

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 EACH INCORRECT ANSWER MARKED BY THE CANDIDATE.**
  - (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.

**SPOTTING ERRORS**

**Directions (Q. 1-10):** Each of the following items in his section consists of a part of a sentence. These parts have been labelled (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to identify the option that consists of an error and mark your response accordingly.

1. This task is being undertaken  
(a)  
for the benefit of young people in needed  
(b)  
at the instance of the Chief of the Group.  
(c)  
No error.  
(d)
2. If I am (a) the principal of the school (b)  
I would abolish all examinations.  
(c)  
No error.  
(d)
3. My mother is thinking (a) that I should (b)  
stop drinking. (c) No error. (d)
4. The students have (a) a good time (b)  
in the class today (c) No error. (d)
5. More than thirty lakh people (a)  
were inoculated Covid 19  
(b)  
on March 15th. (c) No error. (d)
6. LIC was found (a) on September 1, 1956 (b)  
via the Life Insurance Corporation Act.  
(c)  
No error. (d)
7. Full many a flower (a) are born (b)  
to blush unseen. (c) No error. (d)
8. I shall be glad to help (a)  
every one of my boys (b) in their studies. (c)  
No error. (d)

9. Most heart attacks involve discomfort  
 (a) (b)  
in the centre or left side of the chest.  
 (c)  
No error.  
 (d)
10. For most food park  
 (a)  
marketing initiatives are restricted to  
 (b)  
a few hundred kilometers. No error.  
 (c) (d)

### FILL IN THE BLANKS

*Directions (Q. 11-20): 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.*

11. Fifteen years \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth left her career and moved to India with her spouse.  
 (a) ago  
 (b) before  
 (c) since  
 (d) behind
12. The Government has \_\_\_\_\_ into a specific agreement with a charitable trust to provide medicines to poor patients.  
 (a) enter  
 (b) entered  
 (c) entering  
 (d) been entered
13. Whatever \_\_\_\_\_, please keep calm.  
 (a) has happened  
 (b) is happening  
 (c) has been happening  
 (d) happens
14. \_\_\_\_\_ road we take, we shall be late.  
 (a) Whatever (b) What  
 (c) Whichever (d) Which
15. The news is \_\_\_\_\_ good to be true.  
 (a) so (b) too  
 (c) very (d) enough
16. There is nothing \_\_\_\_\_ than a busy life.  
 (a) good (b) easier  
 (c) best (d) better
17. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ young again.  
 (a) were (b) was  
 (c) had been (d) have been

18. He must work very Sp: hard and make up \_\_\_\_\_ lost time.  
 (a) with (b) for  
 (c) during (d) again
19. Your attempt can hardly be called successful, for it \_\_\_\_\_ had no good results.  
 (a) have (b) did  
 (c) didn't (d) has
20. As per the existing market rate, twelve dozen \_\_\_\_\_ one hundred rupees.  
 (a) costs (b) cost  
 (c) costed (d) is costing

### IDIOMS AND PHRASES

*Directions (Q. 21-30): Given below are some idioms/ phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d) which is the most appropriate expression and mark your response in the answer sheet accordingly.*

21. Be out for the count  
 (a) Sleeping deeply  
 (b) Counting money carefully  
 (c) To count each step one takes  
 (d) To be very happy
22. Go by the book  
 (a) To buy a book of one's choice  
 (b) To understand the book  
 (c) To follow someone who reads books  
 (d) To follow rules exactly
23. Double-talk  
 (a) Interfering while someone is talking  
 (b) Speaking with double meaning  
 (c) Speaking to confuse people and to avoid the truth  
 (d) Talking repeatedly and annoying people
24. At somebody's elbow  
 (a) To be dominated by someone  
 (b) To be near someone in order to help  
 (c) To be kept in house  
 (d) To make people important
25. Treading on eggshells  
 (a) Taking care of eggs to save the lives of young chicks  
 (b) Intending to grow very fast  
 (c) Making best bets in one's trade  
 (d) To be careful in speech and actions
26. Everyone and his brother  
 (a) An individual and all his relatives  
 (b) To think about universal brotherhood  
 (c) A large number of people  
 (d) To treat people as relatives

27. Feet of clay  
 (a) Very soft feet  
 (b) Difficulty in running  
 (c) Slow in action  
 (d) Hidden faults
28. Feel the pinch  
 (a) Being hurt and wounded by someone  
 (b) To remain silent on injustice  
 (c) Having financial problem all of a sudden  
 (d) Feeling disappointment
29. The feathers fly  
 (a) To add more success to one's career  
 (b) To fight and argue a lot  
 (c) To lead a carefree life  
 (d) To get into a romantic relationship
30. A foregone conclusion  
 (a) A generous gift  
 (b) A confusing idea  
 (c) An obvious speculation  
 (d) An inevitable result

#### ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

*Directions (Q. 31-40): 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 are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to rearrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.*

31. as soon as the government was pressed to do  
 P Q  
something for the poor  
 R  
the session commenced  
 S  
 (a) QRSP (b) RQPS  
 (c) PSQR (d) SQRP
32. they do not come within my subject  
 P  
lightly esteemed by me  
 Q  
if I don't speak to them, it's because  
 R  
and not because they are  
 S  
 (a) SPRQ (b) QRPS  
 (c) RSPQ (d) RPSQ

33. no magnanimous victor  
 P  
the fortune of war had  
 Q  
put in his power so cruelly  
 R  
would treat those whom  
 S  
 (a) PQRS (b) PSQR  
 (c) SQRP (d) RPQS
34. call in question  
 P  
whatever else one may say of him  
 Q  
no one dare his honesty of purpose  
 R S  
 (a) QSPR (b) SPRQ  
 (c) QRPS (d) PQRS
35. has become  
 P  
ever since COVID-19 pandemic began  
 Q  
a fixture of everyday life  
 R  
calibrating disease-related risk  
 S  
 (a) QSPR (b) SRQP  
 (c) PQRS (d) QPRS
36. late sixties he still enjoys vigorous  
 P Q  
he is in his health; although  
 R S  
 (a) QPRS (b) SPRQ  
 (c) QSRP (d) PQRS
37. inviting as the retort of abuse  
 P  
nothing is so easy and  
 Q  
and sarcasm but it is a paltry  
 R  
and an unprofitable contest  
 S  
 (a) QRSP (b) RSPQ  
 (c) QRPS (d) QPRS

38. introduces antithetical ideas

P

an epigram is a brief and

Q

pointed saying that frequently

R

that cause one to think afresh

S

- (a) PQRS                      (b) QRPS  
(c) SQRP                      (d) QPRS

39. of antithesis whereby two

P

predicted at once

Q

oxymoron is a special form

R

contradictory qualities are

S

- (a) PQRS                      (b) PRQS  
(c) RPSQ                      (d) SPRQ

40. and marble; they thus mock him

P

people talk of memorials to

Q

him in statues of bronze

R

and belie his message

S

- (a) QRSP                      (b) PQRS  
(c) QRPS                      (d) RQSP

#### ORDERING OF SENTENCES

**Directions (Q. 41-50) :** 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 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.

41. S1 : Hunger and malnutrition are outcomes of food insecurity or the inability to access adequate food and nutrition.  
S6 : It is most likely that India is going to miss the Millennium Development Goal in this regard.

P : In 2001-03, every fifth Indian was found to be undernourished.

Q : The rate of decline in the proportion of the undernourished through the 1990s was much slower in comparison to the decline in poverty headcount ratio.

R : Hunger-related poverty remains one of the major deprivations in India.

S : In fact, the proportion of undernourished people remained stagnant at 21% in the second half or 1990s, and the number actually increased.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) RPQS                      (b) RQPS  
(c) SRPQ                      (d) QPRS

42. S1 : The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) was established in 1975.

S6 : These predictions have an effect on the Indian economy that belies any belief that the economy of our country is not solely dependent on agriculture and the rains that feed it.

P : The Meteorological Department is perhaps also burdened with the most critical form of soothsaying, i.e., forecasting the monsoon.

Q : The Crop Yield Formation Unit of the department has developed statistical models using correlation and regression of the monsoon.

R : The IMD issued the first operational long range forecast of seasonal south-west monsoon rainfall in India in 1986.

S : It is the natural meteorological service and the principal agency in all matters related to meteorology.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) RSPQ                      (b) SRQP  
(c) SQRP                      (d) PQRS

43. S1 : Let us posit two questions one, what ails our parliamentary system?

S6 : Given the current political scenario, it appears that India has yet to develop a strong parliamentary culture.

P : To search for an answer, we begin with Rudolf's observation that the parliamentary life has deteriorated India.

Q : Two, how democratic is our democracy?

R : For a system to survive, grow and prosper, it needs to be supported by a democratic political culture.

S : There is an organic connectivity between a parliamentary system and parliamentary democracy.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) QRPS                      (b) SPRQ  
(c) PQRS                      (d) QPRS

44. S<sub>1</sub> : People of every country think very highly of themselves and consider their country the best or the greatest.

S<sub>6</sub> : We should accept whatever good we may find in other countries.

P : And discard what is bad.

Q : No country can be absolutely good, just as no man can be thoroughly good.

R : One must cultivate the ability to discern the good from the bad.

S : We have to keep what is good.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) QRPS                      (b) SPQR  
(c) QRSP                      (d) PQRS

45. S<sub>1</sub> : Poverty is wrongly considered an evil

S<sub>6</sub> : To abolish poverty would be to destroy the soil upon which mankind produces the values conducive to higher civilisation.

P : Most of the great men on Earth are those who have sprung from the ranks of the poor.

Q : The home of poverty, free from care, social envy, is characterised by love and unity among its members.

R : The children of rich men are not so fortunate as those of poor men.

S : The poor lead a happier life than the rich.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) QRPS                      (b) SRQP  
(c) SPQR                      (d) QRPS

46. S<sub>1</sub> : 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy' — there is a lot of truth in this proverb.

S<sub>6</sub> : Games provide recreation for the pupils, and also make their bodies strong.

P : Then, they can go back to their books, refreshed.

Q : Games provide the best form of recreation in schools.

R : Unless pupils enjoy some sort of recreation, they become dull and their reading suffers as a consequence.

S : Pupils should play for an hour or two.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) RQSP                      (b) PQRS  
(c) PRSQ                      (d) QPRS

47. S<sub>1</sub> : Sometimes we have to put up with something irksome or unpleasant.

S<sub>6</sub> : But we find ourselves getting accustomed to it in due course of time.

P : Suppose we shift into a house near a factory which keeps going all day.

Q : As time goes by, we are able to adapt ourselves to it so that it becomes a part of our life.

R : Thus, we can get used to anything.

S : At first, the noise of the machinery makes it impossible for us to sleep at night.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) QPSR                      (b) PQRS  
(c) QRPS                      (d) SRQP

48. S<sub>1</sub> : A large city is the best school for studying life.

S<sub>6</sub> : Thus a city can teach us many aspects of life.

P : If we live in a city for a year or two, we will be able to acquire a good knowledge of life.

Q : In a large city we encounter different types of persons.

R : The rich and the poor, the proud and the humble, the deceitful and the innocent, the rough and the gentle.

S : The various facets of life can be found reflected in a large city.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) PQSR                      (b) SRPQ  
(c) QPSR                      (d) QRSP

49. S<sub>1</sub> : Great talkers are never great doers.

S<sub>6</sub> : Those who do nothing are usually the most talkative.

P : Rather they serve themselves and never the community.

Q : But when the time for action comes, they keep themselves away.

R : We come across people who are eloquent over great things.

S : Many who deliver wonderful speeches about their own greatness, do no valuable service to the country.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) PRSQ                      (b) RQSP  
(c) RSQP                      (d) PQRS

50. S1 : Leisure is perhaps as important as work.  
 S6 : We should take care to make proper use of leisure.  
 P : And we feel very tired.  
 Q : Unless we have some break, we cannot carry on and our health may suffer.  
 R : Sometimes we work continuously.  
 S : After a little relaxation, we can work more energetically and efficiently.

The correct sequence should be :

- (a) RQPS (b) SRPQ  
 (c) QPSR (d) RPQS

### SYNONYMS

**Directions (Q. 51-60):** 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. Please use conversational language.  
 (a) Formal (b) Complex  
 (c) Dialogical (d) Informal
52. My neighbour is malicious .  
 (a) generous (b) affectionate  
 (c) spiteful (d) magnanimous
53. I was awe-inspired by his designation .  
 (a) position (b) looks  
 (c) social status (d) personality
54. Words of endearment always touch me.  
 (a) praise (b) fondness  
 (c) conviction (d) wisdom
55. We should follow patience and forbearance.  
 (a) constraint (b) encouragement  
 (c) restraint (d) support
56. His gibbous looks make him different from others.  
 (a) hunched (b) smart  
 (c) charming (d) disabled
57. She tormented me with her detached behaviour.  
 (a) threatened (b) ignored  
 (c) cajoled (d) distressed
58. Her peerless manners were noticed.  
 (a) lovable (b) rowdy  
 (c) irrelevant (d) unequalled
59. He studied mensuration carefully.  
 (a) measurement (b) question  
 (c) conclusions (d) lessons
60. They smothered the fire in the building.  
 (a) lighted (b) surrounded  
 (c) doused (d) saw

### ANTONYMS

**Directions (Q. 61-70):** 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.

61. He discontinued the work due to pressure.  
 (a) deputed (b) resumed  
 (c) ceased (d) concealed
62. The teacher chided the pupil.  
 (a) admonished (b) reprimanded  
 (c) commended (d) reproved
63. I cherish your company.  
 (a) deprecate (b) value  
 (c) adore (d) sustain
64. The house was full of chaos when I reached.  
 (a) disorder (b) confusion  
 (c) uniformity (d) order
65. We worship celestial beings.  
 (a) utopian (b) earthly  
 (c) transcendental (d) ritual
66. Mohan is quite reticent .  
 (a) garrulous (b) taciturn  
 (c) reserved (d) quiet
67. He was rather childish .  
 (a) infantile (b) harmonious  
 (c) seasoned (d) exquisite
68. John is a magniloquent person.  
 (a) pompous (b) turgid  
 (c) lofty (d) terse
69. His clandestine affairs were suspicious.  
 (a) covert (b) conspicuous  
 (c) furtive (d) unknown
70. Some animals live a dormant life.  
 (a) latent (b) inert  
 (c) sluggish (d) active

### CLOZE COMPOSITION

**Directions (Q. 71-80):** Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space with four words or group. 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.

71. Bad habits such as over-eating, drinking or smoking \_\_\_\_\_ very easy to acquire.  
 (a) have (b) are  
 (c) will (d) shall
72. One should fight \_\_\_\_\_ the force of habit.  
 (a) from (b) for  
 (c) of (d) against

73. Even good things can be vary harmful when done \_\_\_\_\_ excess.  
 (a) to (b) in  
 (c) with (d) as
74. The wise man is conscious \_\_\_\_\_ his bad habits and checks them promptly.  
 (a) about (b) with regard to  
 (c) of (d) with
75. The use of tobacco has spread all \_\_\_\_\_ the world.  
 (a) around (b) of  
 (c) over (d) in
76. Those who have acquired this bad habit would \_\_\_\_\_ be able to get rid of it.  
 (a) barely (b) scarcely  
 (c) seldom (d) hardly
77. Alcohol, which is more common in cold countries than in warmer ones, does nobody any good and should be avoided \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) particularly. (b) altogether.  
 (c) habitually. (d) discreetly.
78. Alcohol, even if taken in small quantities, \_\_\_\_\_ to affect one's health.  
 (a) tends (b) does  
 (c) levels (d) denies
79. For the victims of alcoholism \_\_\_\_\_ helps, but this condition cannot be cured.  
 (a) diagnose (b) challenge  
 (c) treatment (d) chronic
80. Symptoms of alcoholism include repeated alcohol consumption \_\_\_\_\_ related legal and health issues.  
 (a) serious (b) despite  
 (c) meaning (d) therapeutic
84. Had I the wings of a bird  
 (a) I would have flown away.  
 (b) I should fly away.  
 (c) I will have flown away.  
 (d) I could have flown away.
85. He would be happier  
 (a) was he more honest.  
 (b) had he more honest.  
 (c) should he be more honest.  
 (d) were he more honest.
86. No sooner did I arrive at the airport  
 (a) then the flight took off.  
 (b) than the flight took off.  
 (c) did the flight take off.  
 (d) than the flight shall take off.
87. I couldn't be angry with him  
 (a) had I tried.  
 (b) should I try.  
 (c) if I tried.  
 (d) even I tried.
88. He knows only  
 (a) so much as I have told him.  
 (b) whichever I have told him.  
 (c) so far as I have told him.  
 (d) what I have told him.
89. As you have made your bed  
 (a) you must learn to lie.  
 (b) you must adjust with the situation.  
 (c) so you must lie on it.  
 (d) so that you can lie on it.
90. The younger man has more money  
 (a) then brains.  
 (b) of brains.  
 (c) than brains.  
 (d) for brains

#### COMPLETION OF SENTENCES

*Directions (Q.81-91):* Following items feature one part of the sentence followed by four alternatives. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct alternative.

81. I stopped seeing her  
 (a) for she moved to the city.  
 (b) as long as she moved to city.  
 (c) no sooner than she moved to the city.  
 (d) because she moved to the city.
82. He led the caravan  
 (a) whenever he wanted to go.  
 (b) whichever he wanted to go.  
 (c) wherever he wanted to go.  
 (d) whomsoever he wanted to go.
83. Unless you work harder  
 (a) you will succumb.  
 (b) you will pass.  
 (c) you will fail.  
 (d) you will be promoted.

#### PREPOSITION AND DETERMINERS

*Directions (Q.91-100):* 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.

91. He succeeded \_\_\_\_\_ dint of perseverance and hard work.  
 (a) in (b) of  
 (c) by (d) with
92. \_\_\_\_\_ his ill health, he retired from his business.  
 (a) With regard to (b) Due  
 (c) As (d) Owing to
93. These are the good rules to live \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) with (b) by  
 (c) off (d) in

94. People who are averse \_\_\_\_\_ hard work do not succeed in life.  
 (a) to (b) with  
 (c) of (d) regarding
95. A woman who always connives \_\_\_\_\_ her children to hide their faults, is their worst enemy.  
 (a) with (b) by  
 (c) at (d) for
96. We travelled \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Barthwal's car.  
 (a) at (b) with  
 (c) inside (d) in
97. Suresh came home \_\_\_\_\_ train.  
 (a) on (b) with  
 (c) by (d) off
98. Few things are impossible \_\_\_\_\_ achieve with diligence and skill.  
 (a) for (b) to  
 (c) in (d) onto
99. It is natural for everyone to aspire \_\_\_\_\_ distinction.  
 (a) with (b) about  
 (c) into (d) for
100. He is liable \_\_\_\_\_ his wife's debts.  
 (a) for (b) to  
 (c) with (d) at

### COMPREHENSION

**Directions (Q. 101-110) :** In this section you have two short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. Read the passages and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the content of the passage and opinion of the author only.

#### PASSAGE-I

All organisms such as plants, animals, microorganisms and human beings, as well as the physical surrounding, interact with each other and maintain a balance in nature. All the interacting organisms in an area together with the non-living constituents of the environment form an ecosystem. Thus, an ecosystem consists of biotic components comprising of living organisms and abiotic components comprising of physical factors like temperature, rainfall, wind, soil and minerals.

For example, if you visit a garden you will find different plants, such as grasses, trees; flower-bearing plants like rose, jasmine, sunflower; and animals like frogs, insects and birds. All these living organisms interact with each other and their growth, reproduction and other activities are affected by the abiotic components of the ecosystem. So a garden is an ecosystem. Other types of ecosystems are forests, ponds and lakes. These are natural ecosystems

while gardens and crop-fields are human-made ecosystems.

101. The general tone of the passage is  
 (a) critical (b) satirical  
 (c) analytical (d) informational
102. Which of the following is a non-living constituent of the environment?  
 (a) Wind (b) Bacteria  
 (c) Grasses (d) Frog
103. Abiotic components of the ecosystem refer to  
 (a) living organisms  
 (b) non-living organisms  
 (c) natural surroundings  
 (d) physical
104. Which of the following is *not* a natural ecosystem?  
 (a) Crop-field (b) Forest  
 (c) Pond (d) Lake
105. The word 'constituent' in the passage implies  
 (a) constellation (b) consternation  
 (c) component (d) constriction

#### PASSAGE-II

As we discussed food and sang every song we could remember and talked incessantly, we were slowly moving deeper into the Atlantic, and we got the feeling, really, that we belonged there, and that the ships that passed on the horizon were only hurrying strangers. We were actually living on the ocean. We discovered that the birds all seemed to league up at night time, resting on the water by the hundreds. When we came poking along, we seemed so much a part of the sea that the birds wouldn't move until we were about five yards away. Then they'd flutter off, leaving feathers floating in the water, and settle again a few yards away.

The dolphins and porpoises would come up at sunset and move in among us and the birds. They'd come up very lazily under the birds, which would go up on their heels and flap their wings a bit, and then settle right down again. Two whales joined us one evening and played ring-around-rosie so close to us that Chay could have reached out an oar and tapped one.

We had calculated that we had just enough rations to make it to England, but the easterly winds caused an agonizing reappraisal. It would have been an interesting experience, running right down like that, but we felt we must not risk other people's lives by making them search for us. We decided to accept rations from the next ship that stopped. Was it a mature decision?

This was also the time when the strain of the voyage really began to tell on us. I wrote in my log: 'I have known fear many times in my life, and indeed I have often striven to develop a situation that provided fear in both boxing and parachuting. I have never known anything like this— cannot be



over tomorrow, or for many tomorrows. Somehow it is like being rubbed down with sandpaper. I honestly do not know how many storms there have been now, and each leaves us progressively weaker.'

"Tonight we lie and wait. Nothing could save us if we got into difficulties. No ship could get us off these seas even if it arrived in time. We are completely in God's hand, at the mercy of the weather. All night the wind screams louder and louder, and the sound of the sea grows. We talk of many things — the night train to Scotland, the many things we've done, and slowly we are overtaken by an enormous feeling of humility and a desire to return to try and live a better life. The weather reached a climax at 0300 and then declined rapidly. Thank goodness we could not see the sea."

106. "We were actually living on the ocean", implies
- they were homeless.
  - they were on a long voyage into the Atlantic.
  - they were without any source of income.
  - they were fishing deep into the Atlantic for their living.
107. "... the birds all seemed to league up at night-time" implies
- left alone at night-time.
  - isolated at night-time.
  - get together at night-time.
  - stay in groups at night-time.
108. What did the author write in his log?
- They faced the worst kind of fear ever experienced.
  - They were excellent in boxing and parachuting.
  - They faced the storms bravely.
  - They starved for food.
109. They lost all hope of survival because
- it was freezing cold.
  - there was no help coming to them.
  - they were facing a severe sea-storm.
  - they were frightened by the whales and dolphins.
110. "We are overtaken by an enormous feeling of humility," implies that they
- have lost faith in themselves.
  - were ready to accept help from the ships around them.

- needed equipment and food to survive.
- have accepted the strength and power of nature with modesty.

### PARTS OF SPEECH

**Directions (Q. 111-120):** 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.

111. The conclusions that they came to are highly questionable.
- Noun
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
  - Gerund
112. This year marks the quicentenary of Columbus's voyage to America.
- Noun
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
  - Article
113. I still cherish the memories of those far-off days.
- Preposition
  - Conjunction
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
114. I don't think I'll come on Saturday. I have a lot of work to do. Besides, I don't really like parties.
- Adjective
  - Adverb
  - Preposition
  - Conjunction
115. The bottom line is that we have to make a decision today.
- Noun
  - Pronoun
  - Adverb
  - Adjective
116. Try to knock that vase over.
- Preposition
  - Conjunction
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
117. I'd like an ice cream. Are you having one too?
- Noun
  - Pronoun
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
118. My parents lent me the money. Otherwise, I could not have afforded the trip.
- Adjective
  - Adverb
  - Conjunction
  - Participle
119. She wrote me an anguished letter from her prison cell.
- Noun
  - Verb
  - Adjective
  - Adverb
120. There is a visitor for you.
- Relation Pronoun
  - Definite Article
  - Indefinite Article
  - Adverb

Q. No.	Answer	Topic Name	Chapter Name
1	b	Idiom	Spotting Errors
2	a	Conditionals	Spotting Errors
3	a	Tenses	Spotting Errors
4	a	Tenses	Spotting Errors
5	b	Prepositions	Spotting Errors
6	a	Verbs	Spotting Errors
7	b	Idiom	Spotting Errors
8	c	Subject-verb Agreement	Spotting Errors
9	c	Articles	Spotting Errors
10	a	Singular-plural	Spotting Errors
11	a	Adverbs	Fill in the Blanks
12	b	Tenses	Fill in the Blanks
13	d	Tenses	Fill in the Blanks
14	c	Determiners	Fill in the Blanks
15	b	Adverbs	Fill in the Blanks
16	d	Comparative adjectives	Fill in the Blanks
17	a	Tenses	Fill in the Blanks
18	b	Prepositions	Fill in the Blanks
19	d	Tenses	Fill in the Blanks
20	a	Subject-verb Agreement	Fill in the Blanks
21	a	Phrases	Idioms & Phrases
22	d	Idioms	Idioms & Phrases
23	c	Phrases	Idioms & Phrases
24	b	Phrases	Idioms & Phrases
25	d	Idioms	Idioms & Phrases
26	c	Idioms	Idioms & Phrases
27	d	Idioms	Idioms & Phrases
28	c	Phrases	Idioms & Phrases
29	b	Idioms	Idioms & Phrases
30	d	Phrases	Idioms & Phrases
31	c	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
32	d	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
33	b	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
34	c	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
35	a	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
36	a	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
37	c	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
38	b	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
39	c	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
40	c	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Para Jumbles
41	a	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles

Q. No.	Answer	Topic Name	Chapter Name
42	b	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
43	d	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
44	c	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
45	b	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
46	a	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
47	c	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
48	d	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
49	b	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
50	d	Ordering of Sentences	Para Jumbles
51	d	Synonyms	Synonyms
52	c	Synonyms	Synonyms
53	a	Synonyms	Synonyms
54	b	Synonyms	Synonyms
55	c	Synonyms	Synonyms
56	a	Synonyms	Synonyms
57	d	Synonyms	Synonyms
58	d	Synonyms	Synonyms
59	a	Synonyms	Synonyms
60	c	Synonyms	Synonyms
61	b	Antonyms	Antonyms
62	c	Antonyms	Antonyms
63	a	Antonyms	Antonyms
64	d	Antonyms	Antonyms
65	b	Antonyms	Antonyms
66	a	Antonyms	Antonyms
67	c	Antonyms	Antonyms
68	d	Antonyms	Antonyms
69	b	Antonyms	Antonyms
70	d	Antonyms	Antonyms
71	b	Tenses	Cloze Composition
72	d	Prepositions	Cloze Composition
73	b	Phrases	Cloze Composition
74	c	Phrases	Cloze Composition
75	c	Phrases	Cloze Composition
76	c	Adverbs	Cloze Composition
77	b	Adverbs	Cloze Composition
78	a	Verbs	Cloze Composition
79	c	Verbs	Cloze Composition
80	b	Prepositions	Cloze Composition
81	d	Conjunctions	Completion of Sentences
82	c	Prepositions	Completion of Sentences
83	c	Conditionals	Completion of Sentences

Q. No.	Answer	Topic Name	Chapter Name
84	a	Conditionals	Completion of Sentences
85	d	Conditionals	Completion of Sentences
86	b	Conjunctions	Completion of Sentences
87	c	Conditionals	Completion of Sentences
88	d	Clauses	Completion of Sentences
89	c	Idioms	Completion of Sentences
90	c	Adjectives	Completion of Sentences
91	c	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
92	d	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
93	b	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
94	a	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
95	a	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
96	d	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
97	c	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
98	a	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
99	d	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
100	a	Prepositions	Basic Grammar
101	d	Tone of the Passage	Reading Comprehension
102	a	One word Answer	Reading Comprehension
103	d	Definition	Reading Comprehension
104	a	Odd one out	Reading Comprehension
105	c	Word-meaning	Reading Comprehension
106	b	Meaning of an expression	Reading Comprehension
107	d	Meaning of an expression	Reading Comprehension
108	a	Fact-based	Reading Comprehension
109	c	Sentence Completion	Reading Comprehension
110	d	Sentence Completion	Reading Comprehension
111	b	Adjectives	Basic Grammar
112	a	Nouns	Basic Grammar
113	c	Adjectives	Basic Grammar
114	b	Adverbs	Basic Grammar
115	a	Nouns	Basic Grammar
116	d	Adverbs	Basic Grammar
117	b	Pronouns	Basic Grammar
118	b	Adverbs	Basic Grammar
119	c	Adjectives	Basic Grammar
120	c	Indefinite Articles	Basic Grammar

## **ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATIONS**

**1. Option (b) is correct.**

The question refers to a task for the benefit of a certain section of people. This refers to 'people in need', i.e. people who do not have enough of essential things such as money, food, or good health. Thus, (b) contains the error and the correct part would be 'for the benefit of young people in need'.

**2. Option (a) is correct.**

The sentence has an error in (a), because it is a hypothetical or doubtful situation, also known as the subjunctive mood, where the use of 'If I were' is correct, not 'If I am'. Thus the correct part would be : 'If I were the principal of the school...'

**3. Option (a) is correct.**

To express an opinion the present indefinite form of a verb is used. Here, the mother is expressing her opinion about quitting drinking, thus, here 'is thinking' will be replaced with 'think'. The correct part would be, 'My mother thinks.....'.

**4. Option (a) is correct.**

The sentence has an error in (a), because the verb 'have' is used in present perfect tense, which reflects that though the action is completed, yet its impact is still present. Since, an adverb 'today' is mentioned. It gives impression that either the action is completed or is going on. So, present perfect tense is misfit in the context. Also the verb have is a state verb, so it shouldn't be used in the progressive (~ing) tenses. However, to 'have a good time' is an expression (just like have a baby, have a party). These expressions are actions, so they can be used in the progressive tense. So, the sentence could be: "The students had fun in the class today." or "The students are having fun in the class today."

**5. Option (b) is correct.**

The sentence means that a certain number of people were vaccinated or 'inoculated against' the virus. Moreover, the phrase 'inoculated

Covid 19' is grammatically incorrect. So, the correct part would be, 'were inoculated against COVID-19'.

**6. Option (a) is correct.**

The sentence has an error in (a), because it states that LIC was established on September 1. The past form of the verb 'find' i.e. 'found' means to find something that had been lost. But, here the sentence is referring to the starting of an organisation. Thus, 'found' would be replaced with 'founded' which means 'established or originated'. The correct part would be, 'LIC was founded .....'.

**7. Option (b) is correct.**

The sentence has an error in (b), because the phrase 'many a' takes a singular noun and verb, whereas the sentence says: 'many a flower are born'. The subject being 'many a', the verb will be in singular. Thus, the correct part would be, 'Full many a flower is born .....'.

**8. Option (c) is correct.**

The sentence has an error in (c), because the subject is 'every one of my boys', where the indefinite pronoun (every one) takes a singular verb, as the subject is not 'boys'. Therefore, the correct part would be, 'every one of my boys in his studies'.

**9. Option (c) is correct.**

The sentence has an error in (c), because the definite article 'the' is used to denote a particular point/location, thus 'the' should be used before 'left side' also. Thus, the correct part would be, 'in the centre or the left side of the chest'.

**10. Option (a) is correct.**

The sentence has an error in (a), because the subject refers to 'most', therefore a plural noun should come here. Therefore, the correct part would be, 'for most food parks.....'.

**11. Option (a) is correct.**

The statement refers to a past time . Hence the choice is between 'ago' and 'before'. 'Ago' is used to refer to a time that's in the past in

reference to the present time. 'Before' is used to refer to a time preceding the time of any specific event or action. Thus, 'before' does not fit the blank.

**12. Option (b) is correct.**

The verb 'has' is already given, thus, it will take the past participle form of the verb 'enter', hence, 'entered' is correct. Moreover, present perfect tense is used for an action or situation that started in the past and continues in the present.

**13. Option (d) is correct.**

The statement states a general fact- whatever 'happens', please keep calm. Thus, simple present tense is appropriate.

**14. Option (c) is correct.**

The sentence refers to a road, (a sense of direction), thus, 'whichever' is perfect.

**15. Option (b) is correct.**

The adverb 'too' is used with 'to' (too...to) to denote 'excess.' Moreover 'too' is used in negative connotation and the words 'very', 'enough', and 'so' are used in positive connotation. Hence, 'too' is correct in this sentence.

**16. Option (d) is correct.**

The sentence uses 'than' to speak of a busy life. Thus, comparative degree of the adverb is required- easier/better. But 'better' than a busy life is correct.

**17. Option (a) is correct.**

The sentence expresses the subjunctive mood- which in the verb form is used to explore a hypothetical situation or to express a wish, a demand, or a suggestion. In that case, 'were' will be used in place of 'was'.

**18. Option (b) is correct.**

'Make up for' implies to take the place of something lost or damaged or to compensate for something bad with something good.

**19. Option (d) is correct.**

The blank mandates a singular form of the verb owing to the subject 'it'- hence, 'has' /did are appropriate. But 'did' does not make sense.

**20. Option (a) is correct.**

When we refer to a group of things that are identical such as a dozen of bananas, we treat these collective nouns as singular.

However, when we talk about 'twelve dozens', it is considered as plural and takes a plural verb. Therefore, 'cost' or option (b) is the correct answer.

**21. Option (a) is correct.**

The phrase 'be out for the count' implies 'to be sleeping, especially soundly/deeply'. E.g.: It looks like Jessica is out for the count.

**22. Option (d) is correct.**

The idiom 'go by the book' connotes 'to do something correctly and strictly, following all the rules'. For e.g. : Modern man is often dull, studious, careful, safe. He does everything by the book.

**23. Option (c) is correct.**

If you refer to something someone says as double-talk, you mean that it can deceive people or is difficult to understand because it has two possible meanings. Thus, the intent is to confuse people and to avoid the truth.

**24. Option (b) is correct.**

The phrase 'at somebody's elbow' implies 'at someone's side'. This is best expressed in : His assistant is always at his elbow.

**25. Option (d) is correct.**

The idiom 'treading on eggshells' implies to be very careful about what you say or do to someone because they are easily upset or offended. For e.g. Healthy or sick, good days or bad, I felt I was always walking on eggshells around him.

**26. Option (c) is correct.**

The idiomatic expression 'Everyone and his brother' means 'a large number of people'. This is best expressed in : Everyone and his brother was riding the subway with me this morning. I could barely push through the crowd at my stop.

**27. Option (d) is correct.**

The idiom 'feet of clay' means 'a fundamental flaw or weakness in a person otherwise revered.' For e.g. Some of the greatest geniuses in history had feet of clay.

**28. Option (c) is correct.**

The phrase 'feel the pinch' implies 'experience hardship, especially financial.' This is best reflected in: Staff were beginning to feel the pinch as the dispute entered its third week.

**29. Option (b) is correct.**

The idiomatic expression 'make the feathers fly' imply 'to cause disruption, confusion or turmoil.' For e.g.: The CEO's resignation made the feathers fly in the media about the tech giant's future.

**30. Option (d) is correct.**

The phrase 'a foregone conclusion' refers to 'an inevitable result.' This is best expressed in : After how poorly the team has played so far this season, it's a foregone conclusion that they won't make it to the championship.

**31. Option (c) is correct.**

P will start the sequence and will be followed by S. Out of all the given options, only option (c) starts with P making it the correct answer. The correct sentence should be : As soon as the session commenced, the government was pressed to do something for the poor. Hence, the correct order is PSQR.

**32. Option (d) is correct.**

R will start the sequence as it includes the subject i.e. 'T'. It will be followed by P as it gives a reason for the statement made in R. Thus, RP will form a pair. The only option that has RP as a pair is option (d). The correct sentence should be : If I do not speak to them, it's because they do not come within my subject and not because they are lightly esteemed by me.

**33. Option (b) is correct.**

P will start the sequence as it mentions the subject of the sentence i.e. 'magnanimous victor'. It will be followed by S as it includes the main verb i.e. 'would treat'. Thus, PS will form a pair. Only option (b) has the required pairing of PS. The correct sentence should be : No magna-nimous victor would treat those whom the fortune of war had put in his power so cruelly.

**34. Option (c) is correct.**

Q will start the sequence as it includes the subject i.e. 'him'. RPS will follow Q as they form a meaningful sentence. The correct sentence should be : Whatever one may say of him no one dare call in question his honesty of purpose.

**35. Option (a) is correct.**

Q will start the sequence as it contains the subject of the sentence, i.e. Covid-19. SP will form a pair as 'risk' will be followed by the verb 'has become'. Thus, the correct sequence would be QSPR. The correct sentence should be : Ever since the Covid 19 began, calibrating disease-related risks has become a fixture of everyday life.

**36. Option (c) is correct.**

Q and S will form a pair as the adjective 'vigorous' in Q describes the noun 'health' in S. Only option (c) has the required pair QS in it. So, the correct sequence would be QSRP. The correct sentence should be : He still enjoys vigorous health, although he is in his late sixties.

**37. Option (d) is correct.**

Q and P will form a pair as the and after 'easy' in Q will be followed a positive word i.e. 'inviting'. Only option (d) as the required pair i.e. QP. So, the correct sequence would be QPRS. The correct sentence should be : Nothing is so easy and inviting as the retort of abuse and sarcasm

but it is a paltry and an unprofitable contest.

**38. Option (b) is correct.**

Q will start the sequence as it has the subject i.e. epigram. It will be followed by R as 'and' in Q will be followed by 'pointed' as it is one of the characteristics of an epigram. Thus, QR will form a pair. Only option (b) follows the required conditions. It begins with Q and also, has the pair QR. Thus, the correct sequence would be QRPS. The correct sentence should be : An epigram is a brief and pointed saying that frequently introduces antithetical ideas that cause one to think afresh.

**39. Option (c) is correct.**

R will start the sequence as it contains the subject i.e. oxymoron. It will be followed by P because it answers the question what the oxymoron is a special form of. R and P will form a pair. So, the correct sequence would be RPSQ. The correct sentence should be : Oxymoron is a special form of antithesis whereby two contradictory qualities are predicted at once.

**40. Option (c) is correct.**

Q will start the sequence as it mentions the topic i.e. memorials. It will be followed by R as the other options are grammatically incorrect to follow P. Thus, QR will form a pair. Both options (a) and (c) have the required pair i.e. QR. But R will be followed by P as it mentions a material just like bronze mentioned in R. Thus, the correct sequence would be RQSP. The correct sentence should be : People talk of memorials to him in statues of bronze and marble; they thus mock him and belie his message.

**41. Option (a) is correct.**

S1 establishes the fact that hunger is the result of food insecurity. This is reinforced in R- hunger-related poverty being one of the major deprivations in India. This is exemplified in the data in P- every fifth Indian is undernourished. Q substantiates this by showing the rate of decline of undernourished in 1990s. S follows suit because of the use of 'in fact', as this statement continues with the argument stated in Q. S6 follows the strain of S, as it concludes that India will miss the Millennium Development Goal, due to the reasons revealed in S. Thus, Q-S-S6 is an important link. Thus, the correct order is RPQS.

**42. Option (b) is correct.**

S1 introduces the IMD. S elaborates on it by stating its role and function. R hints at its first operations. This was possible because of the development of some statistical models (Q). The IMD has also the burdensome task of forecasting monsoons, which have an impact on India's economy that contradicts the opinion that India

is an agriculture dependent nation. Hence, the S-R and P-S6 are important links for arriving at the answer. Thus, the correct order is SRQP.

**43. Option (d) is correct.**

The introductory statement S posits one of the two questions, later Q gives the second question. P initiates the answer- pointing at how parliamentary democracy has deteriorated. R clarifies that for any system (here, parliamentary) to prosper, a political culture is necessary. This is best explained in S- the mutual relation between parliamentary democracy and parliamentary system. Thus, the correct order is QPRS.

**44. Option (c) is correct.**

S1 establishes a common perception, which is effectively debunked in Q-No country can actually be absolutely good. This necessitates the cultivation of the habit of discerning the good from the bad (R), for that one has to keep what is good (S), and discard the bad (P). Thus, the correct order is QRSP.

**45. Option (b) is correct.**

S1 posits that poverty is not necessarily an evil, because the poor lead a happier life than the rich (S). Even the children of poor men are fortunate than those of rich men (R). This is so because the home of poverty is characterised by love and unity among members. Thus, great men have risen from the homes of poverty (P). Hence, SR and QP are crucial links. Thus, the correct order is SRQP.

**46. Option (a) is correct.**

S1 introduces the proverb- 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy'. This indicates that unless there is recreation, students become dull and their reading suffers (R). Therefore, games are important (Q). Therefore, pupils should play for one or two hours (S). Then, they can be refreshed and concentrate on their studies (P). The link RQ and SP lead to the correct sequence. Thus, the correct order is RQSP.

**47. Option (c) is correct.**

S1 states a fact- Sometimes we have to put up... with something unpleasant. Sometimes we are able to adapt ourselves to 'it' (referring to S1) to make it a part of our life. Thus, we can get used to anything (R). This habit of getting used to anything is illustrated in P- moving to a house near a factory (P). At first, the noise of the machinery is irksome (S). Later, we get accustomed (S2). Thus, the correct order is QRPS.

**48. Option (d) is correct.**

S1 establishes that a large city offers the best school for studying life. This is explained in Q-we encounter different persons in a large city.

The examples of variety of people are offered in R. Secondly, the various facets of life are reflected in large city (S). Thus, one can acquire good knowledge of life from a large city (P). S6 summarizes the benefits. Thus, the correct order is QRSP.

**49. Option (b) is correct.**

S1 claims that great talkers are never great doers. This is explained from R- we come across eloquent people. Q asserts that these people keep themselves away from an action. In fact, a few of them who deliver eloquent speeches about their greatness (S) only serve themselves than the community (P). Thus, the correct order is RQSP.

**50. Option (d) is correct.**

S1 states that leisure maybe an important work. It happens that sometimes we work continuously (R) and as a result, feel very tired (P). It goes to the extent that unless one takes a break, one is unable to continue and health may suffer (Q). Hence, with a little relaxation, one can work more efficiently and energetically (S). To summarise, one should take proper rest (S6). Thus, the correct order is RPQS.

**51. Option (d) is correct.**

The word 'conversational' means 'as used in conversation; not formal.' 'Informal' is nearest in its meaning.

**52. Option (c) is correct.**

The word 'malicious' implies characterised by malice; intending or intended to do harm.' The correct synonym is 'spiteful/venomous'. The word 'magnanimous' means 'generous.'

**53. Option (a) is correct.**

The word 'designation' implies 'the action of choosing someone to hold an office or post.' 'Position' is the nearest meaning word of 'designation.'

**54. Option (b) is correct.**

The word 'endearment' refers to 'a word or phrase expressing love or affection.' 'Fondness' is the nearest meaning word of 'endearment.'

**55. Option (c) is correct.**

The word 'forbearance' implies 'patient self-control; restraint and tolerance.' 'Restraint' is the nearest meaning word of 'forbearance.'

**56. Option (a) is correct.**

The word 'gibbous' is characterised by convexity; protuberant, having a hump; humpbacked. 'Humped' is the nearest meaning word of 'gibbous.'

**57. Option (d) is correct.**

The word 'tormented' implies 'experiencing or characterized by severe physical or mental



- suffering.' 'Distressed' is the nearest meaning word of 'tormented.'
58. **Option (d) is correct.**  
The word 'peerless' refers to 'unequaled; unrivalled.' 'Unequaled' is the nearest meaning word of 'peerless.'
59. **Option (a) is correct.**  
The term 'mensuration' refers to 'measurement'.
60. **Option (c) is correct.**  
The term 'smothered' means 'to prevent something from developing or growing freely'; 'to stifle or suffocate'. 'Doused' which means to extinguish is, hence, the nearest synonym.
61. **Option (b) is correct.**  
The term 'discontinued' implies 'no longer being produced or offered'. Hence, the suitable opposite to the word is 'resumed' which means 'to continue doing something'. 'Deputed' means 'to instruct or appoint someone to do something', 'ceased' means 'to stop' and 'concealed' means 'to hide something'.
62. **Option (c) is correct.**  
The term 'chided' means 'to scold or rebuke.' Hence, the suitable opposite to the word is 'Commended' which means 'to appreciate someone'. 'Admonished' means 'to warn someone firmly', 'reprimanded' means 'to disapprove of something' and 'reproved' means 'to scold someone'.
63. **Option (a) is correct.**  
The term 'cherish' means 'to protect and care for (someone) lovingly.' Hence, the suitable opposite to the word is 'deprecate', which means 'to express disapproval of'. 'Value', 'adore' and 'sustain' are the synonyms of the given word.
64. **Option (d) is correct.**  
The term 'chaos' means 'disorder or confusion' of. Hence, the suitable opposite to the word is 'order'. 'Disorder' and 'confusion' are the synonyms of 'chaos'. 'Uniformity' which means 'to remain constant without any change' is not related to the given word.
65. **Option (b) is correct.**  
The term 'celestial' means 'positioned in or relating to the sky, or outer space'. Hence, the suitable opposite to the word is 'earthly'. 'Utopian' refers to 'an idealistic way of mind or living', 'transcendental' refers 'to something related to the spiritual realm' and 'ritual' refers to 'something related to a religion'.
66. **Option (a) is correct.**  
The term 'reticent' means 'not revealing one's thoughts or feelings readily.' 'Garrulous' which means 'to be excessively talkative' is the correct
- antonym. 'Taciturn', 'reserved' and 'quiet' are the synonyms of the given word.
67. **Option (c) is correct.**  
The term 'childish' means 'silly and immature.' 'Seasoned' means to have 'a lot of experience in a field' is the antonym of the given word. 'Infantile' means childish, 'harmonious' means 'tuneful or consistent' and 'exquisite' means 'extremely beautiful or delicate'.
68. **Option (d) is correct.**  
The term 'magniloquent' means 'using high-flown or bombastic language.' 'Terse' refers to 'the use of brief and concise language'. Thus, it is the antonym of 'magniloquent'. 'Pompous', 'turgid' and 'lofty' are the synonyms of the given word.
69. **Option (b) is correct.**  
The term 'clandestine' means 'kept secret or done secretly, especially because 'conspicuous' which means 'clearly visible' is the antonym of the given word. 'Covert' means 'not openly acknowledged', 'furtive' means 'behaving secretly and dishonestly' and 'unknown' refers to 'something that is not known or familiar'.
70. **Option (d) is correct.**  
The term 'dormant' means 'temporarily inactive or inoperative.' Hence, the suitable opposite to the word is 'active.'
71. **Option (b) is correct.**  
The subject of the sentence is 'bad habits', hence a plural verb will be used here. It refers to a fact that cannot be changed, hence simple present tense ('are') is appropriate to be used here.
72. **Option (d) is correct.**  
The statement refers to fighting or opposing habits that can prove harmful. Hence, fighting 'against' is appropriate.
73. **Option (b) is correct.**  
The sentence states that nothing should be done 'in excess'.
74. **Option (c) is correct.**  
'Conscious of' implies 'aware of one's surroundings'. While 'conscious about' means 'noticing or realising that something exists'.
75. **Option (c) is correct.**  
The phrase 'spread over' implies 'to move across and cover someone or something'. The use of tobacco has spread all over the world, not 'around' the world.
76. **Option (c) is correct.**  
'Barely' means 'almost not.' 'Scarcely' implies 'not quite'; 'hardly' means 'only just.' While 'seldom' implies 'almost never.'
77. **Option (b) is correct.**

The statement reasons that since alcohol does not serve any good, it should be avoided 'altogether' / completely.

78. **Option (a) is correct.**

If alcohol is taken in small quantities, it is likely to adversely affect one's health.

79. **Option (c) is correct.**

To cater to the victims of alcoholism, they need to be treated, not diagnosed or challenged.

80. **Option (b) is correct.**

The symptoms of alcoholism include persistent alcohol consumptions, regardless/ despite of the legal and health issues.

81. **Option (d) is correct.**

The speaker says that he stopped seeing her, thus the question arises why? The answer to this is : because she moved to the city. This evinces the use of the conjunction 'because' which is used to denote reason.

82. **Option (c) is correct.**

The statement has an indication of place/ direction. The caravan was led 'wherever' he wanted to take. 'Whenever' emphasizes on 'time'. Options (b) and (c) do not make sense with reference to the sentence.

83. **Option (c) is correct.**

The sentence proposes a condition: Unless (If you do not) you work harder, you will fail. Other options highlights the contrary.

84. **Option (a) is correct.**

This is a conditional clause that has adverb of reason; therefore the format is: Had I...I would...Here 'would' expresses 'certainty', while 'could' represents 'ability'.

85. **Option (d) is correct.**

When second conditional describes imaginary or hypothetical situations, dreams and wishes, 'were' is used.

86. **Option (b) is correct.**

The conjunction 'no sooner' always takes 'than' after it. Moreover, it will take past tense, due to the usage of 'did'. Other options are grammatically incorrect.

87. **Option (c) is correct.**

The sentence places a conditional situation: I could not be angry with him, 'if' I tried, or 'even if' I tried.

88. **Option (d) is correct.**

The speaker asserts that 'he knows only' what he has been told.

89. **Option (c) is correct.**

'As you have made your bed, you must lie on it' is an idiom which means that 'you yourself have created this unpleasant situation, so you must

deal with it'. Other options are inappropriate to be used here.

90. **Option (c) is correct.**

This sentence uses the comparative degree of adjective- 'more money', thus 'than' is the correct usage.

91. **Option (c) is correct.**

The phrase 'by dint of' means 'by means of.' The word 'dint' is not preceded by 'in/ of/ with'.

92. **Option (d) is correct.**

The phrase 'owing to' implies 'because of'. (a) implies 'with respect to ill health', which is inappropriate; (b) and(c) do not fit the bill.

93. **Option (b) is correct.**

The phrase 'live by' connotes 'to agree with and follow (something, such as a set of beliefs)'. Other prepositions do not agree with 'live'.

94. **Option (a) is correct.**

The word 'averse' always takes 'to' after it. It implies 'having a strong dislike of or opposition to something.'

95. **Option (a) is correct.**

The word 'connive' is followed by 'with'; 'connives with' indicates 'to plan secretly and dishonestly for something to happen that will be to your advantage.'

96. **Option (d) is correct.**

'Travel in' is the correct phrase for explaining the mode of transport; 'travel with' indicates the person.

97. **Option (c) is correct.**

To indicate the train journey, the preposition 'by' is used.

98. **Option (b) is correct.**

'To achieve' connotes the aim of achieving something. Other options are incompatible for the blank.

99. **Option (d) is correct.**

The phrase 'aspire for' implies 'direct one's hopes or ambitions towards achieving something.' Other options are grammatically incorrect to be used here.

100. **Option (a) is correct.**

'Liable for' means 'responsible by law; legally answerable', whereas 'liable to' means 'likely to, especially when there is some risk of an unpleasant outcome.' 'With' and 'at' are not used with the verb 'liable'.

101. **Option (d) is correct.**

The passage gives information on biotic and abiotic components and the making of a natural ecosystem. It comprises definitions and examples to elaborate on the subject. Thus, it takes an informational tone.

**102. Option (a) is correct.**

The only non-living component in the options is 'wind' as it is one of the abiotic factors of the environment.

**103. Option (d) is correct.**

It is clearly stated in the first paragraph that 'abiotic components' are the physical factors.

**104. Option (a) is correct.**

The last paragraph focuses on the examples of natural ecosystems, in which crop-field is not stated.

**105. Option (c) is correct.**

The word 'constituent' refers to 'being a part of a whole/ component.'

**106. Option (b) is correct.**

It is evident from the passage that the speaker was sailing for a long voyage into the Atlantic. He refers to "we were slowly moving deep into the Atlantic" and the ships passing on the horizon felt like "scurrying strangers". He also mentions about the "enough rations lasting till England". It is clarified that they were not homeless, or without any source of income. Nor were they fishing into the deep ocean.

**107. Option (d) is correct.**

The phrase 'league' implies 'groups that combine for mutual protection or cooperation.' Thus, in the context the birds stayed in groups at night-time. Therefore, the correct option is (d).

**108. Option (a) is correct.**

It is evident in the fourth paragraph that the writer has revealed in the log about the number of times he had encountered fear. He clearly states in his log- "I have never known anything like this..." Thus, the fear he was facing in the voyage has been highlighted in the log.

**109. Option (c) is correct.**

The writer reveals in the sentence: "I honestly do not know how many storms there have been now." "We are completely in God's hands, at the mercy of the weather." The sound of the wind seems to grow in intensity. Thus, it is the terrible sea storm that makes the voyagers lose hope of survival.

**110. Option (d) is correct.**

The 'enormous feeling of humility' is followed by a desire to return to live a better life. Thus, the speaker sees hope in returning because they have accepted the strength and power of Nature with modesty. This was evinced in the decline of the ravaging storm.

**111. Option (b) is correct.**

The word 'questionable' implies 'doubtful as regards truth or validity.' Here, the 'conclusions' are a noun, so 'questionable' is the describing word/ adjective.

**112. Option (a) is correct.**

The word 'quincentenary' means 'a 500th anniversary or its celebration.' Hence, it is a noun.

**113. Option (c) is correct.**

The noun 'days' are being described as 'far-off', (which days?) Hence, it is an adjective.

**114. Option (b) is correct.**

'Besides' is an adverb used for adding another stronger reason to support what you are saying.

**115. Option (a) is correct.**

The 'bottom line' of a speech is the main argument or central idea. Hence, it is a noun.

**116. Option (d) is correct.**

Using 'over' as an adverb emphasizes movement above something or someone. In the sentence, 'over' modifies the verb 'knock', had functioning as an adverb.

**117. Option (b) is correct.**

'One' is an indefinite pronoun that means, roughly, 'a person or thing'.

**118. Option (b) is correct.**

We use 'otherwise' to connect two clauses where the second clause shows what would have happened if the first clause hadn't happened. This application of 'otherwise' shows it as an adverb.

**119. Option (c) is correct.**

The contents of the letter confirms the anguish/ pain. Hence, it is an adjective describing the letter.

**120. Option (c) is correct.**

Indefinite article is used in English to refer to a person or thing that is not identified or specified.