

CONTENT

1. ANTONYMS	30
2. CHANGE OF VOICE	20
3. ONE WORD SUBTITLES	30
4. ORDERING SENTENCE	20
5. SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT	20
6. SPELLINS	30
7. SPOT THE ERRORS	20
8. VERBAL ANALOGIES	30

200

ANTONYMS

1. ENORMOUS
A) Soft B) Average C) **Tiny** D) Weak
2. EXODUS.....
A) **Influx** B) Home-coming C) Return D) Restoration
3. DEAR.....
A) Priceless B) Free C) Worthless D) **Cheap**
4. COMMON.....
A) **Rare** B) Small C) Petty D) Poor
5. GRACEFUL.....
A) Rough B) Expert C) Miserable D) **Awkward**
6. RARELY.....
A) Hardly B) Definitely C) **Frequently** D) Periodically
7. ADAPTABLE.....
A) Adoptable B) Flexible C) Yielding D) **Rigid**
8. DOUBTFUL.....
A) Famous B) **Certain** C) Fixed D) Important
9. REPRESS.....
A) Inhibit B) **Liberate** C) Curb D) Quell
10. LEND.....
A) **Borrow** B) Cheat C) Pawn D) Hire
11. TRANSPARENT.....
A) Semi-transparent B) Muddy C) **Opaque** D) Dark
12. ANNOY.....
A) Praise B) Rejoice C) **Please** D) Reward
13. IMPASSE.....
A) Resurgence B) **Breakthrough** C) Continuation D) Combination
14. BASE.....
A) Climax B) Height C) **Top** D) Roof

15. BALANCE.....

- A) Dis balance B) **Misbalance** C) De balance D) Imbalance

16. MOUNTAIN.....

- A) Plain B) Plateau C) Precipice D) **Valley**

17. VIOLENT.....

- A) Humble B) Harmless C) **Gentle** D) Tame

18. GAIN.....

- A) **Loose** B) Fall C) Lost D) Lose

19. ENCOURAGE.....

- A) Dampen B) Disapprove C) **Discourage** D) Warn

20. MINOR.....

- A) Big B) **Major** C) Tall D) Heavy

21. REVEALED.....

- A) Denied B) **Concealed** C) Ignored D) Overlooked

22. FICKLE.....

- A) Courageous B) Sincere C) **Steadfast** D) Humble

23. FEASIBILITY.....

- A) unsuitability B) cheapness C) impropriety D) **impracticability**

24. BARBARIANS.....

- A) **civilized** B) cruel C) uncivilized D) bad

25. ABOUNDS.....

- A) shines B) **lacks** C) suffices D) fails

26. RESIST.....

- A) fight B) accept C) **welcome** D) repel

27. COMPREHENSIVE.....

- A) casual B) inadequate C) indifferent D) **superficial**

28. IMPRACTICABLE.....

- A) easy b) possible c) **feasible** d) alternate

29. HUMILITY.....

- A) pride B) insolence C) **arrogance** D) conceit

30. REAR.....

- A) unusual B) **front** C) upper D) back

CHANGE OF VOICE

Choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Passive/Active voice.

1. After driving professor Kumar to the museum she dropped him at his hotel.
 - A) After being driven to the museum, Professor Kumar was dropped at his hotel.**
 - B) Professor Kumar was being driven dropped at his hotel.
 - C) After she had driven Professor Kumar to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.
 - D) After she was driven Professor Kumar to the museum she had dropped him at his hotel.
2. They will inform the police.
 - A) The police will be informed by them.**
 - B) The police will inform them.
 - C) The police are informed by them.
 - D) Informed will be the police by them.
3. You should open the wine about three hours before you use it.
 - A) Wine should be opened about three hours before use.
 - B) Wine should be opened by you three hours before use.
 - C) Wine should be opened about three hours before you use it.
 - D) Wine should be opened about three hours before it is used.**
4. I cannot accept your offer.
 - A) Your offer cannot be accepted by me.**
 - B) I cannot be accepted by your offer.
 - C) The offer cannot be accepted by me.
 - D) Your offer cannot be accepted.
5. The doctor advised the patient not to eat rice.
 - A) The patient was advised by the doctor not to eat rice.**
 - B) The patient was advised by the doctor that he should not eat rice.
 - C) The patient was being advised by the doctor that he should not rice by the doctor.
 - D) The patient has been advised not to eat rice by the doctor.

6. You can play with these kittens quite safely.
- A) These kittens can played with quite safely.
 - B) These kittens can play with you quite safely.
 - C) These kittens can be played with you quite safely.
 - D) **These kittens can be played with quite safely.**
7. She spoke to the official on duty.
- A) **The official on duty was spoken to by her**
 - B) The official was spoken to by her on duty.
 - C) She was spoken to by the official on duty
 - D) She was the official to be spoken to on duty.
8. The invigilator was reading out the instructions.
- A) The instructions were read by the invigilator.
 - B) **The instructions were being read out by the invigilator.**
 - C) The instructions had been read out by the invigilator.
 - D) The instructions had been read by the invigilator.
9. He is said to be very rich.
- A) He said he is very rich.
 - B) **People say he is very rich.**
 - C) He said it is very rich.
 - D) People say it is very rich.
10. Do you imitate others?
- A) Are others being imitated by you?
 - B) **Are others imitated by you?**
 - C) Have others being imitated by you?
 - D) Were others being imitated by you?
11. They have built a perfect dam across the river.
- A) Across the river a perfect dam was built.
 - B) **A perfect dam has been built by them across the river.**
 - C) A perfect dam should have been built by them.
 - D) Across the river was a perfect dam.

12. James Watt discovered the energy of steam.

- A) The energy of steam discovered James Watt
- B) The energy of steam was discovered by James Watt.**
- C) James Watt was discovered by the energy of steam
- D) James Watt had discovered energy by the steam.

13. She makes cakes every Sunday.

- A) Every Sunday cakes made by her.
- B) Cakes are made by her every Sunday.**
- C) Cakes make her every Sunday.
- D) Cakes were made by her every Sunday.

14. You need to clean your shoes properly.

- A) Your shoes are needed to clean properly.
- B) You are needed to clean your shoes properly.
- C) Your shoes need to be cleaned properly.**
- D) Your shoes are needed by you to clean properly.

15. I remember my sister taking me to the museum.

- A) I remember I was taken to the museum by my sister.
- B) I remember being taken to the museum by my sister.**
- C) I remember myself being taken to the museum by my sister.
- D) I remember taken to the museum by my sister.

16. Who is creating this mess?

- A) Who has been created this mess?
- B) By whom has this mess been created?
- C) By whom this mess is being created?
- D) By whom is this mess being created?**

17. Darjeeling grows tea.

- A) Tea is being grown in Darjeeling.
- B) Let the tea be grown in Darjeeling.
- C) Tea is grown in Darjeeling.**
- D) Tea grows in Darjeeling.

18. They greet me cheerfully every morning.

- A) Every morning I was greeted cheerfully.
- B) **I am greeted cheerfully by them every morning.**
- C) I am being greeted cheerfully by them every morning.
- D) Cheerful greeting is done by them every morning to me.

19. He offered me all the money at his command.

- A) **I was offered all the money at his command.**
- B) I am being offered all the money at his command.
- C) I had been offered all the money at his command.
- D) I have been offered all the money at his command.

20. Only the BBC is broadcasting the extraordinary news.

- A) The extraordinary news are being broadcast only by the BBC.
- B) The extraordinary news is being broadcasted by the BBC only.
- C) **The extraordinary news is being broadcast only by the BBC.**
- D) The extraordinary news have been broadcasted only by the BBC

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTES

1. That which cannot be corrected
A) Unintelligible B) Indelible C) Illegible D) **Incorrigible**
2. The study of ancient societies
A) Anthropology B) **Archaeology** C) History D) Ethnology
3. A person of good understanding knowledge and reasoning power
A) Expert B) **Intellectual** C) Snob D) Literate
4. That which cannot be believed
A) **Incredible** B) Incredulous C) Implausible
D) Unreliable
5. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
A) Statesmanship B) Formalism C) Hierarchy D) **Protocol**
6. One who is honorably discharged from service
A) Retired B) **Emeritus** C) Relieved D) Emancipated
7. Having superior or intellectual interests and tastes
A) Elite B) **Highbrow** C) Sophisticated D) Fastidious
8. A voice loud enough to be heard
A) **Audible** B) Applaudable C) Laudable D) Oral
9. A light sailing boat built specially for racing
A) Canoe B) **Yacht** C) Frigate D) Dinghy
10. One who is in charge of museum
A) **Curator** B) Supervisor C) Caretaker D) Warden
11. A government by the nobles
A) **Aristocracy** B) Democracy C) Autocracy D) Bureaucracy
12. A style full of words
A) **Verbose** B) Pedantic C) Rhetorical D) Abundant
13. The part of government which is concerned with making of rules
A) Court B) Tribunal C) Bar D) **Legislature**
14. A dramatic performance
A) Mask B) Mosque C) **Masque** D) Mascot

15. Medical study of skin and its diseases

- A) **Dermatology** B) Endocrinology C) Gynealogy D) Orthopedics

16. A building for storing threshed grain

- A) Hangar B) Dockyard C) Store D) **Granary**

17. Policeman riding on motorcycles as guards to a VIP

- A) **Outriders** B) Servants C) Commandos D) Attendants

18. Murder of a king

- A) Infanticide B) Matricide C) Genocide D) **Regicide**

19. One absorbed in his own thoughts and feelings rather than in things outside

- A) Scholar B) Recluse C) **Introvert** D) Intellectual

20. A person who knows many foreign languages

- A) **Linguist** B) Grammarian C) Polyglot D) Bilingual

21. To issue a thunderous verbal attack

- A) Languish B) Animate C) **Fulminate** D) Invigorate

22. Present opposing arguments or evidence

- A) Criticise B) Rebuff C) Reprimand D) **Rebut**

23. Of outstanding significance

- A) **Monumental** B) Rational C) Ominous D) Evident

24. A fixed orbit in space in relation to earth

- A) Geological B) Geo-synchronous C) Geo-centric D) **Geo-stationary**

25. Murder of a brother

- A) Patricide B) Regicide C) Homicide D) **Fratricide**

26. To cause troops, etc. to spread out in readiness for battle

- A) Disperse B) **Deploy** C) Collocate D) Align

27. Something that relates to everyone in the world

- A) General B) Common C) Usual D) **Universal**

28. To walk with slow or regular Steps is to

- A) Limp B) Stride C) **Pace** D) Advance

29. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a

- A) Defeatist B) Sycophant C) **Truant** D) Martinet

30. A person who tries to deceive people by claiming to be able to do wonderful things

- A) **Trickster** B) Imposter C) Magician D) Mountebank

ORDERING SENTENCES

In questions below, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labeled as P, Q, R and S. Find out the proper order for the four sentences.

1. S1 : Smoke oozed up between the planks.

P : Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.

Q : The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire

R : Everyone now knew there was fire on board.

S : Flames broke out here and there.

S6 : Most people bore the shock bravely.

- A) **SRQP** B) QPSR C) RSPQ D) QSRP

2. S1: All the land was covered by the ocean.

P: The leading god fought the monster, killed it and chopped its body in to two halves

Q: A terrible monster prevented the gods from separating the land from the water.

R: The god made the sky out of the upper part of the body and ornamented it with stars.

S: The god created the earth from the lower part, grew plants on it and populated it with animals.

S6: The god moulded the first people out of clay according to his own image and mind.

- A) PQRS B) PQSR C) QPSR **D) QPRS**

3. S1: You know my wife, Madhavi, always urged me to give up smoking.

P: I really gave it up.

Q: And so when I went to jail I said to myself I really must give it up, if for no other reason than of being self-reliant.

R: When I emerged from jail, I wanted to tell her of my great triumph.

S: But when I met her, there she was with a packet of cigarettes.

s6: poor girl!.

- A) PSRQ B) SPQR **C) QPRS** D) RSPQ

4. S1: The city is almost a slum and stinks most of time.
 P: The slush on the road did not deter them.
 Q: The occasional slips and falls were considered a small price to pay for the trip.
 R: They were excited, fascinated by the sight of fresh snow on the roads.
 S: Even so, it looked beautiful to tourists of various categories.
 S6: But some visitors came away with the unforgettable sight of young labours scantily clad.
- A) RQPS B) QPRS C) RSQP **D) SPQR**
5. S1: Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy.
 P: There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the island of Venice.
 Q: In this city there are no motor cars, no horses, no buses.
 R: These small islands are near one another. S: It is not an island but a hundred and seventeen islands.
 S6: This is because Venice has no streets.
- A) PQRS B) PRQS **C) SRPQ** D) PQSR
6. S1: Ants eat worms, centipedes and spiders
 P: They are usually much quicker than the ant itself.
 Q: Nevertheless, these animals do not make easy game for ants.
 R: Besides, they have an extraordinary number of ways of escaping.
 S: They also eat larvae and insect adults such as flies, moths and spring tails
 S6: Some jump, and some give out a pungent repellent substance.
- A) SQPR** B) SPRQ C) SQRQ D) SRQP
7. S1: A gentleman who lived alone always had two plates placed on the table at dinner time
 P: One day just as he sat down to dine, the cat rushed in to the room
 Q: One plate was for himself and other was for his cat.
 R: she drooped a mouse into her own plate and another into her master plate.
 S: He used to give the cat a piece of meat from his own plate.
 S6: In this way the cat showed her gratitude to her master.
- A) QSPR** B) PSRQ C) QRSP D) RPQS
8. S1: And then Gandhi came.
 P: Get off the backs of these peasants and workers, he told us, all you who live by their

exploitation.

Q: He was like a powerful current of fresh air, like a beam of light, like a whirlwind that upset many things

R: He spoke their language and constantly drew their attention to their appalling conditions

S: He didn't descend from the top, he seemed to emerge from the masses of India

S6: Political freedom took new shape and then acquired a new content.

A) QSRP **B) SRQP** C) RSQP D) PRSQ

9. S1: The dictionary is the best friend of you task.

P: That may not be possible always.

Q: It is wise to look it up immediately.

R: Then it must be firmly written on the memory and traced at the first opportunity.

S: Never allow a strange word to pass unchallenged.

S6: soon you will realize that this is an exciting task.

A) PQRS B) SPQR C) QRPS **D) SQPR**

10. S1: I usually sleep quite well in the train, but this time I slept only a little

P: Most people wanted it shut and I wanted it open.

Q: As usual, I got angry about the window. R: The quarrel left me completely upset.

S: There were too many people too much huge luggage all around.

S6: It was shut all night, as usual

A) RSQP **B) SQPR** C) SQRP D) RSPQ

11. S1: While talking to a group, one should feel self-confident and courageous.

P: Nor is it a gift bestowed by providence on only a few.

Q: One should also learn how to think calmly and clearly.

R: It is like the ability to play golf.

S: It is not as difficult as most men imagine.

S6: Any man can develop his capacity if he has the desire to do so.

A) SQPR **B) QSPR** C) QRSP D) RSQP

12. S1: I keep on flapping my big ears all day.

P: They also fear that I will flip them all away.

Q: But children wonder why I flap them so.

R: I flap them so to make sure they are safely there on either side of my head.

S: But I know what I am doing.

S6: Am I not a smart, intelligent elephant?

- A) SRQP **B) QPSR** C) QPRS D) PSRQ

13. S1: Once King Shantnu met a young and beautiful fisher girl.

P: He went to the fisherman and asked him for her asked him for her hand in marriage.

Q: The King was extremely sad and returned to his palace.

R: He fell in love with the fisher girl.

S: The fisherman agreed to it condition that the son of his daughter should be heir to the throne of Hastinapur.

S6: Devavrata, the King's son, asked him the reason of his sadness.

- A) PQRS **B) RPSQ** C) QSPR D) PSQR

14. S1: Once upon a time an ant lived on the bank of river.

P: The dove saw the ant struggling in water in a helpless condition.

Q: All its efforts to come up is failed.

R: One day it suddenly slipped in to water.

S: A dove lived in the tree on the bank not far from the spot.

S6: She was touched.

- A) RQSP** B) QRPS C) SRPQ D) PQRS

15. S1: Jawaharlal Nehru was the greatest plan-enthusiast.

P: Under Nehru's advice, the pre-Independent congress set up National Planning Commission in 1938.

Q: But he forgot that what could be achieved by force under the communist dictatorship of Russia was not possible under the democratic set up of India

R: He took the idea from Russia where Five year plans transformed a very backward country into a top power of the world.

S: No free government can call for compulsory sacrifice and suffering from the whole people.

S6: Nehru himself became the chairman of the commission.

- A) PSQR B) SRQP C) QPRS **D) RQSP**

16. S1: Duryodhana was a wicked prince.

P: one day Bhima made Duryodhana fall from a tree from which Duryodhana was

stealing fruits

Q: He did not like that Pandavas should be loved and respected by the people of Hastinapur

R: Duryodhana specially hated Bhima.

S: Among the Pandavas, Bhima was extraordinary strong and powerful

S6: This enraged Duryodhana so much that he began to think of removing Bhima from his way.

A) PSQR B) QPRS **C) QSPR** D) PSRQ

17. S1: Jawaharlal Nehru was born in Allahabad on 14 Nov 1889.

P: Nehru meet Mahatma Gandhi in February 1920.

Q: In 1905 he was sent to London to study at a school called Harroow.

R: He became the first Prime Minister of Independent India on 15 August 1947.

S: He married Kamla Kaul in 1915.

S6: He died on 27 May 1964.

A) QRPS **B) QSPR** C) RPQS D) SQRQ

18. S1: It was a dark moonless night.

P: He turned over the pages, reading passages here and there.

Q: He heard them on the floor.

R: The poet took down his books of poems from his shelves.

S: Some of them contained his earliest writings which he had almost forgotten

S6: They all seemed to him to be poor and ordinary mere childish words.

A) RPQS B) RQSP C) RSPQ **D) RPSQ**

19. S1: I had halted on the road.

P: As soon as I saw the elephant I knew I should not shoot him.

Q: It is a serious matter to shoot a working elephant.

R: I knew that his 'must' was already passing off.

S: The elephant was standing 8 yards from the road.

S6: I decided to watch him for a while and then go home.

A) SPQR **B) PQSR** C) RQPS D) SRPQ

20. S1: Once upon a time there lived three young men in a certain town of Hindustan.

P: All the people of the neighborhood were mortally afraid of them.

Q: They were so powerful that they could catch growing lions and tear them to pieces

R: Someone told them that they would become immortal if they killed Death.

S: The young men believed themselves to be very good friends.

S6: All of them set out in search of their foe called Death.

A) QPRS B) **SQPR** C) RSQP D) SRPQ

SENTNCE IMPROVEMENT

1. The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
A) hell bent on getting B) hell bent for getting
C) **hell bent upon getting** D) No improvement
2. All, but her, had made an attempt.
A) **All, but she,** B) All, but herself,
C) All, but her, D) No improvement
3. Due to these reason we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.
A) Out of these reasons B) **For these reasons**
C) By these reasons D) No improvement
4. He died in the year 1960 at 11pm on 14 July.
A) on 14 July in the year 1960 at 11pm B) in the year 1960 on 14 July at 11pm
C) **at 11pm on 14 July in the year 1960** D) No improvement
5. I shall not go until I am invited.
A) till I am invited B) **Unless I am invited**
C) if not I am invited D) No improvement
6. This telephone number is not existing.
A) has not existed B) **does not exist**
C) has not been existing D) No improvement
7. My friend was in hospital for a week after an accident.
A) through B) **following**
C) for D) No improvement
8. We did not see this movie yet.
A) have seen B) **have not seen**
C) have seen D) No improvement
9. We had nothing to eat since 8'o clock, this morning
A) **have had nothing** B) has had nothing
C) did have nothing D) No improvement

10. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it
A) **did they speak** B) they will speak
C) they had spoken D) No improvement
11. Please remind me of posting these letters to my relatives.
A) by posting B) **to post**
C) for posting D) No improvement
12. It will be no good trying to find an excuse next time.
A) **to try to find** B) to try finding
C) trying finding D) No improvement
13. Not long back, in Japan, a mysterious nerve gas affected a large number of people.
A) effected B) **infected**
C) infested D) No improvement
14. As he is past his teens now, he can look for himself.
A) **after** B) to
C) around D) No improvement
15. There is no more room for you in this compartment.
A) there is no more seat B) **there is no more space**
C) there is no more accommodation D) No improvement
16. She says she's already paid me back, but I can't remember, so I'll have to take her word.
A) to take her word true B) **to take her at her word**
C) to take her word for it D) No improvement
17. If you had attended the meeting, you would have benefited a great deal.
A) could benefit B) would benefit
C) benefited D) **No improvement**
18. This matter admits of no excuse.
A) admits to B) admits from
C) admits D) **No improvement**
19. If he would have tried he would have succeeded.
A) is tried B) was tried
C) **had tried** D) No improvement

20. He found a wooden broken chair in the room.

A) wooden and broken chair

B) broken wooden chair

C) broken and wooden chair

D) No improvement

SPELLINGS

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A) Efficient | B) Treatmeant | C) Beterment | D) Employd |
| 2. A) Rigerous | B) Rigourous | C) Regerous | D) Rigorous |
| 3. A) Bouquete | B) Bouquette | C) Bouquet | D) Boqquet |
| 4. A) Vetarinary | B) Veteninary | C) Vetinary | D) Veterinary |
| 5. A) Chancelary | B) Chancellery | C) Chancelery | D) Chancellary |
| 6. A) Survaillance | B) Surveillance | C) Survellance | D) Surveilance |
| 7. A) Accommodation | B) Accomodaton | C) Accommodation | D) Acomodation |
| 8. A) Satelite | B) Sattelite | C) Satellite | D) Sattellite |
| 9. A) Velnerable | B) Vulnarable | C) Vulnerable | D) Valnerable |
| 10. A) Scripher | B) Scripture | C) Skripture | D) Scriptur |
| 11. A) Parallelled | B) Parralleled | C) Paralleled | D) Paraleled |
| 12. A) Occurred | B) Occurad | C) Ocurrred | D) Occurred |
| 13. A) Entrepreneur | B) Entrapreneur | C) Entrepraneur | D) Enterprenuer |
| 14. A) Exaggerate | B) Exeggrate | C) Exagerate | D) Exadgerate |
| 15. A) Comitte | B) Committee | C) Committee | D) Comiittee |
| 16. A) Psychologist | B) Psychaitrist | C) Physiologist | D) Psychoanalyst |
| 17. A) Forcast | B) Forecaste | C) Forcaust | D) Forecast |
| 18. A) Indipensable | B) Indipenseble | C) Indispansible | D) Indispensable |
| 19. A) Faithfuly | B) Sincerely | C) Truly | D) Affectionatly |
| 20. A) Skillful | B) Skillfull | C) Skilfull | D) Skilpull |
| 21. A) Foreign | B) Foreine | C) Fariegn | D) Forein |
| 22. A) Pessenger | B) Passenger | C) Pasanger | D) Pesanger |
| 23. A) Benefitted | B) Benifited | C) Benefited | D) Benefeted |
| 24. A) Furnituer | B) Exampel | C) Medicine | D) Sampal |
| 25. A) Simpal | B) Bannar | C) Pattren | D) Modern |
| 26. A) Accomplish | B) Acomplush | C) Ackmplesh | D) Accompalish |
| 27. A) Puerrile | B) Puerrille | C) Purrole | D) Puerile |
| 28. A) Gaurantee | B) Guarantee | C) Garuntee | D) Guaruntee |
| 29. A) Excessive | B) Exccessive | C) Exxcesive | D) Excesive |

30. A) Treachrous

B) Trecherous

C) Trechearous

D) Treacherous

SPOTTING ERRORS

1. The students were awaiting for the arrival of chief guest
2. I have got my M.Sc degree in 1988
3. Having received your letter this morning, we are writing to thank you for the same
4. You can get all the information that you want in this book.....
5. In spite of several reminders, he did not so far send any reply to me, letters.....
6. Please try to understand that the dispute on this issue is between my brother and myself, and concerns nobody else.....
7. While walking slowly in the park on a quiet summer afternoon a mad dog suddenly attacked him from behind.....
8. The crews were on board, and they soon busied themselves in preparing to meet the storm.....
9. I am much pleased to know that you have topped the list.....
10. My friend asked me if I can lend him my Parker pen for a few days.....
11. Sixty miles are a good distance.....
12. When the dentist came in my tooth was stopped aching out of fear that I might lose my tooth.....
13. No sooner did I open the door when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in making us shiver from head to foot.....
14. I shall certainly write you when I shall reach New Delhi.....
15. Mr. Praful Patel is not attending his office for the last one month.....
16. I wonder how am I to do It
17. The man told to her that he had not brought his dog out for a walk as he was afraid that it would rain.....
18. She has never approve of him working as a clerk.....
19. The number of marks carried by each question are indicated at the end of the question.....
20. It is necessary that everybody must have a house.....

ANSWERS : SPOTTING ERRORS

1. awaiting
2. I got
3. no error
4. all the information you want
5. he has not so far sent
6. that the dispute on this issue is between my brother and me
7. While he was walking slowly in the park
8. in preparing to face the storm
9. I am very pleased
10. If I could lend him my Parker pen
11. Sixty miles is a good distance
12. my tooth stopped aching
13. than the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in
14. when I reach New Delhi
15. has not been attending his office
16. how I am going
17. The man told her
18. approved of his
19. is indicated
20. should have a house

VERBAL ANALOGIES

1. DIVA:OPERA

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A) producer: theatre | B) director: drama |
| C) conductor: bus | D) thespian: play |

2. GRAIN:SALT

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A) shard: pottery | B) shred: wood |
| C) blades: grass | D) chip: glass |

3. SYMPHONY:COMPOSER

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Leonardo: music | B) Fresco: painter |
| C) colours: pallet | D) art: appreciation |

4. HOPE:ASPIRES

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A) love: elevates | B) film: flam |
| C) fib: lie | D) fake: ordinary |

5. CORPOREAL:SPIRITUAL

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| A) mesa:plateau | B) moron:savant |
| C) foreigner:immigrant | D) pedagogue:teacher |

6. FILTER:WATER

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| A) curtail:activity | B) expunge:book |
| C) edit:text | D) censor:play |

7. GRAVITY:PULL

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) iron:metal | B) north pole:directions |
| C) magnetism:attraction | D) dust:desert |

8. ARMY:LOGISTICS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| A) business:strategy | B) soldier:students |
| C) war:logic | D) team:individual |

9. TEN:DECIMAL

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A) seven:septet | B) four:quartet |
| C) two:binary | D) five:quince |

10. WAN:COLOUR

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A) corpulent:weight | B) insipid:flavor |
| C) pallid:complexion | D) enigmatic:puzzle |

11. PORK:PIG

A) rooster:chicken

B) mutton:sheep

C) steer:beef

D) lobster:crustacean

12. PAW:CAT THEN HOOOF:

A) Lion

B) Horse

C) Lamb

D)Elephant

13. BREEZE : CYCLONE THEN DRIZZLE :

A) Storm

B) Flood

C) Earthquake

D) Downpour

14. VENERATE : WORSHIP :: EXTOL :

A) Recommend

B) Compliment

C) Glorify

D) Homage

15. LIGHT:BLIND

A) Speech:Dumb

B) Voice:Vibration

C) Tongue:Sound

D) Language:Deaf

16. BACTERIA : DECOMPOSITON :

A) oxygen : treatment

B) yeast : fermentation

C) antibiotic : injection

D) volcano : eruption

17. EXPEL: SCHOOL :

A) export : factory

B) study : school

C) exile : nation

D) lecture : college

18. FORESIGHT : ANTICIPATION THEN INSOMNIA :

A) Treatment

B) Unrest

C) Dark

D) Sleeplessness

19. INDIGENT : WEALTHY

A) Scholarly : Erudite

B) Left: Graceful

C) Native : Affluent

D) Angry : Rich

20. RETICENT : TALK

A) Abstemious : Devour

B) Tasteless : Savor

C) Likely : Conjecture

D) Cranky: Grumble

21. Winter is to summer as cold is to

A) Wet

B) Future

C) Hot

D) Freezing

E) Spring

22. Spelling is to punctuation as biology is to

A) Science

B) Animals

C) Dissection

D) Chemistry

E) Experiment

23. Grain is to silo as

A) Pilot is to plane

B) Judge is to courtroom

C) Water is to reservoir

D) Clock is to time

E) Automobile is to highway

24. DOCTOR : HOSPITAL

A) chef : kitchen

B) water : reservoir

C) farmer : village

D)

plumber : wrench

25. TEN : DECIMAL

A) two : binary

B) seven : septet

C) four : quartet

D) five :

quince

26. DISTANCE : MILE

A) fame : television

B) weight : scale

C) bushel : corn

D) liquid :

litre

27. GRAVITY : PULL

A) magnetism : attraction

B) iron : metal

C) dust : desert

D) north pole : directions

28. WEIGHT : KILOGRAM

- A) mile : length **B) temperature : Kelvin** c) pressure : watt
d) second : hours

29. ORNITHOLOGIST: BIRD: ARCHAEOLOGIST:

- A) Islands B) Mediators **C) Archaeology** D) Aquatic

30. PEACOCK : INDIA :: BEAR :

- A) Australia B) America **C) Russia** D) England

CONTENT

Change of Speech	-	17
Closet Test	-	25
Completing Statements	-	20
Comprehension	-	25
Idioms and Phrases	-	27
Paragraph Formation	-	25
Selecting Word	-	26
Sentence Correction	-	21
Sentence Formation	-	20
Synonyms	-	20
TOTAL	-	226

Change of Speech

In the questions below the sentences have been given in Direct/Indirect speech. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

1. "If you don't keep quiet I shall shoot you", he said to her in a calm voice.

- A. He warned her to shoot if she didn't keep quiet calmly.
- B. He said calmly that I shall shoot you if you don't be quiet.
- C. He warned her calmly that he would shoot her if she didn't keep quiet.**
- D. Calmly he warned her that be quiet or else he will have to shoot her.

2. I told him that he was not working hard.

- A. I said to him, "You are not working hard."**
- B. I told to him, "You are not working hard."
- C. I said, "You are not working hard."
- D. I said to him, "He is not working hard."

3. His father ordered him to go to his room and study.

- A. His father said, "Go to your room and study."**
- B. His father said to him, "Go and study in your room."
- C. His father shouted, "Go right now to your study room"
- D. His father said firmly, "Go and study in your room."

4. He said to his father, "Please increase my pocket-money."

- A. He told his father, "Please increase the pocket-money"
- B. He pleaded his father to please increase my pocket money.
- C. He requested his father to increase his pocket-money.**
- D. He asked his father to increase his pocket-money.

5. She said that her brother was getting married.

- A. She said, "Her brother is getting married."
- B. She told, "Her brother is getting married."
- C. She said, "My brother is getting married."**
- D. She said, "My brother was getting married."

6. The boy said, "Who dare call you a thief?"

A.The boy enquired who dared call him a thief.

B.The boy asked who called him a thief.

C.The boy told that who dared call him a thief.

D.The boy wondered who dared call a thief.

7. She exclaimed with sorrow that was a very miserable plight.

A.She said with sorrow, "What a pity it is."

B.She said, "What a mystery it is."

C.She said, "What a miserable sight it is."

D.She said, "What a miserable plight it is."

8. Dhruv said that he was sick and tired of working for that company.

A.Dhruv said, "I am sick and tired of working for this company."

B.Dhruv said, "He was tired of that company."

C.Dhruv said to me, "I am sick and tired of working for this company."

D.Dhruv said, "I will be tired of working for that company."

9. "Are you alone, my son?" asked a soft voice close behind me.

A.A soft voice asked that what I was doing there alone.

B.A soft voice said to me are you alone son.

C.A soft voice from my back asked If I was alone.

D.A soft voice behind me asked If I was alone.

10. She said to him, "Why don't you go today?"

A.She asked him why he did not go that day.

B.She said to him why he don't go that day.

C.She asked him not to go that day.

D.She asked him why he did not go today.

11. He exclaimed with joy that India had won the Sahara Cup.

A.He said, "India has won the Sahara Cup"

B.He said, "India won the Sahara Cup"

C.He said, "How! India will win the Sahara Cup"

D.He said, "Hurrah! India has won the Sahara Cup"

12. The little girl said to her mother, "Did the sun rise in the East?"

A.The little girl said to her mother that the sun rose in the East.

B.The little girl asked her mother if the sun rose in the East.

C.The little girl said to her mother if the sun rises in the East.

D.The little girl asked her mother if the sun is in the East.

13. The man said, "No, I refused to confers guilt."

A.The man emphatically refused to confers guilt.

B.The man refused to confers his guilt.

C.The man told that he did not confers guilt.

D.The man was stubborn enough to confers guilt.

14. Nita ordered her servant to bring her cup of tea.

A.Nita told her servant, "Bring a cup of tea."

B.Nita said, "Bring me a cup of tea."

C.Nita said to her servant, "Bring me a cup of tea."

D.Nita told her servant, "Bring her that cup of tea."

15. My cousin said, "My room-mate had snored throughout the night."

A.my cousin said that her room-mate snored throughout the night.

B.my cousin told me that her room-mate snored throughout the night.

C.my cousin complained to me that her room-mate is snoring throughout the night.

D.my cousin felt that her room-mate may be snoring throughout the night.

16. "Please don't go away", she said.

A.She said to please her and not go away.

B.She told me to go away.

C.She begged me not to go away.

D.She begged that I not go away.

17. She said to her friend, "I know where is everyone"

A.She told that she knew where was everyone.

B.She told her friend that she knew where was everyone.

C.She told her friend that she knew where is everyone.

D.She told her friend that she knows where was everyone.

Closet Test

Today most businessmen are very worried. To begin with, they are not used to competition. In the past they sold whatever ...(1)... produced at whatever prices they chose. But ...(2)... increasing competition, customers began to ...(3)... and choose. Imports suddenly became ...(4)... available and that too at cheaper ...(5)...

1. (solve as per the direction given above)

A.it

B.he

C.they

D.we

2. (solve as per the direction given above)

A.with

B.by

C.after

D.from

3. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.buy
- B.take
- C.pick**
- D.want

4. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.hardly
- B.easily**
- C.frequently
- D.conveniently

5. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.costs
- B.returns
- C.dividend
- D.prices**

The North-East India is Asia in miniature, a place ...(1)... the brown and yellow races ...(2)... and mingle. There are at least 262 ...(3)... ethnic groups and the region is home to more than 150 million people, if one includes Bangladesh. Take ...(4)... example the state of Manipur, which ...(5)... Burma, with a population of 1.8 million people. It is home to about 30 separate linguistic and ethnic groups including the Taroas, ...(6)... number less than 400 individuals ...(7)... the ages and the mountains, the people of this winding trail ...(8)... an anthropological and sociological ...(9)... to South East Asia, where the roots of many ...(10)...

1. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.if
- B.To
- C.Where**
- D.Although
- E. When

2. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.meet**
- B.went
- C.find
- D.form
- E. desert

3. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.separate
- B.homogeneous**
- C.corresponding
- D.closed
- E. identical

4. (solve as per the direction given above)
A.from
B.for
C.again
D.besides
E.to
5. (solve as per the direction given above)
A.holds
B.stretches
C.rules
D.borders
E.side
6. (solve as per the direction given above)
A.who
B.though
C.amidst
D.hence
E. which
7. (solve as per the direction given above)
A.Bringing
B.Demanding
C.Beginning
D.Allowing
E. Startling
8. (solve as per the direction given above)
A.construct
B.form
C.broke
D.settled
E. found
9. (solve as per the direction given above)
A.problem
B.anathema
C.bridge
D.window
E.series
10. (solve as per the direction given above)
A.opportunities
B.sadly
C.since

D.still

E.disease

Each species has its special place or habitat. An ...(1)... bird-watcher can look at ...(2)... forest, meadow, lake, swamp or field and ...(3)... almost exactly what birds he ...(4)... find there ...(5)... birds are found all over the world; others ...(6)... themselves to certain areas. Still ...(7)... migrate from one country to another in ...(8)... in search of warmth and ...(9)... and then return in spring, ...(10)... the season is more favourable.

1. (solve as per the direction given above)

A.expert

B.experienced

C.advanced

D.active

2. (solve as per the direction given above)

A.the

B.some

C.a

D.certain

3. (solve as per the direction given above)

A.predict

B.suggest

C.prophecy

D.calculate

4. (solve as per the direction given above)

A.should

B.must

C.might

D.will

5. (solve as per the direction given above)

A.more

B.some

C.most

D.all

6. (solve as per the direction given above)

A.keep

B.entrust

C.confine

D.involve

7. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.some**
- B.others
- C.few
- D.all

8. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.winter**
- B.summer
- C.spring
- D.autumn

9. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.seeds
- B.crops
- C.fruit
- D.food**

10. (solve as per the direction given above)

- A.while
- B.until
- C.after
- D.when**

Completing Statements

1. The weather outside was extremely pleasant and hence we decided to
 - A.utilise our time in watching the television
 - B.refrain from going out for a morning walk
 - C.enjoy a morning ride in the open**
 - D.employ this rare opportunity for writing letters
 - E.remain seated in our rooms in the bungalow
2. Although initial investigations pointed towards him
 - A.the preceding events corroborated his involvement in the crime
 - B.the additional information confirmed his guilt
 - C.the subsequent events established that he was guilt
 - D.the subsequent events proved that he was innocent**
 - E.he gave an open confession of his crime
3. "The food in this hotel is no match to what were forced at late hours in Hotel Kohinoor "
means
 - A.The food in this hotel is quite good compared to what we ate at kohinoor
 - B.Hotel kohinoor served us good quality food than what we get here**
 - C.Both hotels have maintained good quality of food
 - D.Both hotels serve poor quality of food

- E. it is better to eat food than remain hungry
4. I felt somewhat more relaxed
- A. but tense as compared to earlier
 - B. and tense as compared to earlier
 - C. as there was already no tension at all
 - D. and tension-free as compared to earlier**
 - E. because the worry had already captured by mind
5. It is not easy to remain tranquil when those around you
- A. exhibit generous and magnanimous gestures
 - B. agree to whatever you say
 - C. are losing their heads**
 - D. exhibit pleasant mannerism
 - E. behave in a socially acceptable manner
6. She never visits any zoo because she is strong opponent of the idea of
- A. holding the animals in captivity for our joy**
 - B. going out of the house on a holiday
 - C. watching the animals in their natural abode
 - D. feeding the animals while others are watching
 - E. setting the animals free into forest
7. His appearance is unsmiling but
- A. his heart is full of compassion for others**
 - B. people are afraid of him
 - C. he looks very serious on most occasions
 - D. he is uncompromising on matters of task performance
 - E. he is full of jealousy towards his colleagues
8. Even if it rains I shall come means
- A. I am less likely to come if it rains
 - B. whenever there is rain I shall come
 - C. I will certainly come whether it rains or not**
 - D. if it rains I shall not come
 - E. if I come it will not rain
9. "It is an uphill task but you will have to do it" means
- A. The work is above the hill and you will have to do it
 - B. It is a very easy task but you must do it
 - C. It is very difficult task but you have to do it**
 - D. This work is not reserved for you but you will have to do it
 - E. It is almost impossible for others but you can do it
10. " You are thinking very highly about Ravi but he is not so" means
- A. Ravi is as good as you think about him

B.You have a good opinion about Ravi but he is not as good as you think

C.Your view about Ravi is philosophical, keep it up

D.Ravi is much better, than what you think of him

E.You have a good opinion about Ravi but he does not have a good opinion about you

11. Despite his best efforts to conceal his anger

A.people came to know that he was annoyed

B.he could succeed in doing it easily

C.he succeeded in camouflaging his emotions

D.he failed to give us an impression of his agony

E. we could detect that he was very happy

12. "Anand stuck up a friendship with Mahesh in just 2 days" means

A.Anand friendship with Mahesh came to an end recently

B.Anand found out the other friends of Mahesh

C.Anand fixed a deal with Mahesh in 2 days

D.Anand's friendship with Mahesh lasted for 2 years

E.Anand became a friend of Mahesh in less than 2 days

13. Although, he is reputed for making very candid statements

A.his today speech was not fairly audible

B.his promises had always been realistic

C.his speech was very interesting

D.people follow whatever he instructs to them

E.his today's statements were very ambiguous

14. The manager would like you to help Dhiraj, means

A.the manager would like you if you help Dhiraj

B.the manager desires you to help Dhiraj

C.the manager likes you because you help Dhiraj

D.Dhiraj expects the manager to tell you to help him

E. it will be a help to the manager if you like Dhiraj

15. Owing to the acute power shortage, the people of our locality have decided to

A.dispose with other non-conventional energy sources

B.resort to abundant use of electricity for illumination

C.off-switch the electrical appliance while not in use

D.explore other avenues for utilising the excess power

E.resort to use of electricity only when it is inevitable

16. He has no money now

A.although he was very poor once

B.as he has given up all his wealth

C.because he was very rich once

D.because he has received huge donation

E. because he was very greedy about wealth

17. He is so lazy that he

- A. cannot depend on others for getting his work done
- B. cannot delay the schedule of completing the work
- C. can seldom complete his work on time**
- D. dislike to postpone the work that he undertakes to do
- E. always help others to complete their work

18. Dinesh is as stupid as he is lazy means

- A. Dinesh is stupid because he is lazy
- B. Dinesh is lazy because he is stupid
- C. Dinesh is either stupid or lazy
- D. Dinesh is hardly stupid but he is lazy
- E. Dinesh is equally stupid and lazy**

19. Practically, very little work could be completed in the last week as it was

- A. full of working days
- B. a very hectic week
- C. full of holidays**
- D. a very busy week
- E. loaded with work

20. Because he believes in democratic principles, he always

- A. decides all the matters himself
- B. listen to others views and enforces his own
- C. shown respect to others opinions if they match his own
- D. reconciles with the majority views and gives us his own**
- E. imposes his own views on others

Comprehension

I felt the wall of the tunnel shiver. The master alarm squealed through my earphones. Almost simultaneously, Jack yelled down to me that there was a warning light on. Fleeting but spectacular sights snapped into and out of view, the snow, the shower of debris, the moon, looming close and big, the dazzling sunshine for once unfiltered by layers of air. The last twelve hours before re-entry were particularly bone-chilling. During this period, I had to go up in to command module. Even after the fiery re-entry splashing down in 81° water in south pacific, we could still see our frosty breath inside the command module.

1. The word 'Command Module' used twice in the given passage indicates perhaps that it deals with

- A. a frightful battle.
- B. a journey into outer space**
- C. a commanding situation
- D. an alarming journey

2. Which one of the following reasons would one consider as more as possible for the warning lights to be on?
 - A.The moon was looming close and big.
 - B.A catastrophe was imminent.**
 - C.Jack was yelling.
 - D.There was a shower of debris.

3. The statement that the dazzling sunshine was "for once unfiltered by layers of air" means
 - A.that the sun was very hot
 - B.that there was no strong wind
 - C.that the air was unpolluted
 - D.none of above**

But I did not want to shoot the elephant. I watched him beating his bunch of grass against his knees, with the *preoccupied grandmotherly* air that elephants have. It seemed to me that it would be murder to shoot him. I had never shot an elephant and never wanted to. (Somehow it always seems worse to kill large animal.) Besides, there was the beast's owner to be considered. But I had got to act quickly. I turned to some experienced-looking Burmans who had been there when we arrived, and asked them how the elephants had been behaving. They all said the same thing; he took no notice of you if you left him alone, but he might charge if you went too close to him.

1. The author did not want to shoot the elephant because he
 - A.was afraid of it
 - B.did not have the experience of shooting big animals**
 - C.did not wish to kill animal which was not doing anybody any harm
 - D.did not find the elephant to be ferocious

2. From the passage it appears that the author was
 - A.an inexperienced hunter
 - B.kind and considerate**
 - C.possessed with fear
 - D.a worried man

3. The phrase 'Preoccupied grandmotherly air' signifies
 - A.being totally unconcerned
 - B.pretending to be very busy
 - C.a very superior attitude
 - D.calm, dignified and affectionate disposition**

Harold a professional man who had worked in an office for many years had a fearful dream. In it, he found himself in a land where small slug-like animals with slimy tentacles lived on people's bodies. The people tolerated the loathsome creatures because after many years they grew into

elephants which then became the nation's system of transport, carrying everyone wherever he wanted to go. Harold suddenly realised that he himself was covered with these things, and he woke up screaming. In a vivid sequence of pictures this dream dramatised for Harold what he had never been able to put in to words; he saw himself as letting society feed on his body in his early years so that it would carry him when he retired. He later threw off the "security bug" and took up freelance work.

1. Harold's dream was fearful because
A.it brought him face to face with reality
B.it was full of vivid pictures of snakes
C.he saw huge elephant in it
D.in it he saw slimy creatures feeding on people's bodies
2. The statement that 'he later threw off the security bug' means that
A.Harold succeeded in overcoming the need for security
B.Harold stopped giving much importance to dreams
C.Harold started tolerating social victimisation
D.Harold killed all the bugs troubled him
3. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'loathsome creatures'?
A.slug-like animals and security bug
B.Slimy tentacles and slug-like animals
C.Fearful dream and slug-like animals
D.Security bug and slimy tentacles
4. In his dream Harold found the loathsome creatures
A.in his office
B.in a different land
C.in his own house
D.in his village

Male lions are rather reticent about expanding their energy in hunting more than three quarters of kills are made by lionesses are in front, tensely scanning ahead, the cubs lag playfully behind and the males bring up the rear, walking slowly, their massive heads nodding with each step as if they were bored with the whole matter. But slothfulness may have survival value. With lionesses busy hunting, the males function as guard for the cubs, protecting them particularly from hyenas.

1. According to the passage male lions generally do not go for hunting because
A.they don not like it.
B.they want lioness to get training
C.they wish to save their vigour for other things
D.they are very lazy

2. Male lions protect their cubs
 - A.from the members of their own species
 - B.from hyenas only
 - C.from hyenas as much as from other enemies
 - D.more from hyenas than from other animals**
3. Lioness go for hunting
 - A.all alone
 - B.with their male partners only
 - C.with their cubs and male partners**
 - D.with their cubs only
4. When the lionesses go in search for their prey, they are very
 - A.serious
 - B.cautious**
 - C.playful
 - D.sluggish

Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.

1. The best way to win a friend is to avoid
 - A.irony in speech
 - B.pomposity in speech
 - C.verbosity in speech
 - D.ambiguity in speech**
2. While talking to an uneducated person, we should use
 - A.ordinary speech
 - B.his vocabulary**
 - C.simple words
 - D.polite language
3. If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound
 - A.flat
 - B.boring
 - C.foolish**
 - D.democratic

4. A 'slip of the tongue' means something said
A.wrongly by choice
B.unintentionally
C.without giving proper thought
D.to hurt another person
5. Speech can be curse, because it can
A.hurt others
B.lead to carelessness
C.create misunderstanding
D.reveal our intentions

Nehru's was a many sided personality. He enjoyed reading and writing books as much as he enjoyed fighting political and social evils or resisting tyranny. In him, the scientist and the humanist were held in perfect balance. While he kept looking at special problems from a scientific standpoint. He never forgot that we should nourish the total man. As a scientist, he refused to believe in a benevolent power interested in men's affairs. but, as a self proclaimed non-believer, he loved affirming his faith in life and the beauty of nature. Children he adored. Unlike Wordsworth, he did not see him trailing clouds of glory from the recent sojourn in heaven. He saw them as a blossom of promise and renewal, the only hope for mankind.

1. Nehru thought that children
A.held no hope for mankind
B.were like flowers to be loved and admired
C.held promise for a better future
D.were trailing clouds of glory
2. Nehru enjoyed
A.reading and writing books
B.fighting political and social evils
C.resisting tyranny
D.doing all the above and much more
3. Which of the statements reflects Nehru point of view?
A.Humanism is more important than science
B.Science is supreme and humanism is subordinate to it
C.Science and Humanism are equally important
D.There is no ground between science and humanism
4. In this passage, 'a benevolent power interested in men's affairs' means
A.a supernatural power of god
B.beauty of nature
C.the spirit of science
D.the total man
5. A 'many-side personality' means

- A. a complex personality
- B. a secretive person
- C. a person having varied interests**
- D. a capable person

Idioms and Phrases

1. To make clean breast of
 - A. To gain prominence
 - B. To praise oneself
 - C. To confess without of reserve**
 - D. To destroy before it blooms
 - E. None of these
2. To keeps one's temper
 - A. To become hungry
 - B. To be in good mood**
 - C. To preserve ones energy
 - D. To be aloof from
 - E. None of these
3. To catch a tartar
 - A. To trap wanted criminal with great difficulty
 - B. To catch a dangerous person**
 - C. To meet with disaster
 - D. To deal with a person who is more than one's match
 - E. None of these
4. To drive home
 - A. To find one's roots
 - B. To return to place of rest
 - C. Back to original position
 - D. To emphasise**
 - E. None of these
5. To have an axe to grind
 - A. A private end to serve**
 - B. To fail to arouse interest
 - C. To have no result
 - D. To work for both sides
 - E. None of these
6. To cry wolf
 - A. To listen eagerly

B.To give false alarm

C.To turn pale

D.To keep off starvation

E. None of these

7. To end in smoke

A.To make completely understand

B.To ruin oneself

C.To excite great applause

D.To overcome someone

E. None of these

8. To be above board

A.To have a good height

B.To be honest in any business deal

C.They have no debts

D.To try to be beautiful

E. None of these

9. To put one's hand to plough

A.To take up agricultural farming

B.To take a difficult task

C.To get entangled into unnecessary things

D.Take interest in technical work

E. None of these

10. To pick holes

A.To find some reason to quarrel

B.To destroy something

C.To criticise someone

D.To cut some part of an item

E. None of these

11. To leave someone in the lurch

A.To come to compromise with someone

B.Constant source of annoyance to someone

C.To put someone at ease

D.To desert someone in his difficulties

E. None of these

12. To play second fiddle

A.To be happy, cheerful and healthy

B.To reduce importance of one's senior

C.To support the role and view of another person

D.To do back seat driving

E. None of these

13. To beg the question
A.To refer to
B.To take for granted
C.To raise objections
D.To be discussed
E.None of these
14. A black sheep
A.An unlucky person
B.A lucky person
C.An ugly person
D.A partner who takes no share of the profits
E.None of these
15. To set one's face against
A.To oppose with determination
B.To judge by appearance
C.To get out of difficulty
D.To look at one steadily
E.None of these
16. Sobhraj could be easily arrested because the police were tipped off in a advance.
A.Toppled over
B.Bribed
C.Given advance information
D.Threatened
17. To hit the nail right on the head
A.To do the right thing
B.To destroy one's reputation
C.To announce one's fixed views
D.To teach someone a lesson
E.None of these
18. A man of straw
A.A man of no substance
B.A very active person
C.A worthy fellow
D.An unreasonable person
E.None of these
19. To smell a rat
A.To see signs of plague epidemic
B.To get bad smell of a bad dead rat
C.To suspect foul dealings
D.To be in a bad mood
E.None of these

20. I met him after a long time, but he gave me the cold shoulder.
A.ignored me
B.abused me
C.insulted me
D.scolded me
21. He passed himself off as a noble man.
A.Was looked upon
B.Was thought to be
C.Pretended to be
D.Was regarded as
22. This matter has been hanging fire for the last many months and must therefore be decided one way or the other.
A.going on slowly
B.hotly debated
C.stuck up
D.ignored
23. In the armed forces, it is considered a great privilege to die in harness.
A.die on a horse back
B.die in the battlefield
C.die while still working
D.die with honour
24. The cricket match proved to be a big draw.
A.a keen contest
B.a huge attraction
C.a lovely spectacle
D.a game without any result
25. When he heard that he had once again not been selected he lost heart.
A.became desperate
B.felt sad
C.became angry
D.became discouraged
26. He was undecided. He let the grass grow under his feet.
A.loitered around
B.stayed out
C.sat unmoving
D.moved away

27. Although he has failed in the written examination, he is using backstairs influence to get the job.
- A. Political influence
 - B. Backing influence
 - C. Deserving and proper influence
 - D. Secret and unfair influence**

Paragraph Formation

Directions to Solve

Rearrange the following five sentences in proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

1. After Examining him, the doctor smiled at him mischievously and took out a syringe.
2. Thinking that he was really sick, his father summoned the family doctor.
3. That day, Mintu wanted to take a day off from school
4. Immediately, Mintu jumped up from his bed and swore the he was fine
5. Therefore; he pretended to be sick and remained in bed.

1. Which sentence should come **third** in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2**
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

2. Which sentence should come **last** in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4**
- E.5

3. Which sentence should come **fourth** in the paragraph?

- A.1**
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

4. Which sentence should come **second** in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2**

- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

5. Which sentence should come **first** in the paragraph?

- A.5
- B.4
- C.3
- D.2
- E.1

Rearrange the following five sentences in proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, and then answer the questions given below.

1. In fact, it prevent us from helping children to analyse conflict, to learn to cope with it and counter it.
2. Children have always known that there is conflict in the adult world.
3. However, the make-believe world that 19th century rationally imposed on childhood in Europe and which we impose in an institutionalised manner through our modern education system can hardly be described as related in this regard.
4. We may therefore conclude that conflict in an institutionalised manner is not a matter of faith in children's capacities, rather, it is a lack of faith in ourselves as adults.
5. Further, psychologists tell us and story tellers have always known that the child's desire to search for order and coherence gathers strength from the knowledge of conflict.

1. Which of the following should be the **fourth** sentence in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

2. Which of the following should be the **last** sentence in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

3. Which of the following should be the **third** sentence in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

4. Which of the following should be the **second** sentence in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5**

5. Which of the following should be the **first** sentence in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2**
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

Rearrange the following six sentences in proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below.

1. The means and methods they employ to deal with public pressures are also different.
2. They will make no move unless the gallery is packed.
3. The poorest are over-hesitant, evasive and preoccupied with their relationships with others.
4. Enourmous difference is generally observed in the ways in which various public officials respond to public pressures.
5. The best possess understanding of forces that must be taken in to account, determination not to be swerved from the path of public interest.
6. They confront all embarrassments with a state general formula.

1. Which of the following should be the **first** sentence ?

- A.6
- B.5
- C.4**
- D.3
- E.2

2. Which of the following should be the **sixth** sentence ?

- A.2
- B.3
- C.4
- D.5
- E.6**

3. Which of the following should be the **fourth** sentence?

- A.2
- B.3
- C.4
- D.5**
- E.6

4. Which of the following should be the **third** sentence?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3**
- D.4
- E.5

5. Which of the following should be the **second** sentence?

- A.1**
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

Rearrange the following five sentences in proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, and then answer the questions given below.

1. But by then it was too late to correct things.
2. It is impossible to steer such a large project to success without planning.
3. He had to stand by and watch helplessly.
4. The whole scheme was destined, to fail from the beginning.
5. Bhaskar started realising this only towards the end.

1. Which sentence should come **first** in the paragraph ?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4**
- E.5

2. Which sentence should come **fifth** in the paragraph ?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3**
- D.4
- E.5

3. Which sentence should come **third** in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5**

4. Which sentence should come **second** in the paragraph?

- A.1
- B.2**
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

5. Which sentence should come **fourth** in the paragraph?

- A.1**
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5

Rearrange the following five sentences in proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, and then answer the questions given below.

1. A Study to these effects suggests that the average white-collar worker demonstrates only about 25% listening efficiency.
2. However for trained and good listeners it is not unusual to use all the three approaches during a setting, thus improving listening efficiency.
3. There are three approaches to listening: Listening for comprehension, Listening for empathy and Listening for evaluation.
4. Although we spend nearly half of each communication interaction listening, we do not listen well.
5. Each approach has a particular emphasis that may help us to receive and process information in different settings.

1. Which of the sentences should come **second** in the paragraph ?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4
- E.5**

2. Which of the sentences should come **fourth** in the paragraph ?

- A.1
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4**
- E.5

3. Which of the sentences should come **fifth** in the paragraph?

- A.1**
- B.2
- C.3
- D.4

E.5

4. Which of the sentences should come **third** in the paragraph?

A.1

B.2

C.3

D.4

E.5

5. Which of the sentences should come **first** in the paragraph?

A.1

B.2

C.3

D.4

E.5

Selecting Word

1. Fate smiles those who untiringly grapple with stark realities of life.

A.with

B.over

C.on

D.round

2. The miser gazed at the pile of gold coins in front of him.

A.avidly

B.admiringly

C.thoughtfully

D.earnestly

3. The grapes are now enough to be picked.

A.ready

B.mature

C.ripe

D.advanced

4. I saw a of cows in the field.

A.group

B.herd

C.swarm

D.flock

5. Catching the earlier train will give us the to do some shopping.

A.chance

- B.luck
- C.possibility
- D.occasion

6. Success in this examination depends hard work alone.

- A.at
- B.over
- C.for
- D.on**

7. My uncle decided to take and my sister to the market.

- A.I
- B.mine
- C.me**
- D.myself

8. If you smuggle goods into the country, they may be by the customs authority.

- A.possessed
- B.punished
- C.confiscated**
- D.fined

9. Man does not live by alone.

- A.food
- B.bread**
- C.meals
- D.diet

10. Piyush behaves strangely at times and, therefore, nobody gets with him.

- A.about
- B.through
- C.along**
- D.up

11. Rohan and Rohit are twin brothers, but they do not look

- A.unique
- B.different
- C.likely

D.alike

12. To err is to forgive divine.

A.beastly

B.human

C.inhuman

D.natural

13. The ruling party will have to put its own house order.

A.in

B.on

C.to

D.into

14. of old paintings is a job for experts.

A.Resurrection

B.Retrieval

C.Restoration

D.Resumption

15. During Diwali the shops are of people.

A.busy

B.full

C.crowded

D.bubbling

16. The paths of glory lead to the grave.

A.straight

B.but

C.in

D.directly

17. The telephone several times before I answered it.

A.was ringing

B.has rung

C.had rung

D.would ring

18. He passed the examination in the first class because he

A.was hard working for it

B.worked hardly for it

C.had worked hard for it

D.was working hard for it

19. Jawaharlal spent his childhood Anand Bhawan.

A.at

B.in

C.on

D.across

20. If negotiations are to prove fruitful, there must not only be sincerity on each side, but there must also be in the sincerity of the other side.

A.faith

B.belief

C.substance

D.certainty

21. I hate sitting him as he always smells of garlic.

A.besides

B.along

C.at

D.beside

22. Some regions of our country still remain to the average man.

A.inaccessible

B.impossible

C.impermeable

D.impenetrable

23. It that Prashant will not be selected for the post

A.feels

B.looks

C.believes

D.seems

24. In Bush, Saddam was up more than his match.

A.for

B.into

C.against

D.to

25. I haven't seen you a week.
A.within
B.since
C.for
D.from
26. I listened, but I had no idea what he was about.
A.saying
B.talking
C.telling
D.discussing

Sentence Correction

1. The small child does whatever his father **was done**.
A.has done
B.did
C.does
D.had done
E.No correction required
2. You need not come unless you want to.
A.You don't need to come unless you want to
B.You come only when you want to
C.You come unless you don't want to
D.You needn't come until you don't want to
E.No correction required
3. There are not many men who are so famous that they are frequently referred to by their **short names** only
A.initials
B.signatures
C.pictures
D.middle names
E.No correction required
4. The man **to who I sold** my house was a cheat.
A.to whom I sell
B.to who I sell
C.who was sold to
D.to whom I sold
E.No correction required
5. They **were all shocked at** his failure in the competition.
A.were shocked at all

- B.had all shocked at
- C.had all shocked by
- D.had been all shocked on

E.No correction required

6. I need not offer any explanation regarding this incident - my behaviour **is speaking itself**.

A.will speak to itself

B.speaks for itself

C.has been speaking

D.speaks about itself

E. No correction required

7. He is too important **for tolerating** any delay.

A.to tolerate

B.to tolerating

C.at tolerating

D.with tolerating

E. No correction required

8. The population of Tokyo is **greater than that of any other** town in the world.

A.greatest among any other

B.greater than all other

C.greater than those of any other

D.greater than any other

E.No correction required

9. The performance of our players was rather **worst than I had expected**.

A.bad as I had expected

B.worse than I had expected

C.worse than expectation

D.worst than was expected

E. No correction required

10. Why **did you not threw** the bag away?

A.did you not throw

B.had you not threw

C.did you not thrown

D.you did not thrown

E. No correction required

11. **Shapes** of gods and goddess are worshipped by people.

A.Images

B.Reflections

C.Clay shapes

D.Clay toys

E. No correction required

12. In addition **to enhanced their reputations** through strategic use of philanthropy, companies

are sponsoring social initiatives to open new markets.

- A.of enhancing their reputation
- B.to having enhance their reputation
- C.to enhancing their reputation**
- D.to have their reputation enhancing
- E.No correction required

13. The intruder stood quietly **for few moments**

- A.for few time
- B.for the few moments
- C.for moments
- D.for a few moments**
- E.No correction required

14. The police has **so far succeeded in recovering** only a part of the stolen property.

- A.thus far succeeded for recovery
- B.so far succeeded in recovery of
- C.as for as succeeded in recovery of
- D.so far succeeded to recover
- E.No correction required**

15. He never **has and ever will take** such strong measures.

- A.had taken nor will ever take**
- B.had taken and will ever take
- C.has and never will take
- D.had and ever will take
- E.No correction required

16. Technology **must use to feed** the forces of change.

- A.must be used to feed**
- B.must have been using to feed
- C.must use having fed
- D.must be using to feed
- E.No correction required

17. Anyone interested in the use of computers can learn much if **you have access** to a personal computer.

- A.they have access
- B.access can be available
- C.he or she has access**
- D.one of them have access
- E.No correction required

18. They **are not beware of** all the facts

- A.are not aware for
- B.are not aware of**
- C.are not to be aware

- D. must not to be aware for
- E. No correction required

19. We **can not always convey** ourselves in simple sentences.

- A. cannot always convey
- B. can not always express
- C. cannot always express**
- D. can not always communicate
- E. No correction required

20. What **does agonise me most** is not this criticism, but the trivial reason behind it.

- A. most agonising me
- B. agonises me most**
- C. agonising me most
- D. I most agonised
- E. No correction required

21. As there was no time, the remaining items **were deferred into** the next meeting.

- A. are deferred till
- B. were deferred till**
- C. were deferred to
- D. had deferred with
- E. No correction required

Sentence Formation

1. I 2. immediately 3. salary

4. my 5. want

- A. 43152
- B. 15432**
- C. 25143
- D. 42351
- E. 45132

2. 1. do 2. today 3. you

4. must 5. it

- A. 34152**
- B. 25413
- C. 12543
- D. 51324
- E. 45213

3. 1. left 2. the 3. house
4. he 5. suddenly

A.12435

B.21354

C.45123

D.52341

E.24135

4. 1. medicine 2. a 3. Neeta
4. given 5. was

A.51423

B.25431

C.15423

D.42531

E.35421

5. 1. of 2. we 3. heard
4. him 5. had

A.42351

B.52341

C.25341

D.25431

E.25314

6. 1. at 2. it 3. take
4. once 5. away

A.23514

B.14352

C.32514

D.53214

E.42315

7. 1. him 2. the 3. to
4. charge 5. handover

A.42531

B.51342

C.41352

D.45231

E.52431

8. 1. seen 2. going 3. you

4. him 5. have

A.35214

B.35142

C.32514

D.35124

E.53124

9. 1. bag? 2. you 3. seen

4. have 5. my

A.51432

B.43512

C.42351

D.42153

E.21435

10. 1. killed 2. a 3. Jaswant

4. bear 5. wild

A. 31254

B. 53124

C. 23145

D. 43125

E. 15234

11. 1. was 2. and 3. Suresh

4. kind 5. loving

A.31425

B.54213

C.34251

D.15243

E.12345

12. 1. tea 2. have 3. that
4. some 5. before

A.43251

B.24315

C.24153

D.52431

E.41325

13. 1. not 2. hotel 3. comfortable
4. was 5. the

A.34521

B.53412

C.34152

D.41352

E.52413

14. 1. I 2. help 3. not
4. you 5. did

A.24351

B.15324

C.45231

D.43152

E.52431

15. 1. not 2. Hari 3. away
4. run 5. did

A.13542

B.35412

C.52431

D.25143

E.21345

16. 1. I will 2. play 3. cricket 4. tomorrow

A. 2,3,4,1

B. 1,2,3,4

C. 3,2,4,1

D. 1,3,2,4

17. 1. Very 2. He 3. Studies 4. Well

A. 2,3,1,4

B. 1,2,3,4

C. 3,2,4,1

D. 1,3,2,4

18. 1. Cakes 2. She 3. bakes 4. tasty

A. 2,3,4,1

B. 1,2,3,4

C. 3,2,4,1

D. 1,3,2,4

19. 1. barks 2. The dog 3. night 4. at

A. 2,3,4,1

B. 1,2,3,4

C. 2,1,4,3

D. 1,3,2,4

20. 1. Yesterday 2. I 3. Lost 4. My watch

A. 2,3,4,1

B. 1,2,3,4

C. 2,1,4,3

D. 1,3,2,4

Synonyms

1 .Voracious.....

(A) tenacious

(B) truthful

(C) spacious

(D) ravenous

2. Abortive.....

(A) fruitful

(B) familiar

(C) unsuccessful

(D) consuming

3. Tenacious.....

(A) holding fast

(B) collecting

(C) fast running

(D) intentional

4. Terse

(A) brief in speech

(B) beyond fear

(C) without honor

(D) under strain

5. Tentative....

(A) mocking

(B) wry

(C) experimental

(D) prevalent

6. Tenacity.....

(A) ingratitude

(B) decimation

(C) splendor

(D) perseverance

7. Replenish....

(A) reinstalled

(B) refill

(C) refuse

(D) polish

8. Relish....

(A) savor

(B) vindicate

(C) avail

(D) desire

9. Repercussion....

(A) resistance

- (B) magnificence
- (C) acceptance
- (D) reaction**

10. Repellent....
- (A) porous
 - (B) stiff
 - (C) elastic
 - (D) unattractive**

11. Phlegmatic....
- (A) practical
 - (B) salivary
 - (C) dishonest
 - (D) calm**

12. Ponderous....
- (A) contemplative
 - (B) moist
 - (C) erect
 - (D) bulky**

13. Pinion....
- (A) reveal
 - (B) submit
 - (C) restrain**
 - (D) express

14. Plagiarism....
- (A) theft of funds
 - (B) theft of ideas**
 - (C) belief in Gods
 - (D) arson

15. Pinnacle....
- (A) pass
 - (B) taunt
 - (C) peak**

(D) foothills

16. Nascent....

(A) loyal

(B) treacherous

(C) unnamed

(D) incipient

17. Myopic....

(A) moral

(B) glassy

(C) blind

(D) nearsighted

18. Monetary...

(A) fiscal

(B) stationary

(C) scrupulous

(D) boring

19. Mundane....

(A) spatial

(B) heretic

(C) worldly

(D) global

20. Mediocre.....

(A) medieval

(B) industrial

(C) agricultural

(D) average

\