

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Instructions

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

ANTONYMS

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

1. She accepted the prospect of her medical treatment with equanimity.
(a) tranquillity (b) agitation
(c) composure (d) placidity
2. He had been vehement in opposing the idea.
(a) ardent (b) subdued
(c) fervent (d) impassioned
3. He indulges in nefarious activities.
(a) flagitious (b) execrable
(c) admirable (d) abominable
4. When he was born, his family was indigent.
(a) pretentious (b) impecunious
(c) affluent (d) ruined
5. All of us are living in turbulent times.
(a) capricious (b) desolate
(c) tranquil (d) obstreperous

FILL IN THE BLANKS

Directions: Each of the following sentences in this section has a blank space and is followed by four choices. Select the most appropriate choice to fill in the blank and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

6. I shall not be going to the theatre _____.
(a) if it may snow (b) if it snow
(c) if it snows (d) if snowed
7. _____ than a hundred passengers were killed in the recent train accident.
(a) Less (b) No less
(c) Fewest (d) No fewer
8. Each of these paintings _____ made by a famous painter.
(a) are (b) is
(c) be (d) should
9. This is an area of _____ dense population.
(a) extremely (b) totally
(c) tangentially (d) languidly
10. Reading ability in young children _____ by speech disorders.
(a) effected (b) affected
(c) is effected (d) is affected
11. She has faced almost _____ difficulty in arranging the funds for the event.
(a) big (b) insurmountable
(c) gigantic (d) large
12. Our school building is _____ dilapidated.
(a) visibly (b) little
(c) deeply (d) satisfactorily
13. Ranikhet is a place of remarkably _____ beauty.
(a) scenery (b) scenic
(c) scene (d) scenically

14. The criminal on the run managed to _____ capture by the police officer.
 (a) invade (b) evade
 (c) slip (d) run away
15. I am _____ on the ambitious project of learning one new language every year.
 (a) sailing (b) embarking
 (c) adventuring (d) concurring

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

Directions: Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings to each. Choose the response (a), (b), (c) or (d), which presents the most appropriate meaning and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

16. Walking on eggshells
 (a) Careful not to offend or upset others
 (b) Walking with great care
 (c) Making a noisy entry
 (d) Undertaking an uncomfortable journey
17. Feather your own nest
 (a) To make one's lodgings comfortable
 (b) To make money for oneself by way of dishonest means
 (c) To look at something with a lot of pleasure
 (d) To make something more important than it really is
18. Neither fish nor fowl
 (a) Difficult to describe or classify
 (b) Neither this or that
 (c) Strict rules and regulations
 (d) Feel awkward because of unfamiliarity
19. Elephant in the room
 (a) The important topic
 (b) The unavoidable mind-set
 (c) The obvious problem that is being avoided
 (d) The prized possession in the room
20. The ship has sailed
 (a) The matter is carried over
 (b) The matter is decided
 (c) The opportunity has passed
 (d) Seeking new opportunities

ORDERING OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE

Directions: Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Each sentence is followed by four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d), indicating the rearrangement of the parts. You are required to select the most appropriate option and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

- directive principles of state policy which
 21. _____ though not justiciable are
 P

fundamental to the governance of the country and it is the duty _____

Q

the Constitution lays down certain _____

R

of the state to apply these principles in making laws _____

S

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

22. _____ are evolving rapidly

P

the geo-political and geo-economic landscape _____

Q

where aspects related to application of military force _____

R

in a multipolar world is dynamic _____

S

- (a) QRSP (b) QSRP
 (c) SPRQ (d) SQRP

23. _____ international security, taking into account its national security interests and priorities _____

P

India has participated actively in multilateral forums _____

Q

relating to disarmament, non-proliferation and _____

R

in the international security arena _____

S

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

24. _____ linked to the formal education system through _____

P

a close coordination with the _____

Q

children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly _____

R

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan _____

S

- (a) RPSQ (b) QSPR
 (c) RPQS (d) QRPS

25. _____ our spiritual heritage _____

P

- and has become part of
Q
practised as part of healthy lifestyle
R
yoga is being
S
(a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
(c) SRPQ (d) SRQP
26. who has been troubling better than the one
P Q
would know the trouble
R
she who has been in trouble
S
(a) PSQR (b) SPRQ
(c) SRQP (d) PQRS
27. "all that glitters is not gold"
P
the speaker reiterated before the audience
Q
is still valid the fact that the old epithet
R S
(a) QRPS (b) QSPR
(c) RPSQ (d) SPQR
28. a decade sooner than 2050
P
that the population will peak
Q
the second scenario suggested
R
at 8.5 billion by 2040
S
(a) PSQR (b) RQSP
(c) RPSQ (d) PRSQ
29. turbulent times not only during war and
P Q
peace is always the only alternative
R
but also during peaceful times
S
(a) RPSQ (b) PRSQ
(c) RQPS (d) SPQR
30. generations of Indian women
P
many policies and behaviours
Q

'population bomb' related narratives
mobilised

- R
that shaped the lives of
S
(a) RQSP (b) PSQR
(c) RPSQ (d) PQRS

ORDERING OF SENTENCES

Directions: In this section, each item consists of six sentences. The first and sixth sentences are marked as S1 and S6. The four sentences between S1 and S6 have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. This is followed by four options, each suggesting a sequence of sentences. Identify the most appropriate option and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

31. **S1:** The Attorney-General of India is appointed by the President of India.
S6: He shall receive such remuneration as the President determine.
P: In the performance of his duties, the Attorney-General shall have the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
Q: The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
R: Any person qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court can be appointed for the post.
S: The duty of the Attorney-General is to give advice to Government of India upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be, referred to him or assigned to him by the President and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.
The correct sequence should be
(a) PSRQ (b) QPRS
(c) RSPQ (d) SRPQ
32. **S1:** COVID-19 was a health catastrophe that caused great distress.
S6: It triggered the movement of more than 7 million people through lockdown and post-lockdown periods.
P: India also undertook the Vande Bharat Mission.
Q: Made-in-India vaccines were sent to more than 90 countries on a commercial and grant basis.
R: India justified its credentials as a global HADR player deploying Rapid Response

Teams to Maldives, Kuwait and Mauritius launching the multiphased mission SAGAR.

S : During the pandemic, India re-established its credentials as the Pharmacy of the World by supplying medicines and equipment to over 150 countries in the face of daunting logistical challenges.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SQRP (b) SPRQ
(c) QPRS (d) QRSF

33. S1: New Development Bank (NDB) has been instituted with a vision to support and foster infrastructure and sustainable initiatives in emerging economies.

S6: India is one of the largest borrowers from the Bank in the sectors of transport, health, water and financial sectors. ;

P: The purpose of the Bank is to mobilise resources for infrastructure and sustainable projects in BRICS and other emerging economies.

Q: Each member country has a shareholding of 20 per cent.

R: The founding members of the NDB—Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa—brought in capital USD 1 billion as initial contribution.

S: India and other four founding members have equal share-holding in the Bank.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQSR (b) SPRQ
(c) QSRP (d) RSQP

34. S1: Ayurveda literally means 'science of life'

S6: It is about the interrelationships between these aspects.

P: Ayurveda has evolved from the various Vedic hymns rooted in the fundamental philosophies about life, disease and health.

Q: Ayurveda takes an integrated view of the physical, mental, spiritual and social aspects of human beings.

R: The Charaka *Samhita* and *Sushruta Samhita*, which developed around 2500 BCE, are the main treatises of Ayurveda.

S: According to Ayurveda, health is considered a prerequisite for achieving the goals of life, i.e., *Dharma, Artha, Kama* _ and *Moksha*.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) SPOR
(c) QRSP (d) QSPR

35. S1: The National Education Policy, 2020 is an important policy on education.

S6: The policy was formulated through consultation process at every stage—

from preformulation to formulation and implementation.

P: To fulfil its objectives, it seeks to bring access, equity, quality, affordability and accountability in education for sustainable development.

Q: It has come after 34 years, replacing the National Policy on Education, 1986.

R: The policy also lays emphasis on bringing out the unique capabilities of each student, promoting ethical values, encouraging critical thinking, fostering a culture of research and encouraging rootedness and pride in India.

S: It aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and college education more holistic and flexible.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PRSQ (b) QSPR
(c) RQSP (d) SQRP

36. S1: Cotton is one of the most important cash crops in India and it makes India an important global player in cotton production.

S6: To support the cotton industry, the Government of India regularly announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staple groups, viz., medium staple and long staple cotton.

P: Cotton sustains the livelihood of an estimated 508 million cotton farmers and 40–50 million people engaged in related activities such as cotton processing and trade.

Q: India's contribution to cotton production comes from around 126 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 38 per cent of the world area.

R: The country accounts for around 25 per cent of the total global fibre production.

S: In the raw material consumption basket of the Indian textile industry, the proportion of cotton is around 60 per cent.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQRS (b) SRPQ
(c) QSRP (d) RQSP

37. S1: One of the features of humanist culture in Italy was a slackening of the control of religion over human life.

S6: There was also a concern at this time with good manners.

P: Though they were not irreligious, Italians were strongly attracted to material wealth, power and glory.

Q: He wrote a pamphlet defending acquisition of wealth as a virtue.

R: In *On Pleasure*, Lorenzo Valla, another humanist, criticised the Christian injunction against pleasure.

S: Francesco Barbaro was a humanist from Venice.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) QPSR
(c) PSQR (d) RSPQ

38. **S1:** Rural Postal Life Insurance was started in 1995.

S6: Therefore, various schemes of PLI and RPLI are very popular amongst eligible clients.

P: It also aims to spread insurance awareness among the rural population.

Q: However, PLI and RPLI continue to offer life insurance cover at lower premium rate and higher bonus.

R: The prime objective of the scheme is to, provide insurance cover to the rural public in general and to benefit weaker sections and women workers of rural areas in particular.

S: With liberalisation of the insurance sector, Postal Life Insurance and Rural Postal Life Insurance are operating in a bar competitive market.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) QPSR
(c) RPSQ (d) RSPQ

39. **S1:** Digital Locker is a key initiative under Digital India, aimed at transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

S6: These legacy documents can be electronically signed using the eSign facility.

P: Targeted at the idea of paperless governance, Digital Locker is a platform for issuance and verification of documents and certificates in a digital way.

Q: Organisations that are registered with Digital Locker can push electronic copies of documents and certificates directly into citizens' lockers.

R: Citizens can also upload scanned copies of their legacy documents in their accounts.

S: Indian residents, who sign up for a DigilLocker account, get a dedicated cloud storage space.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQSR (b) QSRP
(c) RSPQ (d) SPRQ

40. **S1:** Nano Mission Programme was initiated in 2007.

S6: The efforts of this mission are evident through India's global ranking based on the publications in SCI journals.

P: The Nano Mission is likely to pave the path for India's domination in cutting-edge science.

Q: Its goal is to foster, promote and aspects of nano-science and nanotechnology.

R: This is an umbrella programme which promotes basic research and focuses on nanotechnology adaptation. and transfer to industry for use by masses.

S: The support under this extends to create skilled human resources, projects related to nanoscience and nanotechnology and building infrastructure of nano S&T labs at several institutes spread across the country.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) QRPS
(c) RPQS (d) SPRQ

WORD CLASSES

Directions: Each of the following sentences has an underlined word. Read the sentence carefully and identify which word class the underlined word belongs to. Indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

41. She sings much better than I do.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb
(c) Verb (d) Conjunction
42. The story was in all the dailies.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective
(c) Adverb (d) Determiner
43. Smoking is injurious to health.
(a) Participle (b) Infinitive
(c) Gerund (d) Verb
44. What made you choose the one rather than the other?
(a) Pronoun (b) Verb
(c) Number (d) Adverb
45. There is still some water in the bottle.
(a) Adverb (b) Conjunction
(c) Determiner (d) Verb
46. Hurray! We have won the match.
(a) Interjection (b) Conjunction
(c) Adjective (d) Interrogative
47. Having finished her work, Sharmila left home at 8:00 p.m.
(a) Participle (b) Auxiliary verb
(c) Adverb (d) Conjunction
48. My teacher always moves around in her class while teaching
(a) Verb (b) Adverb
(c) Conjunction (d) Noun

49. The cantankerous men of the town roar around the marketplace.
 (a) Verb (b) Adverb
 (c) Determiner (d) Adjective
50. India is revered as the fountainhead of democracy in the world today.
 (a) Noun (b) Adjective
 (c) Adverb (d) Interjection

PASSAGES

Directions: In this section, you have two short passages. After each passage, you will find some items based on the passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the items based on it. You are required to select your answers based solely on the contents of the passage and the opinion of the author, and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

Passage-I

Our tragedy today is a general and universal physical fear so long sustained by now that we can even bear it. There are no longer problems of the spirit. There is only the question: When will I be blown up? Because of this, the young man or woman writing today has forgotten the problems of the human heart in conflict with itself which alone can make good writing because only that is worth writing about, worth the agony and the sweat. He must learn them again. He must teach himself that the basest of all things is to be afraid; and, teaching himself that, forget it forever, leaving no room in his workshop for anything but the old verities and truths of the heart, the old universal truths lacking which any story is ephemeral and doomed—love and honour and pity and pride and compassion and sacrifice. Until he does so, he labours under a curse. He writes not of love but of lust, of defeats in which nobody loses anything of value, of victories without hope and, worst of all, without pity or compassion. His griefs grieve on no universal bones, leaving no scars. He writes not of the heart but of the glands.

Until he relearns these things, he will write as though he stood among and watched the end of man. I decline to accept the end of man. It is easy enough to say that man is immortal simply because he will endure: that when the last ding-dong of doom has clanged and faded from the last worthless rock hanging tideless in the last red and dying evening, that even then there will still be one more sound: that of his puny inexhaustible voice, still talking.

I refuse to accept this. I believe man will not merely endure : he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice.

51. The tragedy of our times is
 (a) we are unable to bear pain
 (b) we have forgotten the problems of the human heart
 (c) we have learnt to bear general and universal physical fear
 (d) the fear of the spirit
52. What must writers learn again?
 (a) The lessons of life
 (b) The problems of a heart in conflict with itself
 (c) To be afraid
 (d) To be fearless
53. A writer's workshop should be filled with
 (a) stories of love and lust
 (b) stories of victories
 (c) universal truths
 (d) ephemeral facts
54. According to the author, the end of man is untenable because
 (a) of his inexhaustible voice
 (b) of his endurance
 (c) of his mortal life
 (d) of his spirit, born of his soul
55. The word 'puny' means
 (a) brave (b) daring
 (c) tiny (d) doomed

Passage-II

People do not understand the nature or ramifications of most educational changes. They become involved in change voluntarily or involuntarily and in either case experience ambivalence about its meanings, form and consequences. I have implied that there are a number of things at stake—changes in goals, skills, philosophy or beliefs, behaviour, etc. Subjectively these different aspects are experienced in a diffuse, incoherent manner. Change often is not conceived of as being multidimensional. Objectively, it is possible to clarify the meaning of an educational change by identifying and describing its separate dimensions. Ignorance of these dimensions explains a number of interesting phenomena in the field of educational changes: for example, why some people accept an innovation they do not understand; why some aspects of a change are implemented and others not; why strategies for change neglect certain essential components.

The concept of objective reality is tricky. Reality is always defined by individuals and groups. But individuals and groups interact to produce social phenomena (constitutions, laws, policies, educational change programmes), which exist outside any given individual. There is also the danger that the objective reality is only the reflection of the producers of change and thus simply a

glorified version of their subjective conceptions. We can reduce this problem by following the practice of posing double questions: "What is the existing conception of reality on a given issue?" Followed quickly by "says who?"

56. People do not understand the nature or ramifications of educational change because
- they do not understand the multidimensional character of change
 - they see the certainty in the change
 - they are ambiguous in their decision
 - it takes time and hard work
57. People would accept an innovation with understanding, if
- they find meaning of the innovation in their use
 - there is clarity regarding its aspects
 - they themselves learn to innovate in their contexts
 - they work with their immediate and distant colleagues
58. What is the caution the author sounds with regard to 'objective reality'?
- Objective reality is a collective reality which may have many problems.
 - Objective reality may be influenced by subjective thinking and considerations.
 - Objective reality is the collective influence of all people.
 - Objective considerations are part of the subjective reality and thus they are interrelated.
59. Which two words in the passage mean the opposite of the word 'whole'?
- Version and ramifications
 - Phenomena and programmes
 - Components and dimensions
 - Conceptions and programmes
60. Which of the following sums up the idea of the author?
- Change is subjective and warrants objectivity from conceptualisation to implementation
 - Subjectivity cannot be ruled out by describing the main dimensions of change
 - It is difficult to conceptualise the change which satisfies all sections with understanding
 - Change has to be conceptualised collectively in its many dimensions and dealt with objectively

PREPOSITIONS 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.

61. I don't like working _____ night.
- in
 - at
 - on
 - into
62. I'll see you _____ the morning.
- at
 - on
 - along
 - in
63. There is a mark _____ the wall.
- on
 - by
 - into
 - from
64. Shalini usually goes to work _____ bus.
- on
 - by
 - at
 - with
65. She has always been very polite _____ me.
- about
 - by
 - to
 - of
66. I'm fed up _____ you.
- by
 - at
 - until
 - with
67. We had a discussion _____ the project.
- beneath
 - with
 - about
 - in
68. She is capable _____ winning the race.
- on
 - at
 - of
 - until
69. His first novel has been translated _____ many languages.
- into
 - with
 - on
 - along
70. We met a very nice family _____ our holiday.
- while
 - into
 - during
 - by

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 determine 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).

71. During recession
(a)
many companies were compelled
(b)
to decrease their workforce. No error
(c) (d)
72. The politicians parted ways
(a) (b)

due towards ideological differences.

(c)

No error

(d)

73. The murder was too abominable
(a) (b)
- to described. No error
(c) (d)
74. Each new word in this book
(a) (b)
- have a different meaning. No error
(c) (d)
75. The news regarding
(a)
the earthquake survivors
(b)
are very disturbing. No error
(c) (d)
76. These equipments must have
(a) (b)
- cost a fortune. No error
(c) (d)
77. Prateek doesn't look well today,
(a) (b)
- doesn't he? No error
(c) (d)
78. It was one of most eloquent speeches
(a) (b)
- delivered by Swami Vivekananda. No error
(c) (d)
79. He suffered
(a)
from fever when he was interviewed
(b)
- for the job. No error
(c) (d)
80. She forced herself to eat. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)

SYNONYMS

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

81. Winning the World Cup was the most exhilarating moment for the Indian cricket team.
(a) peaceful (b) prominent
(c) thrilling (d) eager
82. Justice prevailed and the murderer was decapitated.
(a) beheaded (b) dismissed
(c) kidnapped (d) discharged
83. The hotel room had dingy walls
(a) hazy (b) dark and dirty
(c) pale (d) cloudy
84. Keshav planned the event with fastidious care.
(a) inattentive (b) boring
(c) meticulous (d) uninteresting
85. Her left leg was paralysed due to a debilitating disease.
(a) crippling (b) sad
(c) strange (d) critical

CORRELATING SENTENCES

Directions: Given below are pairs of sentences (S1, S2). Select the co-relationship of the second sentence to the first from among the options (a), (b), (c) and (d) and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

86. S1: Civics classes focus on citizenship and governance.
S2: The subject develops concepts that enable the reader to apply knowledge about government and the state to the idea of participative citizenship.
The second sentence
(a) expands the first
(b) contrasts with the first
(c) proposes a solution
(d) states an effect
87. S1: China has made rapid economic strides but at the cost of democracy.
S2: India has followed a path towards rapid economic growth, but by abiding by the norms of a democratic polity.
The second sentence
(a) negates the first
(b) explains what is stated in the first
(c) offers a contrast to the first
(d) confirms the first

88. S1: The concept of right or wrong needs to be determined on the basis of principles.
S2: When it comes to matters related to the field of human rights, positions should be based solely on principles.
The second sentence
(a) establishes the first
(b) develops an axiom based on the first
(c) contradicts the first
(d) delegitimises the premise of the first
89. S1: The concept of *Ahinsa* was adopted by *Gandhiji* after he was introduced to it by Tolstoy. The latter first read about it in German translation of *Thirukkural*, the great moral treatise in Tamil.
S2: Much in the same way that Gandhi was influenced by Tolstoy, in the United States of America, Martin Luther King Jr. shaped his Civil Rights Movement based on Gandhian principles.
The second sentence
(a) counters the first
(b) defends the premise of the first
(c) provides an analogy for the first
(d) explains the first
90. S1: The best ever cricket captain India has ever had is XYZ.
S2: As captain, XYZ has won considerably more matches for India than any other captain.
The second sentence
(a) rebuts the first
(b) is the premise for the first
(c) contrasts with the first
(d) dilutes the first
- USAGE OF PAIRED WORDS**
- Directions:** In the following items, a pair of words is provided. You are required to select the option that most appropriately describes the meaning of both the words and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.
91. 'Compliment' and 'Complement'
(a) Compliment means to synthesise and complement means to praise
(b) Compliment means to go well with and complement means to praise
(c) Compliment means to praise and complement means to blend well with
(d) Compliment means to blend well with and complement means to praise
92. 'Deify' and 'Defy'
(a) Deify means to confer upon one the status of god and defy means to oppose
(b) Deify means to oppose and defy means to confer upon one the status of god
(c) Deify means to define and defy means to oppose
(d) Deify means to deny and defy means to oppose
93. 'Stationery' and 'Stationary'
(a) Stationery means standing still and stationary means immobile
(b) Stationery means writing and office material and stationary means in station
(c) Stationery means writing and office material and stationary means immobile
(d) Stationery means standing still and stationary means writing and office material
94. 'Complaisant' and 'Complacent'
(a) Complaisant means over-confident and complacent means eager to please
(b) Complaisant means confident and complacent means over-confident
(c) Complaisant means eager to please and complacent means to manifest universally
(d) Complaisant means eager to please and complacent means over-confident
95. 'Enquiry' and 'Inquiry'
(a) Enquiry means to seek information and inquiry means to investigate
(b) Enquiry means to investigate and inquiry means to seek information
(c) Enquiry means to seek information and inquiry means act of investiture
(d) Enquiry means act of investiture and inquiry means to investigate
96. 'Masterful' and 'Masterly'
(a) Masterful means imperious and masterly means autocratic
(b) Masterful means skilful and masterly means imperious
(c) Masterful means leader-like and masterly means skilful
(d) Masterful means imperious and masterly means highly skilful
97. 'Boarder' and 'Border'
(a) Boarder means a food-and-lodge resident and border means boundary
(b) Boarder means boundary and border means a food-and-lodge resident
(c) Boarder means one who fits planks on the surfaces and border means boundary
(d) Boarder means wider and border means one who fits planks on the surfaces
98. 'Concurrent' and 'Consecutive'
(a) Concurrent means occurring at the same time and consecutive means occurring one after the other
(b) Concurrent means occurring non-simultaneously and consecutive means occurring one after the other

- (c) Concurrent means occurring at the same time and consecutive means occurring thereafter
- (d) Concurrent means occurring thereafter and consecutive means occurring at the same time

99. 'Epitaph' and 'Epithet'

- (a) Epitaph means a tombstone and epithet means a phrase expressing an attribute
- (b) Epitaph means words written on a tombstone and epithet means a phrase expressing an attribute
- (c) Epitaph means unspoken words and epithet means a phrase expressing an attribute
- (d) Epitaph means words written on a tombstone and epithet means an epigram

100. 'Discomfort' and 'Discomfit'

- (a) 'Discomfort' means disturb and 'discomfit' means unfit
- (b) Discomfort means unease and discomfit means to embarrass
- (c) Discomfort means to embarrass and discomfit means unfit
- (d) Discomfort means unfit and discomfit means to make comfortable

MATCHING LIST

Directions: In the following items, two lists are given with the keywords mentioned. You are required to match List-I with List-II and mark your response on the Answer Sheet using the code given below the Lists.

- | 101. List-I
(Loan word) | List-II
(Meaning) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. <i>Attaché</i> | 1. New and experimental |
| B. <i>Aperitif</i> | 2. Proven fact of being elsewhere |
| C. <i>Avant-garde</i> | 3. Diplomatic support staff |
| D. <i>Alibi</i> | 4. A drink just before a meal |

Code:

- (a) A B C D
3 1 4 2
- (b) A B C D
3 4 1 2
- (c) A B C D
2 4 1 3
- (d) A B C D
2 1 4 3

- | 102. List-I
(Loan word) | List-II
(Meaning) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. <i>Sui generis</i> | 1. Remaining same despite changes |

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| B. <i>Facta non verba</i> | 2. Conclusion not drawn from stated logic |
| C. <i>Mutatis mutandis</i> | 3. Nothing else like it |
| D. <i>Non sequitur</i> | 4. Deeds not words |

Code:

- (a) A B C D
3 4 1 2
- (b) A B C D
3 1 4 2
- (c) A B C D
2 4 1 3
- (d) A B C D
2 1 4 3

103. List-I
(Loan word)

- A. *Connoisseur*
- B. *Cul-de-sac*
- C. *Dossier*
- D. *Debris*

List-II
(Meaning)

1. Scattered remains
2. Collection of documents on someone or something
3. Street with a closed end
4. Expert in matters of taste

Code :

- (a) A B C D
1 2 3 4
- (b) A B C D
1 3 2 4
- (c) A B C D
4 2 3 1
- (d) A B C D
4 3 2 1

104. List-I
(Loan word)

- A. *Deja vu*
- B. *Faux pas*
- C. *En route*
- D. *Laissez-faire*

List-II
(Meaning)

1. Policy of minimal governmental interference
2. Feeling of having experienced the present
3. Tactless remark or act
4. During the course of a journey

Code:

- (a) A B C D
1 3 4 2
- (b) A B C D
2 4 1 3
- (c) A B C D
2 3 4 1
- (d) A B C D
1 4 3 1

105. **List-I**
(Loan word)
- A. *Facade*
B. *Liaison*
C. *Maisonette*
D. *Beret*
- List-II**
(Meaning)
- Principal front of a building
 - Round flattish cap
 - Diplomatic support staff
 - Rooms with a separate entrance in a building

Code:

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| (b) | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (c) | A | B | C | D |
| | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (d) | A | B | C | D |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

ADAPTATION OF BORROWED WORDS

Directions: In the following items, certain words which have been borrowed into English from other languages have been given. Select the most appropriate meaning from the options provided and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

106. *Aplomb*
(a) Pride (b) Self-confidence
(c) Determination (d) Arrogance
107. *Condign*
(a) Ingredients in culinary activities
(b) Confined to one place
(c) Punishment appropriate to wrong-doing
(d) Formally arranged sit-down dinner
108. *Incommunicado*
(a) Not wanting to or able to communicate
(b) Breakdown and isolation
(c) Communication across semantic barriers
(d) Unbridged destinations
109. *Gastronomy*
(a) Study of cosmic gases or cosmic dust
(b) Science of flatulence
(c) Study of the digestive system
(d) Art and science of fine food and eating
110. *Expatriate*
(a) To remove from a settled location
(b) Resident outside country of citizenship
(c) Out of court settlement
(d) To congregate outdoors

USE OF PHRASAL VERBS

Directions: In the following items, a sentence is given with a blank space that is required to be filled with a phrasal verb. Select the most appropriate response from the options provided and mark your

response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

111. She was advised by her coach to _____ form if she wanted to do well in the tournament.
(a) get on (b) get along
(c) get done (d) get back
112. She said goodbye and _____ along the road.
(a) tripped out (b) tripped over
(c) tripped off (d) tripped in
113. The team reported that they had _____ the contract with tooth and comb before forwarding its recommendation.
(a) pored over (b) piled over
(c) poured over (d) run over
114. The boisterous crowd _____ with its merry-making even amidst pouring rain.
(a) played on (b) flowed on
(c) carried on (d) carried out
115. The goons _____ the unsuspecting victims when the latter walked into the dark alley.
(a) set upon (b) set up
(c) set along (d) set down

COMMONLY USED WORDS

Directions: In the following items, there are two sentences S1 and S2, based on commonly used word(s), which are underlined. Read the two sentences carefully and mark the response that denotes the correct use of these words in each of the two sentences and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

- 116.S1 : What is especially noticeable about the pair is that they always dress impeccably.
S2: Lunch is served late in the office, specialy on days when there is a board meeting.
(a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong
(b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right
(c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong
(d) Both S1 and S2 are right
- 117.S1: The matter was resolved amicably between the group even though there were so many of them.
S2: Among them the two never have problems sharing what they have.
(a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong
(b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right
(c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong
(d) Both S1 and S2 are right
- 118.S1: We shall have to present ourselves before the Dean and explain our behaviour.
S2: They will need to get their act together if they wish to win the contract.
(a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong
(b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right
(c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong
(d) Both S1 and S2 are right

119.S1: I have not seen her since a long time.

S2: It has been a while since I saw her.

- (a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong
- (b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right
- (c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong
- (d) Both S1 and S2 are right

S2: He asked her whether she had some pets at home.

- (a) S1 is right and S2 is wrong
- (b) S1 is wrong and S2 is right
- (c) Both S1 and S2 are wrong
- (d) Both S1 and S2 are right

120.S1: The teacher enquired whether there is any problem with the question paper.

Answer Key			
Q.No.	Answer	Topic's Name	Chapter's Name
1	b	Antonyms	Vocabulary
2	b	Antonyms	Vocabulary
3	c	Antonyms	Vocabulary
4	c	Antonyms	Vocabulary
5	c	Antonyms	Vocabulary
6	c	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
7	d	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
8	b	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
9	a	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
10	d	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
11	b	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
12	a	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
13	b	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
14	b	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
15	b	Fill in the Blanks	Grammar
16	a	Idioms and Phrases	Vocabulary
17	b	Idioms and Phrases	Vocabulary
18	b	Idioms and Phrases	Vocabulary
19	c	Idioms and Phrases	Vocabulary
20	c	Idioms and Phrases	Vocabulary
21	c	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
22	b	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
23	d	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
24	c	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
25	d	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
26	c	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
27	b	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
28	b	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
29	c	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
30	a	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Sentence Rearrangement
31	c	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement
32	a	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement
33	d	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement
34	a	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement
35	b	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement
36	a	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement
37	c	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement
38	c	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement
39	a	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement

Answer Key			
Q.No.	Answer	Topic's Name	Chapter's Name
40	b	Ordering of Sentences	Sentence Rearrangement
41	b	Word Classes	Grammar
42	a	Word Classes	Grammar
43	c	Word Classes	Grammar
44	a	Word Classes	Grammar
45	c	Word Classes	Grammar
46	a	Word Classes	Grammar
47	a	Word Classes	Grammar
48	b	Word Classes	Grammar
49	d	Word Classes	Grammar
50	a	Word Classes	Grammar
51	c	Passages	Reading Comprehension
52	b	Passages	Reading Comprehension
53	c	Passages	Reading Comprehension
54	d	Passages	Reading Comprehension
55	c	Passages	Reading Comprehension
56	a	Passages	Reading Comprehension
57	a	Passages	Reading Comprehension
58	b	Passages	Reading Comprehension
59	c	Passages	Reading Comprehension
60	d	Passages	Reading Comprehension
61	b	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
62	d	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
63	a	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
64	b	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
65	c	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
66	d	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
67	c	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
68	c	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
69	a	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
70	c	Prepositions and Determiners	Grammar
71	d	Spotting Errors	Grammar
72	c	Spotting Errors	Grammar
73	c	Spotting Errors	Grammar
74	c	Spotting Errors	Grammar
75	c	Spotting Errors	Grammar
76	a	Spotting Errors	Grammar
77	c	Spotting Errors	Grammar
78	b	Spotting Errors	Grammar
79	a	Spotting Errors	Grammar
80	d	Spotting Errors	Grammar
81	c	Synonyms	Vocabulary
82	a	Synonyms	Vocabulary
83	b	Synonyms	Vocabulary
84	c	Synonyms	Vocabulary
85	a	Synonyms	Vocabulary
86	a	Correlating Sentences	Reading Comprehension

Answer Key			
Q.No.	Answer	Topic's Name	Chapter's Name
87	c	Correlating Sentences	Reading Comprehension
88	a	Correlating Sentences	Reading Comprehension
89	c	Correlating Sentences	Reading Comprehension
90	b	Correlating Sentences	Reading Comprehension
91	c	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
92	a	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
93	c	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
94	d	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
95	a	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
96	d	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
97	a	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
98	a	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
99	b	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
100	b	Usage of Paired Words	Vocabulary
101	b	Matching List	Vocabulary
102	a	Matching List	Vocabulary
103	d	Matching List	Vocabulary
104	c	Matching List	Vocabulary
105	b	Matching List	Vocabulary
106	b	Adaptation of Borrowed Words	Vocabulary
107	c	Adaptation of Borrowed Words	Vocabulary
108	a	Adaptation of Borrowed Words	Vocabulary
109	d	Adaptation of Borrowed Words	Vocabulary
110	b	Adaptation of Borrowed Words	Vocabulary
111	d	Use of Phrasal Verbs	Vocabulary
112	c	Use of Phrasal Verbs	Vocabulary
113	a	Use of Phrasal Verbs	Vocabulary
114	c	Use of Phrasal Verbs	Vocabulary
115	a	Use of Phrasal Verbs	Vocabulary
116	d	Commonly Used Words	Grammar
117	b	Commonly Used Words	Grammar
118	d	Commonly Used Words	Grammar
119	b	Commonly Used Words	Grammar
120	a	Commonly Used Words	Grammar

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Equanimity means calmness and composure, especially in difficult situations. Therefore, the opposite or antonym of equanimity would be agitation, which refers to a state of anxiety or nervous excitement. Tranquility, composure and placidity are all synonyms or closely related to equanimity and do not serve as appropriate antonyms in this context.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Vehement means showing strong feeling or passion, often with intensity or force. Therefore, the opposite or antonym of vehement would be subdued, which means quiet, controlled, or restrained in manner or emotion. The other words listed (ardent, fervent, impassioned) are synonyms of vehement and convey a similar sense of strong feeling or passion, so they do not serve as appropriate antonyms in this context.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Nefarious means wicked, evil, or criminal. Therefore, the opposite or antonym of nefarious would be admirable, which means worthy of admiration or respect. The other words listed (flagitious, execrable, abominable) are similar in meaning to nefarious and do not serve as appropriate antonyms in this context.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Indigent means poor or lacking financial resources. Therefore, the opposite or antonym of indigent would be affluent, which means having a lot of money or wealth. The other options (pretentious, impecunious, ruined) do not directly convey the opposite meaning of indigent in the context of wealth or financial status.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Turbulent means characterised by unrest, disorder, or instability. Therefore, the opposite or antonym of turbulent would be tranquil, which means peaceful, calm, or quiet. The other options (capricious, desolate, obstreperous) do not directly convey the opposite meaning of turbulent in the context of calmness or peacefulness.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: This choice uses the correct conditional form for expressing a condition related to future potential snowfall. The structure "if it snows" is the correct conditional clause to indicate that the decision not to go to the theatre depends on whether it snows or not in the future. The other options do not form the correct conditional clause or are not grammatically appropriate for expressing a future condition related to potential snowfall.
- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: This choice correctly conveys the comparison indicating that the number of passengers killed was not less than a hundred. "No fewer" is used to emphasise that the number is equal to or more than a specific amount (in this case, a hundred). The other options (a. Less, b. No less, c. Fewest) do not convey the intended comparison or grammatical structure needed for this sentence.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct verb form to use with "each" is singular. Therefore, the correct sentence would be: "Each of these paintings is made by a famous painter." The other options (a. are, c. be, d. should) are not suitable for completing the sentence grammatically.
- Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct phrase to use in this context is "extremely dense population," which means the population in the area is very high or concentrated. The other options (b. totally, c. tangentially, d. languidly) do not fit well in this sentence and do not convey the intended meaning of describing the level of population density.
- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct verb form to use in this sentence is "is affected." Affected is the correct past participle form of the verb affect, which means to influence or have an impact on something. The other options (a. effected, b. affected, c. is effected) are grammatically incorrect or do not fit well in this sentence.

11. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The word “insurmountable” means impossible to overcome or deal with successfully. In the context of the sentence, using “insurmountable” emphasises that the difficulty faced by the woman in arranging funds for the event was very challenging and perhaps seemed impossible to overcome. The other options (a. big, c. gigantic, d. large) do not convey the same level of difficulty or emphasise the challenging nature of the situation as effectively as “insurmountable” does in this context.

12. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The word “visibly” here indicates that the dilapidation of the school building is apparent or easily seen. This choice conveys the condition of the building clearly and effectively. The other options (b. little, c. deeply, d. satisfactorily) do not convey the intended meaning or fit well in this sentence.

13. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The word “scenic” is the correct adjective form to describe beauty related to natural landscapes or views. The other options (a. scenery, c. scene, d. scenically) do not fit well in this sentence or convey the intended meaning as effectively as “scenic” does. “Scenery” refers to the natural features of an area as seen by the observer, but it is not the appropriate adjective form for describing beauty directly.

14. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The word “evade” means to escape or avoid, especially by cleverness or trickery. In this context, it suggests that the criminal was able to avoid or escape capture by the police officer.

The other options (a. invade, c. slip, d. run away) do not correctly convey the meaning of avoiding as effectively conveyed in this context. Invade means to enter forcefully or intrude, slip suggests a quick escape or mistake, and run away simply means to flee without the implication of outsmarting or avoiding capture by someone in pursuit.

15. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The word “embarking” means to start or undertake a new project or journey. In this context, it conveys the idea of beginning or starting the ambitious project of learning a new language every year. The other options (a. sailing, c. adventuring, d. concurring) do not correctly convey the meaning of starting or beginning a new project in this context. Sailing typically refers to traveling by boat, adventuring is not commonly used as a verb in this way and concurring means to agree or coincide, which does not fit the intended meaning of starting a new project.

16. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom means to behave very cautiously or delicately, as if you were stepping on eggshells to avoid breaking them. It implies being extremely careful to avoid causing offense, or conflict.

17. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom implies enriching oneself, often through unethical or dishonest methods, especially at the expense of others. It suggests self-serving behaviour that prioritises personal gain over fairness or integrity.

18. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom is used to describe something that does not clearly belong to one category or another, or it does not fit neatly into any particular classification. It suggests something that is ambiguous or hard to categorise.

19. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom refers to a significant or obvious issue or problem that everyone is aware of but nobody wants to discuss or address. It represents a topic or concern that is conspicuously present but deliberately ignored or not acknowledged.

20. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: This idiom is used to indicate that a particular opportunity or chance has already passed or is no longer available. It suggests that the time for taking advantage of the opportunity has come and gone, similar to a ship that has already departed from the harbour.

21. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: R: “The Constitution lays down certain” introduces the topic of certain principles or guidelines established by the Constitution. Q: “fundamental to the governance of the country and it is the duty” follows, indicating the importance of these principles and the responsibility associated with them. P: “directive principles of state policy which though not justiciable are” provides further detail about these principles, explaining that they are not legally enforceable. S: “of the state to apply these principles in making laws” concludes the sentence by explaining that it is the duty of the state to use these principles when creating laws. Therefore, the correct sequence is RQPS. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence that explains the importance of certain directive principles of state policy laid down by the Constitution and the state’s duty to use these principles in lawmaking, even though they are not legally enforceable (justiciable).

22. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Q: “the geo-political and geo-economic landscape” sets the context by

describing the overall environment being discussed. S: "in a multipolar world is dynamic" provides further information about this environment, specifying that it is dynamic within a multipolar world. R: "where aspects are related to application of military force" introduces a specific aspect or factor within this dynamic landscape. P: "are evolving rapidly" concludes the sentence by describing the current state of these aspects. Therefore, the correct sequence is QSRP. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence about the changing dynamics and evolution of aspects related to military force within the broader geo-political and geo-economic landscape of a multipolar world.

23. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Q: "India has participated actively in multilateral forums" introduces the subject of India's active participation in international discussions. R: "relating to disarmament, non-proliferation and" specifies the topics or areas of focus in these multilateral forums. S: "in the international security arena" provides context for where India's participation and activities take place. P: "international security, taking into account its national security interests and priorities" concludes the sentence by explaining India's approach and perspective in these engagements. Therefore, the correct sequence is QRPS. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence describing India's active involvement in international security discussions, particularly focusing on disarmament, non-proliferation, and considering its national security interests and priorities.

24. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: R: "children in the age group of 5-8 years are directly" introduces the subject of the sentence, indicating who or what is directly involved. P: "linked to the formal education system through" explains how these children are connected or associated with the formal education system. Q: "a close coordination with the" specifies the nature of the connection, emphasizing close coordination. S: "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" identifies a specific program or initiative that plays a role in this context. Therefore, the correct sequence is RPQS. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence describing how children in a specific age group are directly connected to the formal education system through close coordination with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan initiative.

25. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: S: "yoga is being" introduces the subject of the sentence, indicating what is currently happening. R: "practised as part of healthy lifestyle" describes how yoga is being practiced, emphasising its role in promoting a

healthy lifestyle. Q: "and has become part of" connects yoga to a broader context or phenomenon, indicating that it has become integrated into something larger. P: "our spiritual heritage" provides a deeper cultural or historical context, explaining the significance of yoga in relation to our spiritual heritage. Therefore, the correct sequence is SRQP. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence describing how yoga is currently practiced as part of a healthy lifestyle and has also become integrated into our spiritual heritage.

26. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: S: "she who has been in trouble" introduces the subject of the sentence, referring to a specific person who has experienced difficulty. R: "would know the trouble" explains that this person understands or has knowledge of the trouble they have faced. P: "who has been troubling" specifies another person or entity that has been causing trouble or difficulty for the person mentioned in part S. Q: "better than the one" compares the knowledge or understanding of the person causing trouble to the person experiencing it. Therefore, the correct sequence is SRQP. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence that explains how the person who has experienced trouble understands it better than the person causing the trouble.

27. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Q: "the speaker reiterated before the audience" introduces the action of the speaker repeating or emphasizing something in front of an audience. S: "the fact that the old epithet" specifies what the speaker is referring to or reiterating. P: "all that glitters is not gold" is a well-known phrase or proverb indicating that appearances can be deceiving. R: "is still valid" concludes the sentence by indicating that the old saying or proverb remains true and relevant. Therefore, the correct sequence is QSPR. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence that describes how the speaker emphasized the enduring truth of the proverb "all that glitters is not gold" before the audience.

28. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: R: "the second scenario suggested" introduces the scenario being discussed. Q: "that the population will peak" specifies what will happen in this scenario, indicating that the population will reach its highest point. S: "at 8.5 billion by 2040" provides specific details about the population size and the projected year. P: "a decade sooner than 2050" concludes the sentence by explaining that this peak will occur earlier than a specified future year (2050). Therefore, the correct sequence is RQSP. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence

that describes a scenario where the population peaks at a specific number by a certain year, which is earlier than previously projected.

29. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: R: "peace is always the only alternative" is a statement emphasizing the importance of peace as the preferred option. P: "turbulent times" sets the context, referring to challenging or unstable periods. S: "but also during peaceful times" extends the discussion to peaceful periods, indicating that the statement about peace applies universally. Q: "not only during war and" specifies that the need for peace is relevant not just during wartime but also in other situations. Therefore, the correct sequence is RQPS. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence that emphasises the importance of peace in all circumstances, not just during war or turbulent times.

30. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: R: "'population bomb' related narratives mobilised" introduces the context or backdrop related to certain narratives or discussions about population. Q: "many policies and behaviours" specifies the impact or influence of these narratives on policies and behaviours. S: "that shaped the lives of" identifies the group of people whose lives were affected by these policies and behaviours. P: "generations of Indian women" provides the specific group of people being discussed, highlighting Indian women across different generations. Therefore, the correct sequence is RQSP. This sequence forms a logical and coherent sentence that describes how certain narratives about the 'population bomb' influenced policies and behaviors, ultimately impacting the lives of Indian women across generations.

31. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "RSPQ" is the correct order because it logically organizes the information about the appointment and role of the Attorney-General of India. Starting with S1, it introduces the topic of the appointment process. R establishes the eligibility criteria for the Attorney-General. Next, sentence S explains the tenure of the appointment. Sentence P details one of the duties of the Attorney-General. Finally, sentence Q introduces how the Attorney-General is appointed by the President. Finally, S6 concludes the sequence by addressing the remuneration aspect of the Attorney-General's role.

32. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "SQRP" is the correct order because it effectively presents a comprehensive narrative of India's response and initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic, showcasing its global outreach, healthcare

contributions and humanitarian efforts. Starting with S1, the passage introduces the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Following S1, sentence S highlights India's role in global healthcare support. Next, Q discusses India's vaccine diplomacy efforts during the pandemic. This is followed by R, emphasising India's humanitarian assistance and disaster response capabilities. P details India's efforts in repatriating stranded citizens during the pandemic. Finally, S6 concludes the passage by mentioning the impact of the pandemic on migration patterns.

33. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "RSQP" is the correct order because it maintains a logical flow of information, starting with the introduction of the NDB's vision, followed by details about founding members and shareholding and concluding with India's role as a borrower. Starting with S1, the passage introduces the purpose and vision of the New Development Bank. Following S1, sentence R provides information about the founding members and their initial contribution. Next, sentence S explains the shareholding structure among the founding members. Then, sentence Q elaborates on the specific shareholding percentage of each member country. Finally, S6 concludes the passage by mentioning India's borrowing profile from the bank.

34. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "PRSQ" is the correct order because it effectively presents a logical flow of information, beginning with the definition and origins of Ayurveda, followed by its foundational texts, holistic approach to health and concluding with its integrated perspective on human well-being. The sequence is coherent and maintains clarity in presenting key aspects of Ayurveda. Starting with S1, the passage introduces the meaning of Ayurveda. Following S1, sentence P provides historical context about the origins and development of Ayurveda. Next, sentence R introduces key ancient texts that form the basis of Ayurvedic principles. Then, sentence S explains the holistic perspective of Ayurveda on health and its connection to life's goals. Finally, S6 concludes the passage by emphasising the interconnectedness emphasised by Ayurveda among physical, mental, spiritual and social aspects of human life.

35. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "QSPR" is the correct order because it effectively presents a logical flow of information, beginning with the introduction of the policy, followed by historical context, policy objectives, focus areas and concluding with the formulation process.

The sequence is coherent and provides a comprehensive overview of the National Education Policy, 2020. Starting with S1, the passage introduces the significance of the National Education Policy, 2020.

Following S1, sentence Q provides historical context by highlighting the timeframe and the policy it replaced. Next, sentence S elaborates on the transformative goals of the policy. Then, sentence P outlines the specific objectives and focus areas of the policy. Finally, S6 concludes the passage by emphasising the inclusive and consultative approach taken in formulating the policy.

36. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "PQRS" is the correct order because it effectively presents a logical flow of information, starting with the importance of cotton in India, followed by its socio-economic impact, contribution to global production and government support initiatives. The sequence provides a comprehensive overview of India's cotton industry. Starting with S1, the passage introduces the significance of cotton as a cash crop in India. Following S1, sentence P provides insights into the socio-economic impact of cotton cultivation and related activities. Next, sentence Q offers statistics on India's significant share in global cotton cultivation. Then, sentence R highlights India's substantial contribution to global fiber production, emphasising its role in the textile industry. Finally, S6 for two basic staple groups, viz., medium staple and long staple cotton concludes the passage by mentioning the government's support measures for the cotton industry.

37. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "PSQR" is the correct order because it effectively presents a logical flow of information, beginning with cultural changes in Italy, followed by societal inclinations, introduction of key figures, their views on wealth and pleasure and concluding with broader cultural concerns of the humanist movement, such as good manners. This sequence provides a comprehensive overview of humanist culture in Italy during this period. Starting with S1, the passage introduces a key aspect of humanist culture in Italy. Following S1, P provides insights into the secular and materialistic inclinations of Italians during this period. Next, sentence S introduces Francesco Barbaro, a prominent figure in the humanist movement. Then, sentence Q elaborates on Barbaro's views on wealth and virtue, reflecting the shift in values during the humanist era. Finally, sentence R discusses Lorenzo Valla's criticism of Christian teachings on pleasure, highlighting further aspects of the humanist

critique of traditional religious norms.

38. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "RPSQ" is the correct order because it effectively presents a logical flow of information, starting with the inception of RPLI, followed by its objectives, awareness initiatives, competitive environment, and concluding with the scheme's popularity and benefits among eligible clients. The sequence provides a comprehensive overview of Rural Postal Life Insurance and its significance in rural India. Starting with S1, the passage introduces the inception of Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI). Following S1, sentence R explains the primary objective and target beneficiaries of the RPLI scheme. Next, sentence P describes an additional goal of the RPLI scheme. Then, sentence S contextualises the competitive landscape in which RPLI operates. Finally, sentence Q highlights the competitive advantages of PLI and RPLI compared to other insurance options.

39. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "PQRS" is the correct order because it effectively presents a logical flow of information, starting with the introduction of Digital Locker, followed by its purpose, interaction with organisations, user capabilities and concluding with the user benefits. The sequence provides a comprehensive overview of the Digital Locker initiative under Digital India. Starting with S1, the passage introduces the Digital Locker initiative as part of the broader Digital India program. Following S1, sentence P explains the primary purpose and objective of the Digital Locker platform. Next, sentence Q describes how organisations interact with the Digital Locker system to provide electronic documents to citizens. Then, sentence R details the user-centric feature of the Digital Locker platform, allowing citizens to store and manage their digital documents. Finally, sentence S concludes the passage by highlighting the benefit and utility of the DigiLocker service for Indian residents.

40. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The sequence "QRPS" is the correct order because it effectively provides presents a logical flow of information, starting with the introduction of the Nano Mission Programme, followed by its goals, strategies, transformative potential, and support initiatives and concluding with the impact and outcomes reflected in India's global ranking in SCI journals. Starting with S1, the passage introduces the Nano Mission Programme initiated in India. Following S1, sentence Q outlines the primary goal and focus areas of the Nano Mission Programme.

Next, sentence R elaborates on the overarching objectives and strategies of the Nano Mission Programme. Then, sentence P emphasises the transformative potential of the Nano Mission in positioning India as a leader in cutting-edge science. Finally, sentence S provides insights into the comprehensive support and initiatives under the Nano Mission Programme.

41. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: It modifies the verb 'sings'. The word "better" is functioning as an adverb in this sentence. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing information about the manner, degree, or frequency of an action or quality.
42. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The word "dailies" is functioning as a noun in this sentence. It refers to newspapers that are published daily.
43. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The word "Smoking" is functioning as a gerund. A gerund is a form of a verb that ends in "-ing" and acts as a noun in a sentence. In this sentence, "Smoking" is the subject of the sentence, which makes it a noun form derived from the verb "smoke."
44. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The word "one" is functioning as a pronoun. It is used here to refer to a particular choice or option among two mentioned alternatives ("the one rather than the other"). As a pronoun, "one" is replacing a noun (such as "option" or "choice") to avoid repetition and to indicate a specific item or thing.
45. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The word "some" is functioning as a determiner. Determiners are words that introduce nouns and function to specify or quantify the noun they modify. In this sentence, "some" is specifying the quantity or amount of water remaining in the bottle.
46. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The word "Hurray!" is functioning as an interjection. Interjections are words or phrases that express strong emotion or sudden feeling. They are often used independently to convey excitement, surprise, or other emotions. In this sentence, "Hurray!" is an expression of joy or celebration upon winning the match.
47. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The word "Having" is functioning as a participle. A participle is a form of a verb that typically ends in "-ing" (present participle) or "-ed" (past participle) and can function as an adjective or as part of a participial phrase. In this sentence, "Having" is the present participle of the verb "to have" and introduces a participial phrase ("Having finished her work") that describes the state or action of Sharmila before she left home.
48. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The word "around" is functioning as an adverb. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, providing additional information about the manner, place, time, frequency, or degree of an action or state. In this sentence, "around" modifies the verb "moves," indicating how the teacher moves within her class.
49. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The word "cantankerous" is functioning as an adjective. Adjectives modify nouns or pronouns, providing additional information about the quality, characteristic, or state of the noun or pronoun they modify. In this sentence, "cantankerous" describes the men of the town, indicating that they are bad-tempered, argumentative, or difficult to get along with.
50. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The word "fountainhead" is functioning as a noun. A noun is a word that represents a person, place, thing or idea. "Fountainhead" in this sentence refers to the origin or source (metaphorical or literal) of democracy. It is used as a noun to describe where democracy originated or is deeply rooted.
51. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The tragedy of our times is that we have learned to bear general and universal physical fear for so long that it has become a normalised part of our existence, overshadowing deeper spiritual and emotional concerns.
52. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Writers must learn again the problems of a heart in conflict with itself, as these inner struggles are the essence of good writing. They should focus on universal human truths and emotions rather than superficial or fleeting subjects.
53. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: A writer's workshop should be filled with universal truths—themes like love, honor, pity, pride, compassion and sacrifice. These timeless aspects of human experience are what give depth and meaning to storytelling.
54. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: According to the author, the end of man is untenable because of his spirit, born of his soul. Man's enduring spirit, capable of compassion and sacrifice, ensures his immortality beyond mere physical existence.
55. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The word 'puny' means tiny or insignificant, suggesting the smallness or lack of impact of man's voice compared to the vastness of the universe.
56. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The passage suggests that educa-

- tional changes involve various dimensions like goals, skills, beliefs and behaviour, which are experienced in a diffuse and incoherent manner, contributing to a lack of understanding.
57. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The passage suggests that people are more likely to accept an innovation when they can personally find meaning in its practical application or usage, indicating a deeper understanding and relevance.
58. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The author warns that what is considered objective reality can be shaped by subjective perceptions and biases, potentially leading to an incomplete or biased understanding of reality.
59. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: In the context of the passage, "components" and "dimensions" refer to parts or aspects of a whole, contrasting with the idea of something being whole or complete.
60. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The author emphasises the importance of understanding educational change in its multidimensional nature and addressing it objectively, considering all its aspects and implications.
61. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: "At" is used before periods of time like night to indicate the time during which an action happens.
62. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: "In" is used to refer to a specific part of the day (morning, afternoon, evening) when arranging to meet someone.
63. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: "On" is used to indicate that the mark is physically located on the surface of the wall.
64. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: "By" is used to indicate the mode of transportation used (bus) to travel to work.
65. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "To" is used to show the recipient of an action or behaviour (polite behaviour towards me).
66. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: "With" is used to indicate annoyance or frustration directed towards someone or something.
67. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "About" is used to introduce the topic or subject of a discussion.
68. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "Of" is used before a gerund (winning) to indicate capability or ability to do something.
69. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: "Into" is used to indicate the destination or result of an action, such as translating a work into different languages.
70. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "During" is used to indicate when something happens, in this case, meeting the family during the holiday.
71. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: There is no error in this sentence. The sentence is grammatically correct as it is.
72. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct phrase is "due to ideological differences." "Due to" is used to indicate the cause or reason for something.
73. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct structure after "to" is the infinitive form, which requires the base form of the verb ("to be described"). This correction maintains grammatical accuracy by using the appropriate form of the verb needed for the sentence's meaning: "The murder was too abominable to be described."
74. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct form should be "has a different meaning." The subject "each new word" is singular, so it requires the singular verb "has."
75. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct form should be "is very disturbing." The subject "news" is uncountable, so it requires the singular verb "is."
76. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct form is "equipment" (singular) instead of "equipments" (plural). The correct sentence should be: "This equipment must have cost a fortune."
77. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct question tag for a negative sentence is "does he?" The sentence should be: "Prateek doesn't look well today, does he?"
78. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The correct structure requires "the" before "most eloquent speeches" to indicate a specific superlative comparison. The sentence should be: "It was one of the most eloquent speeches delivered by Swami Vivekananda."
79. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The sentence should be: "He was suffering from a fever when he was interviewed for the job." The correction ensures that the tense (past continuous) is used consistently to describe the state of suffering (having a fever) at the time of the interview.
80. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: There is no error in this sentence. The sentence is grammatically correct as it is.

81. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "Exhilarating" describes something that is very exciting or stimulating, which aligns closely with "thrilling," conveying a sense of excitement and joy. Peaceful means calm or tranquil, which is the opposite of exhilarating. Prominent means important or well-known, which does not convey the same meaning as exhilarating. Eager means enthusiastic or keen, which is different from the excitement conveyed by exhilarating.
82. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: "Decapitated" refers to the act of cutting off someone's head and "beheaded" is a direct synonym for this action. Dismissed means to be removed from a job or position, which is unrelated to decapitation. Kidnapped means to be taken away by force, which is not related to decapitation. Discharged means to be released or let go, typically from an obligation or responsibility and does not relate to decapitation.
83. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: "Dingy" describes something that is gloomy, dirty or poorly lit, which matches closely with "dark and dirty." Hazy means unclear or misty, which is different from the meaning of "dingy," indicating dirty and poorly lit. Pale means lacking in colour or brightness, which does not fully capture the sense of dirtiness associated with "dingy." Cloudy means covered or obscured by clouds, which is unrelated to the condition of the walls being described as "dingy."
84. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: "Fastidious" describes someone who is very attentive to detail and careful about how things are done, similar to being "meticulous." Inattentive means not paying attention or careless, which is the opposite of fastidious. Boring means dull or uninteresting, which does not relate to being meticulous. Uninteresting means not interesting, which is not synonymous with being meticulous or careful.
85. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: "Debilitating" means causing weakness or impairment, often to the extent of making someone disabled or incapacitated, which aligns well with "crippling." Sad means unhappy or sorrowful, which does not convey the sense of causing weakness or impairment. Strange means unusual or unfamiliar, which is unrelated to causing disability. Critical is very important or serious, but it does not convey the sense of causing physical weakness or impairment.
86. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The second sentence (S2) expands the first sentence (S1). It provides further detail and elaboration on what the civics classes aim to achieve by developing concepts related to citizenship and governance.
87. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The second sentence (S2) offers a contrast to the first sentence (S1). It contrasts China's economic progress achieved at the expense of democracy with India's economic growth achieved while upholding democratic norms.
88. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The second sentence (S2) in relation to the first sentence (S1) can be seen as (a) "establishes the first." S2 reinforces and exemplifies the principle-based approach discussed in S1, specifically applied to human rights issues.
89. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The second sentence (S2) in relation to the first sentence (S1) can be viewed as (c) "provides an analogy for the first." S2 draws a parallel between Gandhi's influence on Martin Luther King Jr. and Tolstoy's influence on Gandhi, thereby offering an analogy that illustrates a similar influence and adoption of principles in different contexts.
90. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The second sentence (S2) in relation to the first sentence (S1) can be interpreted as (b) "is the premise for the first." S2 provides the basis for the claim made in S1 by presenting a quantifiable measure of XYZ's success as a cricket captain, supporting the assertion that XYZ is the best captain based on match wins.
91. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Compliment means to praise and complement means to blend well with. This choice accurately describes both words: "compliment" refers to praise or admiration, and "complement" refers to something that completes or goes well with something else.
92. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Deify means to confer upon one the status of god and defy means to oppose. This choice correctly differentiates between the meanings of the two words: "deify" means to treat someone like a God or elevate them to divine status, while "defy" means to resist or oppose authority or expectations.
93. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Stationery means writing and office material and stationary means immobile. This choice accurately distinguishes between the meanings of the two words: "stationery" refers to writing materials, such as paper and pens, used in an office, while "stationary" means not moving or fixed in one place.

94. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Complaisant means eager to please and complacent means over-confident. This choice correctly defines both words: "complaisant" describes someone who is overly willing to please others, while "complacent" refers to someone who is self-satisfied or overly content with their current situation.

95. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In common usage, "enquiry" and "inquiry" are often used interchangeably to refer to seeking information or investigating a matter. However, traditionally, "enquiry" leans more towards seeking information or gathering facts, while "inquiry" often implies a deeper investigation or examination of a subject.

96. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: "Masterful" typically describes someone who is domineering or authoritative, often with a sense of mastery or control. On the other hand, "masterly" refers to someone who is highly skilled or proficient in their field, displaying mastery or expertise.

97. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: A "boarder" is someone who resides and receives meals (lodging) in a place, such as a boarding house, whereas a "border" refers to the boundary or edge of an area.

98. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: "Concurrent" events happen simultaneously or at the same time, while "consecutive" events occur one after another in a sequence.

99. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: An "epitaph" is an inscription on a tombstone, typically in memory of a deceased person, while an "epithet" is a descriptive phrase expressing a quality or characteristic of someone or something.

100. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: "Discomfort" refers to a state of unease or physical/mental distress, while "discomfit" means to make someone feel uneasy or embarrassed.

101. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Attaché (A) refers to a diplomatic support staff, such as an attaché in an embassy or consulate. Aperitif (B) means a drink consumed before a meal to stimulate appetite, aligning with the idea of a drink just before a meal. Avant-garde (C) relates to being innovative, experimental, or ahead of the times, similar to something new and experimental. Alibi (D) is a proof or excuse used to show that someone was elsewhere during the time a crime was committed, corresponding to a proven fact of being elsewhere.

102. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Sui generis (A) means "unique" or "in a class of its own," which aligns with the meaning of "nothing else like it" (Option 3). Facts non verbal (B) translates to "deeds not words," emphasising actions over mere statements (Option 4). Mutatis mutandis (C) refers to "changing what needs to be changed," often used in the context of adapting conditions or terms while keeping the essential aspects the same (Option 1). Non sequitur (D) denotes a "logical fallacy" where the conclusion does not logically follow from the premise. (Option 2).

103. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Connoisseur (A) refers to an "expert in matters of taste," which aligns with the meaning of "Collection of documents on someone or something" (Option 2). Cul-de-sac (B) is a "street with a closed end," often used to describe a dead-end street (Option 3). Dossier (C) refers to a "collection of documents on someone or something," such as a file or report (Option 2). Debris (D) denotes "scattered remains" or fragments, aligning with the meaning of Option 1.

104. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Déjà vu (A) refers to the "feeling of having experienced the present," which aligns with the meaning of Option 2. Faux pas (B) denotes a "tactless remark or act," corresponding to Option 3. En route (C) signifies "during the course of a journey," matching with Option 4. Laissez-faire (D) represents a "policy of minimal governmental interference," aligning with Option 1.

105. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Façade (A) refers to "principal front of a building," which aligns with the meaning of Option 1. Liaison (B) refers to "diplomatic support staff," corresponding to Option 3. Maisonette (C) means "rooms with a separate entrance in a building," matching Option 4. Beret (D) is "a round flattish cap," aligning with Option 2.

106. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Aplomb refers to self-assurance or confidence, especially in demanding situations.

107. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Condign means appropriate, suitable, or deserved, especially when referring to punishment for wrongdoing.

108. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Incommunicado refers to being unable or unwilling to communicate or be reached.

109. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Gastronomy is the study of the art and science of good eating and preparing fine food.

110. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: An expatriate is a person who lives outside their native country, often by choice.

111. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: "Get back" means to return to a previous state or condition, especially in terms of performance or skill. In this context, the coach is advising the person to return to their previous level of form.

112. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Tripped along" (option c), which means to walk or move briskly and lightly. It implies walking in a carefree or lively manner.

113. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: "Pored over" means to examine or study carefully and thoroughly. It suggests scrutinising the contract in great detail.

114. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: "Carried on" means to continue doing something, especially in a determined or enthusiastic manner. Despite the rain, the crowd carried on their merry-making.

115. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: "Set upon" means to attack suddenly or violently. It describes the action of the goons attacking the victims unexpectedly in the dark alley.

116. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In sentence S1, "especially" is used correctly to indicate something that is particularly noticeable or remarkable about the pair. In sentence S2, "specially" is used correctly to indicate something done for a specific purpose or circumstance, such as serving lunch late on days with a board meeting. Therefore, both sentences use "especially" and "specially" correctly according to their intended meanings.

117. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In sentence S1, "between" is used incorrectly. "Between" is used to refer to relationships involving two entities or

individuals. In this context, the correct word should be "among" since there are many people in the group. In sentence S2, "Among" is used correctly to indicate the interaction or relationship within the two from a group of people being referred to. Therefore, the correction needed is that of replacing "between" with "among" in sentence S1 to make it grammatically correct.

118. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In sentence S1, "shall" is used correctly to express future obligation or necessity. In sentence S2, "will" is used correctly to indicate future intent or necessity. Both "shall" and "will" can be used to express future actions or requirements and their usage in these sentences is appropriate based on standard English grammar rules. Therefore, both sentences are correct as they are written.

119. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: Sentence S1 is incorrect. The correct phrase should be "I have not seen her for a long time." The use of "since" in this context is incorrect because "since" is used to refer to specific points in time or events, not for a duration of time. Instead, "for" is used to denote a period of time. Sentence S2 is correct. This sentence uses "since" appropriately to indicate the time that has passed from the point of seeing her.

120. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Sentence S1 is correct. "Any" is used appropriately in S1 because it is used any with plural countable nouns in negative sentences and in most questions. Both "any" and "some" can be used in this context, but "any" is more commonly used in questions. Hence, S2 is incorrect. It should be: He asked her whether she had any pets at home.