

Time Allowed : 2 Hours

Max. 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** (0.33) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

Word Classes

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

1. I like that boy.
 - (a) Noun
 - (b) Demonstrative Pronoun
 - (c) Participle
 - (d) Conjunction
2. Without health there is no happiness.
 - (a) Noun
 - (b) Pronoun
 - (c) Adjective
 - (d) Adverb
3. You have no sense.
 - (a) Noun
 - (b) Determiner
 - (c) Adverb
 - (d) Preposition
4. None of these cars is in use.
 - (a) Reflexive Pronoun
 - (b) Demonstrative Pronoun
 - (c) Distributive Pronoun
 - (d) Indefinite Pronoun
5. We shall now begin to work.
 - (a) Adverb
 - (b) Adjective
 - (c) Conjunction
 - (d) Pronoun
6. Owing to his ill health, he retired from business.
 - (a) Conjunction
 - (b) Preposition
 - (c) Participle
 - (d) Determiner
7. My sister is just sixteen and therefore not eligible to vote.
 - (a) Gerund
 - (b) Adverb
 - (c) Adjective
 - (d) Conjunction
8. They tried to find fault with us.
 - (a) Participle
 - (b) Verb
 - (c) Infinitive
 - (d) Gerund
9. Which way shall we go?
 - (a) Noun
 - (b) Gerund
 - (c) Conjunction
 - (d) Adjective
10. Alas! He is dead.
 - (a) Determiner
 - (b) Conjunction
 - (c) Preposition
 - (d) Interjection

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 space.

11. He was ___ speaker that I had ever heard.
 - (a) the most eloquent
 - (b) the more eloquent
 - (c) very eloquent
 - (d) eloquent
12. What was the name of the person to _____ you spoke on the phone?
 - (a) who
 - (b) whom
 - (c) whose
 - (d) which
13. Have you seen Mohan _____?
 - (a) lately
 - (b) yesterday
 - (c) lastly
 - (d) late
14. We live in _____ an old house.
 - (a) rather
 - (b) fairly
 - (c) quite
 - (d) pretty
15. I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless _____.
 - (a) it rains
 - (b) it doesn't rain
 - (c) it rained
 - (d) it may rain
16. The _____ of the car is unknown.
 - (a) make up
 - (b) making
 - (c) made up
 - (d) make
17. He paid his debts _____ to the last penny.
 - (a) down
 - (b) over
 - (c) full
 - (d) fully
18. Developing _____ in a diverse country requires detailed planning.
 - (a) growth
 - (b) scarcity
 - (c) poverty
 - (d) infrastructure
19. _____ provisions have been made to support agriculture.
 - (a) Procurement
 - (b) Subsidized
 - (c) Adequate
 - (d) Capital
20. The _____ growth in the Indian financial markets can be attributed to a number of reforms.
 - (a) efficiency
 - (b) phenomenal
 - (c) catastrophe
 - (d) meteor

Ordering of Chunks in a Sentence

Directions : Each of the following items in this section consists of a sentence, chunks of which have been jumbled up. These chunks 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 chunks. You are required to select the most appropriate option.

21. India has become with time accounting for 25
 P Q
per cent of the total available water
 R
the world's largest extractor of groundwater
 S
 (a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
 (c) QPSR (d) QRPS
22. present existential perils all over the world
 P Q
the extremes of climate change
 R S
 (a) RSPQ (b) PRSQ
 (c) QPSR (d) QRPS
23. the company forecasts aviation market
 P Q
amongst the G20 countries that India will be
 R
the fastest growing
 S
 (a) RSPQ (b) PSQR
 (c) SPQR (d) QRPS
24. near villages or herder camps
 P
shangdongs are traditional
 Q
stonewalls, usually built
 R
trapping pits with inverted funnel-shaped
 S
 (a) RSPQ (b) SPQR
 (c) PRSQ (d) QSRP

25. several antiquities from other
P
nations over the years India has brought back
Q R S
- (a) RSPQ (b) RQSP
(c) QRSP (d) QSPR
26. the Aravalli hill ranges
P
of the Yamuna river and
Q
are spread out over the natural landscapes
R
the biodiversity parks
S
- (a) PRSQ (b) QRSP
(c) SRQP (d) QSPR
27. the family found out their mother's friends
P Q
were going to that some of Poland in a car
R S
- (a) PRQS (b) QSPR
(c) SPRQ (d) RQSP
28. earth may seem immense
P
from the perspective of humans
Q
and almost limitless living on its surface
R S
- (a) PQRS (b) SPRQ
(c) QSPR (d) RPSQ
29. in terms of trading volumes,
P
have grown substantially
Q
market capitalization and turnover
R
the Indian financial markets
S
- (a) PQRS (b) QRPS
(c) RSPQ (d) SQPR
30. emerge at last into a those who passed through
P Q
country of unearthly beauty
R
that valley of darkness
S

- (a) PRQS (b) QSPR
(c) RPQS (d) SQRP

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 is the most appropriate meaning and mark your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

31. Have an axe to grind
- (a) to have a selfish aim or motive
(b) a thing that causes problems
(c) an essential equipment for work
(d) to behave arrogantly
32. Bite the bullet
- (a) to be angry and unhappy
(b) to start doing something in a very keen way
(c) to accept something unpleasant and difficult
(d) to try to do more than you are able to do
33. Laughing stock
- (a) someone who does something very stupid and is made fun of
(b) to avoid conflict
(c) to laugh at someone secretly
(d) a jovial and respected person
34. Pay over the odds
- (a) to get dividends for investments
(b) to work hard to make payments
(c) to treat someone in the bad way
(d) to pay more for something than it is worth
35. Play to the gallery
- (a) to do something alone
(b) to say things that will make people admire you
(c) to behave in a very annoying way
(d) to take big risks in business

36. Be in the soup
 (a) to be in trouble
 (b) to be very healthy
 (c) to be good at the workplace
 (d) to be honest to people
37. A turn of the screw
 (a) to begin to behave in a more positive way
 (b) to change people's opinions in your favour
 (c) to become unpopular
 (d) an action which makes a bad situation worse
38. A white elephant
 (a) someone who is completely good and honest
 (b) something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose
 (c) a situation where you waste time looking for something
 (d) to make someone feel anxious
39. A hot potato
 (a) someone who is very angry
 (b) something that is difficult to deal with
 (c) someone who is holier than appears to be
 (d) to be unable to decide
40. Apples and oranges
 (a) people who are close to each other
 (b) people who argue a lot
 (c) people who are different and thus incomparable
 (d) people who fight over minor issues
41. Guest is unwelcome when he stays too long.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error
 (d)
42. My friend and benefactor has come.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error
 (d)
43. Either he or I am mistaken. No error
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
44. Each of these substances are found in India. No error
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
45. Who do you wish to see? No error
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
46. It was one of the best speeches that has ever been made in the Parliament.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error
 (d)
47. I played with same bat that you used.
 (a) (b) (c)
 No error
 (d)
48. His written statement defers in several important respects from his oral statement. No error
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
49. I have ordered for three cups of coffee. No error
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
50. One must not boast of one's own success. No error
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

Spotting Errors

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

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.

51. There are plenty of graduates anxious for work.
 (a) composed (b) eager
 (c) indifferent (d) prominent
52. The power of the monarchy was circumscribed by the new law.
 (a) constrained (b) naturalized
 (c) circumvented (d) notified
53. We caught him eavesdropping outside the window.
 (a) wandering aimlessly
 (b) talking loudly
 (c) listening secretly
 (d) reflecting calmly
54. The party leader exhorted his members to start preparing for the formation of their government.
 (a) expected (b) urged
 (c) facilitated (d) discouraged
55. The local people are hospitable to strangers.
 (a) surly (b) distant
 (c) frosty (d) cordial
56. Such traditional methods seem incongruous in our technical age.
 (a) unswerving (b) constant
 (c) unvarying (d) inappropriate
57. Mohan has mercurial temperament.
 (a) volatile (b) pleasant
 (c) agreeable (d) merciful
58. It is obligatory for all employees to wear protective clothing.
 (a) voluntary (b) elective
 (c) optional (d) essential
59. She has a genetic predisposition to liver disease.
 (a) resistance (b) immunity
 (c) vulnerability (d) exemption

60. She wore a sardonic smile on her face.
 (a) mocking (b) respectful
 (c) reverential (d) deferential

Ordering of Sentences

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

61. S1 : Like many of its tropical counterparts, India was a colony of Britain, which ruled out any move to adjust the exchange rate.
 S6 : Banks were left with unrecoverable assets.
 P : Indebted business failed.
 Q : With devaluation made politically impossible, fall in export demand led to sustained and deep deflation.
 R : Indebted households liquidated a variety of assets to repay loans when they could.
 S : Real interest rates rose.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) RSPQ (b) QSRP
 (c) SQPR (d) PSRQ
62. S1 : Consider the potential effect of just a small increase in the earth's atmospheric temperature.
 S6 : If the sea level rose only a few feet, dozens of coastal cities would be destroyed and life would change utterly.
 P : Some deserts might anyway bloom.
 Q : But lands now fertile might turn to deserts, and many hot climates could become uninhabitable.
 R : A rise of only a few degrees could melt the polar ice caps and submerge the planet in a short time.
 S : Rainfall patterns would change.
 The correct sequence should be
 (a) SQPR (b) RQSP
 (c) RSPQ (d) QRSP

63. SI : In the ancient times, the kings and the royal families had their own banner and seal.

S6 : So the high officials commanded great respect because of the descent, ability and character.

P : All the members of the royal family shared in the administration as far as possible.

Q : The royal palace was maintained in a great state.

R : The king was in theory an autocrat.

S : There were opportunities to influence the king in the formulation of policies.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RSPQ (b) QRPS
(c) PQSR (d) QPSR

64. SI : The rise of East Asia in the late twentieth century may ultimately prove to be a more important world-historical event than the collapse of communism.

S6 : Translated into political terms, this means that industrial capitalism is always accompanied by liberal democracy.

P : In the final two decades of the twentieth century, economic growth rates on the western rim of the Pacific Basin were between two and four times higher than those in the 'developed' economies of Europe and North America.

Q : The widespread assumption has been that modernization means westernization.

R : Certainly, the balance of the world's economy shifted markedly from the West to the East in this period.

S : However, the notion that there is distinctively East Asian political form is less familiar one.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RSPQ (b) PQSR
(c) SPQR (d) RPSQ

65. SI : Manipur has a long and glorious history from before the beginning of the Christian Era.

S6 : Manipur regained its independence in 1947 and merged into Indian Union in 1949.

P : Then, Manipur came under the British rule in 1891.

Q : The independence and sovereignty remained uninterrupted until the Burmese invasion and occupation for around seven years in the first quarter of the 19th century (1819-1826).

R : The political history of Manipur could be traced back to 33 AD with the coronation of Nongda Lairen Pakhangba.

S : After Pakhangba, a number of kings ruled over the Kingdom of Manipur.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RSPQ (b) PQRS
(c) RSQP (d) QPRS

66. SI : In agriculture, water is mainly used for irrigation.

S6 : Hence, it is difficult to practice agriculture without assured irrigation during dry seasons.

P : The large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and are drought prone.

Q : Winter and summer seasons are more or less dry in most part of the country.

R : Irrigation is needed because of spatio-temporal variability in rainfall in the country.

S : North-Western India and Deccan Plateau constitute such areas.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RPSQ (b) RSPQ
(c) SPQR (d) QPRS

67. SI : Vijayanagara or 'city of victory' was the name of both a city and an empire.

S6 : They remembered it as Hampi, a name derived from that of the local Mother Goddess, Pampadevi.

P : In its heyday, it stretched from the river Krishna in the North to the extreme South of the peninsula.

Q : The empire was founded in the fourteenth century.

R : In 1565, the city was destroyed and subsequently deserted.

S : Although it fell into ruin in the seventeenth-eighteenth centuries, it lived on in the memories of people living in the Krishna-Tungabhadra Doab.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PRQS (b) SPRQ
(c) QPRS (d) RSPQ

68. SI : During the past two decades, many organizations in both the manufacturing and service sectors have faced dramatic changes in their business environment.

S6 : These changes have had a significant influence on management accounting systems.

P : To succeed in today's highly competitive environment, companies have made customer satisfaction an overriding priority.

Q : They have also adopted new management approaches and manufacturing companies have changed their manufacturing systems and invested in new technologies.

R : Deregulation and extensive competition from overseas companies in domestic markets have resulted in a situation in which most companies now operate in a highly competitive global market.

S : At the same time there has been a significant reduction in product life cycles arising from technological innovations and the need to meet increasingly discriminating customer demands.

The correct sequence should be

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

69. SI : Gregor Johann Mendel was born on July 22, 1822 in Austria.

S6 : Based on his experiments on a total of seven characteristics in garden pea, he established Law of Segregation and Law of Independent Assortment.

P : His pioneering work laid the foundation of science of genetics and therefore, he is known as the 'Father of Genetics'.

Q : There he was exposed to the lab facilities and got interested in research and teaching.

R : In 1843, Mendel began studying even while being a monk at St. Thomas Monastery in Brno.

S : His experiments focussed on cross-breeding of pea plants and gathering data on the variations of several generations.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) RSPQ (b) PQSR
(c) PRQS (d) SPQR

70. SI : Mahatma Gandhi found in salt a powerful symbol that could unite the nation.

S6 : The tax on salt and the government monopoly over its production, Mahatma Gandhi declared, revealed the most oppressive face of the British rule.

P : On 31 January, 1930, he sent a letter to Viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.

Q : The idea was to make the demands wide-ranging, so that all classes within Indian society could identify with them and everyone could be brought together in a united campaign.

R : Salt was something consumed by the rich and the poor alike, and it was one of the most essential /items of food.

S : The most stirring of all was the demand to abolish the salt tax.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PQSR (b) SRQP
(c) RPQS (d) QPRS

Antonyms

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

71. Brevity is the soul of wit.

- (a) concision (b) economy
(c) terseness (d) verbosity

72. Blend the grains to make a smooth paste.

- (a) separate (b) mingle
(c) coalesce (d) amalgamate

73. The project wasted a considerable amount of time and money.
 (a) substantial (b) trifling
 (c) plentiful (d) abundant
74. She has always been disdainful of people who haven't been to college.
 (a) contemptuous (b) dismissive
 (c) scornful (d) respectful
75. He had a frugal lunch.
 (a) sparing (b) extravagant
 (c) meagre (d) delicious
76. He is forced to lead an itinerant life.
 (a) vagrant (b) roving
 (c) settled (d) nomadic
77. His malicious intentions were aborted.
 (a) pernicious (b) spiteful
 (c) benevolent (d) vindictive
78. Comics tend to perpetuate several myths.
 (a) cease (b) conserve
 (c) sustain (d) maintain
79. Krishna is a redoubtable person.
 (a) formidable (b) fearsome
 (c) awe inspiring (d) unimpressive
80. The movie is about fusion of old and contemporary ideas.
 (a) joining (b) bonding
 (c) separation (d) blending

Cloze Composition

Directions : In this section, there is a passage having some blank spaces with four words or groups of words given. Select whichever word or group of words you consider the most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your response on the Answer Sheet accordingly.

It is necessary, _____ 81. (a) in regard to any war, to consider, not its proper justification in
 (b) connecting
 (c) describing
 (d) linking

past agreements, 82. (a) and _____ its real justification in the balance of good which it
 (b) until
 (c) but
 (d) unless

is to bring to mankind. At the beginning of a war, each nation, under the influence of what is called _____ 83. (a) disloyalty, believes that its own victory is
 (b) patriotism,
 (c) infidelity,
 (d) falseness,

_____ 84. (a) nationally certain and of great importance to mankind. The praiseworthiness of
 (b) individually
 (c) autonomously
 (d) both

this belief has become an accepted maxim of common sense : even when war is actually in progress it

85. (a) is held to be natural and right that a citizen of an enemy country
 (b) has been withheld
 (c) was held
 (d) had been withheld

should regard the victory of his side as assured and highly _____ 86. (a) unpleasant. By
 (b) unlikely.
 (c) desirable.
 (d) malignant.

concentrating attention upon the supposed advantages of the victory of our own side, we
 _____ 87. (a) becoming more or less blind to the evils inseparable from war and
 (b) become
 (c) had become
 (d) have been becoming

equally certain whichever side may ultimately prove _____ 88. (a) successful. Yet so long
 (b) thriving.
 (c) victorious.
 (d) failing.

as these are not fully realized, it is impossible _____ 89. (a) to judge justly
 (b) to be judged
 (c) to judging
 (d) having judged

_____ 90. (a) whether a war is or is not likely to be beneficial to the human race. Although
 (b) therefore
 (c) however
 (d) since

the theme is trite, it is necessary therefore briefly to remind ourselves what the evils of war really are.

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.

91. Steve has gone away. He will be away _____ Monday.
 (a) on (b) by
 (c) until (d) from
92. I'll see you _____ Friday morning.
 (a) in (b) on
 (c) along (d) at
93. Write your name _____ the top of the page.
 (a) at (b) in
 (c) by (d) with
94. Sohan is studying _____ the university.
 (a) in (b) at
 (c) on (d) from
95. He is indebted _____ his friend.
 (a) from (b) with
 (c) by (d) to
96. Can I be held responsible _____ my spouse's debts?
 (a) for (b) to
 (c) by (d) with

97. It was fun to hang out _____ the pier.
 (a) down (b) with
 (c) in (d) beneath
98. Can you pass _____ sugar, please?
 (a) a (b) an
 (c) the (d) No article
99. Our train leaves from _____ platform number 5.
 (a) a (b) an
 (c) the (d) No article
100. _____ children learn very quickly.
 (a) Some (b) A
 (c) Any (d) Much
- (c) at the cheapest hotel in the town.
 (d) at a cheapest hotel in the town.
106. Julia got married
 (a) as she was 22.
 (b) when she was 22.
 (c) because she was 22.
 (d) since she was 22.
107. What time
 (a) does this train get at London?
 (b) does this train get in London?
 (c) does this train get into London?
 (d) does this train get to London?
108. How are you
 (a) getting on in your new job?
 (b) getting of in your new job?
 (c) getting along your new job?
 (d) getting off in your new job?
109. I am trying to
 (a) shut down on coffee.
 (b) cut down on coffee.
 (c) break down on coffee.
 (d) turn down on coffee.
110. Many accidents
 (a) cause careless driving.
 (b) have caused careless driving.
 (c) are caused by careless driving.
 (d) will cause careless driving.

Completion of Sentence

Directions : Each of the following items features one part of a sentence followed by four alternatives. Complete the sentence by choosing the correct alternative.

101. They were informed that the inaugural version of the scheme
 (a) had three parts.
 (b) was three parts.
 (c) have three parts.
 (d) had has three parts.
102. What would you do
 (a) if you would won a lot of money?
 (b) if you have won a lot of money?
 (c) if you will win a lot of moneys?
 (d) if you won a lot of money?
103. If it stopped raining
 (a) we had gone out.
 (b) we could go out.
 (c) we should go out.
 (d) we ought to go out.
104. Let me know
 (a) if you have any further news.
 (b) if you had any further news.
 (c) if you has any further news.
 (d) if you had have any further news.
105. We stayed
 (a) at the cheap hotel in the town.
 (b) at the cheaper hotel in the town.

Comprehension

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

Passage—I

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them as small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be humanity's servants, yet man has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most people spend

most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stem masters. They must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work or burst with rage and blow up and spread ruin and destruction all around. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part, we use our time and energy to make more and better machines which will give us still more time and still more energy, and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and linking beautiful things, thinking freely and living rightly and maintaining justice equally among people. A person has a better chance today to do these things than he/she ever had before; he/she has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he/she will give his/her time and energy which his/her machines have won for him/her to make more beautiful things, to find out more and more about the universe, to remove the cause of quarrels between nations, to discover how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greater as it would be more lasting than it has ever been.

111. The general tone of the passage is
 (a) critical (b) descriptive
 (c) demonstrative (d) informational
112. The use of machines has failed to bring us
 (a) spiritual freedom
 (b) more leisure and more energy
 (c) slavery and destruction
 (d) culture and civilization
113. According to the passage, our civilization would be made greater
 (a) if man devotes his time to make more beautiful things
 (b) if man looks after and waits upon machines
 (c) if machines are made man's servants
 (d) if man discovers how to prevent poverty
114. According to the passage, which one of the following descriptions about machines is true?
 (a) They already rule us like we rule animals.
 (b) They wait upon us attentively
 (c) They are inexorable masters.
 (d) They have made man more civilized.
115. According to the passage, how do we use the powers bestowed upon us by science?
 (a) Judiciously
 (b) Temperamentally
 (c) Divinely
 (d) Irrationally

Passage—II

Plastic is an essential commodity with multiple uses based on its key qualities of malleability, flexibility, and durability. Plastics are omnipresent in agriculture, fisheries, renewable energy, transport, technology, retail, textiles, personal care products, and all the other sectors and industries that directly or indirectly affect our daily life. Plastic has indeed made our lives more convenient, but it has come at a higher price than we imagined. The plastic pollution overflowing our landfills, clogging waterways, and infiltrating the ocean is primarily made of discarded items and packaging. Plastic lasts for hundreds of years, slowly disintegrating into smaller and smaller pieces, but never fully degrading. Indeed, one of the key perks of plastic is its longevity. And yet, the plastic packaging of nearly every product we purchase and many plastic products themselves are intended to be discarded after a single use. Throwaway plastic is an oxymoron, but it has become our sad, increasingly dangerous reality.

Plastic pollution should make everyone angry. This is a crisis we can see with the naked eye, day in and day out. Plastic has been found on even

the most remote, uninhabited islands, and in the deepest parts of the ocean. Because we can see it, we are more keenly aware of it, unlike some other forms of pollution. In 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) called for further studies on the impacts of microplastics on human health. An initial study, hampered by a lack of adequate data, concluded microplastics pose no danger at current levels (WHO, 2019). Although the WHO report was inconclusive about the effects of plastic on human health, other studies have linked the chemicals in plastic to negative health outcomes including endocrine disruption (Dabre 2020). Plastic particles have been detected in drinking water and in the food we eat, with a 2019 study commissioned by WWF estimating humans consume about five grams (or one credit card in weight) of plastic every week.

We have seen the devastating effects plastic has on marine life. For instance, unable to process ingested plastic waste pieces, seabirds and other sea creatures starve to death. We have seen sea turtles and other animals tangled in fishing nets or trapped in plastic pack rings. Plastic pollution also wreaks havoc on land, clogging drains and preventing rainwater from soaking into the soil, which leads to flooding. Terrestrial creatures also suffer the effects of plastic waste, with some getting trapped in discarded plastic bags and suffocating to death.

116. Plastic has distressing effects on
 - (a) only humans
 - (b) only marine life
 - (c) both humans and marine life
 - (d) None of the above
117. Plastic and plastic particles can be found
 - (a) in the oceanic depths
 - (b) on mountain tops
 - (c) in metals and minerals
 - (d) All of the above
118. Plastic pollution appears to be
 - (a) an epidemic
 - (b) a pandemic
 - (c) a small menace
 - (d) a temporal health issue
119. Plastic is considered an essential commodity because
 - (a) it has made our lives easier
 - (b) it causes health hazard
 - (c) it clogs natural ecosystem
 - (d) it has multiple uses in our everyday lives
120. The word 'clogging' in the passage means
 - (a) obstruction
 - (b) flow
 - (c) opening
 - (d) clearing

Answer Key

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

Q. No	Answer Key	Topic's Name	Chapter's Name
40	c	Idioms and Phrases	Vocabulary
41	a	Spotting Errors	Grammar
42	d	Spotting Errors	Grammar
43	d	Spotting Errors	Grammar
44	c	Spotting Errors	Grammar
45	a	Spotting Errors	Grammar
46	d	Spotting Errors	Grammar
47	b	Spotting Errors	Grammar
48	d	Spotting Errors	Grammar
49	a	Spotting Errors	Grammar
50	d	Spotting Errors	Grammar
51	b	Synonyms	Vocabulary
52	a	Synonyms	Vocabulary
53	c	Synonyms	Vocabulary
54	b	Synonyms	Vocabulary
55	d	Synonyms	Vocabulary
56	d	Synonyms	Vocabulary
57	a	Synonyms	Vocabulary
58	d	Synonyms	Vocabulary
59	c	Synonyms	Vocabulary
60	a	Synonyms	Vocabulary
61	c	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
62	c	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
63	b	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
64	d	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
65	c	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
66	a	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
67	c	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
68	b	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
69	c	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
70	c	Ordering of sentences	Para jumble
71	d	Antonym	Vocabulary
72	a	Antonym	Vocabulary
73	b	Antonym	Vocabulary
74	d	Antonym	Vocabulary
75	b	Antonym	Vocabulary
76	c	Antonym	Vocabulary
77	c	Antonym	Vocabulary
78	a	Antonym	Vocabulary
79	d	Antonym	Vocabulary
80	c	Antonym	Vocabulary

Q. No	Answer Key	Topic's Name	Chapter's Name
81	a	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
82	c	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
83	b	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
84	d	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
85	a	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
86	c	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
87	b	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
88	c	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
89	a	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
90	a	Cloze Test	Fill in the blank
91	c	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
92	b	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
93	a	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
94	b	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
95	d	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
96	a	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
97	d	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
98	b	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
99	c	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
100	a	Preposition and determiners	Fill in the blank
101	a	Completion of sentence	Grammar
102	d	Completion of sentence	Grammar
103	b	Completion of sentence	Grammar
104	a	Completion of sentence	Grammar
105	c	Completion of sentence	Grammar
106	b	Completion of sentence	Grammar
107	d	Completion of sentence	Grammar
108	a	Completion of sentence	Grammar
109	b	Completion of sentence	Grammar
110	c	Completion of sentence	Grammar
111	a	Tone Question	Reading Comprehension
112	d	Factual Question	Reading Comprehension
113	d	Fact-Based Question	Reading Comprehension
114	c	Conclusion-Type Question	Reading Comprehension
115	d	Inference-Based	Reading Comprehension
116	c	Fact-Based	Reading Comprehension
117	a	Conclusion-Type	Reading Comprehension
118	b	Inference-Based	Reading Comprehension
119	d	Fact-Based Question	Reading Comprehension
120	a	Vocabulary-Based	Reading Comprehension

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

1. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'I like that boy', 'that' is used as a demonstrative pronoun. Demonstrative pronoun is a pronoun that is used to point to something specific within a sentence. Likewise, 'that' refers to the 'boy'.

2. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'Without health there is happiness', happiness is a noun. It is an abstract noun, by definition an abstract noun is a noun that refers to an intangible concept such as an emotion, a feeling, a quality, or an idea. 'Happiness' is the noun form of 'happy' (adjective), and it denotes an emotion.

3. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'You have no sense', 'no' is a determiner. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, a determiner is "a word that is used before a noun to show which particular example of the noun you are referring to". Precisely, 'no' acts as a quantitative adjective, which is used to describe the exact or approximate amount of a noun.

4. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'None of these cars are in use', 'none' is an Indefinite pronoun. Indefinite pronouns do not refer to a specific person, place, or thing. It is "not definite".

5. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'We shall now begin to work', 'now' is an adverb. An adverb is a word that is used to modify or qualify an adjective, a verb, a clause, another adverb. It is an adverb of time, which usually describes when, for how long, or how often a certain action happened.

6. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'Owing to his health, he retired from business', here 'owing to' is a preposition. A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. Here 'owing to' indicates that something happened as a result of something or it may introduce the reason for something happening.

7. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'My sister is just sixteen, and therefore not eligible to vote', here 'therefore' is a conjunction. A conjunction is a member of a group of words that we use to connect words, clauses, phrases, or sentences. 'Therefore' implies because of this, something happened or can happen.

8. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'They tried to find fault with us', here 'to' is an infinitive. Infinitive refers to the basic form of a verb, without any inflection or tense. So 'to find' is an infinitive.

9. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'Which way shall we go?', 'which' is an adjective. Adjectives are words that are used to describe or modify and provide more information about nouns and pronouns. In the given sentence 'which' is used to modify the noun 'way'.

10. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: In the sentence 'Alas! He is dead', here 'alas' is an interjection. An interjection is a word or phrase which mainly expresses a feeling (rather than meaning) or to request or demand something. It often uses an exclamation mark.

11. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: He was the most eloquent speaker that I ever heard. The sentence should use the adjective 'eloquent' in superlative degree, as the speaker makes a drastic statement – 'that I ever heard', implying he has never heard such an eloquent speaker before.

12. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: What was the name of the person to whom you spoke over the phone. The blank needs to be studied from the perspective- if it needs a pronoun that is in subjective form (who) or objective form (whom). In case of confusion, it can be simplified- You spoke to whom / him over the phone. Here, both 'whom / him' are in objective case. So 'whom' is appropriate.

13. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: Have you seen Mohan lately? The sentence needs an adverb, 'lately' to modify the verb 'see'. (b) is also an adverb of time, but it has the incorrect usage of tense. The sentence is in present tense, so 'yesterday' (connoting past time) is unlikely. 'Lastly' as an adverb is used to introduce the last of a series of points or actions. 'Late' implies a passage of time, which is not required.

14. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: We live in quite an old house. 'Quite' is the correct choice of word, because it is used to emphasize more than a little but less than very. While 'rather', though an adverb means more than was expected. While 'fairly' is used to denote 'quite' but it is used in a positive sense, but the sentence does not evoke hope and positivity. The same rule applies to 'pretty', Hence, they are eliminated.

15. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless it rains. In a sentence with a condition that expresses a future event, when one clause is simple present tense / simple future tense, the conditional clause is always in simple present tense (unless it rains). (b) involves the usage of double negatives, Hence, incorrect. (c) has an error in tense.

16. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: The make of the car is unknown. Here, 'make' is used as a noun, implying the 'form/build.' 'Making' refers to 'the process of being made', which is incorrect.

17. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: He paid his debts down to the last penny. The saying – paying down to the last penny means all the money that one is left with. The preposition 'down' resembles the bottom of the money that one has. 'Over' fails to create the idea. 'Full' does not describe 'to the last penny'. 'He paid his debts fully' makes sense, relating it to 'the last penny' does not.

18. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: Developing infrastructure in a developing country requires detailed planning. The blank requires a positive word, so 'scarcity' and 'poverty' can be eliminated because they cannot contribute to a detailed planning in a developing country. It is infrastructure that will promote the development of an economy.

19. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: Adequate provisions have been made to support agriculture. It is evident from the sentence that agriculture needed support, and thus adequate measures have been adopted. 'Subsidized' connotes 'to give money in order to keep the cost of a service low', it can be applicable to price, not provisions.

20. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: The phenomenal growth in the Indian financial markets can be attributed to a number of reforms. 'Growth' cannot be referred as 'meteor', 'catastrophe', 'efficiency'.

21. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: With time (Q) India has become(P) the world's largest extractor of groundwater(S) accounting for 25 percent of the total available water (R). The correct sequence is QPSR. 'With time' marks the starting of the sentence, it starts with an adverb phrase of time, it gradually moves on to what has happened with time. P-S is an appropriate sequence, telling what India has become - the

world's largest extractor of groundwater. This is followed by what makes India the world's largest extractor of groundwater- it accounts for 25 percent of the total available water.

22. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: The extremes (R) of climate change(S) present existential perils (P) all over the world (Q). The correct sequence is RSPQ. The sentence has a cause and effect relationship, so it must start with 'the extremes of climate change', which is the cause and then the effect - present existential perils all over the world.

23. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: The company forecasts (P) that India will be the fastest growing (S) aviation markets amongst (Q) the G20 countries (R). The correct sequence is PSQR. The sentence must start with the subject 'the company' + verb 'forecasts' that + object 'India'. The part that India will be the fastest growing...(S) must be followed by aviation markets (Q) and these markets are present in the G20 countries.

24. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: Shangdongs are traditional (Q) trapping pits with inverted funnel-shaped (S) stone-walls, usually built (R) near villages or herder camps (P). The correct sequence is QSRP. The sentence is about Shangdongs, so starting should be Q. It is obvious that they are pits with inverted funnel-shaped stone-walls that are built near villages or herder camps.

25. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: India has (R) brought back (S) several antiquities from other (P) nations over the years (Q). The correct sequence is RSPQ. The subject is India, so R is the starting part, it will be followed by the verb, brought back (S), then object - several antiquities.

26. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: The biodiversity parks (S) are spread out over the natural landscapes (R) of the Yamuna river (Q) and the Aravalli hill ranges (P). The correct sequence is SRQP. Since the subject is 'biodiversity parks', S must start the sentence, followed by a verb 'spread out over', the

natural landscapes are described in the Yamuna river and the Aravalli hill ranges. So RQP is an important link.

27. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: The family found out (P) that some of (R) their mother's friends were going to (Q) Poland in a car (S). The correct sequence is PRQS. The subject is the family (P) that found out something, which is disclosed in Q- some of their mother's friends were going to Poland in a car.

28. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: From the perspective of humans (Q) living on its surface, (S) Earth may seem immense (P) and limitless (R). The correct sequence is QSPR. The key link is P-R- how Earth seems immense and limitless. So only option (b) or (c) is correct. But the starting has to be 'from the perspective of humans', who live on the surface of Earth.

29. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: The Indian financial markets (S) have grown substantially (Q) in terms of trading volumes (P) market capitalization and turnover (R). The correct sequence is SQPR. The subject is the 'Indian financial markets', so S is the starting. Next follows the verb 'have grown substantially' and this is in respect to trading volumes, market capitalization and turnover. Thus, QPR is a logical link.

30. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is: Those who passed through (Q) that valley of darkness (S) emerge at last into a (P) country of unearthly beauty (R). The starting has to be 'those who passed through', the place is mentioned in S- that valley of darkness, those people emerge at last into a country of unearthly beauty. The correct sequence is QSPR.

31. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'axe to grind' means 'have a private or selfish reason for doing something' or 'having a strong point of view on something'. So, the correct answer is 'to have a selfish aim or motive'. Example- I do not know why they are constantly bickering with each other, they seem to have an axe to grind.

32. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'bite the bullet' is 'decide to do something difficult or unpleasant that one has been putting off or hesitating over.' Example: Rakesh, an avid sports person, has been deferring his studies since the past few months, but when the exam dates were announced, he decided to bite the bullet and give it a shot. So, the meaning is: to accept something unpleasant and difficult.

33. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'laughing stock' implies 'someone who does something very stupid and is made fun of'. Example: The new student became the laughing stock of the class because of his antics and silly answers.

34. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'pay over the odds' means 'to pay more for something than it is really worth.' Example: We had to pay over the odds to get tickets to the most demanding concert of Arijit Singh.

35. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'play to the gallery' means 'to behave in a way intended to make people admire or support you'. Example: The administrators of the country are more interested in playing to the gallery than actually looking into the interests of the people.

36. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'be in the soup' means 'to be in trouble'. Example: We understood that we are in soup when our respective parents found out cigarette butts and soda bottles from our room.

37. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'turn of the screw' means 'to exert excessive and coercive pressure, force, or threats of violence on someone.' Example: The landlord had started to turn of the screw on his tenants when they had stopped giving the rent for a year.

38. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'a white elephant' refers to 'an expensive item that is troublesome or useless'. Example: Though Chris fought with his father and took over his company, but soon the rising debts made him realise it was just a white elephant he couldn't afford.

39. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'a hot potato' refers to a controversial issue that is difficult to handle and thus gets passed from one person to the next. It is therefore difficult to deal with. Example: I refrain from discussing anyone's religion or caste, it can be a hot potato.

40. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The idiom 'apples and oranges' indicate 'things that are completely different.' So, they are people who argue a lot. Example: My elder son loves to watch web series, while my younger one hates them, and loves only sports. Leaving them in a room without supervision, means a storm in the making. They are just apples and oranges. So, the correct meaning is: people who are different and incomparable.

41. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The indefinite article 'a' should precede 'guest', because the sentence refers to any guest in general. For referring to a species / genus with a general tone, 'a/an' is applicable. The correct sentence is: A guest is unwelcome when he stays too long.

42. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: It is to be noted that the person who is the friend is also the benefactor, so singular verb 'has' is correct. When two articles precede the nouns, like 'the friend and the benefactor', then it will take the plural verb (have). The correct sentence is: My friend and benefactor has arrived.

43. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: There is no error in pronoun, because when nouns are joined by the conjunction 'either...or, neither...nor', the pronoun for the blank is decided by looking at the second subject, here, the second subject is 'I', so 'am' is appropriate. There is no error in the sentence.

44. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: When the sentence starts with the distributive pronoun 'each', the verb is always in singular. When we use each with a plural noun as subject, it's normally followed by a singular verb. The correct sentence is: Each of these substances is found in India.

45. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The subject in the sentence is 'you', so the other noun should be the object, as in 'whom', not 'who'. To simplify: You wish to see whom? I wish to see him. Here, both 'whom' and 'him' are in objective case. The correct sentence is: Whom do you wish to see?
46. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: There is an error of subject-verb agreement. If a relative pronoun joins a subject and the verb, then the verb will agree with the antecedent to the relative pronoun. Pattern: Subject + Relative pronoun + Verb (will agree with antecedent). In the given sentence a relative pronoun "that" preceding the antecedent 'speeches'. Hence, the verb required is "have." Thus, error is in (b).
47. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The bat being referred in the sentence is known, and since the definite article is used before a noun, to indicate the identity of the noun is known, 'the' will precede the bat. The correct sentence is: I played with the same bat that you used.
48. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Defers in several important aspects' is correct. There is no error in the sentence.
49. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The verb 'ordered' need not take 'for' after it, it is redundant. The correct sentence is: I have ordered three cups of coffee
50. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The verb 'boast' can be followed by 'for' and 'of'. There is no error in the sentence.
51. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Anxious means 'very eager or concerned to do something or for something to happen.' It is evident from the sentence that plenty of graduates are eager for more work. Other options are irrelevant, and they are not followed by 'for'.
52. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Circumscribed' means 'restrict (something) within limits.' Since the sentence talks of the power of the monarchy, it is apparent that the new law must constrain/limit the power of the monarchy. 'circumvented' implies 'find a way around.'
53. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Eavesdropping' means 'secretly listen to a conversation.' Moreover, catching a person for listening outside the window' means to listen secretly.
54. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Exhorted' means 'to strongly encourage or urge (someone) to do something.' A party leader is expected to urge the members to start prepare the formation of the party.
55. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Hospitable' implies 'friendly and welcoming to guests and visitors.' So 'cordial' is correct. Other options are incorrect as they convey a negative meaning, like 'surly' means 'bad-tempered and unfriendly.'
56. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Incongruous' means 'appearing strange or wrong within a particular situation / unsuitable/ inappropriate'. The pitting of traditional methods against technology is inappropriate.
57. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Mercurial' means 'subject to sudden or unpredictable changes of mood or mind.' It is synonymous to 'volatile'. Other options have positive intonations, Hence, can be rejected.
58. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Obligatory' implies 'binding in law or conscience.' The sentence clarifies that it is compulsory for all employees to wear protective clothing.
59. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Predisposition' connotes 'a tendency to do something.' In the sentence, the girl has a genetic tendency/ vulnerability of liver ailments.
60. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: 'Sardonic' means 'mocking or cynical'. Other options are synonyms of each other, all of them mean 'respectful'.
61. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: P and R will come together because both are talking about indebted businesses and households. The only options with this pair are (b) and (c). But R will precede P because R offers the cause and P the effect of liquidating a variety of assets by indebted households.

62. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The opening statement talks about a hypothetical situation, where there is a slight change in the earth's atmosphere. The idea is further continued in the statement (R) by an example such as an increase in temperature of a few degrees and by the consequence that rainfall patterns might change in the statement (S). Thus, the sequence will be S1RS. This combination is present in the option (c).

63. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The clue in this question is in S6. S6 states "so," which indicates that the reason must have been stated in the previous statement. The reason is stated in the statement (S), which mentions that there was a possibility to influence the king, so the high officials received great respect because of this ability of theirs. This combination is present in option (B). Hence, it is the answer.

64. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The opening sentence states that late twentieth century is remarkable not because of fall of communism but because of the rise of the East Asia. Statement (R) further asserts that there was a shift in the world's economy from West to East. This is continued in the statement in (P), which talks about the final two decades of the twentieth century. The sequence will be S1RP.

65. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The paragraph is about Manipur's history. RS is a pair because R mentions the coronation of Pakhangba and S talks about the history after Pakhanga. So, options (b) and (d) are eliminated. Out of options (a) and (c), option (c) is the correct answer because Q, P, and S6 are in the chronologically correct order.

66. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The statements P and S make a pair because (S) mentions "such an area," which refers to the particular area described in P. The only option with this pair is option (A). Also, S6 talks of the "dry season," and the statement (Q) also talks of the dry season, so another pair is QS6.

67. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The opening sentence talks about "Vijayanagara". The obvious sentence to follow this one is the statement (Q), which mentions

that the state was founded in the fourteenth century. So, S1 and Q make a pair. Also, in S6, the pronoun "they" is mentioned, which refers to "the people," mentioned in S. So, S and S6 is a pair.

68. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The opening sentence (S1) is talking about the dramatic changes in the business environment during the past two decades. (R) elaborates on the changes. The idea in (R) is carried forward in the statement (S) by mentioning "at the same time." So, the sequence is S1RSQP.

69. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The paragraph is about Gregor Mendel. QS is a sequence because Q talks about Mendel's exposure to the lab facility and research and S talks about his experiments. After S, there should be S6, because S6 further continues the idea by talking about the establishment of laws based on his experiments. Thus, the order will be QSS6. This is present in option (c). Hence, it is the correct answer.

70. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The opening statement mentions that Mahatma Gandhi found salt to be a powerful tool that could unite the nation. The statement (R) tells the logic behind his thought. So, the sequence is S1R. The only option that starts with (R) is option (c). Hence, it is the answer.

71. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: "Brevity" means the concise and exact use of words in writing or speech. Example: "The staff will edit manuscripts with a view to brevity and clarity." The antonym of brevity is verbosity. "Verbosity" means the fact or quality of using more words than needed; wordiness. Conciseness, terseness and economy are close-meaning words for brevity..

72. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: "Blend" means to mix (a substance) with another substance so that they combine together. Example: "Blend the cornflour with a tablespoon of water." Mingle and amalgamate are similar words for blend. Coalesce means to come together to form one mass or whole. Separate is the antonym of blend.

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

Explanation: "Considerable" means notably large in size, amount, or extent. Example: "A position of considerable influence." Substantial, plentiful, and abundant are close meaning words for considerable. Trifling is antonym of considerable. Trifling means unimportant or trivial, insignificant.

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

Explanation: "Disdainful" means showing contempt or lack of respect. Example: "With a last disdainful look, she turned towards the door." Contemptuous, scornful, and dismissive are synonyms of disdainful. Respectful is the antonym of disdainful.

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

Explanation: "Frugal" means economical, sparing, or meagre. Example: "I'm a bit too frugal to splash out on designer clothes." Extravagant means exceeding what is reasonable or appropriate; it is also called excessive or elaborate. Extravagant is the antonym of frugal.

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

Explanation: "Itinerant" means travelling from place to place. Example: The documentary follows the life of an itinerant homeless man who never sleeps in a location more than once. Vagrant, roving, and nomadic are synonyms of itinerant. Settled is the antonym of itinerant.

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

Explanation: "Malicious" means characterised by malice or intending to do harm. Example: "He was found guilty of malicious damage." Pernicious, spiteful, and vindictive are similar-meaning words for malicious. Benevolent means kind or generous. Benevolent is an antonym of malicious.

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

Explanation: "Perpetuate" means to make (something) continue indefinitely. Example: "The confusion was perpetuated through inadvertence." Conserve, sustain, and maintain are synonyms of perpetuate. Cease is the antonym of perpetuate.

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

Explanation: "Redoubtable" means (of a person) formidable, especially as an opponent.

Example: "He was a redoubtable debater." Formidable, awe-inspiring, and fearsome are synonyms of redoubtable. Unimpressive is the antonym of redoubtable.

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

Explanation: "Fusion" means combination or amalgamation. Separation is the antonym of fusion.

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

Explanation: The blank needs a word that refers to "in respect to, and the word that represents the same is "in regards to".

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

Explanation: The blank requires a word that shows contrast because the previous part and the latter part show contradiction. The word that makes this transition smooth is "but."

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

Explanation: The blank requires a positive word because it refers to the influence of something positive that make a nation believe that its victory is of great importance to mankind. The only positive word in the given options is "patriotism."

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

Explanation: The blank can be filled with "both" because the latter part of the sentence mentions two notions (victory is certain and of great importance) of the nation in a war.

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

Explanation: The blank requires a word in present tense because the entire sentence is in simple present tense.

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

Explanation: The blank requires a positive word, because the word before "and" is a positive word. The only positive word in the given options is "desirable."

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

Explanation: The sentence talks about the evils of war in general; it needs a word in the simple present tense. The option in the simple present tense is "become."

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

Explanation: The blank will be filled with the word "victorious" because the sentence states that whichever side becomes victorious, it is bound to forget the evils of a war.

89. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Since the entire sentence is in the present tense, to maintain tense consistency, the blank requires a word with simple present tense.

90. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The latter half of the sentence has “or”, which makes it clear that the blank can be filled with “whether.” This is so because the correct co-relative conjunction is ‘whether...or’.

91. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: As a preposition of time “by” means “on or before”. For example, we will send you the documents by Friday. Use “by” when you refer to a deadline. “Until” means “up to a particular time”. For example, we have until Friday to send out the documents. Use “until” when you refer to the period of time before a deadline. The sentence talks about a point in time until the person is away. Hence, the correct answer is “until.”

92. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: We always use “on’ with days and dates.

93. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Since the sentence indicates a point where one has to write one’s name, we will use “at.” For a point in time or position, we use “at.”

94. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: When we talk about university, we say “at university,” (British) means “attending college or graduate school.

95. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other word in a sentence. In this sentence, ‘to’ is used with indebted to show that one person owes something to another.

96. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The word “responsible” is usually followed by the preposition “for.” When the adjective responsible is used to describe a person or thing that caused something or has the job of managing something, it is followed by the preposition for.

97. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: A pier is a platform on pillars projecting from the shore into the sea, typically

incorporating entertainment arcades and places to eat. The pier, if it is used for a bridge, is always under the bridge. Hence, the correct word in the blank is “beneath.”

98. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct option is “the.” Though sugar is an uncountable noun, in this context, the speaker is asking for sugar that is nearby and not in a general way. In this case, we will use “the” before sugar.

99. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Since the sentence is about a train. The train arrives at a particular platform; it should be preceded by “the.”

100. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The correct determiner is “some,” because children is a countable plural noun, “a,” and “much” can’t be used before it. “Any” is negative in connotation.

101. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Since the subject is singular: inaugural version. We need a singular verb. Hence, option (c) is ruled out. Option (b) is also grammatically incorrect. Option (d) is in present tense, and the sentence requires past tense. Hence, the correct answer is option (a), which is in past tense.

102. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The sentence is in subjunctive mood (hypothetical situation), so the latter part will be in past tense only. The structure of subjunctive mood is: If clause in simple past tense + Clause II (subject + would/could + first form of verb).

103. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The sentence is in subjunctive mood (a hypothetical situation). The structure of subjunctive mood is: If clause in simple past tense + Clause II (subject + would/could + first form of verb).

104. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The sentence requires simple present tense. Option (c) is eliminated because with “you,” we never use a singular verb. The rest of the options are in past tense. So, they are also ruled out.

105. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The correct answer is option (C), because the sentence is comparing all the hotels in the town, and we need a superlative

adjective. So, "cheapest" is an apt adjective. And superlatives are always preceded by "the." Thus, "the cheapest hotel."

106. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The correct sentence refers to a particular age when the girl got married. The correct answer will be "when she was 22."

107. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The correct idiomatic expression is 'get to a place.'

108. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: This question tests a student's understanding of idioms and phrases. Get on means to perform or make progress in a specified way. Get along means to have a harmonious or friendly relationship. Get off means to leave a place, usually in order to start a journey. In the context of the given sentence, the best option is: "get on".

109. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: This question tests a student's understanding of idioms and phrases. Cut down on means to reduce. Shut down means close. Break down means to stop functioning. Turn down means to refuse. The sentence is about curtailing the habit of drinking coffee; the best phrase is "cut down on."

110. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The sentence is a factual statement, so it will be in simple present tense.

111. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The paragraph is about ignorance of human civilization. The author is criticising the fact that our civilization doesn't know what to do with knowledge.

112. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The passage says that machines are supposed to help humans, but we end up becoming dependent on the machines. And this is the defect of our civilization. Hence, the machines failed to bring culture and civilization to humans.

113. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: From the last line of the passage, we can easily deduce that by removing poverty, our civilization could be made better.

114. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: The passage clearly states that the machines are very stern masters, if any mistake or carelessness takes place, they stop functioning. 'Inexorable' as used in option (c) means 'impossible to stop or prevent / relentless'. Therefore, the phrase 'stern masters' validates the statement that machines are are inexorable masters.

115. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The tone of the passage is critical. The author is criticising humans' dependence on machines. Hence, the correct answer is 'we use the blessings of science irrationally.'

116. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: From the first line of the last paragraph, we can easily deduce that both humans and marine life are impacted by plastic.

117. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Since the passage focuses on marine life, it gives information about the presence of plastic at the ocean's depth. The passage doesn't mention anything about mountains.

118. Option (b) is correct.

Explanation: The second line of the passage mentions that plastic has become omnipresent. So, we can say that it has become a pandemic.

119. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: The passage clearly states that plastic has multiple uses and has therefore become an essential commodity in our lives.

120. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The word 'clogging' as per the context reveals that plastic when stuck in drains, do not allow rainwater to soak into soil, thus creating flood. Thus, 'clogging' means obstruction.