



Time : 40 Minutes

Total Marks : 200

Important Instructions :

1. This Test contains 50 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.
3. All items carry equal marks.
4. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions.
5. 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.

Spotting Errors

Directions : (Q. 1–10) Each item in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part. Indicate your response in 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).

1. Nursery classes for the children
(a) (b)
starts in April every year. No error.
(c) (d)
2. The pollution level is very high in our city, and
(a) (b)
becomes a health hazard. No error.
(c) (d)
3. India is a country of linguistic
(a)
and cultural diversity with
(b)
multiple ethnic and social groups. No error.
(c) (d)
4. Why does the lapse rate effect the tendency
(a) (b)
of air to rise? No error.
(c) (d)
5. The thorax is the upper part
(a)
of your body from the neck down
(b)
to the bottom of the ribs and diaphragm.
(c)
No error.
(d)
6. The practical uses of astrology
(a)
have seldom been seriously
(b)
studied outside India. No error.
(c) (d)
7. She collected some armful of medicines and
(a) (b)
poured them down a drain. No error.
(c) (d)

8. In many countries, the United Nations
(a)
or other internationally organised
(b)
peacekeeping forces are trying to keep the
peace.

(c)
No error.
(d)
9. Early cities rely on food and water
(a)
from the surrounding countryside,
(b)
but today cities often depend on distant
sources.

(c)
No error.
(d)
10. Climate change, whether it is
(a)
natural or human-induced,
(b)
is stressful for the people. No error.
(c) (d)
11. Once-over
(a) To do something quickly
(b) To do something elaborately
(c) To do something perforce
(d) To do something for others
12. A bag of bones
(a) An extremely fat person
(b) An extremely thin person
(c) A wealthy person
(d) A healthy person
13. Muddy the waters
(a) To spread dirt around
(b) To make a situation easy
(c) To make one's life happy
(d) To make the situation complicated
14. To level with
(a) To be honest (b) To be on a plain
(c) To cheat someone (d) To take revenge
15. Show your hand
(a) To tell people about the past
(b) To tell people about the future
(c) To tell people about them
(d) To tell people about your plans
16. To pull up
(a) To lift heavy weights
(b) To come to a halt
(c) To shorten the distance
(d) Too short of destination
17. Be out of action
(a) To get punishment
(b) To get reward
(c) To become dysfunctional
(d) To become superactive
18. Learning from the school of hard knocks
(a) Learning things from experience
(b) Learning things from others
(c) Learning things from environment
(d) Learning things through difficult
experiences
19. Raise some hackles
(a) To annoy
(b) To make someone happy
(c) To do a great task
(d) To sit idle
20. A man of letters
(a) An excellent artist
(b) A scholar in literature
(c) An outstanding sportsman
(d) A known novelist

Idioms and Phrases

Directions : (Q. 11–20) Given below are some idioms/phrases followed by four alternative meanings for each. Choose the most appropriate answer from among the options (a), (b), (c) or (d).

11. Once-over
(a) To do something quickly
(b) To do something elaborately
(c) To do something perforce
(d) To do something for others
12. A bag of bones
(a) An extremely fat person
(b) An extremely thin person
(c) A wealthy person
(d) A healthy person
13. Muddy the waters
(a) To spread dirt around
(b) To make a situation easy
(c) To make one's life happy
(d) To make the situation complicated

Ordering of words in a sentence

Directions : (Q. 21–30) Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, the parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

21. symbolic of peace, and prosperity
P
the Gupta Empire in India is
Q

represented through numismatic
archaeological

R

and literary evidence of multiple kinds

S

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) QPRS (b) QSRP
(c) PSQR (d) RSQP

22. the transportation system so that it

P

and not just the affluent section of society

Q

provides mobility to everyone

R

there are many ways to restructure

S

The correct sequence should be:

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

23. and accurately displays spatial

P

relationships between landforms and water
bodies

Q

the globe shows Earth's spherical shape

R

and comparative distance between locations

S

The correct sequence should be:

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

24. the function of the capillaries

P

and other material to all the cells in

Q

is to take nutrients, oxygen

R

the body and to take away their waste material

S

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) PRQS (b) RPQS
(c) SPQR (d) QRPS

25. like mine even to someone with a tin ear

P

Q

R

her singing sounded pretty melodious

S

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) PRQS (b) RPQS
(c) SPQR (d) QRPS

26. the sorry state of affairs in the modern factories

P

the Government of India

Q

under the British was pro-capitalist

R

though it took some half-hearted steps to
mitigate

S

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) PRQS (b) QRSP
(c) SPQR (d) QPSR

27. of extreme poverty among its people

P

economic policies was the prevalence

Q

a major characteristic of British rule in India

R

and the net result of British

S

The correct sequence should be:

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

28. you can't judge very intelligent, but

P

Q

a book by its cover he doesn't look

R

S

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) SQPR (b) QRSP
(c) RSQP (d) QPSR

29. membership and partisanship as well as

P

can be found in the decline in party

Q

evidence of a crisis in party politics

R

in the rise of antiparty groups and movements

S

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) RQPS (b) QRSP
(c) RSQP (d) QPSR

30. government, market and voluntary organisations

P

mixture of contributions from

Q

the provision of public goods

R

and services can be regarded as a complex

S

The correct sequence should be:

- (a) RQPS (b) QRSP
(c) RSQP (d) QPSR

Synonyms

Directions : (Q. 31–40) Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words, (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the option that is nearest in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

31. He is essentially a lowbrow person.
(a) coarse (b) proud
(c) passionate (d) pathetic
32. His nostalgia is deep.
(a) excitement (b) longing
(c) happiness (d) ability
33. His truancy is detrimental.
(a) loyalty (b) integrity
(c) honesty (d) absenteeism
34. He is a maleficent person.
(a) generous (b) cunning
(c) criminal (d) friendly
35. His solemnity is celebrated.
(a) greed (b) desire

(c) trust (d) dignity

36. His bounty is limitless.

(a) benevolence (b) gallantry
(c) nepotism (d) chivalry

37. The Holocaust was experienced by millions.

(a) celebration (b) destruction
(c) construction (d) beautiful

38. His aversion is known to all.

(a) hospitality (b) hostility
(c) humility (d) humbleness

39. To be able to decipher something is wonderful.

(a) decode (b) encode
(c) simulate (d) animate

40. It is the opportune time to think about investment in the real estate sector.

(a) honorary (b) appropriate
(c) difficult (d) unsuitable

Antonyms

Directions : (Q. 41–50) Each item in this section consists of a sentence with an underlined word followed by four words, (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select the option that is opposite in meaning to the underlined word and mark your response in your Answer Sheet accordingly.

41. His opinion is lopsided.
(a) partial (b) crooked
(c) unequal (d) balanced
42. His work is praiseworthy.
(a) admirable (b) condemnable
(c) commendable (d) creditable
43. His deeds had retrograde results.
(a) progressive (b) negative
(c) retreating (d) reverse
44. He always offers palatable solutions.
(a) acceptable (b) agreeable
(c) unacceptable (d) pleasant
45. His views on the subject are microscopic.
(a) broad-based (b) minute
(c) precise (d) fine

46. He is always obdurate in his behaviour towards other people.
(a) flexible (b) callous
(c) insensible (d) obnoxious
47. Mohan always had profound respect for Sohan.
(a) deep (b) extreme
(c) sincere (d) superficial
48. We were living in turbulent times.
(a) destructive (b) unstable
- (c) calm (d) stormy
49. Amit is a dogmatic person.
(a) assertive (b) amenable
(c) bold (d) rigid
50. Sachin is very fickle in his behaviour.
(a) stable (b) capricious
(c) mercurial (d) vacillating

Answers

Q No	Answer Key	Topic Name	Chapter Name
1	(c)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
2	(c)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
3	(d)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
4	(b)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
5	(c)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
6	(d)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
7	(c)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
8	(d)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
9	(a)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
10	(c)	Spotting Errors	Basic Grammar
11	(a)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
12	(b)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
13	(d)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
14	(a)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
15	(d)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
16	(b)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
17	(c)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
18	(d)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
19	(a)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
20	(b)	Idioms & Phrases	Vocabulary
21	(a)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
22	(c)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
23	(b)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
24	(a)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
25	(d)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
26	(b)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
27	(c)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
28	(a)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
29	(a)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
30	(c)	Ordering of Words in a Sentence	Basic Grammar
31	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
32	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
33	(d)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
34	(c)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
35	(d)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
36	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
37	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
38	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
39	(a)	Synonyms	Vocabulary
40	(b)	Synonyms	Vocabulary

Q No	Answer Key	Topic Name	Chapter Name
41	(d)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
42	(b)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
43	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
44	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
45	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
46	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
47	(d)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
48	(c)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
49	(b)	Antonyms	Vocabulary
50	(a)	Antonyms	Vocabulary

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

1. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation:
The sentence has an error of subject-verb agreement. Subject in the given sentence is 'classes', which is plural and the verb used for this subject is singular *i.e.* 'starts'. It should be changed to a plural verb *i.e.* 'start'.
2. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation:
There is an error of usage of tense. The former part of the sentence states the current situation of pollution, whereas the latter part of the sentence is in simple present tense and represents a factual statement. The latter part of the sentence should depict the current situation not make a factual statement. It should be 'and it is becoming a health hazard.'
3. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation:
The sentence is grammatically correct.
4. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation:
The sentence has an error of word usage. To make this sentence meaningful it needs a verb 'affect', not a noun 'effect'. 'Affect' is a verb and 'effect' is a noun. For e.g., if an event affects your life, you will feel the event's effect.
5. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation:
There is an error of article. Whenever we talk about any particular thing we always use the definite article 'the' before it. Since there is only one diaphragm, definite article 'the' will be used before it.
6. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation:
There is no error in this sentence.
7. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation:
The sentence has an error of idiomatic usage. 'To pour something down the drain' means to waste something. In the sentence, the phrase quoted is 'poured them down a drain' will be changed to 'poured them down the rain'.
8. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation:
There is no error in this sentence.
9. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation:
The sentence has an error of tense. The sentence is comparing two periods of time, early and now. The verb used in the first part of sentence is in simple present tense, whereas, the action depicted is of past. So, the verb should be in past tense, change the verb 'rely' to 'relied'.
10. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation:
The sentence has an error of idiomatic expression. 'The people' is a phrase and it refers to 'the ordinary people in a country who do not have special power or privileges'. When we talk about people in general, it has to be people not 'the people'.
11. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation:
'Once-over' means a quick/rapid inspection or examination. e.g., He gave the new guy a once-over.
12. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation:
'A bag of bones' means someone who is extremely thin. For example - The child was just a bag of bones when we found her.

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

'Muddy the waters' means to make a situation more confused and less easy. For example - I hope everyone stays focused on the items on the agenda and don't muddy the waters with other topics.

14. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation :**

'To level with' means to tell someone the truth, especially when it may be unpleasant. For example - I'll level with you - the salary is not particularly good.

15. Option (d) is correct.**Explanation :**

'Show your hand' means to allow people to know about intentions that you had previously kept secret. For example - Keep the names of the team secret - don't show your hand until the day of the game.

16. Option (b) is correct.**Explanation :**

'To pull up' means to come to an often abrupt halt. For example - A car pulled up outside my house.

17. Option (c) is correct.**Explanation :**

'Be out of action' means unable to perform a usual job or function : not in action. For example - He broke his leg and the doctors say that he'll be out of action for at least a month.

18. Option (d) is correct.**Explanation :**

'Learning from the school of hard knocks' means real and practical experiences of life (as opposed to formal education), especially those involving hardship. For example - I didn't go to college, but I went to the school of hard knocks. I learned everything by experience.

19. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation :**

'To raise one's hackle' means to greatly irritate, annoy or aggravate the other one. For example - The politician has a gift for raising his opponents hackles during debates.

20. Option (b) is correct.**Explanation :**

'A man of letters' means a person, usually a writer, who knows a lot about literature. For example - He was a man of letters with no interest in current affairs.

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

The subject of the sentence is mentioned in Q and the subject is defined in statement P. So, QP is a pair, this will be followed by part R, because it contains the verb of the sentence 'represented'. So, the sequence is QPRS.

22. Option (c) is correct.**Explanation :**

The sentence is about the ways of restructuring of the transportation system. Part S introduces the topic of the sentence. The idea is carried forward in part P. Part P ends with 'so that it', which gives clue that the next part will talk about the benefits of the transportation system, so part R will follow SP. Hence, the correct sequence is SPRQ.

23. Option (b) is correct.**Explanation :**

The sentence is about the globe and the topic is introduced in part R. The idea is continued in P. So, RP is a pair. There is only one option starting with R, *i.e.* option (b).

24. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation :**

The subject of the sentence is mentioned in P and verb is mentioned in R. So, PR is a pair. The idea is continued in Q and the sequence PRQ is present in option (a). Hence, the correct sequence is PRQS.

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

The sentence is about someone's singing, which is melodious for everyone. Q and R make a mandatory pair as Q ends with 'with', which is completed in R. The author is complimenting someone by saying that he likes the girl's singing though he is not a music expert. Hence, the correct sequence is QRPS.

26. Option (b) is correct.**Explanation :**

The structure of a sentence is subject+ subject compliment+ verb+ object. The subject of the sentence is mentioned in Q and its compliment is stated in part R. So, QR is a pair. This is followed by S, which tells about the steps taken by the Indian government. Hence, the correct sequence is QRSP.

27. Option (c) is correct.**Explanation :**

The sentence is about economic policy of India under British rule and its impact. There is a clue in part Q, the word 'prevalence' should be followed by a preposition 'of', which is there in part P. So, QP makes a pair. This is present in only two options, option (c) and option (d). Out of these two, options (c) is a better choice, because it introduces the British rule.

28. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation :**

The subject of the sentence is mentioned in S, which will be followed by Q. Part Q ends with 'but'. This gives a clue that it will be continued with P. So, the sequence is SQPR.

29. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation :**

The subject of the sentence *i.e.* 'crisis in party politics' is mentioned in R, which will be followed by Q as it elaborates on the effect of the crisis on party politics. Q ends with 'decline in' and the idea is continued in P. So, the sequence is RQPS.

30. Option (c) is correct.**Explanation :**

RS is a pair as 'goods' in part R connects with 'and services' in part S. Q and P also make a pair, because P talks about the contribution made by the government and 'government' is mentioned in part P. Hence, the sequence is RSQP.

31. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation :**

'Lowbrow' refers to a person with little taste or intellectual interest. 'Proud' and 'passionate'

are positive words and we are looking for a synonym of 'lowbrow'. So, both these words can be ruled out. Out of 'coarse' and 'pathetic', 'coarse' which means rude or vulgar is the synonym of 'lowbrow'.

32. Option (b) is correct.**Explanation :**

'Nostalgia' means excessively sentimental yearning for return to or of some past period, homesickness. 'Excitement', 'ability' and 'happiness' are positive words and are not synonyms of nostalgia. 'Longing' means having a desire of something. This is synonym of nostalgia.

33. Option (d) is correct.**Explanation :**

'Truancy' is the habit of staying out of school without permission or shirking duty. This is a negative word. 'Absenteeism' which refers to the habit of regularly staying away from school or work, is the synonym of 'truancy'. 'Loyalty' refers to a strong feeling of alliance, 'integrity' refers to the quality of being honest and 'honesty' means to be fair and truthful. all of these words are the antonyms of 'truancy'.

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

'Maleficent' means baleful, working or productive of harm or evil. It is a negative word and options (a) and (d) are positive, so, they can be ruled out. 'Cunning' means characterized by wiliness and trickery. 'Criminal' is related to crime. Out of 'cunning' and 'criminal', criminal is closer to the word 'maleficent'.

35. Option (d) is correct.**Explanation :**

'Solemnity' means earnestness; gravity; impressiveness. 'Dignity' is a close meaning word of 'solemnity'. 'Greed' refers to the selfish desire for something, 'desire' refers to the strong feeling of wanting something and 'trust' means to believe in someone.

36. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation:**

'Bounty' is generosity and largeness of heart. 'Gallantry' means bravery. 'Nepotism' means favoritism shown to relatives and friends by those with power. 'Chivalry' refers to the courteous behaviour, especially, by men towards women. 'Benevolence' is kindness which makes it the synonym of 'bounty'.

37. Option (b) is correct.**Explanation:**

'Holocaust' means destruction or loss of life on a massive scale. 'Destruction' which means to destroy something, is synonym of 'holocaust'. Hence, option (b) is the answer. 'Celebration' means to enjoy an event happily, 'construction' refers to the action of making something and 'beautiful' refers to something that is pleasing to the eyes.

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

'Aversion' means extreme dislike or disinclination. 'Hospitality', 'humility' and 'humbleness' are positive words. 'Hostility' which refers to an unfriendly attitude, is the correct answer.

39. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation:**

'Decipher' means to succeed in reading or understanding something that is not clear. 'Animate' means to make something have more life and energy. 'Stimulate' means to make something active or more active. 'Encode' means to change information into a form that a computer can deal with. 'Decode' means to find the meaning of a secret message which makes it the synonym of 'decipher'.

40. Option (b) is correct.**Explanation:**

'Opportune' means suitable for doing something or for something to happen (used about a time). 'Honorary' means conferred as an honour, without the usual requirements or functions. 'Appropriate' which refers to something that is suitable in a respective circumstance, is a close meaning word of 'opportune'.

41. Option (d) is correct.**Explanation:**

'Lopsided' means leaning to one side, lacking in balance, symmetry or proportion. 'Partial', 'crooked', and 'unequal' are a close meaning words of 'lopsided'. 'Balanced' which means in good proportions, is the antonym of 'lopsided'.

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

'Praiseworthy' means laudable, admirable, commendable and creditable. 'Condemnable' means a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong. This is the antonym of 'praiseworthy'. Other options are positive words which are the synonyms of 'praiseworthy'.

43. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation:**

'Retrograde' means to move or perform in a backward direction. 'Retreating' and 'reverse' are close meaning words and 'progressive' is antonym of 'retrograde'.

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

'Palatable' means agreeable or acceptable to mind or taste. 'Unacceptable' which refers to something that is not satisfactory, is the antonym of 'palatable'. Other words are the close synonyms of 'palatable'.

45. Option (a) is correct.**Explanation:**

'Microscopic' means very small or fine or precise. 'Broad-based' refers to something that involves a variety of people, is the antonym of 'microscopic'.

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

'Obdurate' means stubbornly persistent in wrongdoing, hardened in feelings. 'Callous' is another word for hardened in feelings. 'Obnoxious' means something very offensive. 'Flexible' which means to be adjustable, is the antonym of 'obdurate'.

47. Option (d) is correct.**Explanation:**

'Profound' means deep, extreme and sincere. 'Superficial' which means not serious or important, is the antonym of 'profound'.

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

Explanation :

'Turbulent' means stormy, tumultuous, unstable, destructive. 'Calm' which means to be peaceful and quiet, is the antonym of 'turbulent'.

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

Explanation :

'Dogmatic' refers to someone who is stubborn and rigid. 'Amenable' means willing to agree or

to accept something that is wanted or asked for, is the antonym of 'dogmatic'.

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

Explanation :

'Fickle' means unstable, volatile, mercurial, vacillating and capricious. 'Stable' which refers to someone who is sensible and not easily disturbed, is the antonym of 'fickle'.