

Directions for questions 1 to 20:

In the following **Twenty** questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the circle [●] corresponding to the appropriate correct option. If a sentence is free from errors, blacken the circle corresponding to 'No error' in the Answer Sheet.

1. He looked upon me eye to eye for a few moments before he spoke.
 (A) before he spoke.
 (B) No error
 (C) eye to eye for a few moments
 (D) He looked upon me

Solution:

The error is in (D). 'Looked upon me' is grammatically incorrect and should be changed to look at me. To look upon someone means to consider something or someone for something. 'Looking upon eye to eye' is grammatically incorrect. Choice (D)

2. Until you are in the habit of putting off things you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.
 (A) you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.
 (B) the habit of putting off things
 (C) Until you are in
 (D) No error

Solution:

The use of the preposition 'of' after yourself is incorrect. The sentence does not require a preposition. Choice (A)

3. I meant to repair the radio but hadn't time to do it today.
 (A) but hadn't time
 (B) No error
 (C) to do it today.
 (D) I meant to repair the radio

Solution:

The error is in 'hadn't'. It should be changed to 'had no'. No time would mean that person did not have time as the person could be busy with something else. Not time would mean something besides time. Choice (A)

4. This book is different than that.
 (A) This book
 (B) is different
 (C) No error
 (D) than that

Solution:

The use of than that is incorrect and should be changed to from that. Choice (D)

5. The doctor asked his patient to regularly take his medicine.
 (A) The doctor
 (B) No error
 (C) asked his patient
 (D) to regularly take his medicine.

Solution:

The sentence should be changed to 'The doctor asked the patient to take his medicine regularly.' The time frame should be moved to the end and the activity should be moved immediately after the verb. Choice (D)

6. Do you think you could lend me good pair of gloves to wear to the wedding?
 (A) Do you think you could lend me
 (B) No error
 (C) good pair of gloves
 (D) to wear to the wedding?

Solution:

The sentence requires an article before 'good pair'. Hence, the error is in (C). Choice (C)

7. I forbid you not to go there again.
 (A) there again. (B) not to go
 (C) No error (D) I forbid you

Solution:

The sentence should be changed to 'I forbid you from going there again'. The sentence requires the use of the participle form of the verb not the to + infinitive form. Choice (B)

8. In twenty wrecks five lives were fortunately lost.
 (A) In twenty wrecks (B) five lives were
 (C) No error (D) fortunately lost.

Solution:

The sentence mentions 'lives were fortunately lost'. This is incorrect as the loss of lives is not a fortunate but an unfortunate matter. Choice (D)

Please note: The sentence mentions twenty wrecks. This is incorrect as wreckage can't be counted. This could also be a possible error.

9. Did you hear many news about the political situation while you were in that country?
 (A) Did you hear
 (B) many news
 (C) No error
 (D) about the political situation while you were in that country?

Solution:

The sentence incorrectly uses 'many news' instead of 'any news'. As news cannot be counted, it is incorrect to use many before it. Choice (B)

10. I was convinced that the only thing I wanted to do ever, is to write novels.
 (A) the only thing I wanted to do
 (B) I was convinced that
 (C) ever, is to write novels.
 (D) No error

Solution:

The sentence uses the past tense forms in 'convinced' and 'wanted'. Hence, the last part of the sentence should also be in the past tense. '...ever, is to...' should be changed to '...ever, was to...'. Choice (C)

11. The heavy-weight fighter was knocking out in one punch.
 (A) No error
 (B) The heavy-weight fighter
 (C) was knocking out
 (D) in one punch.

Solution:

The original sentence means that the heavy-weight fighter was knocking someone out in one punch. As the someone is not mentioned, the sentence becomes incorrect. However, if the sentence is changed to 'The heavy-weight fighter was knocked out in one punch', it would be sensible as it would mean that fighter was punched. This would make the sentence grammatically correct. Choice (C)

12. There be a long queue for entry into the exhibition ground.
 (A) No error
 (B) the exhibition ground.
 (C) There be a long queue
 (D) for entry into

Solution:

The use of there be is incorrect and should be changed to there was or there is. 'Be' helps in showing the time reference and hence should be changed to either 'there would be' or 'there has been'. Choice (C)

13. Riches are uncertain things, and the fame that power give or is won by foul means is as shortlived as the dewdrop.
 (A) No error
 (B) Riches are uncertain things, and the fame
 (C) that power give or is won by foul means
 (D) is as shortlived as the dewdrop.

Solution:

'Power' here is singular and hence it should be followed by a singular verb. 'Power give' should be changed to 'power gives'. Choice (C)

14. The results of the survey were fairly disappointing.
 (A) The results
 (B) fairly disappointing.
 (C) No error
 (D) of the survey were

Solution:

The error is in 'fairly disappointing' which should be changed to 'rather disappointing' as it helps in showing an undesired result. Rather is used to show another side of the argument, as in this case. Choice (B)

15. The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress you should be especially careful to eat a well-balanced diet.
 (A) The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress
 (B) to eat a well-balanced diet.
 (C) No error
 (D) you should be especially careful

Solution:

The article refers to the reader as 'a person' that is when one is. This means that the following pronouns should also be in one format. '...unusual stress, one should be...' is the correct replacement. Choice (D)

16. Some members of the committee were opposed to use the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.
 (A) Some members of the committee
 (B) No error
 (C) were opposed to use
 (D) the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.

Solution:

The sentence requires the participle form of the verb and hence the 'were opposed to use' should be changed to 'were opposed to using'. Choice (C)

17. Thanks to an insight and persistence of the local doctor, hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.
 (A) No error
 (B) Thanks to an insight
 (C) hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.
 (D) and persistence of the local doctor,

Solution:

The use of an insight is incorrect as it is not a countable or uncountable noun. It is an abstract noun and would use the before it. Hence, the sentence should be changed to 'Thanks to the insight'. Choice (B)

18. We received much help from the neighbours.
 (A) from the neighbours
 (B) much help
 (C) We received
 (D) No error

Solution:

The use of 'much help' is incorrect and should be changed to 'a lot of help'. 'A lot of' is used to refer to something which is present in a large quantity. As help is not countable it cannot use the much form. Choice (B)

19. Let us vie to one another in doing good.
 (A) No error (B) Let us vie
 (C) to one another (D) in doing good.

Solution:

The sentence requires a 'with' after vie and not to. Vie means to compete and hence, the sentence means that people should compete with one another in doing good. Choice (C)

20. As per the invitation card Rahim marries with Sayra on 13th December, Monday.
 (A) No error
 (B) On 13th December, Monday.
 (C) As per the invitation card
 (D) Rahim marries with Sayra

Solution:

Marries is in the present tense and does not require with. Choice (D)

Directions for questions 21 to 32:

In the following **Twelve** questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

21. An error or misprint in printing or writing
 (A) axiom (B) erratum
 (C) jargon (D) agenda

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (B). Axiom means a self-evident truth that requires no proof. Jargon is a language or vocabulary that is evident to a particular truth. Agenda means a list or plan for a meeting or a discussion. Choice (B)

22. The period between two reigns
 (A) era (B) interregnum
 (C) intermission (D) anachronism

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (B). Era is a time period between two distinctive events. Intermission is a short interval of time between the acts of a play or theatre or movie. Anachronism refers to something that is not in the correct historical order. Choice (B)

23. Too willing to obey other people
 (A) subjugate (B) subservient
 (C) sublimate (D) subaltern

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (A). Subservient and subaltern mean a subordinate. Sublimate means to refine or purify. Choice (A)

24. A person extremely desirous of money
 (A) avaricious (B) fervent
 (C) extravagant (D) miser

Solution:

The correct answer is (A). Fervent is having or showing great warmth. Extravagant is spending too much money. Miser is one who doesn't spend a lot. Choice (A)

25. To destroy completely
 (A) chide (B) annihilate
 (C) dawdle (D) bluster

Solution:

The correct answer is (B). Chide means to scold. Dawdle means to waste time. Bluster means to roar. Choice (B)

26. One who is known widely but usually unfavourable is
 (A) notorious (B) famous
 (C) illustrious (D) tarnished

Solution:

The correct answer is (A). Illustrious means famous. Tarnished is maligned. Choice (A)

27. A person who is very selective, disgusted easily, and is hard to please.
 (A) selector (B) misanthrope
 (C) ambiguous (D) fastidious

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (D). Selector is one who selects. Misanthrope is one who hates mankind. Ambiguous means not certain or confusing. Choice (D)

28. A person who has had one or more limbs removed
 (A) limber (B) amputee
 (C) fatalist (D) handicap

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (B). Limber means flexible. Fatalist means one who accepts everything as inevitable. Handicap means a disadvantage. Choice (B)

29. A song sung at the death of a person
 (A) liturgy (B) elegy
 (C) sonnet (D) ode

Solution:

The correct answer is (B). Liturgy means a form of public worship. Sonnet means a poem. Ode is a lyrical poem. Choice (B)

30. Rub or wipe out
 (A) remove (B) terminate
 (C) efface (D) plunder

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (C). Remove means to take out. Terminate means to bring to an end. Delete means to remove. Choice (C)

31. No longer in existence or use
 (A) obsolete (B) invincible
 (C) delete (D) inefficient

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (A). Invincible means something or someone that cannot be conquered or subdued. Delete is to remove. Inefficient is someone or something that cannot achieve the desired result. Choice (A)

32. A statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words
 (A) tautology (B) temerity
 (C) repetition (D) tarragon

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (A). Temerity means recklessness or boldness. Repetition means to repeat something. Tarragon is a kind of plant. Choice (A)

Directions for questions 33 to 52:

In the following **Twenty** questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle (●) in the Answer Sheet.

33. 1. Our pleasures should be healthy so that they can impart a sense of well-being.
 P. This applies very much to the passion for sports.
 Q. Some people become slaves to an enthusiasm and regard it as their real and only pleasure in life.
 R. It is quite possible that indulging this passion is doing them great harm.
 S. Modern sports have become so exaggerated that they can damage and sometimes destroy one's health.
 6. An enthusiasm for violent sports may well dig an early grave for the participant.
 (A) QPRS (B) QSPR (C) QRPS (D) QRSP

Solution:

The correct choice is (A). Q follows 1. P follows Q as 'people becoming slaves' in Q is the 'this' in sentence P. R follows next as the 'this' in R refers to the indulgence in P. S follows next as it is a reason for why people could die early as mentioned in 6. Choice (A)

34. 1. The Pyramids are beautiful enormous structures.
 P. A mummy is the dead body of a human being to which oils and spices have been applied to prevent it from decaying.
 Q. They are the tombs of the old kings of Egypt who were called the Pharaohs.

- R. These mummies were placed inside these great Pyramids.
 S. The bodies of the Pharaohs were made into mummies when they died.
 6. Near them, were placed, gold, silver, food, furniture and other things because it was believed that the mummies might require them after death.
 (A) SPRQ (B) QPRS
 (C) QSPR (D) QSRP

Solution:

Choice (C) is the correct answer. 1 talk about pyramids. Q follows next as it explains what they are and what they contain. S follows Q as it mentions what happens to the Pharaohs. P explains the process of mummifying a body and should follow S. R comes in the end as it mentions where the mummies are placed. 6 concludes as it mentions what was placed close to these mummies. Choice (C)

35. 1. One of the gifts of independence is the awakening of women of our country.
 P. Besides, their talent is recognized and they are appointed to high posts in the State.
 Q. Free India has seen women as Governors, Ministers and Ambassadors.
 R. That is because our government is making efforts to raise their status.
 S. Women have a bright future in independent India.
 6. We even had a woman Prime Minister.
 (A) QPSR (B) QSPR
 (C) SPQR (D) SRPQ

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (D). S should follow 1 as it continues to talk about the independent India and woman's bright future there. R comes next as it gives the reason for the bright future. P follows R as it gives another reason for the upliftment of women in India. Q comes before 6 as it shows the women in power which is mentioned both in P and 6. Choice (D)

36. 1. In a fact, a robotic exoskeleton device has enabled a 38-year old former athlete, who had been completely paralysed for four years.
 P. This is the first time that a person with chronic, complete paralysis has regained enough voluntary control to actively work with a robotic device.
 Q. The athlete's leg movement also resulted in other health benefits.
 R. to control his leg muscles and take thousands of steps.
 S. In addition to the device, the man was aided by a novel non-invasive spinal stimulation technique that does not require surgery.
 6. including improved cardio vascular function and muscle tone.
 (A) SPQR (B) RPSQ (C) QRPS (D) PQRS

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (B). R should follow 1 as it is a continuation to the sentence and completes the sentence. P follows R as it mentions it to be the first ever such time where this kind of event has taken place. S adds additional information to R as it talks not just of the device but also of the non surgical technique that was used. Q comes in the end as it shows the health benefits and completes sentence 6.

Choice (B)

37. 1. Mandela led the battle of freedom against slavery.
 P. The way was fighting with non-violence and truth.
 Q. He fought it in a unique way.
 R. This struggle brought the racists down to the ground.
 S. Many nations got their freedom in this way.
 6. But some nations still wouldn't get the desired freedom.
- (A) SPQR (B) PQRS
 (C) QPRS (D) RSPQ

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (C). The fighting style of Mandela is mentioned in Q. What was the way is mentioned in P and hence it follows Q. The words 'this struggle' in R refer to the non-violent struggle in P. Hence, R follows P. S follows R as it mentions that other nations also adopted Mandela's style. 6 follows as it shows that not all nations could attain freedom.

Choice (C)

38. 1. India is rapidly coming under the influence of western culture.
 P. Earlier India had its own moral and social values.
 Q. This change can be seen in our education system, marriages, food habits and daily routine.
 R. But today they have changed enormously.
 S. The effect of westernization is visible everywhere in India.
 6. It may be harmful to forget our culture and values completely.
- (A) QSRP (B) PSRQ
 (C) PQSR (D) SPRQ

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (D). S follows 1 as it mentions the westernization. P follows next as it mentions India's moral systems. R follows next as it mentions how this system has changed. Q mentions the changes. 6 presents a precautionary note.

Choice (D)

39. 1. The world is stunned with the news that 44 year old Steve Irwin is no more.
 P. He was shooting in the Great Barrier Reef of Queensland.

- Q. He is killed by the poisoned barb of a huge sting ray.
 R. The incident took place at about 11 a.m.
 S. He was shooting an underwater documentary film.
 6. Irwin was brought to the surface unconscious.
- (A) RSPQ (B) SPQR
 (C) PRSQ (D) QSPR

Solution:

The correct answer is (B). S should follow 1 as it mentions when the incident took place. P follows next as it mentions where the incident took place. Q follows P as it mentions what had happened. R follows Q as the incident can be reported only after it has taken place.

Choice (B)

40. 1. Designing is as natural to me as breathing.
 P. It was then that I launched my own label.
 Q. It's been a good season so far.
 R. But my career took off only after the birth of my second child.
 S. Right now, I'm busy with my first store.
 6. Next month, I'll be going to New York.
- (A) PSQR (B) RPSQ
 (C) SQRQ (D) QRSP

Solution:

1 introduces what the author likes. R should follow next as it mentions when the main event kick-started. P comes next as the 'then' refers to the 'childbirth' in R. S follows next as it mentions what the author is doing currently and Q concludes as it mentions how the work is going.

Choice (B)

41. 1. Katherine Mansfield was born in Wellington, New Zealand.
 P. In 1908 she went back to the London which she felt to be her spiritual home.
 Q. She was sent to Queen's College School, London in her fifteenth year to 'finish' her education.
 R. She remained there for four years.
 S. Soon after returning to New Zealand, she became dissatisfied.
 6. She hoped to make a literary career there.
- (A) PQRS (B) PSRQ
 (C) QRSP (D) RSQP

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (C). Q follows 1 as it helps build a chronology for Katherine. Q mentions her 15th year and hence, comes first. R comes next as it mentions the duration for which Katherine was in London. S follows R as it talks about her return to New Zealand and her experience there. P comes in the end as it mentions that she went back to England as she was unhappy in New Zealand. 6 mentions what she did after returning to England.

Choice (C)

42. 1. a couple in my neighbour is known for shouting at each other.
 P. With an apprehension of a serious fight between the two I went closer to the door and peeped in.
 Q. I intended to calm them down.
 R. I could guess both of them lay peacefully in their bed.
 S. Last night at about 11 O'clock I could hear shrieks and sounds.
 6. The fight was going on in a T.V. Serial on a channel.
 (A) RPSQ (B) SPQR (C) PSRQ (D) RPQS

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (B). S follows next as it mentions the shrieks. P follows next as the shrieks made the narrator think that a fight could be in progress. Q comes next as the narrator wanted to intervene so that they would not fight. R comes in the end as the narrator realizes that they are not fighting. 6 mentions that there was a fight on the TV.

Please note: Statement Q is unnecessary in the sequence and can be done away with.

Choice (B)

43. 1. Technology is meant for bringing comfort to the body and spirituality brings comfort to the mind.
 P. But in India that never happened, religion has always encouraged Science.
 Q. Scientists were persecuted.
 R. Here religion and Philosophy were never isolated practices.
 S. In the West, religion was always opposed to Science.
 6. They intertwined with life, in music, art, drama, dances, painting and sculpture.
 (A) SRQP (B) PRSQ (C) SQPR (D) PQSR

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (C). S follows 1 as it introduces what happens in the West. Q is a continuation of S and mentions the result. P shows a contradiction and mentions what happens in India. R is a continuation of P and shows another aspect of India. Choice (C)

44. 1. The world leaders,
 P. that the despotic regime will try to get
 Q. by unleashing cruder violence that may come
 R. gathered in the peace-conference, were unanimous in voicing their fears
 S. over its palpable sense of insecurity
 6. in the form of the use of chemical weapons.
 (A) RPSQ (B) SQRQ (C) QPRS (D) PQSR

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (A). R follows 1 as it shows where the world leaders were and why did they gather. P follows next as it shows what their fears were. What is the regime trying to do is mentioned in S and hence, it follows P. How

would the regime attain its methods is mentioned in Q and that comes next followed by 6 which shows the means of unleashing the violence.

Choice (A)

45. 1. The Cinema is a very valuable teaching aid.
 P. The cinema is entertaining also.
 Q. Historical films help the teacher of History.
 R. Science can also be taught very effectively through Cinema.
 S. Large number of people like social films.
 6. Thus Cinema has a great impact on our society.
 (A) SQRP (B) RQSP (C) QPRS (D) PQRS

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (C). Q follows 1 as it further supports the idea of cinema being a teaching aid. R comes next as it mentions 'also' which means in addition to. This means that in addition to being useful for history teachers, it is also helpful to science teachers. P follows next as it gives another aspect of cinema besides just teaching. S comes next as it talks about social films which supports 6 in sequence as 6 talks about the impact of these films on the society. Choice (C)

46. 1. Grandpa had some old clothes.
 P. But my mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.
 Q. So he threw them into the waste basket.
 R. So he put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.
 S. My mother found them and put them back in his basket.
 6. Grandpa finally put the items in my mother's mending basket and never saw them again.
 (A) SRPQ (B) QSRP (C) PQSR (D) RSQP

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (D). R follows 1 as it mentions what Grandpa did with the old clothes. S follows R as it mentions what the mother did with Grandpa's clothes. Q comes next as it mentions what Grandpa did when he found the clothes again. P follows Q as it mentions the mother doing something again.

Please note: A correction has to be made in S. The word basket should be changed to cupboard.

Choice (D)

47. 1. Children like to celebrate their birthday.
 P. In addition to birthday presents, they also receive greetings.
 Q. It provides an opportunity for them to enjoy themselves with their friends.
 R. The birthday presents also add to their joy.
 S. Nobody can deny that company of friends is joyful.
 6. All these factors make birthday worth celebrating.
 (A) SRPQ (B) RPQS (C) QSRP (D) QRSQ

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (C). Q follows 1 as it mentions what birthdays provide kids with. S follows Q as it mentions that everyone loves to be with friends. The friends in S is a continuation to the friends in Q. R comes next as it mentions another aspect of birthdays, besides friends. The word 'also' helps us in understanding this. P comes in the end as it mentions things in additions to the presents mentioned in R.

Choice (C)

48. 1. Rola Sleiman parked her car in the only empty spot outside Tripoli's evangelical church.
 P. But that's not the only thing makes her unique.
 Q. She's a pastor, and at 37, she's younger than most of her colleagues.
 R. It is a small sand-coloured building with a simple facade and large wooden doors in the middle of the city.
 S. It was Sunday morning and, like every Sunday at around this time, Rola was headed to work.
 6. Rola is also, as far as she knows, the only female pastor in Lebanon – and perhaps even in the entire Middle East.
- (A) SRPQ (B) RSQP
 (C) SQPR (D) PRSQ

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (B). R follows 1 as it talks about the church building. S comes next as it talks about how Rola spends her Sunday mornings. Q comes next as it gives an introduction to who Rola is. P follows Q as it talks about her uniqueness. 6 tells her what the uniqueness is.

Choice (B)

49. 1. Researchers say that jogging alone is unhealthy.
 P. It was found that communal joggers have double the number of brain cells as solo runners.
 Q. These positive effects are suppressed when running occurs in isolation.
 R. Experiments indicated that running alone stifles brain cell regeneration.
 S. Experienced in a group, running stimulates brain cell growth.
 6. However, joggers around the world should remember that jogging is healthier than the rat race.
- (A) RPSQ (B) RQPS
 (C) SPQR (D) PQSR

Solution:

Statement R follows 1 as it explains why is jogging (or jogging in isolation) unhealthy. Statement P corroborates what is stated in the preceding sentences by stating that communal joggers have double the number of brain cells as solo runners. Statement S complements P saying running in a group stimulates brain cell growth.

"These positive effects" in Q refers to the positive effects mentioned in S, hence Q follows S. Therefore RPSQ is the correct sequence of sentences which comes between 1 and 6.

Choice (A)

50. 1. The heart is the pump of life.
 P. They have even succeeded in heart transplants.
 Q. Now-a-days surgeons are able to stop a patient's heart and carry out complicated operations.
 R. A few years ago, it was impossible to operate on a patient whose heart was not working properly.
 S. If the heart stops we die in about five minutes.
 6. All this was made possible by the invention of the heart lung machine.
- (A) QRSP (B) RSQP
 (C) PQRS (D) SRPQ

Solution:

Statement R follows 1 stating how it was impossible to operate on a patient whose heart was not working properly. S follows R saying what happens when the heart stops. Statement Q, which mentions, how surgeons - these days - are able to stop a patient's heart and carry out complicated operations, is a continuation of S. "They" in P refers to "surgeons" mentioned in Q. Hence RSQP is the correct sequence.

Choice (B)

51. 1. Nalanda became India's famous centre of education.
 P. Ten thousand Buddhist monks used to live there.
 Q. It is situated near the town of Bihar Sharif.
 R. The ruins of Nalanda can still be seen.
 S. It was visited by the Chinese Pilgrim Huen Tsang.
 6. He stayed there for several years.
- (A) QPSR (B) RPSQ
 (C) RQPS (D) SPQR

Solution:

It is explicit that only S can precede statement 6 as 'he' in 6 refers to Huen Tsang mentioned in S. This is seen only in Choice (C). Choice (C)

52. 1. Once upon a time I went to Scotland.
 P. I found my flesh creep as I walked down its sinister corridor.
 Q. There, in a castle in the dark, misty highlands, actually a modest hotel in Edinburgh,
 R. and the next morning he'd been found with his throat slit.
 S. We'd had dinner with Jock Mc Arthur only the previous night.
 6. The chill finger of suspicion pointed at all of us.
- (A) QPSR (B) SRPQ
 (C) PQSR (D) QRSP

Solution:

Statement Q is a continuation of T. 'It' in P refers to the castle mentioned in Q, hence P follows. Q.S comes next by reporting a sinister occurrence. It is quite obvious that R is a continuation of S. Hence QPSR is the correct sequence. Choice (A)

Directions for questions from 53 to 74:

In the following **Twenty Two** questions, a part of the sentence/sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose 'No Improvement' option. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

53. He was a failure at art but his last piece was so beautiful that no one could believe he had painted it.
 (A) indeed a masterpiece
 (B) No improvement
 (C) breath taking enough to be unreal.
 (D) very realistic and unbelievable.

Solution:

The underlined part of the sentence does not require any improvement. Choice (B)

54. The old car humped along over the stony road.
 (A) chugged (B) No improvement
 (C) creaked (D) crawled

Solution:

Chugged, meaning 'to move making the sound of an engine running slowly' is the correct replacement for the underlined part of the sentence. Choice (A)

55. Honesty is more superior than riches.
 (A) more superior to
 (B) superior to
 (C) far superior than
 (D) No improvement

Solution:

The expression 'superior to' brings out the comparison intended in the sentence. 'More superior' or 'far superior than' are grammatically incorrect. Choice (B)

56. What does agonise me most is not this criticism, but the trivial reason behind it.
 (A) most agonising me
 (B) No improvement
 (C) most agonised me
 (D) agonises me most

Solution:

In this sentence the reference is to a routine occurrence, hence this should be reported in the simple present tense. Hence 'agonises me most' is the correct expression. Choice (D)

57. A hand pump is very easy to work and it can be fitted in every house.
 (A) can be fitting (B) No improvement
 (C) can be fits (D) could be fitting

Solution:

The sentence is grammatically correct and requires no improvement. Choice (B)

58. I was greatly shocked by the most ruthless murder.
 (A) gruesome (B) No improvement
 (C) shocking (D) loathsome

Solution:

The word 'ruthless', which is used to describe persons or their behaviour, does not collocate with murder. The word gruesome is more appropriate here. Choice (A)

59. If the room had been brighter, I would have been able to read for a while before going to bed.
 (A) Had the room been brighter
 (B) If the room was brighter
 (C) No improvement
 (D) If the room are brighter

Solution:

The reference in this sentence is to a condition, this condition is indicated by the expressions 'had the room been brighter' or 'if the room were brighter'. Choice (A)

60. Listen attention to what I say.
 (A) attentive (B) attend
 (C) attentively (D) No improvement

Solution:

It is clear from the sentence that an adverb is required in this context. Hence the word attentively, which mentions how the person who is addressed should listen, is the best replacement for the underlined part. Choice (C)

61. They have not and cannot be in the good books of the coach because they lack discipline.
 (A) have not and can never be
 (B) have not and can never be
 (C) No improvement
 (D) have not been and can never be

Solution:

Choice (D) is the best replacement for the underlined part, because the reference is to a past occurrence and something which is likely to happen in the future, hence 'have not been' and 'can never be' are the correct expressions. Choice (D)

62. Sincerity is always appreciated.
 (A) No improvement (B) enjoyed
 (C) enhanced (D) waited

Solution:

The sentence does not require any improvement. Choice (A)

63. The criminal was hung to death.
 (A) hang (B) hanged
 (C) hunged (D) No improvement

Solution:

Hanged, which is the past tense of hang meaning to kill somebody, is the correct replacement for the underlined part of the sentence.

Choice (B)

64. He has composed a beautiful song.
 (A) jotted down (B) No improvement
 (C) written (D) penned

Solution:

The sentence is grammatically correct and needs no improvement.

Choice (B)

65. This matter admits no excuse.
 (A) No improvement (B) admits to
 (C) admits of (D) admits for

Solution:

The phrasal verb 'admit of' which means to show that something is possible or probable as a solution, an explanation, etc is apt in this sentence.

Choice (C)

66. No sooner had he reaching the station than the train began to move.
 (A) No sooner had he reach the station than the train begins to move.
 (B) No sooner did he reaching the station than the train began to move.
 (C) No sooner had he reached the station than the train began to move.
 (D) No improvement.

Solution:

The past sentence of the word reach is apt in this sentence. Hence the correction is "no sooner had he reached.....".

Choice (C)

67. My father has been advised to reduce smoking.
 (A) lower down
 (B) No improvement
 (C) cut down
 (D) reduce down

Solution:

The phrasal verb cut down is the correct replacement for the underlined part of the sentence.

Choice (C)

68. The Louvre, a museum known to everyone in the world, is in Paris.
 (A) No improvement
 (B) a world-renowned museum
 (C) a world-famous museum
 (D) a globally known museum

Solution:

The expression world-renowned is the best replacement for the underlined part.

Choice (B)

69. My sister does not know whether tomorrow can be a holiday for her.
 (A) whether tomorrow is a holiday to her.
 (B) No improvement
 (C) whether tomorrow is a holiday for her
 (D) whether tomorrow will be a holiday for her.

Solution:

Choice (D) is the correct answer. Because the reference here is to a future possibility '.... will be' is the correct expression.

Choice (D)

70. The sun will not rise before an hour.
 (A) arise in an hour
 (B) rises for an hour
 (C) No improvement
 (D) rise in an hour

Solution:

'The sun will rise in an hour' is the correct expression. Arise, meaning occur, is inappropriate here.

Choice (D)

71. Many a man have died of cancer.
 (A) has died of
 (B) No improvement
 (C) have been dying of
 (D) have died from

Solution:

The expression 'many a' is followed by a singular verb. Hence 'many a man has died of' is the correction.

Choice (A)

72. I want to admit in a university in the US.
 (A) enrol (B) No improvement
 (C) enter (D) go

Solution:

Enrol, meaning to arrange for yourself or for somebody else to officially join a course, school etc is the correct expression to be used here.

Choice (A)

73. Heartfelt prayers to God will always have expected results.
 (A) have desired results
 (B) have good results
 (C) have amazing results
 (D) No improvement

Solution:

'Desired results' is the appropriate replacement for the underlined part of the sentence.

Choice (A)

74. She is annoying that her father had not accepted her suggestion.
 (A) had to annoy (B) was to annoy
 (C) was annoyed (D) No improvement

Solution:

The past tense form of the word 'was annoyed' is apt here as the reference is to a past occurrence.

Choice (C)

Directions for questions 75 to 101:

In the following **Twenty seven** questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech and mark your answer in the Answer sheet.

75. Vipul said, "Alas! How thoughtless I have been!"
 (A) Vipul exclaimed how thoughtless I have been.
 (B) Vipul regretted upon my thoughtlessness.
 (C) Vipul confessed with regret that he had been thoughtless.
 (D) Vipul admitted that he had been thoughtless.

Solution:

The exclamation "alas" is correctly expressed using the words "confessed with regret" and the pronoun "I" changes to "he" in the indirect speech. Choice (C)

76. The officer said, "Cowards! you shall soon be put to death."
 (A) The officer said that they were cowards and should be put to death soon.
 (B) The officer called them cowards and said that they would soon be put to death.
 (C) The officer called them cowards and said that they must be put to death soon.
 (D) The officer said that they would soon be put to death.

Solution:

Choice (B) is the correct answer. The shall of the future tense changes to would in the direct speech. Choice (D) is incomplete. Choice (B)

77. My father said to me, "Will you sit and study at least now."
 (A) My father asked me if I will sit and study at least then.
 (B) My father enquired me if I would sit and study at least now.
 (C) My father asked me whether I can sit and study at least then.
 (D) My father asked me if I would sit and study at least then.

Solution:

"Asked" is the correct verb which should be used in the reported speech and "will" changes to "would" and "now" changes to then in the reported speech. Hence only Choice (D) is grammatically correct. Choice (D)

78. "What an excellent piece of art!" she said.
 (A) She exclaimed with surprise was it an excellent piece of art.
 (B) She had exclaimed that it was an excellent piece of art.
 (C) She exclaimed what an excellent piece of art was it.
 (D) She exclaimed with appreciation that it was an excellent piece of art.

Solution:

The exclamation in the direct speech is correctly expressed using the words 'exclamation of appreciation' in the reported speech and the simple present tense changes to the simple past tense in the reported speech. This is observed only in Choice (D). Choice (D)

79. Dr. Ratan said to the patient, "Take light food and do not go out in the Sun."
 (A) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not go out in the sun.
 (B) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and to do not go out in the sun.
 (C) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not go out in the Sun.
 (D) Dr. Ratan advised the patient to take light food and do not go out in the Sun.

Solution:

The advice given by the doctor is correctly expressed in the indirect speech only in Choice (A). Choice (C) is incorrect because of the absence of the preposition to after not. Choice (A)

80. Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand."
 (A) Rajiv said that he played with right hand.
 (B) Rajiv told me that he could play with right hand.
 (C) Rajiv told me that he plays with right hand.
 (D) Rajiv asked if he could play with right hand.

Solution:

If the reference is to a habitual action, the tense of the verb remains unchanged in the reported speech. Hence the verb "plays" remains unchanged in the reported speech. Hence only Choice (C) is correct. Choice (C)

Choice (C) is correct. Choice (C)

81. "Oh I how foolish I have been in money matters!"
 (A) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish in money matters.
 (B) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
 (C) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
 (D) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.

Solution:

The present perfect tense "have been" changes to the past perfect "had been" in the reported speech. This seen only in choice (B). Choice (B)

82. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day only?"
 (A) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 (B) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 (C) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 (D) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.

Solution:

The correct reporting verb which should be used here is 'asked' and 'can' changes to 'could' in the reported speech. Choice (C)

83. I'll say to my friends, "I have started learning computer."
 (A) I'll tell my friends that I learn computer.
 (B) I'll tell my friends that I am learning computer.
 (C) I'll tell my friends that I have started learning computer.
 (D) I'll tell my friends that I had started learning computer.

Solution:

The present perfect form of the verb 'have started' changes to 'had started' in the indirect speech. Hence only Choice (D) is grammatically correct. Choice (D)

84. The commander said, "Let the gates be left open."
 (A) The commander ordered that the gates will be left open.
 (B) The commander ordered for the gates to be left open.
 (C) The commander ordered that let the gates be left open.
 (D) The commander wanted that the gates be left open.

Solution:

The commander orders for something to be done. The given sentence is correctly expressed in the reported speech only in choice (B). Choice (B)

85. I said to my mother, "Please warm this milk. Don't boil it."
 (A) I requested my mother to warm that milk and asked her not boil it.
 (B) I asked my mother that she may warm that milk but not boil it.
 (C) I requested my mother that she warm that milk and not to boil it.
 (D) I told my mother respectfully that she will warm that milk and not to boil it.

Solution:

The expression 'please' is correctly expressed using 'requested' as the reporting verb. You request someone to do something. Hence the correct form of the sentence is 'I requested my mother to warm that milk.....'. Choice (A)

86. "They are late" she has already told us.
 (A) She has already told us (that) they are late.
 (B) She told us that they are late already.
 (C) She told us that they are already late.
 (D) She has already been telling us that they are late.

Solution:

Options B and C can be eliminated because the expression 'already told us' is not in the direct speech, hence it should not be changed in the reported speech. Choice (D) is incorrect because the present perfect continuous tense 'has been

speaking' is incorrect here. Only Choice (A) is grammatically correct. Choice (A)

87. He said to me, "Where are you going?"
 (A) He asked that where I was going.
 (B) He asked me where I was going.
 (C) He said me to where I was going.
 (D) He said to me that where I was going.

Solution:

Only Choice (B) is grammatically correct. The use of 'that' after 'asked' makes choice (A) incorrect. Choice (B)

88. The teacher said to me, "I hope you will bring credit to my school."
 (A) The teacher hoped that I would bring credit to his school.
 (B) The teacher desired that I bring credit to his school.
 (C) The teacher said that I will bring credit to his school.
 (D) The teacher wished that I would bring credit to my school.

Solution:

The word 'hoped' should be used in the reported speech to denote the expression of hope indicated in the direct speech. The will of the direct speech changes to would in the reported speech and 'my' changes to 'his'. This seen only in choice (A). Choice (A)

89. "There is no need for you to be so angry!" said Mrs. Sen to her husband.
 (A) Mrs. Sen told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
 (B) Mrs. Sen told her husband to not be so angry.
 (C) Mrs. Sen told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.
 (D) Mrs. Sen told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.

Solution:

The pronoun 'you' changes to 'him' in the indirect speech. The given sentence is correctly expressed in the reported speech only in choice C. The remaining options are grammatically incorrect. Choice (C)

90. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.
 (A) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir I'm here to join the office."
 (B) He said to me, "Good morning, Sir I have come to join the office."
 (C) He said to me, "Good morning Sir I'll join the office today".
 (D) He said "Good morning Sir I want to join the office."

Solution:

The past perfect tense 'had come' changes to the present perfect 'have come' in the direct speech. This is seen only in Choice (B). Choice (B)

91. I said, "Good-bye, my beloved friends."
 (A) I wished my beloved friends good-bye.
 (B) I bade my beloved friends good-bye.
 (C) I said good-bye to my beloved friends.
 (D) I bided good-bye to my beloved friends.

Solution:

There's no need to hyphenate goodbye. The right option is (B). There can be other ways of expressing the reported speech. Choice (B)

92. They said, "We were living in Paris."
 (A) They said they would have lived in Paris.
 (B) They told me they had lived in Paris.
 (C) They told me that they had been living in Paris.
 (D) They said they might have been living in Paris.

Solution:

The standard and the correct reported speech form of the sentence is (C). The first person "We" is rightly changed to the third person "They" and the past tense "were" is turned into past perfect tense. Therefore the sentence (C) is accepted as the only correct option. Other options deviate from grammatical rules. Choice (C)

93. The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday."
 (A) The teacher asked us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
 (B) The teacher told us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
 (C) The teacher asked if we were coming to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
 (D) The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.

Solution:

The correct form of the reported speech is option (D). When it's clear who is speaking to whom, the use of "told" is preferable. The teacher told the students not to do something. The use of "is" in the sentence is justified on the grounds that Monday has yet to come, which means the sentence was spoken on Sunday or a day or two before Sunday. But if the sentence is looked at today, "is" sounds a bit improper because others don't know when the direct speech sentence was spoken. This year, last year or the year before last year? there's no knowing when. So the use of past tense of "is" would have been better.

Choice (D)

94. He said to his father, "Shall I go to market now?"
 (A) He asked his father if he would go to market now.
 (B) He asked his father if he shall go to market now.
 (C) He asked his father if he will go to market then.
 (D) He asked his father if he should go to market then.

Solution:

The correct answer option is (D) because all the rules of the game are correctly observed. The past tense of "shall" is used and "now" is changed to "then." Choice (D)

95. "Sam, will you help me carry my bags?" Asked the old woman.
 (A) The old woman told Sam to help her carry her bags.
 (B) The old woman asked Sam whether he would help her carry her bags.
 (C) The old woman said to Sam to help her carry her bags.
 (D) The old woman asked to Sam to help her carry her bags.

Solution:

Only option (B) has complied with all the rules of the switch from direct to reported speech. "Whether" is rightly used because a yes/no question word ("will") is used to frame the question/request. The first person is changed to the third person. Choice (B)

96. The teacher said to his student, "Do you have any excuse for coming late to the school, today?"
 (A) The teacher asked his student whether he had any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
 (B) The teacher asked his student whether did he have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
 (C) The teacher asked his student whether he has any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
 (D) The teacher asked his student whether he did have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.

Solution:

Option (A) is correct because all the rules are followed by it. There are two errors in the direct speech sentence: first "the" is not required before "school" and no comma is required after "school." "Today" is rightly changed to "that day" and the use of "whether" is right owing to the presence of the yes/no question word "Do" in the direct speech. Choice (A)

97. The boy thanked the Principal for granting him a fee-concession.
 (A) The boy said to the Principal, "I express my thanks that you have granted me a fee-concession."
 (B) The boy said to the Principal, "I am thankful to you for a fee-concession."
 (C) The boy told the Principal, "You are kind enough to grant me a fee-concession."
 (D) The boy said to the Principal, "Thank you, madam, for granting me a fee-concession."

Solution:

The correct option is (D) because the sentence is grammatically correct except for two venial error in it. First, a comma after "madam" is missing and second there's no need of a hyphen between "fee" and "concession." Otherwise this is a perfect sentence and is the correct form of the direct speech.

Choice (D)

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

- (A) The teacher commanded him that he should not go out.
 (B) The teacher told him do not go out.
 (C) The teacher ordered him to not to go out.
 (D) The teacher advised him not to go out.

Solution:

The correct option is (A) though it could have been expressed better: the teacher asked him not to ...; the teacher instructed him not to ...; the teacher urged him not to ...; the teacher ordered him not to ...; the teacher commanded him not to go out. Very rarely do we use this word in spoken or in written English; however the sentence isn't grammatically incorrect.

Choice (A)

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

- (A) He said to me, "You can if you like to have lunch with me today."
 (B) He said to me, "Would you like to have lunch with me today?"
 (C) He said to me, "can you have lunch with me today?"
 (D) He said to me, "Do you like to have lunch with me today?"

Solution:

Except (B) other options are grammatically wrongly worded sentences. In (B) the right yes/no question word (Would) is used to begin the sentence with, the double quotes and the question mark are rightly used at the right places.

Choice (B)

100. Rahul said, "Yes I am mistaken"

- (A) Rahul admitted that he was mistaken.
 (B) Rahul said that he was on mistake.
 (C) Rahul admitted that I was mistaken.
 (D) Rahul said that he is mistaken.

Solution:

Only one sentence is grammatically correctly framed and that is option (A). Other options can be faulted on grammar. The reporting verb ("said") is rightly changed to "admitted", the first person is changed to the third person and the present tense ("am") is turned into past tense ("was"). The reported speech is perfect.

Choice (A)

101. The guide said to the swimmer, "Don't swim out too far."

- (A) The guide told the swimmer to not swim out too far.
 (B) The guide suggested the swimmer that don't swim out too far.
 (C) The guide asked the swimmer not swim out too far.
 (D) The guide forbade the swimmer to swim out too far.

Solution:

The correct option is (D) because other options deviate from grammatical rules and are structurally faulty. The word "forbid" is negative and its meaning is "to order someone not to do something" or "to say that something is not allowed." Some example sentences with "forbid": her father forbade the marriage; you are forbidden to leave; she knew her mother would forbid her going; lack of space forbids the treatment of the topic here; he forbade them from mentioning the subject again. So the use of "to" after "forbade" is grammatically and syntactically allowed in the answer option (D). Furthermore there's no use of "not" in the answer option.

Choice (D)

Directions for questions from 102 to 111:

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Passage (Ten questions)

Every month scientists (i) new gadgets and new ways to make technology faster and better. Our homes are full of hardware (such as DVD players and computers) (ii) and (such as computer games and Mp3s) (iii) suggests, however, that it is the young people who are best able to deal with this change. Whereas teenagers have no problem (iv) a DVD player, their parents and grandparents often find using new technology (v) and different. But if you're a teenager who criticizes your parents for their (vi) of technological awareness, don't be too hard on them! Sometime (vii) the future, when you've got children of your own, your (viii) to deal with new technology will probably (ix) and your children will feel more (x) with new technology than you do.

102. (v) = ?

- (A) unique (B) automatic
 (C) sudden (D) complicated

Solution:

The most apt word to fit the first blank is (D) "invent", which means "to produce or design something which has not existed before." Scientists are in the forefront of the technological revolution and are inventive and creative enough to invent more gadgets, gizmos, devices, etc. Other words are way behind "invent" and are dismissed.

Choice (D)

103. (j) = ?

- (A) estimate (B) found
(C) discover (D) invent

Solution:

The word for the second blank is (D) "software" which is required to run or operate a computer. Without a software package no computer can run or function. The computer is composed of hardware and it is operated by various software packages depending on the operator's need and function. Other words do not have the wide range that "software" has. Choice (D)

104. (vii) = ?

- (A) to (B) in
(C) at (D) on

Solution:

With the never-ending array of gadgets and software, youngsters and elders are bewildered. So a research was conducted to find out where these people stand on this. So research suggested that youngsters are better equipped to handle these gadgets than their parents and elders. The most apt word is (B) "research." Choice (B)

105. (x) = ?

- (A) able
(B) pleased
(C) comfortable
(D) easy

Solution:

It's teenagers who constantly operate and manipulate gadgets, computers and other devices and become more comfortable and confident in operating them. They know how to turn on a DVD player, how to boot a computer and how to operate a new mobile. They are more comfortable and at ease with these devices and gadgets which the adults find it difficult to handle. The suitable word is (A) "operating." Choice (A)

106. (iii) = ?

- (A) experiment
(B) research
(B) industry
(D) program

Solution:

Some adults, parents or seniors have yet to get used to operating a computer, a DVD player, etc., because they find these complicated. The right word for the blank is (D) "complicated." Choice (D)

107. (i) = ?

- (A) gadgets
(B) screens
(C) laptops
(D) software

Solution:

It's easy for youngsters to criticize their parents and adults for their inability to operate a computer, a DVD player, etc. Ability to use comes with practice and willingness to adapt to change. Youngsters will ridicule their adults' lack of knowledge or ability to handle the new gadgets, devices, etc. The right word is (C) "lack." Choice (C)

108. (vi) = ?

- (A) effect
(B) amount
(C) lack
(D) storage

Solution:

The preposition to fit the prepositional phrase is "in", not any other preposition. The correct word is (B) "in." Choice (B)

109. (vii) = ?

- (A) talent
(B) ability
(C) possibility
(D) master

Solution:

The author of the piece is now turning to taking to task the youngsters who have criticized their elders. But it won't be long before the youngsters' ability becomes outmoded and useless. The author is urging some restraint on their part. The word to fit the blank is (B) "ability." Abilities have a limited shelf life and are a perishable commodity in some senses. Choice (B)

110. (v) = ?

- (A) operating
(B) inventing
(C) discovering
(D) explaining

Solution:

In this blank and sentence the author is dealing with the status of the youngsters' ability to handle hardware and software. New hardware and software packages are designed and marketed all the time. The consequence is that over time the youngsters' ability will fade or decrease and their children will become adept at handling them. The correct word is (C) "decrease." Choice (C)

111. (ix) = ?

- (A) please (B) easy
(C) decrease (D) able

Solution:

The right word to fit the blank is (C) "comfortable." The last sentence has brought home the truth of generational gap. The meaning of "comfortable" is "confident and not worried or afraid." Choice (C)

Directions for questions from 112 to 121:

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Passage (Ten questions)

In a survey (i) by a library, it was recently (ii) that parents wish their children to read books with high moral (iii). Around two thousand parents were interviewed and most of them (iv) Dickens' 'The Christmas Carol' as a must-read for children. This Christmas tale (v) the filthy rich but (vi) Scrooge and the poor but contented Cratchit family offers lessons in moral duties. Another book which many parents marked out as a (vii) read was Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice'. The choice of this book was rather (viii) because, this romantic novel is more likely to (ix) teenagers, than children. Since Elizabeth's final choice of Darcy is deeply rooted in strong moral (x) the parents, probably thought, she offers a good example for the girl child to follow.

112. (vi) = ?
 (A) conclusive (B) reconciliatory
 (C) mandatory (D) credible

Solution:

The right word to collocate with the noun "survey" is (D) "conducted". None of the other verbs can collocate with the noun. Surveys are conducted and they can be online, face-to-face, through questionnaires, through long interviews, etc. Choice (D)

113. (v) = ?
 (A) revolving (B) involving
 (C) employing (D) devolving

Solution:

Surveys have a purpose: to unearth something, to investigate something, to study something in depth, examine or understand something or to start or do research, etc. The survey that was conducted succeeded in revealing something which remained unknown or unheard of until the revelations were brought out. The apt word for the second blank is (B) "revealed." So the survey has revealed something. Choice (B)

114. (vi) = ?
 (A) fussy (B) tricky
 (B) stingy (D) fastidious

Solution:

The survey conducted led to the revelations that parents wanted their children to read books with high moral content. That is, stories and other contents of the books they read should have strong morality, ethics and may be principles to shape the conduct and future of their children. So the apt word for the third blank is (D) "content." "Content" is what is contained in something such as a story, a book, poem, package, etc. Choice (D)

115. (i) = ?
 (A) concurred (B) exposed
 (C) inferred (D) revealed

Solution:

Most of the two thousand parents who were interviewed in the survey recommended "The Christmas Carol" which their children should read without fail. The parents approved of the moral content of the play and perhaps they wanted the children to imbibe it. The apt word for this blank is (D) "recommended."

Choice (D)

116. (ii) = ?
 (A) ground (B) deliberation
 (C) dilemma (D) content

Solution:

The Christmas tale depicted in the play by Charles Dickens involves the main traits of some characters in it. The correct word for the blank is (B) "involving." Choice (B)

117. (ix) = ?
 (A) presume (B) attract
 (C) repulse (D) distract

Solution:

An adjective descriptive of Scrooge fits the blank. Of the four choices, (C) "stingy" fits the blank the most. "Stingy" means "being unwilling to spend money, being miserly." Scrooge in fact was stingy in the play initially. Choice (C)

118. (iv) = ?
 (A) restored (B) revised
 (C) remarked (D) recommended

Solution:

The next adjective should qualify the noun "read" and only (D) "credible" can do the job well. So the correct word is (D) "credible."

Choice (D)

119. (vii) = ?
 (A) unsuspected (B) unnerving
 (C) unexpected (D) unfortunate

Solution:

Another adjective is (C) "unexpected" which can modify the noun "choice." This adjective is a predicative adjective because it is placed far away from and after the noun it qualifies.

Choice (C)

120. (i) = ?
 (A) employed (B) maintained
 (C) circulated (D) conducted

Solution:

The choice of Jane Austen's novel "Pride and Prejudice" was unexpected because there is romance in it which will attract youngsters, not children. But the parents had other reasons for recommending this novel. The right choice is (B) "attract." Choice (B)

121. (x) = ?

- (A) disturbances (B) dilemmas
(C) discomfort (D) considerations

Solution:

In the last sentence the parents give their reason for recommending "Pride and Prejudice". They say there is a strong moral consideration/content in the action by one of the characters of the novel. The right word is (D) "consideration." Since the parents wanted stories and other content with high moral qualities, they recommended these two English classics, namely "The Christmas Carol" and "Pride and Prejudice." Choice (D)

Directions for questions from 122 to 141:

In the following **Twenty** questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

122. Did he plan an excursion to mountains?

- (A) Was an excursion to mountains planned by him?
(B) Had an excursion to mountains planned by him?
(C) Is an excursion to mountains planned by him?
(D) Has an excursion to mountains planned by him?

Solution:

The question in the active voice is rightly turned into a question in the passive in (A). Other options (B) to (D) break the rules of grammar. The correct option is (A). Choice (A)

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

- (A) All know that too many cooks spoil the broth.
(B) All knew that too many cooks spoil the broth.
(C) All know that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.
(D) All knows that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.

Solutions:

The first statement is in the passive voice and its active voice is option (A). All the rules of the switch from passive to active are kept.

Choice (A)

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

- (A) He was regarded as an imposter and was called a Villain by the Swiss.
(B) He is regarded as an imposter and was called a Villain by the Swiss.
(C) He was regarded as an imposter and is called a Villain by the Swiss.
(D) He has been regarded as an imposter and called a villain by the Swiss.

Solution:

The statement is in the active voice and the correct passive voice is in option (A). All the rules of the transformation from active to passive are kept. Choice (A)

125. Ratan is performing an experiment.

- (A) Experiments were performed by Ratan.
(B) An experiment was performed by Ratan.
(C) An experiment is performed by Ratan.
(D) An experiment is being performed by Ratan.

Solution:

The statement is in the active voice and the right passive voice is given in option (D). Other options break the rules of grammar.

Choice (D)

126. We shall write a novel.

- (A) A novel will have been written by us.
(B) A novel will be written by us.
(C) A novel would be written by us.
(D) A novel is written by us.

Solution:

The statement is in the active voice and its passive counterpart is option (B). Options (A), (C) and (D) deviate from grammar and the rules of transformation. Choice (B)

127. Sita learns her lessons daily.

- (A) Her lessons is learnt daily by Sita.
(B) Her lessons are learnt daily by Sita.
(C) Her lessons was learnt daily by Sita.
(D) Her lessons were learnt daily by Sita.

Solution:

The active voice is correctly turned into its passive voice form in option (B). Other options break the rules of the game. Choice (B)

128. Who tore the curtains yesterday?

- (A) By whom were the curtains teased yesterday?
(B) By whom were the curtains torn yesterday?
(C) By whom were the curtains tore yesterday?
(D) By whom are the curtains torn yesterday?

Solution:

The active voice is an interrogative sentence and so should the passive voice sentence be. There are question marks at the end of the sentences. The right passive option is (B). Other options do not follow all the rules of the switch.

Choice (B)

129. We prohibit smoking

- (A) Smoking will be prohibited.
(B) Smoking is prohibited.
(C) Smoking has been prohibited.
(D) Smoking is being prohibited.

Solution:

The active voice is turned into its passive in option (B). Wrong auxiliaries are used in other options. Choice (B)

130. The judge ordered the murdered to be hanged.
 (A) The murdered was ordered by the judge to be hanged.
 (B) The murdered was to be hanged according to the order of the judge.
 (C) The order was given by the judge to hang the murderer.
 (D) It was ordered by the judge to hang the murderer.

Solution:

The right answer under the given options is (D).
 Choice (D)

131. I shall be obliged to go.
 (A) Circumstances could oblige me to go.
 (B) Circumstances may oblige me to go.
 (C) Circumstances would oblige me to go.
 (D) Circumstances will oblige me to go.

Solution:

The statement is in the passive voice and its active voice form is in option (D). Other options violate the rules of grammar. Choice (D)

132. I didn't speak even a single word in the meeting.
 (A) Even a single word was not spoken by me in the meeting.
 (B) Even a single word has not been spoken by me in the meeting.
 (C) Even a single word had not been spoken by me in the meeting.
 (D) Even a single word have not been spoken by me in the meeting.

Solution:

The active voice is rightly turned into the passive voice in option (A). Other options aren't right. Choice (A)

133. Who had laughed at you?
 (A) By whom were you been laughed at?
 (B) By whom had you been laughed at?
 (C) Who had you been laughed at?
 (D) By whom you had been laughed at?

Solution:

Option (B) is the right passive voice form of the active voice. Choice (B)

134. Kindly offer your remarks.
 (A) You are being requested to offer your remarks.
 (B) You are requested to offer your remarks.
 (C) You were requested to offer your remarks.
 (D) You have been requested to offer your remarks.

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (B). The question sentence is in the simple present and hence the answer should also be in the simple present tense. In choice (A) the continuous tense is used which makes it an incorrect choice. 'Were' in choice (C) is in the past tense, making it an incorrect choice. 'Have been' in (D) is present perfect tense, which makes the choice incorrect. Choice (B)

135. Rajesh could not complete his paper because he had a headache.
 (A) Rajesh's paper would not be completed because he had a headache.
 (B) The paper could not be completed by Rajesh because he had a headache.
 (C) Rajesh's paper could not be completed because he had a headache.
 (D) The paper of Rajesh could not be completed by him because he had a headache.

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (B). The question statement is in the simple past tense and hence the answer should also be in the simple past tense. In choice (A) the subject and object haven't been changed. Also, 'could' from the question cannot be changed to 'would'. These reasons make choice (A) incorrect. Choice (C) also sees no change in the subject and object. The 'paper of Rajesh', in choice (D), is grammatically incorrect. Choice (B)

136. It is time to water the plants.
 (A) it is time for the plants to be watered.
 (B) It is time the plants be watered.
 (C) It is time when plants are watered.
 (D) The plants should be watered.

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (A). In choice (B), the tense of the sentence is incorrect. In choice (C) the meaning of the sentence is altered indicating that everyday at that hour the plants are watered. This makes the sentence incorrect. In choice (D) the sentence implies a compulsion and does not actually show a change in the active passive voice. Choice (A)

137. These days most of the students do their assignments with the help of the internet.
 (A) These days the assignments are being done with the help of the internet by most of the students.
 (B) These days the assignments are being done with the help of the internet by most of the students.
 (C) These days most of the assignments are done with the help of the internet by the students.
 (D) These days most of the students are doing their assignments with the help of the internet.

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (A). The subject and the object have been changed. The sentence is in the simple present tense. Choice (B) is incorrect as it places the sentence in the present continuous tense, which makes it incorrect. The meaning of the sentence has been altered in choice (C). The word 'most' has been used for days and not for the 'assignments'. This makes choice (C) incorrect. Choice (D) is incorrect as it uses a present continuous tense. Choice (A)

138. Our vehicle had been stolen from our garage by the same burglary team.
- (A) The same burglary team had stolen our vehicle from our garage.
- (B) The same burglary team has stolen our vehicle from our garage.
- (C) The same burglary team is stealing our vehicle from our garage.
- (D) The same burglary team will have stolen our vehicle from our garage.

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (A). The question sentence is in the past perfect tense. Choice (A) is also in the past perfect tense. Choice (B) is in the simple present tense, which makes it incorrect. Choice (C) is in the present continuous tense, hence incorrect. The use of 'will have' in choice (D) makes choice (D) grammatically incorrect. Choice (A)

139. Who gave you the money?
- (A) By whom was you given the money?
- (B) By whom were you given the money?
- (C) Who gave the money to you?
- (D) Who was given the money by you?

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (B). Choice (A) is grammatically incorrect as it mentions 'by who was you'. The use of 'was' after 'you' makes the sentence incorrect and it should be replaced with 'by who were you'. The formation of the sentence in choice (C) is incorrect as it mentions 'money to you'. It can be corrected to 'who gave you the money', but that would change the sentence into passive voice. Choice (D) is logically flawed as it says that someone got the money from you, yet asks who gave the money. Choice (B)

140. The situation could hardly have been altered by the interference of the police force.
- (A) The interference of the police force could hardly have altered the situation.
- (B) The interference of the police force can hardly alter the situation.
- (C) The interference of the police force had altered the situation.
- (D) The interference of the police force could alter the situation with hardness.

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (A). The original sentence is in the present perfect tense. Choice (B) changes the tense of the sentence to simple present tense. Choice (C) changes the tense of the sentence to simple past tense. Choice (D) is incorrect in meaning as it uses the word 'hardness' which relates to something physical. The word situation is abstract. Choice (A)

141. Shut the door.
- (A) Let the door be shutted.
- (B) Let the door be shut by you.
- (C) Let door be shut.
- (D) Let the door be shut.

Solution:

The correct answer is choice (D). The question sentence is in the present tense. Choice (A) is incorrect as it changes the tense of the sentence to past tense. Moreover, the word 'shutted' is grammatically incorrect. The past tense of 'shut' is 'shut'. There are two errors in choice (B). There is an article missing before 'door'. Also, the words 'by you' are incorrect as they are not present in the original sentence. Choice (C) also does not have the article 'the' before door, making it incorrect. Choice (D)

Directions for questions 142 to 146:

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage (Five questions)

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

142. According to the author, human intervention will always be required in order to
- (A) update old software
- (B) built bigger machines
- (C) determine the specific needs of the individual
- (D) repair broken down machines

Solution:

The fifth last line of the passage says that there is the necessity for a human being to be able to determine what the specific needs of each individual are. Hence, choice (C)

Choice (C)

143. What other factors related to computers contribute to a deeper acquisition of knowledge?
- (A) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity
- (B) prompt response and accuracy
- (C) Convenience of usage and design
- (D) User friendliness and easy accessibility

Solution:

As mentioned in the sixth line, relaxing attitude and software interactivity contribute to better grasping of new knowledge. Hence Choice (A).

Choice (A)

144. According to this essay, what new developments in the world of computers have helped students gain more access to information?
- (A) Availability of general knowledge software
 (B) Availability of printing facilities
 (C) Availability of word processing applications
 (D) Availability of digital books

Solution:

Lines 9, 10 and 11 clearly state that availability of digital books provide students with ever accessible source of information. Hence, Choice (D) Choice (D)

145. In what way are computers inadequate even in spite of their sophistication?
- (A) They keep breaking down after much use.
 (B) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts.
 (C) They still need humans to turn them on and off.
 (D) They require humans to update them periodically.

Solution:

The last sentence of the passage clearly states that however sophisticated a computer maybe, it cannot replace the expertise of a teacher to explain complex concepts. Hence Choice (B) Choice (B)

146. That computers make learning easier is a fact-
- (A) accepted by all (B) rejected by some
 (C) welcomed by all (D) contested by a few

Solution:

The opening statement of the passage says that "nobody " can argue that computers make acquisition of knowledge easier. Hence Choice (A) Choice (A)

Directions for questions from 147 to 151:

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out the four alternatives.

Passage (five questions)

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

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

147. Where did Rhayader live?

- (A) In a cabin by the marsh
 (B) An old cottage marsh
 (C) In a barn
 (D) In a light house

Solution:

The first sentence states that Rhayader stayed in a light house studio. (A studio apartment is a small apartment which combines living room, bedroom, and kitchenette into a single room). Hence Choice (D) Choice (D)

148. Where did the bird come from?

- (A) From Australia (B) From North America
 (C) From the South (D) From Canada

Solution:

Rhayader tells the child (6th last line) that the bird is a snow goose from Canada. Hence, Choice (D) Choice (D)

149. Which of the phrases best describes the girl?

- (A) Shy and clean (B) Bold and brave
 (C) Loud and forceful (D) Slender and dirty

Solution:

The third line of the passage states that the girl was slender, dirty, nervous and timid. Hence, Choice (D) Choice (D)

150. How had the bird been injured?

- (A) While flying through the woods
 (B) By a great storm
 (C) By wild animals
 (D) She had been shot by hunters

Solution:

When Rhayader asks the girl where she found the bird, she replies that she found it in the wash, and hunters had been there. Hence Choice (D) Choice (D)

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

- (A) So that he would tell her if it was still alive
 (B) So that he would send it to where it came from
 (C) So that he would tell her what to do
 (D) So that he would heal it

Solution:

The fourth sentence of the passage states that the girl had heard that the man would heal injured things. So she would have brought it to the man so that it can be healed. Choice (D)

Choice (D)

Directions for questions from 152 to 156:

In the following **Five** 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 and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle (●) in the Answer Sheet.

152. He set up institutions of international _____
 (A) reputation (B) famous
 (C) repute (D) renown

Solution:

When we talk about something having (possessing) a good name, we say it has a 'reputation'. But when we use the preposition 'of' it is followed by 'repute'. Hence Choice (C).
 Choice (C)

153. If you do well in this exam next year then my efforts _____ successful.
 (A) has been (B) would have been
 (C) have been (D) will be

Solution:

When the situation or action depicted in the if-clause is a result of the main clause, the will-future is used. Choice (D)

154. We _____ not hurry, we have got plenty of time.
 (A) must (B) need
 (C) would (D) should

Solution:

'Need not' is used to show that something is not necessary, indicating non-obligation. As there is 'plenty of time' it is not necessary to hurry. Hence Choice (B).
 Choice (B)

155. The noise of the drum beats _____ and frightened the tiger.
 (A) perplexed (B) pertained
 (C) prevented (D) persisted

Solution:

'Perplex' means to baffle. In this context, that is the only suitable option. Pertain means applicable to, prevent means to keep (something) from happening, persist means to not give up. Choice (A)

156. Masked men _____ a security van on the motorway.
 (A) held out (B) held up
 (C) held forth (D) held on

Solution:

Held out means extended out, held forth means proclaimed, held on means to have kept in one's grasp. Only held up (steal using violence) is suitable here. Choice (B)

Directions for questions from 157 to 161:

Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Passage (Five Questions)

How the domestication of animals began is not known. Perhaps, there were large numbers of animals in areas near water where men also were (i). Here man could observe the animals and study their habits, and this knowledge must have (ii) him to tame them. It was again, easy for an (iii) people to domesticate animals and feed them on the husks of the grain that were left after threshing. In any event, sheep and goats, pigs and cattle and later horses and asses were tamed and kept in pens. Man, thus, (iv) food from the soil and also from animals. In the pens, the animals could be observed even more closely. Calves suckling milk must have given man the idea that he too could get food other than meat from cows and goats. This practice which combines agriculture with the raising of animals is known as (v) farming. Animals, however, were chiefly used to provide meat and milk, they were yet to be used as beasts of burden or to do draw the plough.

157. (ii) = ?

- (A) farming (B) rural
 (C) business (D) agricultural

Solution:

Only "agricultural" is appropriate in this blank, as "threshing" is done by those engaged in agriculture. "Farming is not suitable as the blank is preceded by 'an'". Choice (D)

158. (v) = ?

- (A) mixed (B) joined
 (C) united (D) blended

Solution:

Mixed farming is an agrarian system that mixes arable farming with the raising of livestock contemporaneously. The only choice is Choice (A).
 Choice (A)

159. (i) = ?

- (A) amassed (B) intensified
 (C) concentrated (D) strengthened

Solution:

The statement is about large animals present were men were "also" in large numbers. Only Choice (C) (concentrated - present in high proportion) is suitable. Choice (C)

160. (iv) = ?

- (A) gained (B) obtained
 (C) achieved (D) attained

Solution:

Food from the soil and animals can only be obtained (got from). Attain means to get something as a result of working for it.
 Choice (B)

161. (i) = ?

- (A) rendered (B) modified
(C) enabled (D) authorised

Solution:

The knowledge about animals gave men the ability to tame them. Hence Choice (C)
Choice (C)

Directions for questions from 162 to 171:

In the following Ten questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

162. He was punished for taking French leave.

- (A) giving lame excuse
(B) leaving without intimation
(C) being absent without permission
(D) resigning without giving notice

Solution:

French leave means an abrupt departure, or being absent without approval (B and C). But since we have to replace the phrase "taking French leave", the better option is C.
Choice (C)

163. If the speaker continues with his boring speech, the audience will probably vote with their feet.

- (A) choose him as leader
(B) look him out
(C) stop him from speaking
(D) show their disapproval

Solution:

Vote with the feet means to express one's dissatisfaction with something by leaving, especially by walking away.
Choice (D)

164. Shyam Prasad was a chip off the old block.

- (A) a common boy of the locality
(B) an experienced old man
(C) a being of the old generation
(D) someone similar in character to one's father

Solution:

Chip off the old block is a person (usually a male) who behaves in the same way as his father, or resembles his father.
Choice (D)

165. Russel Peters really brought the house down with his spectacular performance at the Club yesterday.

- (A) amused the audience greatly
(B) defamed a family
(C) pulled down a building
(D) passed a bill unanimously

Solution:

Bring the house down means to make an audience laugh or applaud very enthusiastically.
Choice (A)

166. My father is undoubtedly an armchair critic.

- (A) someone who gives advice based on practice not theory
(B) someone who never gives advice
(C) someone who gives advice based on theory not practice
(D) someone who gives advice based on experience

Solution:

An armchair critic is someone who offers advice but never shows that they could actually do any better. The closest correct answer is Choice (C)
Choice (C)

167. Sunil's dog in a manger attitude did not help to settle the matter.

- (A) warm (B) selfish
(C) cold (D) selfless

Solution:

A dog in the manger is a person who prevents others from having or using things even though he or she does not need them. The closest choice is Choice (B).
Choice (B)

168. He worked hard to feather his nest.

- (A) decorate his home
(B) be envy of others
(C) trap birds
(D) provide for his own needs

Solution:

To feather one's nest means to look after one's own interests.
Choice (D)

169. I threw up my cards for want of funds.

- (A) gambled all my money
(B) gave up my plan
(C) put my whole income at stake
(D) looked out for help

Solution:

Throw up the cards means to give in or to confess defeat.
Choice (B)

170. He advised her to give a wide berth to malicious people.

- (A) give a larger bed to
(B) to stay away from
(C) share her seat with
(D) pay more attention to

Solution:

To give a wide berth means to steer clear of.
Choice (B)

171. Tripti gave her report quoting chapter and verse.

- (A) provided minute details
(B) spoke like a preacher
(C) referred to religious books
(D) taught like a teacher

Solution:

Quoting chapter and verse means very specifically detailed, in reference to sources of information.
Choice (A)

Directions for questions from 172 to 174:

In the following **Three** questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelled. Find the correctly spelled word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

172. Find the correctly spelled words.
 (A) Refresher (B) Curriculum
 (C) Professor (D) Agreeable

Solution:

Refresher, Curriculum, Agreeable are the correct spellings. Choice (C)

173. Find the correctly spelled word.
 (A) Nigerdly (B) Emminent
 (C) Magnificent (D) Nuisence

Solution:

Niggardly, Eminent, Nuisance are the correct spellings. Choice (C)

174. Find the correctly spelled word.
 (A) Fascination (B) Vindcasion
 (C) Assesilation (D) Compitition

Solution:

Vindication, Assimilation, Compilation/Competition are the correct spellings. Choice (A)

Directions for questions from 175 to 177:

In the following **Three** question, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given words and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

175. Minuscule
 (A) Impressive (B) Minute
 (C) Massive (D) Menial

Solution:

Minuscule means tiny. Antonym is massive. Choice (C)

176. Profound
 (A) Superficial (B) Large
 (C) Less (D) Special

Solution:

Profound means intense or insightful. Superficial is the antonym. Choice (A)

177. Wary
 (A) Free (B) Careless
 (C) Watchful (D) Kind

Solution:

Wary means to be careful. Choice (B)

Directions for questions 178 to 182:

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage (Five Questions)

The field of medicine forces a confrontation between scientific and everyday language. Outside the world

of the research laboratory and clinic, there exists the daily routine of medical practice, a situation where a doctor tries to understand the problems of a patient, and the patient attempts to understand the doctor's diagnosis. The initial statement of the symptoms of any disease is of critical importance as it guides the doctor's search for the clinical signs of the condition. Similarly, the doctor's explanation of a problem, and the recommendations for treatment, is need to be clear and complete if the patient to understand and follow the correct course of action.

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

178. The word 'confrontation' is closest in meaning to
 (A) competition (B) confluence
 (C) trouble (D) conflict

Solution:

Confluence (an act or process of merging), and trouble can be ruled out, as they don't relate to the context. Competition is a contest, whereas conflict is a clash or variance. The passage talks about this contrast between scientific and everyday language. Hence Choice (D) Choice (D)

179. Which of the following statements is true?
 (A) Doctors should use medical terms in their instructions as these are specific.
 (B) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.
 (C) Patients must learn medical terms.
 (D) The patient's relatives should be involved in the interaction.

Solution:

Options A, C and D can be ruled out as these are neither mentioned in nor can be inferred from, the passage. For want of a better choice, Choice (B) can be chosen, but it is only a far-fetched inference. Choice (B)

180. Doctors are sometimes unable to treat the patient properly because
 (A) They do not have the time to consider every point made by the patient.
 (B) They are too busy in performing surgeries.
 (C) They do not know the language used for communicating with patients.
 (D) They have a superiority complex.

Solution:

The passage primarily discusses the communication gap between a patient and a doctor. Although Choice (A) may seem a close answer, it isn't, because it is the busy doctors who do not have time, not all doctors. Choice (C)

181. Which of the following statements best reflects the theme of the passage?
- (A) Communication should not be made a component of medical education.
- (B) For proper treatment, patients should listen carefully to the instructions.
- (C) There must be little research in the field of doctor-patient interaction.
- (D) Medical profession requires a careful use of medical and everyday language.

Solution:

The passage discusses the need for effective communication between doctors and patients. Hence Choice (D) Choice (D)

182. Patients are often unable to give a proper account of their ailment to the doctor because
- (A) they do not know how to communicate in medical terms.
- (B) they are worried about their health.
- (C) they want to hide certain symptoms of the disease.
- (D) they have an inferiority complex.

Solution:

The third line in the second paragraph says that patients who are worried about their health are confused in their accounts. Hence, Choice (B) Choice (B)

Directions for questions from 183 to 185:

In the following Three questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

183. Viable

- (A) Capable
(B) Useless
(C) Workable
(D) Bright

Solution:

Viable means capable of working successfully. Hence Choice (C) Choice (C)

184. Sinuous

- (A) Serene
(B) Straight
(C) Serpentine
(D) Transparent

Solution:

Sinuous means winding. Hence Choice (C) Choice (C)

185. Erroneous

- (A) Wrong (B) Unfair
(C) False (D) Inaccurate

Solution:

Erroneous means incorrect. Choice (A)

Directions for questions from 186 to 190:

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage (Five Questions)

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

186. 'Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' are:

- (A) Gifts of our Creator
(B) Pillars of equality
(C) Ideals of a nation
(D) Rights of all men

Solution:

'Among these' in line 9 refers to the unalienable rights of all mentioned prior to that. Hence Choice (D) Choice (D)

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

- (A) freedom of the people
(B) its people.
(C) the physical health of the people.
(D) rights of the people.

Solution:

The unalienable rights that include freedom (and equality) should be the source of strength and power to a nation. Choice (D)

188. Citizens of a country should work and cherish

- (A) love
(B) liberty, justice and opportunity
(C) liberty and happiness
(D) opportunity and justice

Solution:

The grammatical error in the passage in fact makes this question incorrect. But assuming that it is about what the citizens cherish, the answer is Choice (B). Choice (B)

189. The passage leads the reader to think about:

- (A) Ruling nation
(B) What a country needs
(C) The Rights of the people
(D) The morals of a nation

Solution:

The passage discusses the rights of the people and the relevance of those rights for an ideal country. Choice (B)

190. The ending part of the passages is about

- (A) Hope (B) Want
(C) Perfection (D) A promise

Solution:

The passage ends in an optimistic tone, urging us to have faith and hope. Choice (A)

Directions for questions 191 to 195:

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Passage (Five Questions)

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

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

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

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

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

- (A) Because man has evolved from primitive to modern.
(B) Because man has become civilized.
(C) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.
(D) Because man has become a cultured being.

Solution:

The second sentence of the second para states the reasons attributable to the world becoming a dangerous place. Choice (C)

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

- (A) Idleness and laziness
(B) Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy
(C) The desire to be king
(D) Laziness and lethargy

Solution:

The last line of the second para clearly states that anger, ego, envy, greed, and jealousy have become our consuming passions. Hence Choice (B).

193. What does man think of himself today?

- (A) That he is more humane than human
(B) That he is mightier than most.
(C) That he can rule the world
(D) That he can be king of all kingdoms.

Solution:

The second sentence of the third para states that we think we are mightier than most. Choice (B)

194. What is man capable of achieving today?

- (A) The power to conquer the world
(B) The power to obliterate life from this planet.
(C) The ability to destroy everything
(D) The ability to have his writ run through the whole world

Solution:

The last sentence of the third para states that we are capable of obliterating all life from this planet with our weapons of mass destruction.

Choice (B)

Choice (B)

195. Give the antonym of 'Obliterate'.

- (A) Prevent (B) Erase
(C) Destroy (D) Create

Solution:

Obliterate means to wipe out. Hence Choice (D)

Directions for questions 196 to 200:

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question of the four alternatives.

Passage (Five Questions)

The question of race has caused bloodbaths throughout history. Take the case of the Negro, a negro is someone with black skin who comes from Africa. It is an old-fashioned word and is offensive. Some people used to write that way deliberately. The word 'nigger' is also very offensive. The word was later replaced by 'coloured' which gave way to 'black'. Black is a colour with negative suggestions.

So we have expressions like 'black deed', 'black day' and 'blackmail'. So no wonder the word 'black' too assumed unfavourable meanings. (Although in the 1960's the famous slogan 'Black is beautiful' was coined, and it did not help). The Blacks of the United States therefore came to be called Afro-Americans. Now, the politically correct phrase is African American.

196. Which word is old-fashioned and offensive?
(A) Skin (B) Negro (C) Africa (D) Black

Solution:

Refer the second and third sentences. Choice (B) Choice (B)

197. Which impression does the word 'black' carry?
(A) All of the above (B) Contemptible
(C) Unfavourable (D) Negative

Solution:

The word black carries negative impressions, and the use of terms like black day, and black deed give it clearly contemptible and unfavourable connotations. Choice (A) Choice (A)

198. Which is the politically correct phrase?
(A) Coloured (B) African American
(C) Nigger (D) Afro-American

Solution:

The last line of the passage clearly indicates Choice (B). Choice (B)

199. Why was 'Black is beautiful' coined?
(A) To combat the pre-judiced feelings against the Blacks
(B) To encourage Racial and Caste bias
(C) To enhance the confidence of aboriginals
(D) To discourage negro slavery system

Solution:

"..it did not help" stated in the third last sentence indicates that the phrase was coined to remove the prejudice. Hence Choice (A) Choice (A)

200. Give the synonym of 'Offensive'.
(A) Courteous (B) Aggressive
(C) Sympathetic (D) Defending

Solution:

Offensive in this context means uncivil. The only option we can choose is Choice (B). Choice (B)

