

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** (0.33) 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.

COMPLETION OF SENTENCE

Directions: The following items have one part of the sentence followed by four alternatives. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct alternative.

1. I asked two people the way to the station
 - (a) but neither of them could help me
 - (b) however none of them could show me the way
 - (c) yet they had doubts about the station
 - (d) nevertheless they couldn't guide me
2. The room was very warm
 - (a) because the AC was set to moderate temperature
 - (b) though the AC was set to very cold
 - (c) since the AC was not very warm in its temperature setting
 - (d) since the AC was in a very low temperature setting
3. We could today or we could leave tomorrow
 - (a) preferring what you want
 - (b) as you prefer one of the two
 - (c) depending on what you prefer
 - (d) whichever you prefer
4. Mohan and I couldn't get into the house because
 - (a) neither of us had the keys
 - (b) both of us do not have the keys
 - (c) either of us did not have the keys
 - (d) neither of us did have the keys
5. There are many good hotels, you can choose to stay in
 - (a) many of them
 - (b) anyone of them
 - (c) either of them
 - (d) all of them
6. The bus service is very good; there is a bus
 - (a) after ten minutes
 - (b) in ten minutes
 - (c) before ten minutes
 - (d) every ten minutes
7. We live near a busy airport; the planes fly
 - (a) near our house
 - (b) by our house
 - (c) over our house
 - (d) around our house
8. Dan was very quiet. He didn't say a word
 - (a) all the evening
 - (b) the entire evening
 - (c) all the entire evening
 - (d) entire evening

9. I don't like stories

- (a) which can have unhappy endings
- (b) which had sad endings
- (c) that have unhappy endings
- (d) which are unhappy endings

10. Not everything

- (a) that happened was my fault
- (b) which happen was my fault
- (c) what happened was my fault
- (d) whatever happened was my fault

COMPREHENSION

Directions: In this section you have two short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. Read the passage and answer the items based on it.

PASSAGE - I

As to happiness, I am not so sure. Birds, it is true, die of hunger in large numbers during the winter, if they are not birds of passage. But during the summer they do not foresee this 'catastrophe, or remember how nearly it befell them in the previous winter. With human beings the matter is otherwise. I doubt whether the percentage of birds that will have died of hunger during the present winter (1946-47) is as great as the percentage of human beings that will have died from this cause in India and Central Europe during the same period. But every human death by starvation is preceded by a long period of anxiety, and surrounded by the corresponding anxiety of neighbours. We suffer not only the evils that actually befall us, but all those that our intelligence tells us we have reason to fear. The curbing of impulses to which we are led by forethought averts physical disaster at the cost of worry, and general lack of joy. I do not think that the learned men of my acquaintance, even when they enjoy a secure income, are as happy as the mice that eat the crumbs from their tables while the erudite gentlemen snooze. In this respect, therefore, I am not convinced that there has been any progress at all.

11. The birds die of hunger in winter because

- (a) they do not move to warmer places
- (b) people do not feed them
- (c) they do not get the food of their choice
- (d) they are too young to get the food

12. The birds do not foresee the catastrophe because they

- (a) cannot predict an accident
- (b) overlook a difficult situation
- (c) cannot expect a sudden disaster
- (d) ignore the problems

13. Human beings cannot be happy because they

- (a) do not get time to enjoy
- (b) worry too much about their work
- (c) are not healthy
- (d) worry too much about future

14. Which one of the following is the antonym of the word 'erudite' in the passage?

- (a) Qualified
- (b) Ill-educated
- (c) Logical
- (d) Learned

15. Which one of the following is the central theme of the passage?

- (a) Life of the birds and the mice
- (b) Starvation in India and central Europe
- (c) Progress of mankind
- (d) Disasters In 1946-47

PASSAGE - II

More than eight months after the national lockdown was announced in late March, urban India is learning to live with the Covid-19 pandemic. In fact, indicating a positive outlook for the future, many survey respondents in a recent survey say they plan to return to pre-lockdown levels of shopping, personal grooming, going to cinemas and socializing as pandemic fears continue to recede.

The survey findings highlight that the suppression of consumer demand because of fears of job losses and salary cuts could be coming to an end. Increasingly, urban Indians are showing increased confidence about the future of the economy. This could be an indicator of the possible 'pent-up demand' that several economists have been talking about - a demand that could be unleashed once a vaccine is developed and distributed, or when there are signs of the pandemic's spread reducing negligible levels or vanishing totally.

Around 65 per cent of respondents said they had settled into new routines, or that they saw signs of the situation improving, or they had come to terms with the pandemic and were moving on with their lives. And since the survey was conducted before

the news of the successful trials of the Pfizer vaccine for the coronavirus was announced, it is likely that the consumers are now even more positive in their outlook about the future.

16. The general tone of the passage is that of :
 (a) optimism
 (b) pessimism
 (c) fatalism
 (d) defeatism
17. The willingness of consumers to go back to normal lifestyle indicates their :
 (a) Casual attitude
 (b) Change of moods
 (c) Desire for future plans
 (d) Sense of economic security
18. Which statement in the passage/phrase indicates that 'Life must go on' ?
 (a) They settled into their new routines.
 (b) Salary cuts could be coming to an end.
 (c) People are moving on with their lives.
 (d) 'Pent-up demand'.
19. What does the author mean by 'pent-up demand' ?
 (a) Desire (suppressed) to spend money once pandemic is controlled
 (b) Economic normalcy of consumers
 (c) Flamboyant shopping by consumers
 (d) Criticism of the public on the pay-cuts
20. What, according to the author, is the reason behind suppression of consumer demands?
 (a) The lack of vaccine till date
 (b) Professional insecurity
 (c) Motive to save up some money
 (d) Careful and calculative attitude of the general public

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).

21. Everything is going well; we didn't have
 (a) (b)
any problem. No error.
 (c) (d)

22. Lavanya hasn't gone to work
 (a) (b)
yesterday. No error.
 (c) (d)
23. Look! The boy over there
 (a)
wears the same sweater as you. No error.
 (b) (c) (d)
24. It begins to turn dark:
 (a) (b)
shall I switch on the lights? No error.
 (c) (d)
25. Raman and Mitali have been married
 (a) (b)
for twenty years. No error.
 (c) (d)
26. I have played basketball
 (a) (b)
for the past three hours. No error.
 (c) (d)
27. Jamila had a book in front of her,
 (a) (b)
but she didn't read it. No error.
 (c) (d)
28. When she heard the news she hasn't been
 (a) (b)
very pleased. No error.
 (c) (d)
29. Where are you coming from? Are you
 (a) (b)
an American ? No error.
 (c) (d)
30. I went to Canada a few years ago
 (a) (b)
for a holiday. No error.
 (c) (d)

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

- (c) Environmental protection paper-work.
(d) To speak to people in a roaring voice
44. Penny-wise and pound-foolish
(a) Wise to spend each penny carefully
(b) Careful about small amounts but careless about large amounts
(c) People who don't understand the importance of each penny
(d) Careful about large amounts but careless about small amounts
45. Pin back your ears
(a) To listen carefully to something
(b) Person or organisation that pins important issues
(c) To keep yourself away from hearing bad stuff
(d) To clean your ears with a pin
46. Turncoat
(a) Expert at altering coats
(b) Someone who deserts one group to join another
(c) A truly dishonest person
(d) Going round and round in a court of law
47. Say your piece
(a) Speak but don't listen
(b) Speak in a talkative manner
(c) Make your argument piece by piece
(d) Express your opinion
48. Top-notch
(a) The highest marking on a tree or a building
(b) Person or organization that attracts only the top
(c) Of highest possible quality
(d) Person of integrity
49. Under the table
(a) Work under difficult circumstances
(b) Working undercover
(c) Working under furniture
(d) Making or receiving payments surreptitiously
50. At the drop of a hat
(a) Clumsy person who drops hats everywhere
(b) Suddenly and without much thought
(c) Do something without much pressure
(d) A happy and easygoing man

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 S 1 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.

51. S1: An ideal citizen is one who establishes his standard in everything.

S6: He can be called a thorough gentleman.

P : Because he is a true patriot.

Q : Also, he can lay down his life for the honour of his country.

R : That he can make any sacrifice for his motherland.

S : He loves his country so much so.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) RPQS
(c) PQRS (d) QRSP

52. S1: There are multiple legal avenues for patients to indict doctors, but rarely is it the other way round.

S6: It is clear that patients have multiple avenues to pursue, should they feel an injustice has been perpetrated against them.

P : An FIR can be lodged against them under the section 304A of the Indian Penal Code.

Q : A compensation case can be filed in a consumer forum.

R : For one occurrence, there are multiple forums where doctors have to defend themselves.

S : For Instance, a complaint can be made to their employer.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PSRQ
(c) RSQP (d) SRQP

53. S1.: Paragraphs are the building blocks of any write-up.

S6: Understanding of these makes one a good writer of paragraphs.

P : A paragraph need not be pages together in length.

Q : But actually a paragraph is a group of at least five sentences on the lower limit.

R : In reality, unity and coherence, not length, constitute a real good paragraph.

S : Many people define paragraphs in terms of their length.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QPRS (b) RQPS
(c) SQPR (d) QRSP

54. S1: Then what is necessary with regard to taming science and technology is:

S6 : Then why do we not tame atomic energy to peaceful purposes?

P : We must have the basic knowledge of the two.

Q : It is said, 'Science is a useful servant but destructive master'.

R : By the misuse of science, mankind will meet its doom quite soon.

S : If we do not harness it for the welfare of mankind, I am afraid, a total annihilation is a must.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SRQP (b) PQSR
(c) RQSP (d) QRSP

55. S1 : Uttarakhand is vulnerable to disasters.

S6: The lack of ability to learn lessons from disasters, and the lack of any accountability, ensure the perpetuation of the situation.

P : The absence of necessary monitoring, early warning systems and the overall disaster management system add another layer of damages during the disasters.

Q : Major interventions act as force multipliers during such disasters.

R : The violation of legal and other prudent norms, further increases the damages.

S : Climate change is increasing these vulnerabilities.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SQRP (b) PQSR
(c) QSRP (d) RPSQ

56. S1 : Now only fifteen minutes were left.

S6: Our performance was excellent.

P : Thank God, we rubbed the word 'defeat' writ large on our forehead.

Q : It was a game of life and death.

R : Each one had concluded that we were going to lose.

S : It was a matter of minutes.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSQR (b) PQSR
(c) RPSQ (d) RSQP

57. S1: The river Ganga is very important for us culturally, spiritually, ecologically as well as economically.

S6: Journey in the right direction is firmly making progress, gathering momentum and becoming a people's movement.

P : It is rich in cultural heritage, natural splendour and biodiversity.

Q : People have used its water since the beginning of civilisation for different purposes.

R : It has most dense cultivation in its basin and is critical for ensuring food and water security.

S : We need to utilise its water for different purposes while ensuring that its natural ecology is protected, aquatic life thrives, and forests along the river remain rejuvenated.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) QSRP
(c) RSQP (d) PRQS

58. S1: The Republic Day in India falls on 26th January.

S6: He attends the march past.

P : The President of India takes the salute.

Q : It is organized at the India Gate.

R : People from far and wide come to witness it.

S : It is celebrated with great pomp and show.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) PQSR
(c) SRQP (d) RSQP

59. S1: Different people have different hobbies.

S6: With hobbies, you spend time in a gainful way.

P : Thus, they say, as many people, so many hobbies.

Q : In due course, that becomes your hobby.

R : Whatever leisure time you get, you use that in creative activity.

S : Hobby is a leisure time activity.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) PQSR
(c) SRQP (d) RSQP

60. S1 : Life in a village is ideal.
 S6: They can no longer be considered backward.
 P : Our villages are no longer dirty.
 Q : Moreover, they are disease-free.
 R : Because, the village people are well-educated now.
 S : Rather, they are highly clean and tidy.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) SRQP (b) PSQR
 (c) SRPQ (d) RSQP

FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

61. Honesty is _____ on his face.
 (a) wrote (b) written
 (c) writing (d) writes
62. He lives _____ his pen.
 (a) by (b) with
 (c) on (d) off
63. Much water has run _____ the bridge since then.
 (a) near (b) about
 (c) under (d) in
64. The gun _____ with a loud noise.
 (a) went on (b) went off
 (c) went about (d) went around
65. They fought _____ the last man in the army.
 (a) on (b) from
 (c) with (d) to
66. Keep him _____ arm's length.
 (a) at (b) by
 (c) for (d) off
67. He succeeded _____.
 (a) on himself (b) by himself
 (c) in the long run (d) on the long run
68. Have you ever tried _____ a coconut tree ?
 (a) climbing (b) to climbing
 (c) going on (d) going up
69. He is a man _____ means.
 (a) for (b) in
 (c) of (d) above
70. He dislikes _____ punish his friends.
 (a) have to (b) having to
 (c) for (d) regarding

SYNONYMS

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

71. He drowned in the flood water last year.
 (a) swarmed (b) swam
 (c) submerged (d) floated
72. Autumn is rather a dry season.
 (a) arid (b) humid
 (c) rainy (d) moist
73. Our differences are growing day by day.
 (a) confabulations (b) interferences
 (c) disagreements (d) discrepancies
74. The big tree hindered access of sunlight into the house.
 (a) impeded (b) shaded
 (c) facilitated (d) poured
75. The complexity of the issue balled everyone.
 (a) conclusion (b) intricacy
 (c) grievance (d) complacency
76. He drank excessive amount of liquor.
 (a) inculpable (b) inordinate
 (c) unreasonable (d) innocuous
77. He initiated the dialogue.
 (a) ordered (b) interfered
 (c) began (d) planned
78. She looked pale after recovering from Covid-19.
 (a) sallow (b) ruddy
 (c) glowing (d) radiant
79. I overrule your proposal.
 (a) wan (b) veto
 (c) weaken (d) supersede
80. His behaviour shocked me.
 (a) entreated (b) pacified
 (c) appalled (d) scintillated

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.

81. I am very particular about it.
 (a) quiet (b) vague
 (c) precise (d) minute
82. He has become paunchy.
 (a) stout (b) slim
 (c) plump (d) fat
83. This river originates from the Ganges.
 (a) inaugurates (b) culminates
 (c) initiates (d) emanates
84. The film I saw was hilarious.
 (a) tragic (b) serious
 (c) uproarious (d) jovial
85. On that day, pandemonium reigned in the hall.
 (a) hullabaloo (b) uproar
 (c) peace (d) accolade
86. The police detained me today amidst busy traffic.
 (a) impeded (b) released
 (c) confined (d) held
87. In my state of despair, I confessed everything.
 (a) despondency (b) determination
 (c) dependant (d) elation
88. He was accused by the entire community after he failed in the mission.
 (a) vindicated (b) incriminated
 (c) indicted (d) arraigned
89. There was much to boast about the quality of his work.
 (a) bluster (b) brag
 (c) deprecate (d) flaunt
90. He delivered an eccentric speech.
 (a) an odd (b) a peculiar
 (c) a normal (d) an idiosyncratic
93. Public culture is associated with extremely new civil societies.
 (a) Adverb (b) Intensifier
 (c) Adjective (d) Noun Clause
94. You are paying less attention to your studies these days.
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective
 (c) Intensifier (d) Noun
95. Why, is it really Sujata on the phone?
 (a) Interjection (b) Adjective
 (c) Intensifier (d) Noun
96. Sit down and rest a while.
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective
 (c) Intensifier (d) Noun
97. Rakesh is too old to run fast.
 (a) Adverb (b) Conjunction
 (c) Intensifier (d) Noun
98. For the next generation of interior architects and design graduates, work opportunities are immense.
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective
 (c) Noun (d) Pronoun
99. Life is a solo fight, and each person makes his or her own journey.
 (a) Noun (b) Adjective
 (c) Intensifier (d) Adverb
100. The cat loves comfort.
 (a) Indefinite article (b) Definite article
 (c) Intensifier (d) Subject

CLOZE COMPOSITION

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

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a word or phrase underlined. Read the sentences carefully and find which part of speech the underlined word belongs to. Indicate your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

91. They wandered around aimlessly.
 (a) Verb (b) Adjective
 (c) Intensifier (d) Noun
92. We went away after they had left.
 (a) Pronoun (b) Adjective
 (c) Intensifier (d) Conjunction
101. The polythene bags non-biodegradable, i.e., they cannot
 (a) are (b) become
 (c) is (d) were
102. be decomposed micro-organisms into manure.
 (a) by (b) through
 (c) into (d) in

103. They remain as even after years.
 (a) they are (b) it is
 (c) even (d) after
104. Animals that started eating waste food with these polythene bags, ultimately
 (a) besides (b) beside
 (c) thorough (d) along
105. started dying their internal system was getting blocked.
 (a) of (b) though
 (c) because (d) for
106. The Government had no alternative to ban these polythene bags.
 (a) yet (b) but
 (c) so (d) because
107. It is duty of the Government to look into this matter;
 (a) but also (b) still
 (c) the (d) yet
108. however, it is also the duty of each individual to.....
 (a) get it (b) do it
 (c) convene it (d) see to it
109. that we use polythene bags. By using these we will
 (a) didn't (b) weren't
 (c) don't (d) aren't
110. not only harm the environment but ourselves as well. Thus say 'No' to plastic bags and contribute society.
 (a) by (b) to
 (c) into (d) in

PREPOSITION AND DETERMINERS

Directions: Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four options. Select whichever preposition or determiner you consider the most appropriate for the blank space

and indicate your response on the answer sheet accordingly.

111. He succeeded dint of perseverance and hard work.
 (a) by (b) for
 (c) on (d) upon
112. Due to his illness, he could not finish the work time.
 (a) by (b) for
 (c) on (d) upon
113. There is no meaning what you say.
 (a) by (b) for
 (c) in (d) on
114. These are good rules live by.
 (a) with (b) to
 (c) in (d) on
115. He is the man I have been looking
 (a) at (b) for
 (c) in (d) on
116. Don't loiter the street.
 (a) near (b) around
 (c) in (d) on
117. Sit here me.
 (a) by (b) beside
 (c) in (d) on
118. We mustn't shy entry-level or freelance jobs as they help us gain an insight into the context in which a company operates.
 (a) in (b) with
 (c) away from (d) upon
119. Civil society and media have a major role in making the coalition work the people.
 (a) for (b) about
 (c) with (d) over
120. He travelled Mr Joshi's car.
 (a) by (b) for
 (c) in (d) on

ANSWERS KEY			
Q. No.	Answer Key	Topic Name	Chapter Name
1	(a)	Conjunctions	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
2	(a)	Conjunctions	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
3	(c)	Reason	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
4	(a)	Adverb	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
5	(b)	Adjective Phrase	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
6	(d)	Determiner	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
7	(c)	Prepositions	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
8	(b)	Articles	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
9	(c)	Pronoun	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
10	(a)	Pronoun	Sentence Completion (Grammar)
11	(a)	Explanation	Reading Comprehension
12	(a)	Explanation	Reading Comprehension
13	(d)	Explanation	Reading Comprehension
14	(b)	Antonyms	Reading Comprehension
15	(c)	Theme	Reading Comprehension
16	(a)	Tone of the Passage	Reading Comprehension
17	(c)	Sentence Completion	Reading Comprehension
18	(c)	Phrases	Reading Comprehension
19	(a)	Word-meaning	Reading Comprehension
20	(b)	Explanation	Reading Comprehension
21	(a/b)	Tenses	Error Spotting (Grammar)
22	(a)	Tenses	Error Spotting (Grammar)
23	(b)	Tenses	Error Spotting (Grammar)
24	(a)	Tenses	Error Spotting (Grammar)
25	(d)	No Correction	Error Spotting (Grammar)
26	(a)	Tenses	Error Spotting (Grammar)
27	(d)	No Correction	Error Spotting (Grammar)
28	(b)	Tenses	Error Spotting (Grammar)
29	(a)	Interrogatives	Error Spotting (Grammar)
30	(d)	No Correction	Error Spotting (Grammar)
31	(b)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar
32	(c)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar
33	(d)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar
34	(d)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar

Q. No.	Answer Key	Topic Name	Chapter Name
35	(a)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar
36	(d)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar
37	(d)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar
38	(c)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar
39	(b)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar
40	(d)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Grammar
41	(d)	Phrases	Vocabulary
42	(a)	Idioms	Vocabulary
43	(a)	Phrases	Vocabulary
44	(b)	Phrases	Vocabulary
45	(a)	Idioms	Vocabulary
46	(b)	Phrases	Vocabulary
47	(d)	Phrases	Vocabulary
48	(c)	Phrases	Vocabulary
49	(d)	Phrases	Vocabulary
50	(b)	Phrases	Vocabulary
51	(a)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
52	(c)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
53	(c)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
54	(b)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
55	(a)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
56	(d)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
57	(d)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
58	(c)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
59	(c)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
60	(b)	Ordering of Sentences	Grammar
61	(b)	Tenses	Fillers (Grammar)
62	(a)	Prepositions	Fillers (Grammar)
63	(c)	Prepositions	Fillers (Grammar)
64	(b)	Verbs	Fillers (Grammar)
65	(d)	Prepositions	Fillers (Grammar)
66	(a)	Prepositions	Fillers (Grammar)
67	(c)	Phrases	Fillers (Grammar)

Q. No.	Answer Key	Topic Name	Chapter Name
68	(a)	Tenses	Fillers (Grammar)
69	(c)	Prepositions	Fillers (Grammar)
70	(b)	Modal Verbs	Fillers (Grammar)
71	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
72	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
73	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
74	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
75	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
76	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
77	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
78	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
79	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
80	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
81	(b)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
82	(b)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
83	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
84	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
85	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
86	(b)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
87	(d)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
88	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
89	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
90	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
91	(c)	Intensifiers	Grammar
92	(d)	Conjunctions	Grammar
93	(b)	Intensifiers	Grammar
94	(b)	Adjectives	Grammar
95	(a)	Interjections	Grammar
96	(d)	Nouns	Grammar
97	(a)	Adverbs	Grammar
98	(c)	Nouns	Grammar
99	(b)	Adjectives	Grammar
100	(b)	Articles	Grammar
101	(a)	Verbs	Cloze Test (Grammar)
102	(a)	Prepositions	Cloze Test (Grammar)
103	(a)	Subject-Verb Agreement	Cloze Test (Grammar)
104	(d)	Phrases	Cloze Test (Grammar)

Q. No.	Answer Key	Topic Name	Chapter Name
105	(c)	Conjunctions	Cloze Test (Grammar)
106	(b)	Conjunctions	Cloze Test (Grammar)
107	(c)	Articles	Cloze Test (Grammar)
108	(d)	Idioms	Cloze Test (Grammar)
109	(c)	Tenses	Cloze Test (Grammar)
110	(b)	Infinitive	Cloze Test (Grammar)
111	(a)	Prepositions	Grammar
112	(c)	Prepositions	Grammar
113	(c)	Prepositions	Grammar
114	(b)	Determiner	Grammar
115	(b)	Prepositions	Grammar
116	(b)	Prepositions	Grammar
117	(b)	Prepositions	Grammar
118	(c)	Phrasal Verb	Grammar
119	(a)	Prepositions	Grammar
120	(c)	Prepositions	Grammar

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS

1. Option (a) is correct.

- (a) This is the correct answer because 'neither of them could help me' shows a contradiction to the original statement, which is shown by the conjunction 'but'.
- (b) This option is incorrect because 'none' is used when more than two things or people are involved.
- (c) 'Yet' shows contradiction but the following phrase doesn't provide a proper contradiction. The fact they had doubts is a separate piece of information altogether and is not even related to the author asking them for the way.
- (d) 'Nevertheless' means in spite of that. There is no contradiction between the two clauses because the option talks of capability, which is not dependent or contradictory to the original sentence.

2. Option (a) is correct.

- (a) This is the correct answer as it gives the reason for the room being warm.
- (b) 'Though' shows contradiction but the given option is incorrect because there is no mention of temperature setting. An AC itself cannot be set to very cold.
- (c) This option doesn't justify the room being warm.
- (d) This option cannot explain why the room was very warm.

3. Option (c) is correct.

- (a) This option is grammatically incorrect.
- (b) 'As' shows cause and effect. If you prefer one of the two, there is not further choice to be given.
- (c) This is the correct answer because it states that the choice is dependent on your preference.

- (d) 'Whichever' is used for things. We are talking of time and hence, 'whenever' should have been used.

4. Option (a) is correct.

The question is asking us for the reason why Mohan and I couldn't get into the house.

- (a) This option is the correct answer as it states that not Mohan and not I had the keys.
- (b) It is incorrect because 'both' is not used in negative structures. Also, it uses simple present tense, which is incorrect as the original clause uses past tense.
- (c) 'Either' is not used in negative structures and hence, is incorrect.
- (d) 'Did have' shows emphasis on affirmation, which is incorrect with the use of 'neither'.

5. Option (b) is correct.

- (a) You can't stay in multiple hotels at the same time.
- (b) This is the correct answer because you will stay in only one hotel at a time.
- (c) 'Either of them' is used when you have only two options but the original phrase talks of many.
- (d) You can't stay in all hotels at the same time.

6. Option (d) is correct.

- (a) It refers to a single bus that will come after ten minutes.
- (b) It suggests that a bus will come within ten minutes.
- (c) It suggests that before 10 minutes are up, there will be a bus at the required stop.
- (d) This is the correct answer because if the bus service is good, a bus comes at regular intervals.

7. Option (c) is correct.

The plane flies in the sky and above the

house. So, option (c) is the correct answer. The plane doesn't fly near, by or around the house/ground.

8. Option (b) is correct.

- (a) This option is incorrect because plural nouns are required after the adjective 'all'.
- (b) It is the correct answer because it talks of the whole time duration.
- (c) 'All' is redundant.
- (d) The clause talks of a particular evening and hence, the definite article needs to be used.

9. Option (c) is correct.

- (a) This option talks of future while the original clause is in present tense.
- (b) This option talks of the past while the original clause is in present tense.
- (c) This is the correct answer as it is in the correct tense.
- (d) This option is incorrect because it unhappy ending are a part of stories and not stories themselves.

10. Option (a) is correct.

- (a) It is the correct answer because 'that' is used as a pronoun for certain words, like 'everything'.
- (b) It is a grammatically incorrect option as 'happen' is present tense and 'was' is in past tense.
- (c) 'What' cannot be used as a pronoun for 'everything'.
- (d) 'Whatever' is a pronoun which refers to a lack of restriction. It cannot be used for 'everything'.

11. Option (a) is correct.

Refer to the very first line of the passage. It clearly state that those birds that do not migrate die of hunger during the winter. So, option (a) is the correct answer. Options (b), (c) and (d) are beyond the scope of the passage.

12. Option (a) is correct.

The answer to this question is in the question itself. Option (a) is the correct answer because the birds cannot foresee or predict that something bad or harmful is going to happen. Another supporting evidence for this option is that the paragraph later on tells us that it is different with human beings – "our intelligence tells us we have reason to fear."

Options (b) and (d) talk of overlooking or

ignoring something that is already there. Option (c) is negated because 'to expect' implies that one is sure of something happening, which is incorrect.

13. Option (d) is correct.

Refer to the line, "The curbing of impulses ... general lack of joy." From this line, we can infer that human beings worry too much about the future and are, hence, unhappy. There is nothing mentioned about their work. Options (a) and (c) are incorrect because there is no reference to lack of time or health.

14. Option (d) is correct.

'Erudite' means having or showing great knowledge or learning.

- (a) 'Qualified' means certified.
- (b) 'Ill-educated' means having or showing a poor level of education. So, option (b) is the antonym of the given word.
- (c) 'Logical' means characterized by or capable of clear, sound reasoning.
- (d) 'Learned' means scholarly.

15. Option (b) is correct.

- (a) The passage has introduced the theme with birds and has only touched upon the happiness of mice.
- (b) This is incorrect because there is only one reference to the starvation in India and central Europe.
- (c) The entire passage leads to the author concluding that there hasn't been much progress of mankind regarding their anxiety related to the future.
- (d) This is incorrect because the passage just touches on a single disaster of 1946-47.

16. Option (a) is correct.

- (a) 'Optimism' is hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something.
- (b) 'Pessimism' is a tendency to see the worst aspect of things or believe that the worst will happen.
- (c) 'Fatalism' is the belief that all events are predetermined and therefore inevitable.
- (d) 'Defeatism' is the acceptance of defeat without struggle.

The passage talks of positive outlook of people and their confidence of their economic future.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

17. Option (c) is correct.

Refer to the two lines, "The survey findings ... future of the economy." So, we can infer that people are coming back to normal lifestyle because they have more economic security. The remaining options aren't supported by the passage.

18. Option (c) is correct.

'Life must go on' means despite the circumstances, you must continue to live a normal life. Option (c) is the best choice as it is in line with the meaning of the phrase.

Option (a) is incorrect because people will settle into their new routines only after moving on. Options (b) and (d) are irrelevant.

19. Option (a) is correct.

Refer to the line, "This could be an indicator ... or vanishing totally." This line supports option (a) making it the correct answer. Option (b) is not an economic normalcy but an abnormal situation, in which demand was initially curbed. Option (c) is related to release of 'pent-up demand'. Option (d) is unrelated.

20. Option (b) is correct.

Refer to the line, "The survey finding highlight ... coming to an end." Job losses and salary cuts can be related to professional insecurity. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer. Option (a) is incorrect because vaccination has increased the positive outlook of the people and has not suppressed the demand. Option (c) is vague and option (d) is only a partial reason.

21. Option (a/b) is correct.

The clause given in option (a) uses present tense, while option (b) uses past tense. So, either of the options could be incorrect. Option (a) can be rectified as "Everything was going well", or Option (b) can be rectified as "we don't have".

22. Option (a) is correct.

The sentence talks of an action that happened 'yesterday', and hence, the tense to be used is simple past tense. So, option (a) is the correct answer. The correct part will be "Lavanya didn't go".

23. Option (c) is correct.

The sentence talks of an action that is continuing at the present. Hence, the present continuous tense is to be used. So, option (c) is erroneous.

The correct part is "is wearing the same sweater".

24. Option (b) is correct.

The sentence talks of an action that has started and is still continuing and hence, present perfect tense will be used. Hence, option (b) has an error. The correct part will be "It has begun".

25. Option (d) is correct.

There is no grammatical error in the sentence. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

26. Option (a) is correct.

The sentence talks of an action that started in the past and is continuing in the present and hence, present continuous tense will be used. So, option (a) is erroneous and the correct part will be "I have been playing".

27. Option (d) is correct.

There is no grammatical error in the sentence. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

28. Option (b) is correct.

The sentence talks of past tense while the verb used is in present perfect form. So, option (b) is erroneous. The correct part will be "she wasn't".

29. Option (a) is correct.

Option (a) is erroneous as the question doesn't ask where the person is coming from right now, but to which place does the person belong. So, the correct part will be "Where are you from?"

30. Option (d) is correct.

There is no grammatical error in the sentence. Hence, option (d) is the correct answer.

31. Option (b) is correct.

The subject and the verb are mentioned in S, and the object is mentioned in R. So, SR should start the sequence, making option (b) the correct answer. P and Q are additional information that will come after the object. Hence, the correct sequence is SRPQ.

32. Option (c) is correct.

The subject is mentioned in P and the main verb is mentioned in R, which makes PR start the sequence. So, option C is the correct answer, making PRQS the correct sequence.

33. Option (d) is correct.

Q has an adjective 'terrific' for the noun 'speed' in P, which makes QP a mandatory pair. PS together talk of a cause of pollution. R is a

prepositional phrase that will follow S. Show, QPSR is the correct sequence, making option (d) the correct answer.

34. Option (d) is correct.

The subject is mentioned in Q and the verb is mentioned in S, which makes QS start the sequence. Now, from the remaining parts P and R, only R can follow S. So, the correct sequence is QSRP, making option (d) the correct answer.

35. Option (a) is correct.

'The duty of the government' will be followed by the preposition 'to'. Hence, SQ will be a mandatory pair that starts the sequence, making option (a) the correct answer. So, the correct sequence is SQRP.

36. Option (d) is correct.

P talks of the movement and R mentions whose movement are we talking about. So, PR is a mandatory pair, which is only available in option (d), making it the correct answer. So, the correct sequence is QPRS.

37. Option (d) is correct.

The subject pronoun 'I' suggests that 'Mohan' is the object and hence, QP is a mandatory pair. This pair is only present in option (d), making it the correct answer. So, the correct sequence is SRQP.

38. Option (c) is correct.

The subject is mentioned in P and the verb is mentioned in R, which makes PR a mandatory pair. This mandatory pair is only available in option (c), making it the correct answer. So, the correct sequence is SPRQ.

39. Option (b) is correct.

R begins with a conjunction and 'physical space'. From the remaining options, we can see that S will precede R as it ends with the word 'mental'. So, we can say that SR together are talking of 'mental and physical space'. With this pair, we can negate options (a) and (d). From the remaining options, we can see that SR will begin the sequence. Between P & Q, only Q can follow R as R ends with a preposition and has to be followed by a noun. So option (b) is the correct answer and the correct sequence is SRQP.

40. Option (d) is correct.

P talks of an order and from the remaining parts, we can see only S can be an order. So, PS is a pair

with which we can negate options (b) and (c). From the remaining options, we can see that R start the sequence and will be followed by either P or Q. Between P and Q, RQ is logical fit. So, the correct answer is option (d), making RQPS the correct sequence.

41. Option (d) is correct.

'Forty winks' is a short sleep, especially during the day. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

42. Option (a) is correct.

'Life in the raw' refers to life in its normal and unadorned state. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

43. Option (a) is correct.

'A paper tiger' is something or someone that seems threatening but is ineffectual. So, option (a) is the correct answer.

44. Option (b) is correct.

'Penny-wise and pound-foolish' refers to being careful and economical in small matters, while being wasteful or extravagant in large ones. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

45. Option (a) is correct.

'Pin back your ears' means to listen carefully. So, option (a) is the correct answer.

46. Option (b) is correct.

'Turncoat' is a person who deserts one party or cause in order to join an opposing one. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

47. Option (d) is correct.

'Say your piece' refers to giving one's opinion or making a prepared statement. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

48. Option (c) is correct.

'Top-notch' means excellent. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

49. Option (d) is correct.

'Under the table' means secretly or covertly. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

50. Option (b) is correct.

'At the drop of a hat' means without hesitation or good reason. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

51. Option (a) is correct.

R talks of any sacrifice and Q talks of laying down his life for the country. This makes RQ a

mandatory pair, which is only present in option (a).

Let's check the sequence given an option (a). S1 introduces an ideal citizen and SR mention that this ideal citizen loves his country so much that he can make any sacrifice for his motherland. Q states that he can even give his life for his country. P states that because this ideal citizen is a true patriot, he can be called a thorough gentleman (S6). So, SRQP is the correct sequence, making option (a) the correct answer.

52. Option (c) is correct.

S1 talks of multiple legal avenues through which patients can indict doctors. R goes on to stay that there are multiple forums on which doctors have to defend themselves. S gives an example of one search forum. P & Q are other examples, So, RS is a pair, which will come after S1. Also, either PQ or QP should follow. So, option (c) is the correct answer, making RSQP the correct sequence.

53. Option (c) is correct.

S1 talks of paragraphs being the building blocks of a writer. S introduces a definition of paragraph in terms of length. P continues the thought by saying that it need not be pages long together in length. Q gives a contradiction saying that five sentences or more can be called a paragraph. So, SQP is a sequence, which will follow S1. The remaining sentence R talks of what constitutes a good paragraph, which is in line with S6. S6 talks of a good writer of paragraphs. Hence, the correct sequence is SQPR, making option (c) the correct answer.

54. Option (b) is correct.

P talks of 'the basic knowledge of the two'. 'The two' are introduced in S1. So, we can say that P will start the sequence and will follow S1. The only option with P starting the sequence is option (b).

Let's check the sequence given in option (b). After P, Q continues on the point of taming science and S carries on the idea of taming or harnessing 'it', which is 'science' as mentioned in Q. So, PQS is a sequence. Now, the remaining sentence R reiterates the point mentioned in S, making PQSR the correct sequence. So, the correct answer is option (b).

55. Option (a) is correct.

S1 talks of Uttarakhand being vulnerable to

disasters. S talks of these vulnerabilities being increased by climate change. So, S should start the sequence and the only option with S starting the sequence is option (a).

Let's check the sequence given an option (a). After S, Q talks of force multipliers during such disasters. R mentions what increases the damages and P talks of other things which add another layer to these damages during the disaster. So, SQRP is the correct sequence, making option (a) the correct answer.

56. Option (d) is correct.

From the given sentences, we can see that only P is a positive sentence which will be in line with the positive sentence given in S6. S, P shall end the sequence. And, the only option with P ending the sequence is option (d).

Let's check the sequence given in option (d). S1 states that only 15 minutes were left and R states that everyone was convinced that we are going to lose. Now, between R and P, Q and S can come in any sequence because both of them describe the game. So, option (d) is the correct answer, making RSQP the correct sequence.

57. Option (d) is correct.

S1 gives an introduction to the river Ganga and mentions how it is important to us. P continues with the thought and mentions features of the Ganga. The rich biodiversity mentioned in P connects with R as it mentions the dense cultivation in the basin of the Ganga. R also introduces food and water security, which is continued in Q. Q states that Ganga water has been used for different purposes. The different purposes are mentioned again in S, which also talks conserving the Ganga and maintaining the ecosystem around. This thought is continued in S6 which mentions that maintaining the Ganga has become a people's movement. So, PRQS is the correct sequence, making option (d) the correct answer.

58. Option (c) is correct.

S1 introduces the Republic day by mentioning the date on which it falls. P mentions that the President of India takes the salute on that day. It is in line with S6 and hence, it should be the one finishing the sequence. With P as the last sentence in the sequence, we can negate options (a) and (b). From the remaining option, we can see that QP is a pair. Now between S and R, S should precede R as it state that is celebrated

with great festivity. This leads to R stating that a lot of people come from various areas to see the celebration. So, the correct sequence is SRQP, making option (c) the correct answer.

59. Option (c) is correct.

R mentions a creative activity done during leisure time and Q mentions that in due time, it becomes your hobby. So, RQ is a mandatory pair, which is only present in option (c).

Let's check the sequence given in option (c).

S1 states that people have different hobbies. S goes on to say that hobby is a leisure time activity. This sentence is explained by the pair RQ, which states a leisure time activity gradually becomes a hobby. P states that because of this there can be any number of hobbies. S6 concludes that with hobbies, you make the most of your leisure time. So, the correct sequence is SRQP, making option (c) the correct answer.

60. Option (b) is correct.

P states that our villages are no longer dirty. S supports it by saying that villages are highly clean and tidy. Q continues the thought by saying that the villages are also disease-free. R mentions the reason behind this as education. This is in line with S6. So, the correct sequence is PSQR, making option (b) the correct answer.

61. Option (b) is correct.

The sentence uses passive form of present simple tense. Hence, the past participle form of the verb will be used.

- (a) It is in simple past tense.
- (b) It is the past participle. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) It is the present participle.
- (d) It is in simple present tense.

62. Option (a) is correct.

- (a) 'To live by something' is to survive by doing something. It could refer to a profession. So, option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) 'To live with something' is to accept something unpleasant that you cannot change.
- (c) 'To live on something' is to have or use (an amount of money) to pay for the things that one needs to live.
- (d) 'To live off something' is to use someone or something as a source of the money or other thing one needs to live.

63. Option (c) is correct.

'Water under the bridge' is used to say that something happened in the past and is no longer important or worth arguing about. So, option (c) is the correct answer.

64. Option (b) is correct.

'Went' is the past tense of 'go'.

- (a) 'Go on' is to continue or persevere.
- (b) 'Go off' means to explode or fire. So option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) 'Go about' is to carry on with an activity.
- (d) 'Go around' is to move from one place to another.

65. Option (d) is correct.

'To the last man' means until all the men in a group are killed, defeated, etc. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

66. Option (a) is correct.

'To keep someone at arm's length' is to avoid being very close to or friendly with someone. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

67. Option (c) is correct.

- (a) 'On oneself' means the action was received by the doer himself/herself.
- (b) 'By oneself' means alone or without any help from anyone else. This is not in line with conventional usage.
- (c) 'In the long run' means eventually. Hence, it is the correct answer.
- (d) It is an incorrect phrase.

68. Option (a) is correct.

- (a) The blank needs to be filled by a gerund, i.e., an -ing word which functions as a noun. So, option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) With the infinitive, the base form of the verb should have been used.
- (c) 'To go on' is to proceed to do something in.
- (d) 'To go up' is to be built.

69. Option (c) is correct.

'A man of means' is a man who possesses sufficient wealth to be regarded as prosperous or well-off. So, option (c) is the correct answer.

70. Option (b) is correct.

- (a) 'Have to' is a modal verb which expresses obligation to do something.

- (b) 'Having to' is a gerund as a noun is required after the verb 'dislike'. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
- (c) 'For' shows purpose.
- (d) 'Regarding' means concerning

71. Option (c) is correct.

'To drown' is to die through submersion in and inhalation of water.

- (a) 'To swarm' is to move somewhere in large numbers.
- (b) 'To swim' is to propel the body through water by using the limbs or bodily movement.
- (c) 'To submerge' is to descend below the surface of an area of water. So, option (c) is the correct answer.
- (d) 'To float' is to rest or move on or near the surface of a liquid without sinking. It is an antonym of the given word.

72. Option (a) is correct.

'Dry' means free from moisture or liquid.

- (a) 'Arid' means having little or no rain. So, option (a) is a synonym of the given word.
- (b) 'Humid' means marked by a relatively high level of water vapour in the atmosphere. It is an antonym of the given word.
- (c) 'Rainy' means having or characterized by considerable rainfall.
- (d) 'Moist' means slightly wet. It is an antonym of the given word.

73. Option (c) is correct.

'Difference' means point or a way in which people or things are dissimilar.

- (a) 'Confabulation' is a conversation or discussion about something.
- (b) 'Interference' is unwanted or unnecessary involvement in something.
- (c) 'Disagreement' means lack of consensus or approval. It is the correct synonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (d) 'Discrepancy' is an illogical or surprising lack of compatibility or similarity between two or more facts.

74. Option (a) is correct.

'To hinder' is to make it difficult for someone to do something.

- (a) 'To impede' is to delay or prevent someone or something by obstructing them. It is the correct synonym of the given word, making

it the correct answer.

- (b) 'To shade' is to screen from direct light.
- (c) 'To facilitate' is to make an action or process easy or easier. It is an antonym of the given word.
- (d) 'To pour' is to flow rapidly in a steady stream.

75. Option (b) is correct.

'Complexity' is the state or quality of being intricate or complicated.

- (a) 'Conclusion' is the end or finish of an event, process, or text.
- (b) 'Intricacy' is the quality of being intricate. It is the correct synonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (c) 'Grievance' is a real or imagined cause for complaint.
- (d) 'Complacency' is a feeling of smug or uncritical satisfaction with oneself or one's achievements.

76. Option (b) is correct.

'Excessive' means more than necessary, normal, or desirable.

- (a) 'Inculpable' means blameless.
- (b) 'Inordinate' means unusually or disproportionately large. It is the correct synonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (c) 'Unreasonable' means not guided by or based on good sense.
- (d) 'Innocuous' means not harmful or offensive.

77. Option (c) is correct.

'To initiate' means to cause to begin or to begin.

- (a) 'To order' is to give an authoritative instruction to do something.
- (b) 'To interfere' is to intervene in a situation without invitation or necessity.
- (c) 'To begin' is the correct synonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (d) 'To plan' is to decide on and make arrangements for in advance.

78. Option (a) is correct.

'Pale' means containing little colour or pigment.

- (a) 'Sallow' refers to an unhealthy yellow or pale brown colour. It is the correct synonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (b) 'Ruddy' refers to having a healthy red colour. It is an antonym of the given word.

- (c) 'Glowing' means having an intense colour and a slight shine. It is an antonym of the given word.
- (d) 'Radiant' means glowing bright. It is an antonym of the given word.

79. Option (b) is correct.

'Overrule' is to reject or disallow by exercising one's superior authority.

- (a) 'Wan' is to become or to make pale.
- (b) 'Veto' is to refuse to allow something. It is the correct synonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (c) 'Weaken' is to make or become weaker in power, resolve, or physical strength.
- (d) 'Supersede' is to take the place of a person or thing previously in authority or use.

80. Option (c) is correct.

'To shock' is to cause someone to feel surprised and upset.

- (a) 'To entreat' is to ask someone earnestly or anxiously to do something.
- (b) 'To pacify' is to quell the anger, agitation, or excitement of something.
- (c) 'To appal' is to greatly dismay or horrify. It is the correct synonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (d) 'To scintillate' is to say very clever, exciting, or funny things.

81. Option (b) is correct.

'Particular' means not easily satisfied and demanding that close attention should be given to every detail.

- (a) 'Quiet' means carried out discreetly, secretly, or with moderation.
- (b) 'Vague' means of uncertain, indefinite, or unclear character or meaning. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (c) 'Precise' means marked by exactness and accuracy of expression or detail.
- (d) 'Minute' means extremely small.

82. Option (b) is correct.

'Paunchy' means having a large or protruding belly.

- (a) 'Stout' means rather fat or of heavy build.
- (b) 'Slim' means slender. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.

- (c) 'Plump' means having a full rounded shape.
- (d) 'Fat' refers to a large amount of excess flesh.

83. Option (c) is correct.

'To originate' means to come from or begin in a particular place or situation.

- (a) 'To inaugurate' is to begin or introduce a system, policy, or period.
- (b) 'To culminate' is to reach a climax or point of highest development of something. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (c) 'To initiate' is to cause something to begin. So, it is a synonym of the given word.
- (d) 'To emanate' is to originate from or to be produced by something. So, it is a synonym of the given word.

84. Option (a) is correct.

'Hilarious' means extremely amusing.

- (a) 'Tragic' means causing or characterized by extreme distress or sorrow. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (b) 'Serious' means solemn or thoughtful in character or manner.
- (c) 'Uproarious' means very funny. It is a synonym of the given word.
- (d) 'Jovial' is cheerful and friendly.

85. Option (c) is correct.

'Pandemonium' means wild and noisy disorder or confusion.

- (a) 'Hullabaloo' refers to a commotion. It is a synonym of the given word.
- (b) 'Uproar' refers to a loud and impassioned noise or disturbance. It is a synonym of the given word.
- (c) 'Peace' means freedom from disturbance. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (d) 'Accolade' is an award or privilege granted as a special honour or as an acknowledgement of merit.

86. Option (b) is correct.

'To be detained' is to be kept from proceeding or to be held back.

- (a) 'To be impeded' is to be hindered from doing something.
- (b) 'To be released' is to be set free. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making

it the correct answer.

- (c) 'To be confined' is to be restrained or held back from leaving a place. It is a synonym of the given word.
- (d) 'To be held' is to be kept in a specified position. It is a synonym of the given word.

87. Option (d) is correct.

'Despair' means the complete loss or absence of hope.

- (a) 'Despondency' means dejection or loss of hope or courage. So, it is a synonym.
- (b) 'Determination' is the quality of being determined or firmness of purpose.
- (c) 'Dependant' mean contingent on or determined by something or someone.
- (d) 'Elation' means great happiness or exhilaration. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.

88. Option (a) is correct.

'Accused' means charged with an offence or crime.

- (a) 'Vindicated' means cleared of blame or suspicion. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (b) 'Incriminated' means made to appear guilty of a crime or wrongdoing. It is a synonym of the given word.
- (c) 'Indicted' is to be formally accused of or to be charged with a crime. It is a synonym of the given word.
- (d) 'Arraigned' is to be called or brought before a court to answer a criminal charge.

89. Option (c) is correct.

'Boast' is to talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction about one's achievements, possessions or abilities.

- (a) 'Bluster' is to talk in a loud, aggressive or indignant way with little effect.
- (b) 'Brag' is to say something in a boastful manner. It is a synonym of the given word.
- (c) 'Deprecate' is to express disapproval of something or someone. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (d) 'Flaunt' is to display ostentatiously.

90. Option (c) is correct.

'Eccentric' means unconventional and slightly strange.

- (a) 'Odd' means strange. It is a synonym of the

given word.

- (b) 'Peculiar' means strange or particular. Hence, it is a synonym of the given word.
- (c) 'Normal' means usual, typical or expected. It is the correct antonym of the given word, making it the correct answer.
- (d) 'Idiosyncratic' means an individualizing characteristic. It is a synonym of the given word.

91. Option (c) is correct.

'Around' is an adverb, which describes the verb 'wandered'. In absence of 'adverb' as an option, we choose option (c). An intensifier is an adverb or adverbial phrases that strengthen the meaning of other expressions and show emphasis.

92. Option (d) is correct.

'After' is a conjunction that is used to join two clauses.

93. Option (b) is correct.

'New' is an adjective, which describes 'civil societies' while 'extremely' is an adverb, which describes 'new'. Together, they cannot be termed either as an adjective, an adverb, or a noun clause. So, the correct answer is option (b), intensifier, as it makes the meaning stronger.

94. Option (b) is correct.

'Less' is an adjective, which describes the noun 'attention'.

95. Option (a) is correct.

The word 'why' is not asking for the purpose but is being used as an exclamation.

96. Option (d) is correct.

'While' refers to a period of time, here and hence, it is a noun.

97. Option (a) is correct.

'Too' is an adverb which describes the adjective 'old'.

98. Option (c) is correct.

'Opportunities' refers to a set of circumstances. So, it is a noun.

99. Option (b) is correct.

'Solo' describes the noun 'fight' and hence, it is an 'adjective'.

100. Option (b) is correct.

'The' is a definite article. In this case, 'the' is used

with a singular noun that represents a whole class.

101. Option (a) is correct.

The sentence is in present simple tense as it mentions a fact. Also, the subject is plural.

- (a) 'Are' is a plural verb of present tense. So, option (a) is the correct answer.
- (b) 'Become' denotes a change in state, which is incorrect.
- (c) 'Is' is a singular verb.
- (d) 'Were' is plural but shows past tense.

102. Option (a) is correct.

(a) 'By' is used to identify the agent performing an action or to identify the means of achieving something. The sentence suggests that the action of decomposition was done 'by' micro-organisms. So, option (a) is the correct answer.

- (b) 'Through' refers to a process.
- (c) 'Into' means movement towards the inside or middle of something.
- (d) 'In' means inside.

103. Option (a) is correct.

The pronoun is being used for polythene bags, which is a plural noun.

- (a) It is a plural pronoun.
- (b) It is a singular pronoun.
- (c) It is a repetition of the word 'even'.
- (d) It is another repetition of the word 'after'.

104. Option (d) is correct.

- (a) 'Beside' means except.
- (b) 'Beside' shows location.
- (c) 'Thorough' means complete with regard to every detail.
- (d) 'Along' means in addition to. So, the sentence talks of animals eating waste food in addition to polythene bags, making option (d) the correct answer.

105. Option (c) is correct.

- (a) 'To die of' is used in case the death is a result of an injury or a particular disease. Also, there should be a noun immediately after the preposition 'of'.
- (b) 'Though' shows even after the blockage, they died, which is incorrect.
- (c) The sentence talks of the reason the animals started dying.
- (d) 'For' shows purpose.

106. Option (b) is correct.

It is similar to the phrase 'nothing but', which means only. So, the sentence suggests that the government had only one way to deal with the situation.

107. Option (c) is correct.

- (a) It is a word pair and should be preceded by 'not only'.
- (b) 'Still' means nevertheless.
- (c) The noun requires an article, and as there is only one specific duty we are talking about, the definite article should be used.
- (d) 'Yet' means in spite of that.

108. Option (d) is correct.

- (a) 'Get it' is to take something into your possession.
- (b) 'Do it' is to take action.
- (c) 'Convene it' is to assemble something.
- (d) 'See to it' means to make sure something is done.

109. Option (c) is correct.

The sentence uses simple present tense.

- (a) It shows past tense.
- (b) It is past tense of the verb 'be', which shows a state of being that is incorrect in the given context.
- (c) It is in simple present tense and is hence, the correct answer.
- (d) It is present tense of the verb 'be', which shows a state of being that is incorrect in the given context.

110. Option (b) is correct.

The particle used with the verb 'contribute' is 'to'.

111. Option (a) is correct.

'By dint of something' is to achieve a result by the means of something.

112. Option (c) is correct.

'On time' means punctually and hence, option (c) is the correct answer. 'By' is used to mention a particular time and 'for' is used to mention duration. 'Upon' is never used in the context of time.

113. Option (c) is correct.

The particle used with the word 'meaning' is 'in'.

114. Option (b) is correct.

'Live by' is a phrasal verb which means to agree with and follow. The only preposition that is used before this phrasal verb is 'to'.

115. Option (b) is correct.

(a) 'To look at' is to carefully consider, in order to make a situation. This is incorrect in the given context and hence, option (a) is incorrect.

(b) 'To look for' is to search for somebody. So, option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) 'To look in' is to visit for short time, especially when you are on your way somewhere else.

(d) 'To look on' is to watch without getting involved.

116. Option (b) is correct.

'To loiter around' is an idiom which means to move around someplace aimlessly or in an idle manner.

117. Option (b) is correct.

(a) 'By' is used to identify the agent performing an action or to identify the means of achieving something.

(b) 'Beside' means next to. Hence, option (b) is the correct answer.

(c) 'In' means inside or within.

(d) 'On' means above.

118. Option (c) is correct.

'To shy away from something' is to avoid, evade, or neglect something.

119. Option (a) is correct.

(a) Here, 'for' is being used to indicate the recipient of an action. Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

(b) 'About' means with regard to something.

(c) 'With' indicate a participant in an activity.

(d) 'Over' means across.

120. Option (c) is correct.

(a) 'By' mentions a general mode of transport.

(b) 'For' indicates purpose.