

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

M.M. : 100

Important Instructions :

1. This Test Booklet contains **120** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
2. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
3. **All** items carry equal marks.
4. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

PARTS OF SPEECH

Directions: Match the underlined word in each of the following sentences with the correct parts of speech and indicate your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

1. The artist pranced around the stage singing enthusiastically.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Verb
2. Put the fork and knife in the cutlery box.
(a) Preposition (b) Verb
(c) Conjunction (d) Determiner
3. She came slowly up to the main door.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Verb (d) Pronoun
4. Oh no! I am getting late for the function.
(a) Preposition (b) Article
(c) Noun (d) Interjection
5. They are all going to attend the function.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb
(c) Pronoun (d) Conjunction
6. The sun shone through the dull grey clouds.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb
(c) Verb (d) Adjective
7. The Principal is presiding over the meeting.
(a) Verb (b) Noun
(c) Adjective (d) Preposition
8. Cash machines permit people to withdraw money at any time.
(a) Verb (b) Noun
(c) Pronoun (d) Adverb
9. The novel is loosely based on his childhood in England.
(a) Verb (b) Adverb
(c) Noun (d) Adjective
10. Since children have so much homework to do their playtime is very limited.
(a) Verb (b) Adjective
(c) Pronoun (d) Noun

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions: In this section each of the following sentences has a blank "space and each sentence is followed by four options. Select the most appropriate option to fill the blank space.

11. Another version of the play based on the text was re-enacted successfully after the prosecution and eventual _____ of enacting the play in public theatre by the Government.
(a) prescription (b) proscription
(c) proscribing (d) screening
12. Ravi remembers the year when there was a _____ flood.
(a) ravage (b) devastating
(c) salubrious (d) ameliorative

13. Davis is not sure whether he should _____ the forest guest house after dark. "
 (a) stay (b) leave
 (c) left (d) leaves
14. They _____ as responsible people do during the difficult situation.
 (a) behaves (b) behaved
 (c) behaving (d) belief
15. Criminal law has taken long _____ in facilitating access to justice for women by making various provisions.
 (a) stand (b) strides
 (c) aside (d) walk
16. Many laws have been made to deal with the problems of _____ against women.
 (a) offences (b) terror
 (c) criminals (d) difficulties
17. A person purchasing goods and services for commercial purposes will also not come under the _____ of this act.
 (a) review (b) view
 (c) limits (d) purview
18. The emergence of a sovereign Indian nation was _____ on the notion of equality.
 (a) promised (b) looked
 (c) premised (d) depend
19. In Manipur, the most important piece of literary work that continues to _____ a sense of patriotism is 'Khongjom Parva'.
 (a) instil (b) install
 (c) installs (d) installed
20. Women's autobiographies in the post-Independence period can be seen as _____ of their literary interest.
 (a) subsistence (b) insistence
 (c) evidence (d) dependence

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions : Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence has four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

21. was gradually engulfing the society with its concomitant P
one could not overlook the diminishing religiosity which Q
while plays with mythological content continued to be in vogue R
implication for the stage from the third decade of the twentieth century S
 (a) P Q R S (b) R Q P S
 (c) Q P S R (d) Q R P S
22. defends private property, emphasizes the virtues of competition P

but also as an ideology in its own right, specifically one that Q
and suggests that general prosperity will result from the pursuit of self-interest

- R
capitalism, for instance, is sometimes treated not merely as an economic system
 S
 (a) P Q R S (b) S R Q P
 (c) S Q P R (d) Q R S P

23. the equality provisions in the Constitution

P
nor are they confined to individuals as bearers of rights Q
are not merely anti-discriminatory, based on the assumption of neutrality

- R
of the state towards all citizens
 S
 (a) P R S Q (b) S Q R P
 (c) P R Q S (d) R Q S P

24. learning- teaching process continued seamlessly

P
but it took it in its stride, pulling through enough innovations to ensure that the

- R
the pandemic year was a challenge for the university S
 (a) P Q R S (b) Q P R S
 (c) S Q R P (d) S P Q R

25. proscribed at the slightest hint of any seditious intent P

the Dramatic Performances Act effectively marked the end of direct Q
political activism what little had been demonstrated

- R
in the -Bengali public theatre although some plays continued to be S
 (a) S P R Q (b) S R Q P
 (c) Q S P R (d) Q R S P

26. moderation and compromise may mean that multiparty

P
a final problem is that the tendency towards are unable to offer clear ideological alternatives
 Q
 R

- systems are so dominated by the political centre that they S
 (a) P Q R S (b) Q P S R
 (c) S P Q R (d) S Q R P

27. even after an offence has been committed

P
provisions for women still is dependent on the observations Q

- of the rules of procedure and evidence by the implementing agencies
R
- the criminal justice administration with all its favourable
S
- (a) P S Q R (b) P Q S R
(c) S P Q R (d) S Q R P
28. similar contents to earn more revenues
P
- the theatre management appreciated
Q
- the popularity of such themes
R
- and emphasised staging plays with
S
- (a) Q R S P (b) Q R P S
(c) P Q R S (d) P S Q R
29. the supreme court in its majesty
P
- Article 21 which deals with the right to life
Q
- and magnanimity has expounded
R
- profoundly the semantic sweep of
S
- (a) P S R Q (b) S P Q R
(c) S Q R P (d) P R S Q
30. of unpopular policies or a discredited leader or government
P
- one of these is that in focussing on the legitimacy of a political
Q
- in which political authority is challenged as a result
R
- regime or system of rule tells us little about the circumstances
S
- (a) P Q R S (b) S P Q R
(c) Q R P S (d) Q S R P
31. He strained every nerve to understand the discourse on Philosophy.
(a) Tried hard (b) Criticized
(c) Tried half heartedly (d) Raised questions
32. When it comes to using technology, she is completely at sea.
(a) Relaxed (b) Confused
(c) Comfortable (d) Prepared
33. He is not a great scholar but he has the gift of the gab.
(a) Ability to write creatively
(b) Ability to read fluently
(c) Ability to convince
(d) Ability to speak confidently
34. This car belonged to Ravi, but recently it changed hands.
(a) Change of ownership
(b) Change of driver
(c) Change of mechanic
(d) Change of machinery
35. He turned down the new assignment; he felt that he already had too many irons in the fire.
(a) Having involvement in illegal activities
(b) Having problems in completing tasks
(c) Having financial hurdles
(d) Having multiple tasks to complete
36. Something should be done to stop the brain drain of Indian scientists to other countries.
(a) Movement of professionals to another country for higher studies
(b) Movement of professionals to another country for better prospect
(c) Movement of professionals to another country for security
(d) Movement of professionals to another country for excursion
37. I just need to take rest and then I'll be as right as rain.
(a) To be in good mental and physical state
(b) To be physically active
(c) To be able to recall the past events
(d) To be able to work for long-hours
38. It is all Greek to me.
(a) Something which I don't believe
(b) Something which I don't accept
(c) Something which I don't recognize
(d) Something which I don't understand

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Directions: Each of the following questions has underlined idioms/phrases. Each sentence is followed by four options. Choose the option that best describes the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase.

31. I always preferred to study Physics and Mathematics, now choosing Economics and Literature for further studies is another kettle of fish.
(a) Completely different matter
(b) Slightly different matter
(c) Completely difficult matter
(d) Doing things in a hurry
32. He criticised the participants for sitting on the fence and not contributing in finalising the report.
(a) Not following the rules
(b) Taking sides
(c) Not taking a decision
(d) Showing no respect to the Chair

SPOTTING ERRORS

Directions: Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled as (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response on the answer sheet against the corresponding letter, i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (d).

41. You should read the newspaper regularly
 (a) (b)
to be update with current affairs. No error
 (c) (d)
42. Our grandparents will be visited
 (a) (b)
by us this weekend No error
 (c) (d)
43. However, the task is from done,
 (a)
particularly in ensuring equity in
 (b)
the distribution of quality education. No error
 (c) (d)
44. Looking ahead, the university
 (a)
is expunging revenue generation
 (b)
opportunities to add more facilities for students
and staff
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
45. If you are interested in
 (a)
applying for the job, your application
 (b)
must received by Friday. No error
 (c) (d)
46. Perhaps the biggest threat today
 (a)
is the impact of climate change on food
 (b)
systems and livelihoods of poor farmers
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
47. In such a volatile global environment,
 (a)
it is heartening that India
 (b)
demonstrated admirable resilience and achieved
robust recovery.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
48. Write an email to your friend
 (a)
expressing you regret for not being able
 (b)
to attend his birthday party
 (c)
 No error
 (d)

49. Migrating elephant herds appear like
 (a)
West Bengal so much that they spend more
 (b)
time here than in the "neighbouring states from
where they cross over.
 (c)
 No error
 (d)
50. Trucked neatly under the pile of clothes
 (a)
in the cupboard are the letters written
 (b)
by my mother to my father thirty years ago
 (c)
 No error
 (d)

SYNONYMS

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words group of words. Select the option that is **nearest in meaning** to the underlined word and mark your response on the answer "sheet accordingly.

51. His views on the matter are utopian.
 (a) realistic (b) ideal
 (c) practicable (d) materialistic
52. The shortage of funds will render nugatory the implementation of reform policies.
 (a) explicit (b) implicit
 (c) ineffectual (d) composite
53. He first convulsed and then collapsed on the floor.
 (a) shivered (b) crouched
 (c) shouted (d) cried
54. We must not become complacent about the progress of the technology.
 (a) discontented (b) contented
 (c) ignorant (d) unsure
55. The employees rejected the derisory pay offer.
 (a) partial (b) full
 (c) derogatory (d) inadequate
56. They successfully defused the situation.
 (a) mitigated (b) mediated
 (c) activated (d) narrated
57. The business floundered during the pandemic.
 (a) faced many problems
 (b) glided through
 (c) floated through
 (d) succeeded
58. His speeches were models of brevity.
 (a) lengthiness (b) concision
 (c) permanence (d) exemplary
59. He was too obtuse to understand the merits of the case.
 (a) sensitive (b) careful
 (c) quick witted (d) dull

60. No one knew what transpired during the meeting.
 (a) emerged (b) exchanged
 (c) was spoken (d) merged

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions : In this section each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the answer sheet.

61. S1 : Mutations are random changes to the base sequence of genes.

S6: Several mutations must occur in the same cell for it to become a tumour cell.

P : This is why mutations in them can result in uncontrolled cell division and therefore tumour formation.

Q : The few genes that can become cancer-causing after mutating are known as oncogenes.

R : Most genes do not cause cancer if they mutate.

S : In a normal cell oncogenes are involved in the control of cell cycle and cell division .

(a) R Q S P (b) Q R S P

(c) Q S R P (d) R P Q S

62. S1: For most people, writing is an everyday occurrence.

S6: Nearly all the document types that we use in our daily lives can be created in a word processor.

P : A word processing software provides a general set of tools for entering, editing and formatting text.

Q : Many application programs have been developed to make writing easier and smooth operation.

R : One such most popular program is Word Processor.

S : When computers , have affected our life styles and work patterns, this activity is also not left out.

(a) S R Q P (b) S P Q R

(c) S Q R P (d) S P R Q

63. S1: Social networking is the grouping of individuals into specific groups, like small rural communities or a neighbourhood subdivision etc.

S6: Depending on the social networking website, many of these online community members share a common interest such as hobbies, religion, or politics.

P : Although social networking is possible in person, especially in universities, high schools or in the workplace, it is most popular online.

Q : When it comes to online social networking, websites are commonly used.

R : These websites are known as social sites.

S : Social networking websites function like an online community of Internet users.

(a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S

(c) P R S Q (d) S P Q R

64. S1 : The principles of enterprise capitalism have been extended far beyond the USA through the impact of economic globalisation.

S6: Such pressures have helped to shape what is sometimes called the 'new' political economy.

P : Strong downward pressure has also been exerted on public spending, and particularly welfare budgets.

Q : Moreover the need to promote product and labour flexibility has often led to trade union activity.

R : Globalisation has promoted marketisation in a variety of ways.

S : Governments reduce tax levels in the hope of attracting 'inward' investment.

(a) P Q S R (b) S P Q R

(c) R P Q S (d) R S P Q

65. S1: Traditional songs and music form the identity of the tribal culture.

S6: These tribal songs, on one hand, glorified their hero and on the other, inspired their fellow tribesman to participate in the freedom struggle.

P : The tribal area of Chhatisgarh always resonated with the sound of traditional tribal songs and music.

Q : They reflect tribals' natural spirit, unconditional love, and innate energy at every stage of their life.

R : Initially, the tribal songs in their dialects, reverberated with the rebellion of their area, and then with the movement that was prevalent in the country.

S : The forest areas and tribal settlements of Chhatisgarh, began the revolt against the British at the very beginning of the freedom struggle, much before the urban areas.

(a) Q P S R (b) Q R S P

(c) S P R Q (d) S P Q R

66. S1 : The social group wider than the family in the social structure of the Gond community is the clan.

S6: It is only the male who automatically takes the patronymic on birth, preserves it till death and it is carried forward by his children.

P : The members of the clan believed that they have been descended from a common ancestor.

Q : The clan among the Gonds is a unilateral group consisted of family members of which bear the same clan-name.

R : The clan being patrilineal - a man passes on his clan name to his children

S : The Gonds use the term 'Pari' to express their group.

(a) R P Q S (b) S Q P R

(c) S P Q R (d) R Q S P

67. S1: The equatorial zone is generally an area of abundant precipitation (over 200 centimetres annually).

S6: It is to be noted that a larger part of the precipitation in this region falls as heavy

intermittent convective showers accompanied by thunder and lightning.

P : The ascending air currents become intensified locally in the tropical storms that produce abundant precipitation in the Caribbean, the southwest Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the China Sea.

Q : Over the land areas, most of the precipitation occurs from the thunderstorms that are very frequent and active in the equatorial regions.

R : This high level of precipitation is due to the equatorial belt's high temperature, high humidity and highly unstable air.

S : The trade winds from both the hemispheres converge and give rise to a general upward motion of air.

- (a) R Q P S (b) R S P Q
(c) S P Q R (d) P S R Q

68. S1 : The period branded as the era of the Industrial Revolution was essentially a period of transformation.

S6: This wage was however, not enough to keep the worker properly clothed or fed and thus, the Industrial Revolution could not solve the problem of distribution.

P : A definite polarisation of industrial society between two main classes - capitalists and workers was visible.

Q : It marked the beginning of the final phase of the broader transformation from feudalism to capitalism and capitalism made its presence felt all over the Europe.

R : Actual production in the factories was done by the workers but the workers had very little and so for survival, they were required to continuously sell this labour power for wages.

S : In the capitalist mode of production the factories and heavy machineries were owned and controlled by the capitalist class.

- (a) Q R S P (b) P R S Q
(c) Q S P R (d) P S Q R

69. S1: There exists a close relationship between meteorology and climatology.

S6: First, the meteorological aspect of this discipline examines the process of gain and loss of heat energy by the air layer near the ground, keeping in view the fact that the basic principles apply at any place on the globe. Second, climatological aspect of the discipline examines the global pattern of thermal environment.

P : In other words, it is concerned with the study of the characteristics and behaviour of the atmosphere.

Q : The function of climatology is two-fold.

R : Climatology, on the other hand, is concerned with the discussion of the component elements of climate as well as the factors which determine and control its distribution.

S : Meteorology, the physics of the lower atmosphere, studies the individual phenomenon of the atmosphere.

- (a) S P R Q (b) S Q P R
(c) R S Q P (d) R S P Q

70. S1: Europe was going through a political, social, economic, and cultural transformation in the eighteenth century.

S6: Great Britain emerged victorious in the contest for colonial supremacy in Europe and from that moment Britain concentrated more on her colonial possessions.

P : Thereafter, the European continent had been free from bloody conflicts for about three decades.

Q : This century saw far reaching changes which were to leave behind an enduring legacy.

R : However, the Treaty of Paris could not bring peace to Europe forever.

S : The Treaty of Paris (1763) brought an end to the Seven Years War.

- (a) Q R S P (b) Q S P R
(c) S P Q R (d) S Q P R

ANTONYMS

Directions : Each item in this section consists of sentences with an underlined word followed by four words or group of words. Select the option that is **opposite in meaning** to the underlined word and mark your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

71. American Independence was a great blow to the invincible image of Great Britain.
(a) vulnerable (b) impregnable
(c) unbeatable (d) insurmountable
72. The first step in precipitation is condensation.
(a) constriction (b) abridgement
(c) recapitulation (d) evaporation
73. This ushered in a large-scale social, economic, and political transformation.
(a) led (b) conducted
(c) obstructed (d) directed
74. The writer obfuscated the real issue with small details.
(a) mystified (b) obscured
(c) illuminated (d) muddled
75. The horror and abomination of the system of Sati in India was condemned thoroughly.
(a) abhorrence (b) termination
(c) adoration (d) detestation
76. He was rebuked for his infraction of the discipline.
(a) transgression (b) observance
(c) breach (d) acceptance
77. It is the general reaction of some people to denounce any new proposal by enthusiastic professionals.
(a) criticise (b) censure
(c) comment (d) appreciate

78. The emperor as a centralised entity indisputably went beyond regional conflicts and fostered a certain mode of elite culture.
 (a) cultivated (b) endorsed
 (c) suppressed (d) incubated
79. For the aspiring East India Company that looked at every opportunity for expansion and self-aggrandisement, the century had to be projected as one of instability.
 (a) insistence (b) averment
 (c) statement (d) denial
80. There was a combination of agrarian colonising tendencies with the assertion of local landlord power that was able to assimilate pioneer peasants.
 (a) humility (b) exaggeration
 (c) upliftment (d) elevation

CLOZE COMPOSITION

Directions: Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four words or group of words given. Select whichever word or group of words you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

Objectives, ideology, programmes, leadership, and organisation important _____ 81. (a) constituent of social movements. They are interdependent.
 (b) components
 (c) pieces
 (d) ingredient

_____ 82. (a) opposing each other. The objectives of the movement change from
 (b) effecting
 (c) familiarising
 (d) influencing

_____ 83. (a) wide articular local issues to broad aims _____ 84. (a) for
 (b) scanty (b) by
 (c) narrow (c) with
 (d) confine. (d) and

social transformation. Sometimes a movement which begins with broad objectives may in the process get _____

85. (a) turns into with one or two particular
 (b) turn out
 (c) bogged down
 (d) bogged out

issues. Ideology also _____ 86. (a) went change. It provides direction for .
 (b) proceeds
 (c) precedes
 (d) undergoes

evolving strategies and programmes; and also keeps the participants together by developing feelings of 'we-ness'. Various strategies and programmes are evolved to _____ 87. (a) mobilised the people. They _____ 88. (a) threaten

(b) mobilise (b) bluster
 (c) make (c) blow
 (d) matured (d) sustain

the movement for a long period. Leadership _____ 89. (a) where initiates or
 (b) which
 (c) how
 (d) more

emerges in the course of the growth of the movement plays a crucial role in _____ 90. (a) supersedes ideology
 (b) assumption
 (c) articulating
 (d) supposition

programmes and maintaining the spirit of the participant.

PREPOSITIONS

Directions: In this section, each of the following sentences has a blank space followed by four options. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

91. He persevered _____ difficulties.
(a) despite of (b) because of
(c) although (d) in spite of
92. He walked slowly _____ his bandaged leg.
(a) though (b) because of
(c) although (d) in spite of
93. He accepted the car _____ his claim for ₹50,000.
(a) in spite of (b) in lieu of
(c) despite of (d) in front of
94. I'll phone you sometime _____ the afternoon.
(a) on (b) at
(c) in (d) into
95. He raised several questions _____ the future of the organisation.
(a) concern to (b) concerned for
(c) concerning (d) concerned with
96. He is the gentleman whose name is written _____ the board.
(a) that (b) with
(c) in (d) on
97. _____ his negligence the company suffered a heavy loss.
(a) In accordance with (b) Instead of
(c) On account of (d) In front of
98. _____ the resistance offered by the culprit, he was arrested by the police.
(a) Regarding (b) Respecting
(c) Notwithstanding (d) Considering
99. _____ his illness, he could not finish the work on time.
(a) Subsequent for (b) As a consequence of
(c) In consequence to (d) On account
100. _____ rope ladders they scaled the wall.
(a) By means of (b) Throughout the
(c) For the sake of (d) By way

COMPLETION OF SENTENCE

Directions: In this section, each sentence is incomplete and is followed by four options. Select one of the four options to complete the sentence.

101. He is diligent; therefore _____
(a) he will not succeed (b) he can't succeed
(c) he will succeed (d) he succeed
102. A bomb went off in the city centre, but fortunately _____
(a) only few hurt (b) somebody was hurt
(c) nobody was hurt (d) everybody was hurt
103. Each of the scholars _____
(a) have done well (b) has done well
(c) shall done well (d) will done well

104. He asked whether either of the brothers _____
(a) were at home (b) are at home
(c) was at home (d) have come home
105. One cannot be too careful of _____
(a) his good name (b) their good name
(c) whether good name (d) one's good name
106. The applicant is the native of this country; so he has the right _____
(a) to have vote (b) to vote
(c) of vote (d) at vote
107. No sooner had he returned _____
(a) than he was off again
(b) but he was off again
(c) therefore went away
(d) thence went away
108. Fortunately the news _____
(a) wasn't as bad as we expected
(b) weren't as bad as we expected
(c) couldn't as bad as we expected
(d) happened with as bad as we expected
109. When I was on holiday, _____
(a) my whole luggage were stolen
(b) my part luggage was stolen
(c) all my luggage was stolen
(d) my some luggage was stolen
110. I got up very early, _____
(a) but Jack got up much before
(b) but Jack got up even before
(c) but Jack got up earlier to me
(d) but Jack got up even earlier

COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you have TWO short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and the opinion of the author only.

Passage - I

What is truth? said jesting Pilate, and would not stay for an answer. Certainly there be, that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fix a belief; affecting free-will in thinking, as well as in acting. And though the sects of philosophers of that kind be gone, yet there remain certain discoursing wits, which are of the same veins, though there be not so much blood in them, as was in those of the ancients. But it is not only the difficulty and labour, which men take in finding out of truth, nor again, that when it is found, it imposeth upon man's thoughts, that doth bring lies in favour; but a natural though corrupt love of the lie itself. One of the later school of the Grecians, examineth matter, and is at a stand to think what should be in it, that men should love lies; where neither they make for pleasure as with poets, nor for advantage, as with the merchants; but for the lie's sake. But I cannot tell; this same truth,

is a naked, and open day-light, that doth not show the masks, and mummeries, and triumphs, of the world, half so stately and daintily as candlelights. Truth may perhaps come to the price of a pearl, that showeth best by day; but it will not rise to the price of a diamond, or carbuncle, that howeth best in varied lights. A mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure. Doth any man doubt, that if there were taken out of men's minds, vain opinions, flattering hopes, false valuations, imaginations as one would, and the like, but it would leave the minds, of a number of men, poor shrunken things, full of melancholy and indisposition, and unpleasing to themselves?

111. What is the writers' idea of 'truth' in the paragraph ?
 (a) Truth and divinity go hand-in-hand
 (b) Truth can be told and avoided conveniently
 (c) Truth is a compulsion sometimes
 (d) Truth may be a choice of ancient Grecians
112. Why do men love lies?
 (a) For advantage (b) For the love of lying
 (c) For the sake of lies (d) A lie is imaginative
113. Which metaphor is used in the passage to compare the value of truth and lies?
 (a) Pearls versus diamonds
 (b) Beauty versus plain unadorned truth
 (c) Ease versus difficulty
 (d) Deception versus sincerity
114. What literary device does the author use when he says, "truth is naked" ?
 (a) symbolism (b) personification
 (c) allegory (d) paradox
115. What would happen if truths were not mixed with lies?
 (a) There would not be any pleasure in the pursuit of truth
 (b) Truth would be clear and undiluted
 (c) Lies would no longer be necessary
 (d) The beauty of truth would shine forth

Passage - II

The 'law' is an enterprise that seeks to rule us all from cradle to the grave, whether as constitution confronting custom, or as custom confronting constitution, and often indeed as the diverse combinatory prowess of both. The very notion of enterprise suggests risktaking i.e., risk as a site for both opportunity as well as failure for regulation or felicitation of approved social conduct. At the same moment, this coupling of the constitutional and custom is at the outset designed to pluralise the notion of legal literacy, a message yet to be fully constructed and conveyed co-equally to those who govern us and those who would resist domination. As citizens, we are supposed to know the law made by the state, whether we intend to obey it or break it. As members of cultural and religious communities, we also need to know the norms

that define our membership of these collectives. Often, our identity and obligations as members of political society and of diverse memberships within cultural and religious communities constitute spheres of peaceful coexistence. Often, too these collide. To decide what obligations ought to have precedence, each one of us in collision situations has to know a great deal about the law of the state and that constituting community and identity other than the political. Literacy in state law is important but never enough for an understanding of multiple sources of obligations that constantly press upon us. This invites engagement with many difficult questions including what we may want to mean by literacy, law, domination, and resistance. Further, the question always is : how far do resources of legal literacy endow us with resources of justice for all and care of self and care for others?

116. According to the author, legal literacy
 (a) needs to be interpreted and understood in consonance with the elements of social custom and justice
 (b) needs to be interpreted and understood in consonance with the elements of economic and psychological factors and law
 (c) needs to be interpreted and understood in terms of unjust existence of human being and justice
 (d) needs to be interpreted and understood in consonance with elements of environmental conservation and law
117. As a citizen one is supposed to
 (a) make a balance between the legal aspects and cultural existence
 (b) give a priority to our cultural existence.
 (c) give a priority to constitutional provisions,
 (d) know that knowledge about constitutional regulation is an impediment to cultural existence.
118. The above passage deals in
 (a) Law and Justice (b) Legal Literacy
 (c) Literacy and Education
 (d) Constitutional Law
119. According to the writer 'diverse combinatory prowess' means
 (a) A process of evolving a legal and constitutional system of cohesive elements.
 (b) A provision of evolving a law of customary practices by avoiding constitutional provisions
 (c) A provision of evolving constitutional laws by neglecting customary practices
 (d) A process of combining contrasting elements into a competent legal mechanism
120. Which among the following is closest in meaning to the word 'resistance' ?
 (a) conforming (b) promotion
 (c) defiance (d) liberating

Answer Key			
Q No	Answer	Topic's Name	Chapter's Name
1	(d)	Parts of speech	Grammar
2	(a)	Parts of speech	Grammar
3	(a)	Parts of speech	Grammar
4	(d)	Parts of speech	Grammar
5	(c)	Parts of speech	Grammar
6	(d)	Parts of speech	Grammar
7	(d)	Parts of speech	Grammar
8	(a)	Parts of speech	Grammar
9	(b)	Parts of speech	Grammar
10	(d)	Parts of speech	Grammar
11	(b)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
12	(b)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
13	(b)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
14	(b)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
15	(b)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
16	(a)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
17	(d)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
18	(c)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
19	(a)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
20	(c)	Fill in the blanks	Grammar
21	(c)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
22	(c)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
23	(c)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
24	(c)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
25	(d)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
26	(b)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
27	(a)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
28	(a)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
29	(d)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
30	(d)	Ordering of words in a sentence	Para Jumble
31	(a)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
32	(c)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
33	(a)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
34	(b)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
35	(d)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
36	(a)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
37	(d)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
38	(b)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
39	(a)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary

40	(d)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
41	(c)	Spotting errors	Grammar
42	(d)	Spotting errors	Grammar
43	(a)	Spotting errors	Grammar
44	(a)	Spotting errors	Grammar
45	(c)	Spotting errors	Grammar
46	(d)	Spotting errors	Grammar
47	(d)	Spotting errors	Grammar
48	(b)	Spotting errors	Grammar
49	(a)	Spotting errors	Grammar
50	(a)	Spotting errors	Grammar
51	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
52	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
53	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
54	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
55	(d)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
56	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
57	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
58	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
59	(d)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
60	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
61	(a)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
62	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
63	(d)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
64	(d)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
65	(a)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
66	(b)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
67	(b)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
68	(c)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
69	(a)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
70	(b)	Ordering of sentences	Para Jumble
71	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
72	(d)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
73	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
74	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
75	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
76	(b)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
77	(d)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
78	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
79	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
80	(d)	Antonyms	Vocabulary

81	(b)	Cloze composition	Grammar
82	(d)	Cloze composition	Grammar
83	(c)	Cloze composition	Grammar
84	(a)	Cloze composition	Grammar
85	(c)	Cloze composition	Grammar
86	(d)	Cloze composition	Grammar
87	(b)	Cloze composition	Grammar
88	(d)	Cloze composition	Grammar
89	(b)	Cloze composition	Grammar
90	(c)	Cloze composition	Grammar
91	(d)	Prepositions	Grammar
92	(b)	Prepositions	Grammar
93	(b)	Prepositions	Grammar
94	(c)	Prepositions	Grammar
95	(c)	Prepositions	Grammar
96	(d)	Prepositions	Grammar
97	(c)	Prepositions	Grammar
98	(c)	Prepositions	Grammar
99	(b)	Prepositions	Grammar
100	(a)	Prepositions	Grammar
101	(b)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
102	(c)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
103	(b)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
104	(c)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
105	(d)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
106	(b)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
107	(a)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
108	(a)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
109	(c)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
110	(d)	Completion of Sentence	Grammar
111	(b)	Comprehension	Reading Passage
112	(c)	Comprehension	Reading Passage
113	(a)	Comprehension	Reading Passage
114	(b)	Comprehension	Reading Passage
115	(d)	Comprehension	Reading Passage
116	(a)	Comprehension	Reading Passage
117	(a)	Comprehension	Reading Passage
118	(b)	Comprehension	Reading Passage
119	(d)	Comprehension	Reading Passage
120	(d)	Comprehension	Reading Passage

Answers with Explanation

1. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The underlined word signifies that the artist was doing something else on the stage along with singing. Any word that gives any information about any act done is called a verb. Hence, the underlined word is a verb. Prance means to walk or move around with ostentatious, exaggerated movements. Example: *"She pranced around the lounge impersonating her favourite pop stars"*. Nouns are parts of speech that comprise words that are used to name people, places, animals, objects, and ideas. An adjective is a word naming an attribute of a noun, such as sweet, red, or technical. An adverb is a word used to provide more information about the verb or the action in the sentence.

2. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. In the given sentence, "in" shows the relationship between the fork and knife and the cutlery. Hence, "in" is a preposition. A conjunction is "an uninflected linguistic form that joins together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words." A determiner is a modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has, for example, a, the, or every.

3. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

An adverb is a word used to provide more information about the verb or the action in the sentence. The underlined word "slowly" gives us information about the manner of the action (coming up). Hence, "slowly" is an adverb. An adjective is a word naming an attribute of a noun, such as sweet, red, or technical. Any word that gives any information about any act done is called a verb. A pronoun is used in place of a noun. It substitutes the noun in a paragraph or piece of writing to avoid repetition of the noun.

4. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The underlined word expresses a forceful emotional response. Interjections are a part of speech used to convey or express sudden feelings

and emotions. Hence, the underlined part is an interjection. A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. Nouns are parts of speech that comprise words that are used to name people, places, animals, objects, and ideas. An article is any member of a class of dedicated words that are used with noun phrases to mark the identifiability of the referents of the noun phrases.

5. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The underlined word "they" is used in place of the people who are going to attend the function. A pronoun is used in place of a noun. It substitutes the noun in a paragraph or piece of writing to avoid repetition of the noun. Hence, "they" is a pronoun here. Nouns are parts of speech that comprise words that are used to name people, places, animals, objects, and ideas. An adverb is a word used to provide more information about the verb or the action in the sentence. A conjunction is "an uninflected linguistic form that joins together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words."

6. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The underlined word "dull" describes the cloud in the given sentence. An adjective is a word naming an attribute of a noun, such as sweet, red, or technical. Hence, the word "dull" is an adjective. An adverb is a word used to provide more information about the verb or the action in the sentence. Any word that gives any information about any act done is called a verb.

7. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The underlined word "over" shows the relation between the verb (presiding) and the noun (meeting) in the given sentence. A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. Hence, over is a preposition here.

8. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The word "permit" gives a sense of action in the given sentence. Any word that gives any information about any act done is called a verb.

Hence, the underlined word is a verb. *Nouns are* parts of speech that comprise words that are used to name people, places, animals, objects, and ideas. A pronoun is used in place of a noun. It substitutes the noun in a paragraph or piece of writing to avoid repetition of the noun. An adverb is a word used to provide more information about the verb or the action in the sentence.

9. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The underlined word "loosely" describes the manner upon which the novel is based. Thus, it is giving additional information about the verb. An adverb is a word used to provide more information about the verb or the action in the sentence. Hence, "loosely" is an adverb in the given sentence. Any word that gives any information about any act done is called a verb. *Nouns are* parts of speech that comprise words that are used to name people, places, animals, objects, and ideas. An adjective is a word naming an attribute of a noun, such as sweet, red, or technical.

10. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The underlined word is the subject of the latter clause of the sentence. It is name of a particular time of recreation. *Nouns are* parts of speech that comprise words that are used to name people, places, animals, objects, and ideas. Hence, "playtime" is a noun here. Any word that gives any information of any act done is called a verb. An adjective is a word naming an attribute of a noun, such as sweet, red, or technical. A pronoun is used in place of a noun. It substitutes the noun in a paragraph or piece of writing to avoid repetition of the noun.

11. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence talks about a play that got re-enacted after a long process of prosecution. The blank is associated with the conjunction "and", which shows that the word in the blank should have a similar connotation. Hence, the correct word is "proscribe", which means prohibit or embargo.

12. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The word needs an adjective that gives additional information about "flood". The meanings of the given options are: ravage means to cause severe and extensive damage. It is a verb, so it does not fit in the blank. Salubrious means healthy. Thus, it is also ruled out. Ameliorate means to make (something bad or unsatisfactory) better. It also does not fit in the sentence. Devastating is an adjective. The word means highly destructive or damaging. Since the flood can have a destructive effect, this is the correct answer.

13. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence expresses the dilemma of the person regarding leaving the guest house after it gets dark. The blank should be filled with a verb in its base form because modals (should, can, could, etc.) should be followed by a base form of a verb.

14. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence talks about how people act during tough times. We don't use the continuous form of a verb without a helping verb. Option (a) is in singular form; thus, it is not in agreement with the plural subject "they". Thus, the correct word is "behaved".

15. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The word stride means an important positive development, long steps. Stand means to support, or to take up, maintain a specified position or posture, or to maintain one's position. because the sentence talks about justice for women the blank needs a positive word. Out of all the given options the best fit is "stride".

16. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The blank should be filled up with a word that describes something wrong done against women. Difficulty should be followed by the preposition "of", not "against". Any kind of wrong done against women will be considered an offence or a crime. Hence, the correct answer is offence.

17. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence states that the purchase will not fall under the scope or responsibility of the act. Hence, the correct answer is purview. Purview means the scope of the influence or concerns of something.

18. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The apt word in the blank is "premised". Because the sentence asserts that the emergence of a sovereign Indian nation was based on the notion of equality.

19. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

To gradually but firmly establish an idea or attitude in a person's mind, we use instil. In the sentence, the author talks about establishing a sense of patriotism. Hence, the apt word is "instil". Thus, other options are ruled out.

20. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence that mentions "women's autobiography" can be seen as proof of their interest in literature. Hence, the correct word in

the blank is "evidence". Subsistence means the action or fact of maintaining or supporting oneself, especially at a minimal level. Insistence means the fact or quality of insisting that something is the case or should be done.

21. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The topic is introduced in Part Q, and the idea is continued in Part P by stating that religiosity was engulfing society continuing with further support from S and R.

22. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

In the correct sentence formation, it's logical to start by introducing the concept (S), then explaining that it's not just an economic system but also an ideology (Q), followed by detailing what this ideology entails (P). So, the sequence "S Q P" makes the most sense, finishing with R at last.

23. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The subject of the paragraph is introduced in Part P. This is continued in Part R because it has the verb of the sentence. Hence, options 2 and 4 are eliminated. The idea in PR is continued in Part Q & S. Hence, the sequence is PRQS.

24. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The paragraph starts with a mention of the challenge of the pandemic year. It is continued by asserting that it took a stride and found the solution. RP is also a mandatory pair because R ends with "that" and P mentions the elaboration for it. Hence, the sequence is SQRP.

25. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence will not start with a verb, which is mentioned in the part P. Thus, options (a) and (b) are ruled out. The part Q ends with the word "direct" and it cannot be followed by "in Bengali". Thus, QS cannot be a pair. Thus, option (c) is also ruled out. Hence, the sequence is QRSP.

26. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

There is a mandatory pair: QP. Q ends with "the tendency and it should continue with the name of "the tendency". The name of the tendency is mentioned in Part P. Hence, QP is a pair and the sequence is QPSR.

27. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentences SQR will come together in that sequence. S ends with an adjective "favourable" so it requires a noun to qualify, which is there in part Q (provisions). Thus, SQ is a pair. Q ends with "observation", which will be followed by "of the rules". Hence, the sequence is PSQR.

28. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The subject is introduced in Part Q, and it is continued in Part R by telling what is appreciated by the theatre. SP is also a pair because P continues the idea mentioned in S. Thus, the sequence is QRSP.

29. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

PR is a pair. Because R starts with the conjunction "and", which is in continuity with P. The only option with the pair PR is option (d).

30. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

QS is a mandatory pair because Q ends with the adjective "political" and it should be followed by a noun. The part S starts with the noun "regime". Thus, QS makes sense.

31. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

Kettle of fish means to be completely different from something or someone else that has been talked about. Example: Having knowledge is one thing, but being able to communicate it to others is another kettle of fish.

32. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

Sitting on the fence means avoiding making a decision or choice. Example: You can't sit on the fence any longer; you have to decide whose side you're on.

33. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

To strain every nerve means to make the greatest possible effort. Example: I strained every nerve to reach that book on the top shelf, and I still couldn't get it.

34. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

At sea means confused or unable to decide what to do. Example: "He feels at sea with economics."

35. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The gift of gab is the ability to speak easily and confidently in a way that makes people want to listen to you and believe you. Example: She's got the gift of the gab; she should work in sales and marketing.

36. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The idiom change hands means to be acquired or bought by another person or group. Example: The company has changed hands several times but is still on the verge of bankruptcy.

37. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

To have irons in the fire means to be occupied with multiple tasks. Example: If that job application

- doesn't work out, I've got a couple more irons in the fire.
38. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
Brain drain is a slang term that indicates a substantial emigration or migration of talented individuals.
39. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
The phrase right as rain is an idiom that means to be in excellent health or condition.
40. Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
If someone says, "It's all Greek to me," they mean something is difficult to understand due to its complexity. Example: My teacher was explaining a complicated math problem to the classroom, but I just didn't get what she was saying; it was all Greek to me.
41. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence has an error in part (c). The structure to be is followed by the third form of a verb. Hence, the correct structure is: to be updated with...
42. Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence does not have any error.
43. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence has an error in part (a). The use of "from" is redundant in the given sentence.
44. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence has an error in word usage. The sentence talks about the university's effort to provide more facilities to students and teachers. In this context, the university will look for more revenue generation. Thus, the word "expunge" (meaning remove) is not fit.
45. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence has an error in Part (c). Modals are followed by the first form of a verb. And in passive voice the structure is "must be received".
46. Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
The given sentence is grammatically correct.
47. Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
The given sentence is grammatically correct.
48. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence has an error in the usage of pronouns. In part (b), in place of "you" the word "your" should be used because it is qualifying the word regret.
49. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence has an error in part (a). The phrase "appear like" should be replaced by "appear to like".
50. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence has an error in word usage. "Trucked" means to transport something somewhere in a truck, and "tucked" means to push, fold, or turn (the edges or ends of something, especially a garment or bedclothes) so as to hide or secure them. In the context of the given sentence, "tucked" makes sense.
51. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
The word "utopian" means modelled on or aiming for a state in which everything is perfect; idealistic. Example: "It is easy to dismiss this as naive or utopian."
52. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
Nugatory means of no value or importance. Example: "The teacher shortages will render nugatory the hopes of implementing the new curriculum."
53. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
Convulsed means to suffer violent involuntary contraction of the muscles, producing contortion of the body or limbs. Example: "She convulsed, collapsing to the floor with the pain."
54. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
Complacent means showing smug or uncritical satisfaction with oneself or one's achievements. Example: "You can't afford to be complacent about security."
55. Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
Derisory means ridiculously small or inadequate. Example: "They were given a derisory pay rise."
56. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
Defuse means to make (a situation) less tense or dangerous. Example: "Explosives specialists tried to defuse the grenade."
57. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
Flounder means to struggle or stagger clumsily in mud or water, struggle mentally, or show or feel great confusion. Example: "She floundered, not knowing quite what to say."
58. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
Brevity means the concise and exact use of words in writing, speech, or time. Example: *The staff will edit manuscripts with a view to brevity and clarity.*

59. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Obtuse means annoyingly insensitive or slow to understand. Example: "He wondered if the doctor was being deliberately obtuse."

60. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

Transpired means (of a secret or something unknown) come to be known; to be revealed. Example: "It transpired that those millions of dollars of debt had been hidden in a complex web of transactions."

61. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence is about mutations in genes. The idea is continued in the statement R by stating that most genes don't cause cancer. This is carried forward in the statement Q by stating that a few genes may cause cancer. Hence, the correct sequence is RQSP.

62. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The opening sentence mentions writing, and the topic is continued in the statement S. Thus, S1 and S make a pair. S1 and S are followed by Q because it talks about 'writing'. So, the required sequence is SQRP.

63. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

S1 will be followed by P, because the rest of the statements talk about social networking sites, whereas P talks about social networking in a broader sense and introduces online social networking. P will be followed by Q because Q carries forward the idea and states that when it comes to online networking, it is mostly online websites. Thus, the correct sequence is PQRS.

64. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

S1 is about globalisation and the sentence R also talks about globalisation. So, S1, and R will come together in a sequence. The word "also" makes it clear that there has to be an action preceding it. And "moreover" in sentence Q makes it clear that it can't be placed before P. Thus, the correct sequence is RSPQ.

65. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The first line is about tribal cultures. The pronoun "they" in the statement Q refers to the tribal culture mentioned in the first sentence. There are two options starting with Q: option (a) and option (b). But Q should be followed by P because SR makes a pair, which is present in option (a). Moreover, R should come before S6. Thus, the correct sequence is QPSR.

66. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The first sentence is about Gond, and the sentence that talks about it and gives its name is statement

S. S should be followed by Q, which describes it further. The correct sequence is SQPR.

67. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The first sentence is precipitation. This idea is continued in sentence R by stating "this precipitation". R should be followed by S because it talks about the wind described in the statement R. Thus, the correct sequence is RSPQ.

68. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

"It" in the sentence Q refers to the period of industrial revolution mentioned in the first sentence. So, S1 and Q should come in that particular sequence. Q talks about capitalism, and this idea is continued in S; thus, Q should be followed by S. Thus, the correct sequence is QSPR.

69. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The first sentence talks about meteorology and climatology. Sentence S defines meteorology, which is continued in the statement R. Thus, the correct sequence is SPRQ.

70. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The first sentence talks about the eighteenth century. Q refers to it by using the term "this century. Q will be followed by S, because it introduced "the Paris treaty" and other sentences are about the treaty. Thus, the correct sequence is QSPR.

71. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

Invincible means too powerful to be defeated or overcome; it means unbeatable. The antonym for it is vulnerable. Vulnerable means prone to being attacked or harmed. Impregnable means unable to be defeated or overcome; it is insurmountable.

72. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Condensation means the conversion of a vapour or gas to a liquid. Its opposite will be the conversion of liquid into gas. This is called evaporation. Constriction means the action of making something narrower by pressure or of becoming narrower; tightening. An abridgement is a shortened version of a larger work. Recapitulation means an act or instance of summarising and restating the main points of something.

73. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

Ushered means to show or guide (someone) somewhere. Its antonym is obstructed.

74. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

Obfuscate means to make things unclear. The antonym for it is illuminated. The rest of the options are close-meaning words for obfuscate.

75. Option (c) is correct..

Explanation:

Abomination means a thing that causes disgust or loathing, hatred, detest, or abhor. The antonym of abomination is to adore.

76. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

Infraction means a violation or infringement of a law or agreement. Transgression means an act that goes against a law, rule, or code of conduct; it is an offence. Breach is the same. Observance means the practice of observing the requirements of law, morality, or ritual. Thus, the antonym for infraction is observance.

77. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Denounce means to insult, criticise, or censure someone. The antonym of denounce is appreciate.

78. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

Fostered means supported. The antonym of foster is suppressed.

79. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

Self-aggrandize means the act or practice of enhancing or exaggerating one's own importance, power, or reputation. All the options except (a) are synonyms of it. Humility is its antonym.

80. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Assertion means declaration. Thus, its antonym is denial. Averment means an affirmation or allegation.

81. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The apt word in the blank is "components", because the sentence gives us a list of objects or concepts that are part of social movements.

82. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The blank needs a word that shows some relation between the components, which are mentioned in the previous sentence. In this context, the best word is "influencing", because the parts of a movement will not oppose each other, nor will they familiarise or effect each other.

83. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The blank needs a word that is opposite to "broad" because the aim is to reach broad aims. This signifies that the aim is not broad. So, the correct answer will be "narrow".

84. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence asserts that local issues should be transformed into a broad aim for social transformation. Thus, the correct word in the blank is "for".

85. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence mentions that sometimes the broad objective gets narrow and stuck on one or two small issues. The apt phrase to express this feeling is "bogged down". Bogged down means to become so involved in something difficult or complicated that you cannot do anything else.

86. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Since the previous sentence states that sometimes the objective gets bogged down, the later sentence will suggest further action. The apt word in this context is "undergo", because the sentence talks about a change in ideology for evolving strategies.

87. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The blank requires a word that shows the relationship between strategies and the purpose of the strategies. The best word in this context is "mobilise". The strategies evolved to mobilise people. It can't be "mobilised" because with "to" we always use the base form of the verb.

88. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence gives us a description of the impact of the strategies mentioned in the previous line. The blank should be filled with "sustain". The sentence suggests that the strategies sustained the movement for a long time.

89. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The blank requires a pronoun, which can refer to the word "leadership". Thus, the apt word is "which".

90. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation:

The best word in the blanks is "articulating" because it is in parallel construction with "evolving strategies."

91. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The blank requires a preposition that shows contrast in the former and latter parts of the sentence. Despite is not followed by "of", so option (a) is ruled out. Option (b) is also ruled out because "although" is a conjunction and is used to connect clauses. Because it is used to give reasons, it is also ruled out. In spite of" shows the needed contrast, thus it is the correct answer.

92. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence gives the reason for the person's walking slowly. Thus, the apt preposition in the context is "because of".

93. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The sentence needs a preposition to express that the person accepted the car in place of the payment someone owed him. In lieu of meaning means in place of. Thus, it is the apt word in the blank.

94. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
The correct preposition in the blank is "in". When we talk about a day, an afternoon, or any time that expresses a time span within which some act will take place, we use "in". We use "at" for a point in time.
95. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
Concern is a noun and a verb; concerned is an adjective; and concerning is a preposition. Here we need a preposition; thus, the apt word is "concerning".
96. Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
"On the board" is the correct idiomatic expression.
97. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
The blank needs a word that shows the reason for the company's loss. The best phrase to express this is "on account of". On account of means because of.
98. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
Notwithstanding the resistance offered by the culprit" means that even though the culprit resisted, he was still arrested by the police. It conveys a sense of determination or persistence on the part of the police in making the arrest.
99. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
The blank requires a word that is used to express the reason for the person's inability to complete the work. The apt word to fill in the blank is the word "as a consequence of". In consequence of and as a consequence of can be used interchangeably, but in consequence is not followed by "to". Thus, it can't be the right answer.
100. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence wants to say that, with the help of a rope ladder, the person climbed the wall. The correct phrase to express this is "by means of".
101. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
The sentence states that the person is hardworking, and as a consequence, the person will get success. The blank can't be negative since the person is working hard. Option (d) can't be the answer because we need to express future action.
102. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
The word "but" shows contradiction, and the former part of the sentence says the bomb went off; thus, the latter part must show that nobody was hurt.
103. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
Each is treated as a singular number and thus should be followed by a singular verb. Thus, option (a) is ruled out. Shall and will are modals and should be followed by the base form of the verb. Thus, options (c) and (d) are ruled out.
104. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
Indefinite pronouns such as either, neither, anyone, someone, etc. are treated as singular numbers. Thus, options (a), (b) and (d) are eliminated. Option (b) has a singular verb, so the answer should be "was at home".
105. Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
A pronoun must agree with its antecedent, so one must be followed by one's.
106. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
The correct idiomatic expression is "to vote".
107. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
"No sooner" is followed by "than". Hence, the correct option is (a).
108. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
The word "news" is treated as a singular noun. Thus, the correct answer is "wasn't as bad as expected".
109. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
The correct answer is option (c). The word "luggage" is treated as a singular number, so it should be followed by a singular verb. So, option (a) is ruled out.
110. Option (d) is correct.
Explanation:
The word expresses comparison. Options (a) and (b), are ruled out because "before" is not a correct expression and it should be followed by Out of options (c) and (d), option (c) is ruled out because earlier should be followed by "than". Thus, the correct answer is option (d).
111. Option (b) is correct.
Explanation:
The writer discusses how people may find it difficult and burdensome to establish beliefs and truths, and they may even have a natural inclination to prefer lies. This suggests that truth can be seen as a compulsion or an obligation in certain situations.
112. Option (c) is correct.
Explanation:
From the middle lines of the passage, we can derive that men love lies for the sake of lies. The rest of the options are negated in the passage.
113. Option (a) is correct.
Explanation:
From the lines: " truth may perhaps..., we can select answer option (a).

114. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

Symbolism is an artistic and poetic movement or style using symbolic images and indirect suggestion to express mystical ideas, emotions, and states of mind. Personification is the attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something non-human, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form. An allegory is a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. A paradox is a situation or statement that seems impossible or is difficult to understand because it contains two opposite facts or characteristics. Since "truth" is attributed to human quality, the correct answer is option (b).

115. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

If there is no lie the truth would shine forth.

116. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

From the line, "at the same moment... legal literacy.", we can deduce that legal literacy seeks coordination between social custom and justice.

117. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation:

The passage makes it clear that one should develop a balance between social custom and the constitution.

118. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation:

The passage is about legal literacy.

119. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

The passage is trying to convey that there should be a balance between social customs and the constitution so that society functions smoothly.

120. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation:

Resistance means an act or instance of resisting or opposing. The closest word to resistance is defiance.