQS (B) SQPR
(C) QRPS (D) PRSQ

86. 1. Jeff is a very good dancer,
P. who always tries new dance steps
Q. while the rest of the class is struggling
R. which are demonstrated,
S. which are demonstrated,
S. and masters them quickly
6. he shows off.
(A) RPQS (B) SQPR
(C) QRPS (D) PRSQ

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87. 1. These positive effects vary from genetic changes that
P. to other related infections,
Q. make us more resistant to the diseases responsible
R. for epidemics and
S. which have effects on human that are
6. hard to pin down and quantify.
(A) RPQS (B) QRPS
(C) SQPR (D) PRSQ

88. 1. After the entire generation of parents and teachers
P. the level of depression
Q. children's self-esteem and indicator of good mental health,
R. has worked hard to improved its
S. in young people has skyrocketed.
6. It is how we feel about ourselves,
(A) PQRS (B) QSRP
(C) RQSP (D) SPRQ

89. 1. The Bermuda Triangle is an area
P. of many unexplained disappearances,
Q. the three points of the triangle being Miami,
R. is famous for being the supposed site
S. of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida and
6. Bermuda, and San Juan in Puerto Rico,
(A) PQRS (B) SRPQ
(C) QSRP (D) RPQS

90. 1. Most of the people acquire
P. which makes them hesitant
Q. their ancestral culture and
R. to accept new ideas and theories of
S. tradition without questioning them,
6. the changing world.
(A) SPRQ (B) QRSP
(C) QSPR (D) PQRS

91. 1. Local industries often
P. protest the high salaries
Q. that this will unreasonably raise
R. arguing vehemently
S. offered by multinational firms
6. all wages to an excessive leve
(A) RQPS (B) PSRQ
(C) SRQP (D) PRSQ

92. 1. Although fruits can no longer grow once picked,
P. taking in oxygen and
Q. they continue to respire for sometime,
R. giving off carbon dioxide,
S. just as human beings do
6. when they breathe.
(A) QPRS (B) SQPR
(C) RPQS (D) PRSQ

93. 1. The multi sourcing of
P. financial mess with
Q. coins led to a
R. using their own mix of
S. different mints
6. metals and alloys.
(A) QPSR (B) PSRQ
(C) RPQS (D) SQRP

94. 1. It may seem odd
P. one should one read
Q. but people read for such a
R. to have to insist that
S. because one liked it
6. variety of reasons.
(A) QPSR (B) RSPQ
(C) SPRQ (D) RPSQ

Directions (95-100): In the following questions, the 1st and last maining sentences are named, P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given

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proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

95. 1. Effort should be made to stimulate exports.
P. We have another source of foreign exchange.
Q. But people are reluctant to part with it.
R. I mean the huge quantities of hoarded gold.
S. It is necessary to increase out foreign exchange reserves.
6. If they are willing, gold can be sold abroad.
(A) PRSQ (B) SPRQ
(C) SRPQ (D) PSRQ

96. 1. The vegetable bin of my refrigerator contained and assortment of weird – looking items.
P. The carrots dropped into U shapes and I picked them up with the tips of my fingers.
Q. To the right of the organs was a bunch of carrots that had begun to sprout points, spikes and tendrils.
R. Near the carrots was a net bag of onions.
S. Next to a shriveled, white-coated lemon were two oranges covered with blue fuzz.
6. Each onion had sent curling shoots through the net until the whole thing resembled a mass of green spaghetti.
(A) SQPR (B) QSRP
(C) PRSQ (D) RSQP

97. 1. There was no proper light system on the highway.
P. In addition, clouds were gathering in the sky.
Q. The night was darker than usual.
R. Then suddenly, the wind dropped,
S. The atmosphere now was very stuffy.
6. The moon also hid behind the clouds and it made the night gloomier.
(A) QRPS (B) RPQS
(C) QPRS (D) SPRQ

98. 1. AIDS is a disease caused by a virus called HIV.
P. This result in the victim's inability to defend themselves from any infections leading to death.
Q. This disease destroys part of the body's immune system.
R. AIDS patients are carries of the virus.
S. People who are infected develop AIDS within five to ten years.
6. And they are infected for years without knowing it and transmit the disease to others.
(A) QPSR (B) PSQR
(C) RSQP (D) SRPQ

99. 1. Helen Keller has an ageless quality about her in keeping with her amazing life story.
P. Although warned by this human reaction, she has no wish to be set aside from the rest of mankind.
Q. She is an inspiration to both blind and who can see everywhere.
R. When she visited Japan after World War II, boys and girls from remote villages ran to her, crying, "Helen Keller".
S. Blind, deaf and mute from early childhood, she rose above her triple

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handicap to become one of the best known characters in the modern world.

6. She believes the blind should live and work with their fellows, with full responsibility.

(A) QPSR (B) PQSR
(C) RSQP (D) SQRP

100. 1. India led the battle of freedom against imperialism.
P. That technique brought us success.
Q. We therefore championed the cause of other countries.
R. We fought it with a special technique.
S. We are happy that they achieved freedom.
6. But some countries are still slaves.

(A) QSRP (B) SRPQ
(C) RPQS (D) RSQP

Directions (101-105): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

101. To secretly store more than what is allowed

(A) hoard (B) store
(C) hide (D) aboard

102. Very dramatic

(A) Histrionic (B) Hippocratic
(C) Hirsute (D) Hoary

103. A figure of speech b which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles

(A) Metaphor (B) Simile
(C) Personification
(D) Alliteration

104. The process by which a person or an organization reduces the, amount of money it spends

(A) budgeting (B) retrenchment
(C) saving (D) closure

105. An established principle of practical wisdom

(A) Marxism (B) Maxim
(C) Neologism (D) Platonism

Directions (106-125): In a sentence has been given in Active/ Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/ Active Voice.

106. Our task had been completed before sunset.

(A) We completed our task before sunset.
(B) We have completed our task before sunset.
(C) We complete our task before sunset.
(D) We had completed our task before sunset.

107. The boy laughed at the beggar.

(A) The beggar was laughed by the boy.
(B) The beggar was being laughed by the boy.
(C) The beggar was being laughed at by the boy.
(D) The beggar was laughed at by the boy.

108. The government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme in Jharkhand.

(A) A massive tribal welfare programme is launched by the government in Jharkhand.
(B) A massive tribal welfare programme has been launched by the government in Jharkhand.
(C) Jharkhand government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.

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(D) The government in Jharkhand has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.

109. The boys were playing cricket.
(A) Cricket had been played by the boys.
(B) Cricket has been played by the boys.
(C) Cricket was played by the boys.
(D) Cricket was being played by the boys.

110. They drew a circle in the morning.
(A) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning.
(B) A circle was drawn by them in the morning.
(C) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.
(D) A circle has been drawing since morning.

111. They will demolish the entire block.
(A) The entire block is being demolished.
(B) The block may be demolished entirely.
(C) The entire block will have to be demolished by them.
(D) The entire block will be demolished by them.

112. The burglar destroyed several items in the room. Even the carpet has been torn.
(A) Several items destroyed in the room by the burglar. Even the carpet he has torn.
(B) Several items in the room were destroyed by the burglar. Even the carpet was torn.
(C) Including the carpet, several items in the room have been torn by the burglar.
(D) The burglar, being destroyed several items in the room, also carpet has torn.

113. We must respect the elders.
(A) The elders deserve respect from us.
(B) The elders must be respected
(C) The elders must be respected by us
(D) Respect the elders we must

114. We have warned you.
(A) You have been warned
(B) We have you warned
(C) Warned you have been
(D) Have you been warned

115. Has anybody answered your question?
(A) Your question has been answered?
(B) Anybody has answered your question?
(C) Has your question been answered?
(D) Have you answered your question?

116. The shopkeeper lowered the prices.
(A) The prices lowered the shopkeeper.
(B) The prices were lowered by the shopkeeper
(C) Down went the prices
(D) The shopkeeper got down the prices

117. One must keep one's promises.
(A) One's promises are kept
(B) One's promises must kept
(C) One's promises were kept
(D) One's promises must be kept

118. The government has not approved the new drug for sale.
(A) The government approval for the sale of the new drug has not been given
(B) The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government
(C) For the sale of the new drug we have not been given the approval
(D) The new drug was not approved by the government

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119. They have published all the details of the invention.
   (A) All the details of the invention have been published by them
   (B) The publication of the details of invention was done by them
   (C) All the details have been invented by the publishers
   (D) All the inventions have been detailed by them
120. He teaches us grammar.
   (A) Grammar was taught to us by him
   (B) We are taught grammar by him
   (C) Grammar will be taught to us by him
   (D) We were teached grammar by him
121. The manager could not accept the union leader's proposals.
   (A) The union leader's proposals could not be accepted by the manager
   (B) The union leader's proposals were not accepted by the manager
   (C) The union leader's proposals will not be accepted by the manager
   (D) The union leader's proposals would not be accepted by the manager
122. Prepare yourself for the worst.
   (A) You be prepared for the worst.
   (B) The worst should be prepared by yourself
   (C) Be prepared for the worst
   (D) For the worst, preparation should be made by you
123. Please shut the door and go to sleep.
   (A) The door is to be shut and you are to go to sleep
   (B) Let the door be shut ant you be asleep
   (C) You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep
   (D) The door is to be shut and you are requested to sleep
124. It is impossible to do this.
   (A) Doing this is impossible
   (B) This is impossible to be done
   (C) This must not be done
   (D) This can't be done
125. We must take care of all living species of Earth.
   (A) All living species of Earth are taken care of by us.
   (B) All living species of Earth must be taken care of by us.
   (C) All living species on Earth had been taken care of by us.
   (D) All living species on Earth will be taken care of by us.

Directions (125-150): In the following three passages some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Passage – I
(Question Nos. 126-135)

The last decade has been **126** for management education and development. When the economies of most western countries were **127** in the early 1980's there were **128** cuts both in corporate training and in higher education. During the boom years of the mid 1980's there were some **129** in both areas. In the early 1990's industrialized countries were in the **130** of another serve recession and a **131** retrenchment was to be recession reasonably **132** throughout the training word. But this had not been the case so far. Many leading companies are **133** their belief in training

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as the key to future competitiveness and governments are 134 an era of rapid 135 in higher education.

126. (A) dogmatic (B) paradoxical
(C) praiseworthy
(D) outstanding
127. (A) galvanized (B) developing
(C) faltering (D) privatised
128. (A) judicious (B) marginal
(C) proportionate (D) severe
129. (A) reactions (B) slashing
(C) pro-activity (D) curiosity
130. (A) area (B) grip
(C) context (D) mood
131. (A) critical (B) profound
(C) projected (D) expected
133. (A) asserting (B) rejecting
(C) managing (D) criticising
134. (A) establishing (B) encouraging
(C) circulating (D) preaching
135. (A) degradation (B) communication
(C) exhibition (D) expansion

Passage – II
(Question Nos. 136-140)

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its 136 network of narrow streets amid multi-story wooded houses 137 out its waterways, make it took like medieval Islamic 138 centres. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars 139 the quest for modernity have, however, 140 to their disappearance.

136. (A) expansive (B) extensive
(C) extended (D) expended
137. (A) open (B) opened
(C) opening (D) opined
138. (A) urban (B) village
(C) rural (D) country
139. (A) in (B) inside
(C) on (D) into
140. (A) lead (B) led
(C) conformed (D) caused

Passage – III
(Question Nos. 141-150)

More than 7,000 people died within a matter of days when toxic gas leaked 141 a chemical plant in Bhopal, India. The leak began late at night and 142 for several hours unnoticed. Since then, 143 to the toxins created by the leak has resulted in innumerable deaths. Many more are sick and 144 to live normal lives. Despite trying to the 145 for the disaster, the people have been no real attempt to compensate them. The company involved, UCC, has publicly 146 all responsibility for the leak. No one till date has been held 147. What was it the 148 of the machinery of simply human error? Many questions remain 149. The investigation has been dealt with in a very 150 manner.

141. (A) in (B) at
(C) of (D) by
142. (A) continued (B) started
(C) proceeded (D) went
143. (A) experience (B) introduction
(C) exposure (D) acquaintance
144. (A) struggling (B) fighting
(C) grappling (D) learning
145. (A) finances (B) compensation
(C) money (D) payment
146. (A) blocked (B) refused
(C) forbidden (D) denied
147. (A) guilty (B) responsible
(C) accounting (D) trustworthy
148. (A) closure (B) insolvency
(C) stopping (D) failure
149. (A) unattempted (B) unapologetic
(C) unanswered (D) unreturned
150. (A) callous (B) cruel
(C) hard (D) thick skinned

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Directions (151-200): in the following questions, you have eight brief passage with 5/ 10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage – I
(Question Nos. 151-200)

In the word have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

151. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
   (A) promotion of good health
   (B) people suffering from imaginary illnesses
   (C) people suffering from real illnesses
   (D) increased efficiency in work
152. A healthy man should be concerned with
   (A) his work which good health makes possible
   (B) looking after his health
   (C) his health which makes work possible
   (D) talking about health
153. Talking about health all the time makes people
   (A) always suffer from imaginary illnesses
   (B) sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses
   (C) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses
   (D) often suffer from imaginary illnesses
154. The passage suggests that
   (A) health is an end in itself
   (B) health is a blessing
   (C) health is only means to an end
   (D) we should not talk about health
155. The passage tells us
   (A) how medicines should be manufactured
   (B) what a healthy man should or should not do
   (C) what the television programmes should be about
   (D) how best to imagine illnesses

Passage – II
(Question Nos. 156-165)

Time was when people looked heavenward and prayed, "Ye Gods, given us rain, keep drought away," Today there are those who pray. "Give us rain, keep El Nino away."

El Nino and its atmospheric equivalent, called the Southern Oscillation, are together referred to as ENSO, and are household words today. Meteorologists organize it as often being responsible for natural disaster worldwide. But this wisdom dawned only after countries suffered, first from the lack of knowledge, and then from the lack of coordination between policy making and the advance in scientific knowledge.

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Put simply, El Nino is a weather event restricted to certain tropical shores, epically the Peruvian coast. The event has diametrically opposite impacts on the land and sea. The Peruvian shore is a desert. But every few years, an unusually warm ocean current – El Nino – warms up the normally cold surface-waters of the Peruvian coast, causing very heavy rains in the early half of the year.

And then, miraculously, the desert is matted green. Crops like cotton, coconuts and banana grow on the other wise stubbornly barren land. These are the Peruvians' *anos de adundencia* or years of abundance. The current had come to be termed El Nino, or the Christ Child because it usually appears as an enhancement if a mildly warm current that normally occurs here around every Christmas.

But this boon on land is accompanied by oceanic disasters. Normally, the waters off the South American coast are among the most productive in the world because of a constant upswelling of nutrient rich cold waters from the ocean depths. During an El Nino, however waters are stirred up only from near the surface. The nutrient-crunch pushes down primary production, disrupting the food chain. Many marine species, including anchoveta (anchovies) temporarily disappear.

This is just one damming effect of El Nino. Over the years its full impact has been studied and what the Peruvians once regarded as manna, is now seen as a major threat.

156. Meteorologist took time to understand El Nino because
   (A) It was neither a disaster nor a boon for the people living in desert areas.
   (B) They recognized it as an atmospheric equivalent and hence called it Southern Oscillation.
   (C) They suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.
   (D) All of the above.

157. El Nino in a layman language is
   (A) a natural disaster
   (B) Southern Oscillation
   (C) a weather event
   (D) None of the above

158. What are the two types of landscapes that are effected by El Nino?
   (A) Coastal areas and sea
   (B) Tropical shores and land
   (C) Deserts and oceans
   (D) All of the above

159. Which word in Para 3 is the antonym for – 'Fertile'?
   (A) matted (B) abundance
   (C) barren
   (D) None of the above

160. What, according to the author, is a positive effect of El Nino?
   (A) It causes change in atmosphere.
   (B) It results in vegetation of barren lands.
   (C) It comes around Christmas.
   (D) It is regarded as manna.

161. How can we say the El Nino proves to be a boon for South American Coast?
   (A) It causes and upswelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.
   (B) It causes the destruction of many marine species such as anchoveta.
   (C) It warms up normally cold surface waters off causing heavy rains.
   (D) It enhances warm currents around every Christmas.

162. The 'years of abundance' is when

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(A) El Nino occurs during Christmas
(B) The deserts are matted green
(C) Marine species is destroyed
(D) None of the above

163. The phrase, 'damning effect' means
(A) negative effects
(B) destructive effects
(C) full effects
(D) disrupting effects

164. People today, pray to God to keep
(A) rains and droughts away
(B) drought away
(C) El Nino away
(D) El Nino and droughts away

165. The word which means – 'equal in value, power and meaning' is
(A) unusual (B) current
(C) equivalent (D) appear

Passage – III
(Question Nos. 166-175)

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subject which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Science, Languages as well as Physical and Life Science. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation on India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned. At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Law and International Organizational have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

166. How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?
(A) Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc.
(B) By giving numerous opportunities to the students
(C) By combining the subject content with the curriculum
(D) All of these

167. Which phrase from the passage means "combined with the curriculum"?
(A) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum
(B) Can be prescribed in the curriculum
(C) Woven into the curriculum
(D) None of the above

168. What are the two stages where "International Understand" should be taught as a separate subject?
(A) Primary and Secondary stage
(B) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage
(C) Secondary and under-graduation stage
(D) Post-graduate and doctoral stage

169. Which word out of the given options means – 'felling of most people'?
(A) Promote (B) Numerous
(C) Bearing (D) Consensus

170. Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word – narrow?

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(A) Concern (B) Broad
(C) Direct
(D) None of the above

171. Find the word from the passage which means – advised.
(A) Prescribed (B) Proposed
(C) Conformed (D) Presented

172. Pick out the name of the subject which deals with 'the study of society'.
(A) Political Science
(B) Social Science
(C) Sociology
(D) Life Sciences

173. On reading Para 1, it can be inferred that
(A) All the subjects at school level may not be helpful in promoting International Understanding
(B) School subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding
(C) International Understanding may be treated as a separate subject in schools
(D) The school curriculum is too heavy to incorporate International Understanding.

174. The implied meaning of Para 3 is
(A) Most of universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding
(B) The subject International Understanding is based on the UNESCO ideals.
(C) International Understanding is to be taught only at undergraduate and post graduate level.
(D) International Understanding contains subjects like International Relations, International Organization.

175. Pick out the most probable meaning of the phrase : 'most profitably used'.
(A) Most fruitfully used
(B) Most rewardingly used
(C) Most valuably used
(D) Most commercially used

Passage – IV
(Question Nos. 176-180)

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known for their theories about cycles of generations in American history. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to "recurring types of historical events" and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Stratus and Howe, each generation is comprised or people who possess (1) common age (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 80-90 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time. The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss are Idealist, Reactive, Civic and Adaptive. Idealist are "increasingly indulged youth after a secular crisis," who cultivate principle rather than pragmatism in midlife, and emerge as "visionary elders." Reactives grow up "Under protected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening," mature into risk taking adults, mellow into "pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis," and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up "increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening," become "a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults," build institutions as midlifers, and "emerges as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening."

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Adaptive grow up as "overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis," become "risk-average, conformist rising adults," mature into "indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening," and become sensitive elders.

176. What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?
   (A) Alternate generations live similar lives.
   (B) Four generation co-exit at one and the same time.
   (C) The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
   (D) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.

177. What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations?
   (A) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
   (B) Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
   (C) Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
   (D) Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.

178. According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred?
   (A) Idealist are one generation younger than the Reactives
   (B) Adaptives are elders when Civics are midlifers.
   (C) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
   (D) Reactives are one generation younger than the Civics.

179. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation at its members enter midlife?
   (A) It is attacked by Idealists who are coming of age.
   (B) It is a attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.
   (C) It is attacked by Adaptives who are rising adults.
   (D) It is attacked by Adaptives who are youths.

180. 'Pragmatic' most closely means
   (A) behaving in a reckless way
   (B) acting in a practical way
   (C) acting on the basis of principle
   (D) behaving in a reclusive way

Passage – V
(Question Nos. 181-185)

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.

"Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?" she said.

"Yes, yes, lovely lady!" said the shepherd.

The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes.

"But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her place.

The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the Kind of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he had an the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her land, saying:

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"Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy."

But at soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.

"What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

181. The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because
   (A) he was very handsome.
   (B) he had saved her life.
   (C) he could play sweetly loved her.
   (D) the shepherd loved her.
182. When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd
   (A) disappeared
   (B) changed into a handsome youth
   (C) married her
   (D) turned into a statue
183. The shepherd went to Rome in a
   (A) palanquin (B) boat
   (C) cart (D) coach
184. When the shepherd reached Rome, he
   (A) planned to marry to the Queen of
   (B) met his friends there.
   (C) sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.
   (D) met the King of Italy.
185. The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he
   (A) refused to marry her
   (B) turned old and ugly
   (C) tried to steal her jewels
   (D) revealed his plan to marry the fairy

Passage – VI
(Question Nos. 186-190)

The environment comprises all the physical, social and cultural factors and conditions influencing the existence or the development of an organism. Due to indiscriminate industrialization, man has created a state of decadence. He has continuously tampered "with nature which has resulted in the threat to the sustenance of mankind. Although, attempts have been made to restore nature to its previous state of purity and serenity, the efforts have not been whole-hearted.

Earth is the home we all share and would pass on to our future generations as their legacy. But if they inherit the present state of the world, they would be unable to sustain themselves. Man has steadily improved the technologies and other means necessary for higher production of wealth and for the availability of devices that could give more physical and mental pleasures. The industrial revolution led to a drastic escalation of earth's surface temperature. Man exploited nature for his benefits, without any foresight as to what the implications of his actions would be. Indiscriminate industrialization resulted in urban migration as the rural poor settled in cities in search of opportunities. Cities, already facing a population crisis could not accommodate the migrants and this led to the development of slums. This had resulted in increased pressure on the available resources and further degradation of the environment.

186. A state of decadence has come abut because of
   (A) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources
   (B) Due to half-hearted attempts
   (C) Natural disasters
   (D) None of the above
187. Why would the future generations find it difficult to live on the earth?
   (A) Due to global warning
   (B) Because they have inherited an overexploited environment

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(C) Because they rely only on technology
(D) Due to lack of sustainability

188. Implication means
(A) After effects (B) Consequences
(C) Wrong doing (D) Causes

189. The theme of the passage is
(A) Environmental degradation
(B) Environmental pollution
(C) Crisis faced by the modern world
(D) All of the above

190. Industrialization has resulted in
(A) Overpopulation
(B) Crowding of cities
(C) Migration of people to the cities
(D) both (2) and (3)

Passage – VII
(Question Nos. 191-195)

A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of propulsion. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid-electric-vehicles, of HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then power the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly. Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brake, and the energy used in braking is lot. In regenerative braking system, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shutoff as a gas-saving feature. When the vehicle is in idle, the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tires made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and he level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy-efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

191. Two kinds of propelling forces used by hybrid vehicles are
(A) elective motor and power
(B) electric engine and generator
(C) gasoline engine and electric motor
(D) electrical battery and gasoline

192. The difference between hybrid and conventional vehicle is that
(A) Hybrids are heavier as compared to conventional ones.
(B) Hybrids do not used electric motors while conventional ones do.
(C) Hybrids use gas while conventional vehicles use petrol.
(D) Hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventional rely on one.

193. Why do HEVs use two types of propulsions?
(A) To go faster.
(B) To use gasoline efficiently.
(C) To provide a comfortable ride.
(D) To become environmental friendly.

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194. 'Regenerative' most closely means;
(A) Restorative (B) Electric
(C) Gasoline (D) Powerful

195. In the context of the passage which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic?
(A) Conventional vehicles may be more powerful than hybrid vehicles but hybrid vehicles ae more socially responsible.
(B) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.
(C) Hybrid vehicles are less expensive, so they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.
(D) Conventional vehicles are faster but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment.

Passage – VIII
(Question Nos. 196-200)

If you are a poet, you will see carefully that there is cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain: without rain, the tress cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are ..... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheep of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in there and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here – time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter – be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

196. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper is
(A) he/ he is very creative
(B) he/ she loves nature
(C) he/ she writes poetry on paper
(D) he/ she sees the universe as a single entity

197. A cloud ad the paper inter-are means
(A) both are very important
(B) both exit because of the other; they are interrelated
(C) a cloud exists on its own
(D) everything in this world is separate

198. Why can't the logger exit without his bread?
(A) He will die without food
(B) He can't grow wheat
(C) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals
(D) There won't be enough trees to cut

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199. The theme of the comprehension is
(A) Everything co-exists in nature
(B) Don't harm anybody
(C) Inter-are and inter-be
(D) Very confusing

200. Why does the writer think that the word 'inter-be' should be in the dictionary?
(A) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary
(B) Because he is a linguist
(C) Because he is interested in new words
(D) Because our very existence is defined by this term

ANSWERS

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

Note: The Information Provided here is only for reference. It May vary the Original.