

SSC ENGLISH

Topic Wise Latest 35 Solved Papers

Cover:

- ☞ SSC CGL Tier I Exam
- ☞ SSC CHSL Tier-I Exam
- ☞ SSC Sub Inspector Exam
- ☞ SSC Multi-Tasking Exam
- ☞ SSC Stenographer Exam
- ☞ Multiple Sitting

फ्री study हेतू आज ही TELIGRAM APPS download करे
(Google play फ्री study हेतू आज ही TELIGRAM install करे
(google play store) LOGIN करे & OPEN करे SEARCH
OPTIONS मे “MEENA” type करे फिर एक link show करेगा
जिसे टच करे फिर join पर click करके ग्रूपमे जुड सकते है

ग्रूप मे उपलब्ध सामग्री निम्न प्रकार है

News PAPER /EMPLOYMENT NEWS/Current affairs /Bbc
news/Hindu vocabulary /All book competition /Upssc ssc
notes/All ncert/ignou/vardman uni/bed/engineering/Medical
/computer science almost 10,000 books available in group

नये TELIGRAM INSTALL करने के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करें ▶

TELIGRAM

यदि पहले से TELIGRAM है तो निचे नीली लाईन टच करे ओर ग्रूप मे जुडे

STUDY MASTER
STUDY ALL IN ONE
LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

NEWSPAPERS

MOVIE & NOVEL

EMEMPLOYMENT NEWS

फ्री study हेतू आज ही TELIGRAM APPS download करे
(Google play फ्री study हेतू आज ही TELIGRAM install करे
(google play store) LOGIN करे & OPEN करे SEARCH
OPTIONS मे “MEENA” type करे फिर एक link show करेगा
जिसे टच करे फिर join पर click करके ग्रूपमे जुड सकते है

ग्रूप मे उपलब्ध सामग्री निम्न प्रकार है

News PAPER /EMPLOYMENT NEWS/Current affairs /Bbc
news/Hindu vocabulary /All book competition /Upssc ssc
notes/All ncert/ignou/vardman uni/bed/engineering/Medical
/computer science almost 10,000 books available in group

नये TELIGRAM INSTALL करने के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करें ▶

TELIGRAM

यदि पहले से TELIGRAM है तो निचे नीली लाईन टच करे ओर ग्रूप मे जुडे

STUDY MASTER
STUDY ALL IN ONE
LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

NEWSPAPERS

MOVIE & NOVEL

EMEMPLOYMENT NEWS

CONTENTS

1. Synonyms	1-8
2. Antonyms	9-16
3. Fill in the Blanks & Cloze Test	17-31
4. Spotting Errors	32-43
5. Sentence Improvement	44-56
6. One Word Substitution	57-65
7. Spelling Test	66-70
8. Parajumbles	71-74
9. Idioms/Phrases	75-84
10. Speeches/Voices	85-90
11. Reading Comprehension	91-110

English Supplement

111-120

PRACTICE SETS

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Practice Set-1	PS-1-3
Practice Set-2	PS-4-6
Practice Set-3	PS-7-9
Practice Set-4	PS-10-12
Practice Set-5	PS-13-15

join free education on TELIGRAM
https://t.me/meena_a2z_study

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

1. Luxuriant
(a) Luxury loving (b) Lovely
(c) Rich (d) Abundant
2. Cantankerous
(a) Cancerous (b) Ferocious
(c) Quarrelsome (d) Fissiparous
3. Onus
(a) Sadness (b) Happiness
(c) Responsibility (d) Criticism
4. Derision
(a) Humiliation (b) Embarrassment
(c) Ridicule (d) Condemnation
5. Trite
(a) Commonplace (b) Clever
(c) Brief (d) Impudent

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

6. Debacle
(a) Decline (b) Downfall
(c) Discomfiture (d) Degeneration
7. Ostracise
(a) Banish (b) Belittle
(c) Beguile (d) Besiege
8. Prophylactic
(a) Antagonistic (b) Toxic
(c) Preventive (d) Purgative
9. Coddle
(a) Huddle (b) Satisfy
(c) Protect (d) Cheat
10. Flimsy
(a) Funny (b) Irrational
(c) Weak (d) Partisan

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

11. Loquacious
(a) Talkative (b) Slow
(c) Content (d) Unclear

12. Vindictive
(a) Imaginative (b) Accusative
(c) Spiteful (d) Aggressive
13. Inclement
(a) Selfish (b) Active
(c) Unfavourable (d) Inactive
14. Genial
(a) Cordial (b) Unselfish
(c) Careful (d) Specific
15. Accrue
(a) Accumulate (b) Accommodate
(c) Grow (d) Suffice

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) : out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)

16. Barren
(a) Good (b) Wholesome
(c) Unproductive (d) Profitable
17. Infamy
(a) Notoriety (b) Glory
(c) Integrity (d) Familiarity
18. Intrepid
(a) Hesitant (b) Fearless
(c) Extrovert (d) Rash
19. Prodigious
(a) Exclusive (b) Productive
(c) Lavish (d) Carefree
20. Perspicuous
(a) Relevant (b) Precise
(c) Brief (d) Clear

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25) : out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

21. Nexus
(a) Connection (b) Distance
(c) Deficit (d) Difference
22. Mammoth
(a) Straight (b) Huge
(c) Wild (d) Greedy
23. Hyperbole
(a) Expansion (b) Imitation
(c) Decoration (d) Exaggeration
24. Eulogy
(a) Apology (b) Address
(c) Speech (d) Praise

25. Menacingly
 (a) Dangerously (b) Threateningly
 (c) Harmfully (d) Hideously

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30) : In question nos. 161 to 165, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer sheet.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

26. Annexure
 (a) Retirement (b) Commencement
 (c) Attachment (d) Development
27. Errand
 (a) Energy (b) Task
 (c) Mistake (d) Blunder
28. Bequeath
 (a) Give (b) Disclose
 (c) Scold (d) Surround
29. Nonchalant
 (a) Imaginary (b) Casual
 (c) Neutral (d) Formal
30. Forbearance
 (a) Deliverance (b) Patience
 (c) Extravagance (d) Relevance

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

31. Gaol
 (a) Destination (b) Garden
 (c) Jail (d) Bird
32. Loathing
 (a) Warmth (b) Affectation
 (c) Hatred (d) Affection
33. Pragmatic
 (a) Intelligent (b) Wise
 (c) Religious (d) Practical
34. Notion
 (a) Thought (b) Fact
 (c) Truth (d) Hypothesis
35. Vivacious
 (a) Poisonous (b) Energetic
 (c) Tricky (d) Slow

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36 - 40) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

36. Vociferous
 (a) Violent (b) Loud
 (c) Secret (d) True
37. Fictional
 (a) Genuine (b) Authentic
 (c) Fanciful (d) Real
38. Trivial
 (a) Crucial (b) Significant
 (c) Vital (d) Ordinary
39. Impudent
 (a) Vigilant (b) Astute
 (c) Insolent (d) Arrogant

40. Pompous
 (a) Pretentious (b) Supportive
 (c) Demanding (d) Flashy

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC SI 2012)

41. Indiscriminate
 (a) undifferentiated (b) instant
 (c) sensible (d) discreet
42. Literal
 (a) verbatim (b) formal
 (c) idealistic (d) outdated
43. Intricate
 (a) puzzling (b) illusive
 (c) complicated (d) assertive
44. Expeditiously
 (a) rudely (b) gently
 (c) meekly (d) quickly
45. Idiosyncrasies
 (a) demands (b) needs
 (c) ideologies (d) eccentricities

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46 - 48) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2012)

46. Apprise :
 (a) Praise (b) Inform
 (c) Conceal (d) Assess
47. Periodic :
 (a) Infrequent (b) Continuous
 (c) Occasional (d) Regular
48. Gruesome :
 (a) Sullen (b) Hideous
 (c) Exhausting (d) Insulting

DIRECTIONS (49-53) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

49. Abnormal
 (a) Unnatural (b) Aggressive
 (c) Unique (d) Informal
50. Venal
 (a) Corrupt (b) Comprehensible
 (c) Legible (d) Forgivable
51. Conjuror
 (a) Magician (b) Jester
 (c) Performer (d) Trickster
52. Invoice
 (a) Word (b) Sound
 (c) Statement (d) Language
53. Ameliorate
 (a) Improve (b) Degrade
 (c) Motivate (d) Agree

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 54-55) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

54. Wily
 (a) Angry (b) Wise
 (c) Stupid (d) Cunning

55. Temerity
 (a) Paucity (b) Verity
 (c) Audacity (d) Simplicity

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-58) : In question numbers, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

56. Advocate:
 (a) Predict (b) Pronounce
 (c) Support (d) Determine
57. Preamble :
 (a) Definition (b) Mediation
 (c) Conclusion (d) Introduction
58. Students are asked to **collate** for an important programme by the principal.
 (a) Assemble (b) Describe
 (c) Narrate (d) Prescribe

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 59-61) : In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

59. Garrulous
 (a) Talkative (b) Sedative
 (c) Cocative (d) Positive
60. Tinsel
 (a) Tinkle (b) Decoration
 (c) Tin (d) Colourful
61. Labyrinth
 (a) Meandering (b) Rotating
 (c) Pacing (d) Wriggling

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 62-64) : In these questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

62. Citadel
 (a) Metropolis (b) Mansion
 (c) Fortress (d) Palace
63. Stern
 (a) Lenient (b) Young
 (c) Stem (d) Strict
64. Aberration
 (a) Justification (b) Intensification
 (c) Deviation (d) Rationality

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 65-67) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

65. Condone
 (a) Forgive (b) Support
 (c) Forget (d) Defend
66. Analogy
 (a) Difference (b) Comparison
 (c) Addition (d) Deletion
67. Allure
 (a) Extol (b) Excite
 (c) Entice (d) Elicit

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 68-70) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

68. Parsimony
 (a) expenditure (b) bankruptcy
 (c) bribery (d) miserliness
69. Tribulation
 (a) palpitation (b) suffering
 (c) weakness (d) stimulation
70. The Prime Minister goes on the **ramparts** of the Red Fort to hoist the National Flag.
 (a) rampway (b) staircase
 (c) parapet (d) scaffold

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-73) : In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

71. Barbaric
 (a) Thorny (b) Uncivilized
 (c) Premeditated (d) Barber's
72. Hurdle
 (a) Suspicion (b) Throw
 (c) Opposition (d) Obstacle
73. Deter
 (a) To hinder (b) To neglect
 (c) To disapprove (d) To differ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 74-76) : In question no. 95 to 97, out of the four alternative, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

74. Disgrace
 (a) Disrespect (b) Jealousy
 (c) Disregard (d) Shame
75. Striking
 (a) Attractive (b) Violent
 (c) Funny (d) Hateful
76. Fiasco
 (a) Festival (b) Failure
 (c) Fortune (d) Feast

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 77-79) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 2014)

77. Persist
 (a) Resist (b) Leave
 (c) Quit (d) Insist
78. Eventually
 (a) Previously (b) Briefly
 (c) Finally (d) Successfully
79. Impeccable
 (a) Remarkable (b) Unbelievable
 (c) Flawless (d) Displeasing

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 80-84) : In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

80. Scorn
(a) concise (b) despise
(c) bias (d) fierce
81. Catastrophe
(a) tragedy (b) anger
(c) violence (d) hatred
82. Abjure
(a) renounce (b) announce
(c) pronounce (d) denounce
83. Assess
(a) overload (b) measure
(c) permit (d) enter
84. Elastic
(a) free (b) liberal
(c) flexible (d) broad

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 85-89) : In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

85. Persevere
(a) Fickle (b) Persist
(c) Constant (d) Polite
86. Petition
(a) Rotation (b) Administration
(c) Appeal (d) Vocation
87. Proposition
(a) Intimation (b) Protestation
(c) Proposal (d) Invitation
88. Vivacious
(a) Imaginary (b) Lively
(c) Perceptible (d) Languid
89. Sporadic
(a) Timely (b) Scattered
(c) Frequent (d) Irrelevant

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 90-92) : In the following Three Questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

90. Devout
(a) Solemn (b) Loyal
(c) Dedicated (d) Pious
91. Predilection
(a) Favour (b) Whim
(c) Prejudice (d) Preference
92. Effigy
(a) Dummy (b) Imagery
(c) Reflection (d) Organ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 93-97) : In questions below out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

93. Annihilate
(a) initiate (b) destroy
(c) solve (d) deduce
94. Quarry
(a) quest (b) denounce
(c) victim (d) quake
95. Interference
(a) honour (b) deference
(c) obstruction (d) fearful
96. Verisimilitude
(a) festive (b) fantastic
(c) grotesque (d) authenticity
97. Conjecture
(a) knowledge (b) guess
(c) truth (d) bias

DIRECTONS (Qs. 98-101) : In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

98. Pawn
(a) Scrounge (b) Hire
(c) Pledge (d) Sponge
99. Maestro
(a) Admirer (b) Employee
(c) Novice (d) Genius
100. Feeble
(a) Playful (b) Pretty
(c) Small (d) Weak
101. Chastise
(a) Upbraid (b) Monitor
(c) Chase (d) Praise

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 102-105) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

102. Vocation
(a) virtue (b) holiday
(c) break up (d) occupation
103. Limpid
(a) ruffled (b) crippled
(c) lopsided (d) clear
104. Merge
(a) blend (b) meet
(c) mixture (d) contact
105. Gourmet
(a) fussy (b) constant
(c) gastronome (d) praise

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-109) : In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

106. Board
(a) Frame (b) Lodging
(c) Food (d) Furniture

107. Peruse

- (a) Follow (b) Argue
(c) Reduce (d) Read

108. Spume

- (a) foam (b) Lava
(c) poison (d) spit

109. Conscript (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

- (a) draftee (b) draw
(c) encircle (d) subscribe

DIRECTIONS : (Qs. 110-111) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

110. Profligate (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

- (a) Talkative (b) Intelligent
(c) Unconventional (d) Wasteful

111. Forswear (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

- (a) Swear (b) Oath
(c) Abuse (d) Forsake

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-113) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

112. Credulous

- (a) Funny (b) Silly
(c) Innocent (d) Gullible

113. Reassure

- (a) Comfort (b) Console
(c) Inspire (d) Discourage

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 114-118) : In the following Five Questions.

Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark: it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

114. Brutal

- (a) Sympathetic (b) Compassionate
(c) Humane (d) Savage

115. Stroll

- (a) Walk (b) Jog
(c) Trot (d) Gallop

116. Eternal

- (a) Time being (b) Forever
(c) Temporary (d) Short term

117. Adversity

- (a) Familiarity (b) Misery
(c) Seniority (d) Spirituality

118. Revel

- (a) Reveal (b) Revert
(c) Make Merry (d) Glory

join free education on TELIGRAM
https://t.me/meena_a2z_study

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (d) The word **Luxuriant (Adjective)** means : growing thickly and strongly; rich in something that is pleasant or beautiful; abundant.
2. (c) The word **Cantankerous (Adjective)** means : bad tempered and always complaining.
Hence, the words **cantankerous** and quarrelsome are synonymous.
3. (c) The word **Onus (Noun)** means : the responsibility for something.
4. (c) The word **Derision (Noun)** means : ridicule; mockery; a strong feeling that somebody/something is ridiculous and not worth considering seriously.
5. (a) The word **Trite (Adjective)** means : dull and boring because it has been expressed so many times before; not original; banal; very ordinary and containing nothing that is interesting or important.
Hence, the words **trite** and **commonplace** are synonymous.
6. (b) The word **Debacle (Noun)** means : an event or a situation that is a sudden or complete failure.
Hence, the words **debacle** and **downfall** are synonymous.
7. (a) The word **Ostracise (Verb)** means : to refuse to let somebody; a member of a social group: refuse, shun.
Hence the words **banish** and **ostracise** are synonymous.
8. (c) The word **Prophylactic** means : course of action used to prevent a disease.
Hence, the words **prophylactic** and **preventive** are synonymous.
9. (b) The word **Coddle (Verb)** means: to treat somebody with too much care and attention, pamper, cosset.
Hence, the words **coddle** and **satisfy** are synonymous.
10. (c) The word **Flimsy (Adjective)** means : badly made and not strong enough: thin and easily torn.
Hence, the words **flimsy** and **weak** are synonymous.
11. (a) The word **Loquacious (Adjective)** means : talking a lot; talkative. Option (a) is the right synonym while others have different meanings.
12. (c) The word **Vindictive (Adjective)** means : trying to harm or upset somebody or showing that you want to, because you think that they have harmed you; spiteful; revengeful. Option (c) spiteful is the correct synonym as it means-having or showing a desire to harm, anger or defeat someone.
13. (c) The word **Inclement (Adjective)** means : not pleasant; unfavourable; cold, wet etc.
14. (a) The word **Genial (Adjective)** means : friendly and cheerful; affable; cordial.
15. (a) The word **Accrue (Verb)** means : to increase over a period of time; to allow a sum of money or debts to grow over a period of time. Therefore grow in the correct nearest word.
16. (c) The word **Barren (Adjective)** means: not good enough for plants to grow on it; infertile unproductive.
17. (a) The word **Infamy (Noun)** means: the state of being well known for something bad or an evil act notoriety.
18. (b) The word **Intrepid (Adjective)** means : very brave not afraid of danger or difficulties fearless.
19. (c) The word **Prodigal (Adjective)** means : too willing to spend money or waste time, energy or materials extravagant lavish.
20. (b) The word **Perspicuous (Adjective)** means precise clear and accurate.
21. (a) The word **Nexus (Noun)** means : a complicated series of connections between different things; connection.
22. (b) The word **Mammoth (Adjective)** means : extremely large; huge.
23. (d) The word **Hyperbole (Noun)** means : a way of speaking or writing that makes something sound better, more exciting than it really is; exaggeration.
24. (d) The word **Eulogy (Noun)** means : speech or piece of writing praising somebody/something very much : praise.
25. (b) The word **Menacingly (Adverb)** means : seeming likely to cause you harm or danger; threateningly.
26. (c) The word **Annexure (Noun)** means : attachment; appendix
27. (b) The word **Errand (Noun)** means : a job that you do for somebody; task
28. (a) The word **Bequeath (Verb)** means : pass something on to someone else; give
29. (b) The word **Nonchalant (Adjective)** means : careless; indifferent; behaving in a calm and relaxed way; casual.
30. (b) The word **Forbearance (Noun)** means : patience; the quality of being patient and sympathetic towards other people.
31. (c) The word **Gaol (Noun)** means : a place for the confinement of accused person; put someone in jail.
32. (c) The word **Loathing (Noun)** means : a strong feeling of hatred.
33. (d) The word **Pragmatic (Adjective)** means : practical, busy; realistic; solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas or theories.
34. (a) The word **Notion (Noun)** means : belief; desire; intention; thought.
35. (b) The word **Vivacious (Adjective)** means : having a lively, attractive personality; energetic.
36. (b) The meaning of word **Vociferous (Adjective)** is : outspoken, blunt. Its synonym should be : Loud.

37. (c) The meaning of word **Fictional (Adjective)** is : Imaginary, unreal, fabricated, mythical
Its synonym should be : fanciful
38. (d) The meaning of word **Trivial (Adjective)** is : not important.
Its synonym should be : ordinary.
39. (c) The meaning of word **Impudent (Adjective)** is : not showing due respect for another person.
Insolent the correct synonym means—to show a rude and arrogant attitude.
It's synonyms should be : Insolent.
40. (a) The meaning of word **pompous (Adjective)** is : self Important.
It's synonym should be : Pretentious.
41. (a) The meaning of Indiscriminate (adj.) : random, chaotic “Undifferentiated” best expresses the meaning of the given word.
42. (a) The meaning of Literal (adj.): exact, real. “Verbatim” means exactly the same words.
43. (c) The meaning of Intricate (adj.): complicated, elaborate. “Complicated” word best expresses the meaning of given word.
44. (d) The meaning of Expeditiously (adverb) : actively, intently. “Quickly” word best expresses the meaning of given word.
45. (d) The meaning of idiosyncrasies (noun) : oddity, way of doing something in an unusual way “Eccentricities” word best expresses the meaning of given word.
46. (b) Apprise means to inform someone.
47. (d) Periodic means happening regularly over a period of time.
48. (b) Gruesome means disgusting and therefore option (b) is correct as 'hideous' means very usly or disgusting.
49. (a) The word **Abnormal (Adjective)** means: unusual, irregular ; unnatural ; different from what is usual.
Look at the sentence :
They thought his behaviour was abnormal.
50. (a) The word **Venal (Adjective)** means : corrupt; prepared to do dishonest or immoral thing in return for money.
Look at the sentence :
Venal leaders should be denied vote.
51. (a) The word **Conjurer (Noun)** means: a person who performs magic tricks ; magician.
52. (c) The word **Invoice (Noun)** means: list of goods that have been sold ; bill ; statement.
53. (a) The word **Ameliorate (Verb)** means: to make something better; improve.
54. (d) 'Wily' means 'cunning' which also means skillful or clever.
55. (c) 'Audacity' best expresses the meaning of 'temerity' which also means 'arrogance' or the quality of being confident.
56. (c) Advocate means to argue for or support a cause.
57. (d) Preamble is a statement made at the beginning of something.
58. (a) Collate refers to, arranging in the correct order. Option (a) assemble is the correct synonym.
59. (a) The word **Garrulous (Adjective)** means : talkative, talking a lot.
60. (b) The word **Tinsel (Noun/Adjective)** means : strips of shiny material like metal used as decorations.
61. (a) The word **Labyrinth (Noun)** means : a place that has many confusing path's or passage. The correct synonym meandering that means, to have a lot of curves on a path.
62. (c) The word **Citadel (Noun)** means : a castle on high ground where people could go when the city was being attacked, fortress.
63. (d) The word **Stern (Adjective)** means : strict; harsh serious and difficult.
64. (c) The word **Aberration (Noun)** means : deviation; unusual action.
65. (a) Condone and forgive are similar in meaning.
66. (b) Analogy denotes comparison.
67. (c) Allure and entice both denote provoking someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion.
68. (d) Parsimony means the quality of being very unwilling to sperial money. option (d) expresses the correct meaning.
69. (b) Tribulation means, unhappiness, pain or suffering.
70. (c) Ramparts and Parapet are synonymous and mean: a low wall at the edge of a platform
71. (b) Barbaric means uncivilised
72. (d) Hurdle means obstacle
73. (a) Deter means to hinder
74. (d) Disgrace means a state of shame.
75. (a) Striking means extraordinary, attractive.
76. (b) Fiasco means a complete failure.
77. (d) 'Persist' means 'to insist'.
78. (c) 'Eventually' means 'finally'.
79. (c) 'Impeccable' means 'flawless'.
80. (b) Scorn means contempt toward something.
81. (a) Catastrophe means an event causing great and usually sudden damage or suffering.
82. (a) Abjure means solemnly renounce.
83. (b) Assess means to get measure of.
84. (c) Elastic means able to encompass much variety and change; flexible and adaptable.
85. (b) Persevere means continue in a course of action even in the face of difficulty or with little or no indication of success. Persist means continue in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition.
86. (c) Petition means a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause.
87. (c) Proposition means a plan or scheme proposed.

88. (b) Vivacious means attractively lively and animated.
89. (b) Sporadic means occurring at irregular intervals or only in a few places; scattered or isolated.
90. (d) 'Devout' means deeply religious or pious.
91. (d) 'Predilection' means a predisposition in favour of something; A strong liking; preference.
92. (a) Effigy means a representation of a person (especially in the form of sculpture); hence, dummy.
93. (b) Annihilate means to destroy utterly.
94. (a) Quarry means a quest or pursuit for an object.
95. (c) Interference means act of interfering or obstructing.
96. (d) Verisimilitude means the state of being similar. Therefore, authenticity is the correct meaning of verisimilitude.
97. (b) Conjecture means an opinion or guess formed on the basis of incomplete information.
98. (c) Pawn as a noun means something given as security for loan; a pledge or guarantee. Therefore, 'Pledge' is the synonym of 'Pawn'.
99. (d) 'Maestro' means a person who is an expert in a particular sphere. Genius refers to an intelligent person who possesses exceptional skill in a particular area. Therefore 'genius' is the synonym of 'maestre'.
100. (d) 'Feeble' means lacking physical strength. Therefore, 'weak' is the correct synonym in of 'Feeble'.
101. (a) 'Chastise' means to rebuke or scold severely. 'Upbraid' means to find fault with someone or scold. Therefore, 'upbraid' is the synonym of 'chastise'.
102. (d) 'Vocation' means the work in which a person is employed or occupation. Therefore, occupation is the synonym of vocation.
103. (d) 'Limpid' means perfectly clear. Therefore, clear is the correct synonym of Limpid.
104. (a) 'Merge' means to blend or combine to form a single entity. Therefore, blend is the correct synonym of Merge.
105. (c) 'Gourmet' means a connoisseur of good food. Whereas Gastronome means a lover of good food. Therefore, 'Gastronome' is the synonym of 'Gourmet'.
106. (c) Board means daily meals that you pay for when you are paying to stay at a hotel.
107. (d) Peruse means examine or consider with attention and in detail. "Please peruse this report at your leisure."
108. (a) Spume means bubbles that form on ocean waves. Lava, poison and spit do not correspond to the given word.
109. (a) Conscription, or drafting is the compulsory enlistment of people in a national service.
110. (d) Profligate means wasting money material foolishly.
111. (d) Forswear means to give up something option (d) forsake is correct.
112. (d) Credulous- Having Or Showing Too Great A readiness to believe things.
Gullible- easily persuaded to believe something.
113. (a) Reassure-make someone feel less afraid up set or doubtful
Comfort- a person that makes you feel less upset
114. (d)
115. (a)
116. (b)
117. (b)
118. (c)

STUDY MASTER

join free education on TELEGRAM

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING
https://t.me/meena_a2z_study

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

1. Florid
(a) Weak (b) Pale
(c) Monotonous (d) Ugly
2. Verity
(a) Sanctity (b) Reverence
(c) Falsehood (d) Rarity
3. Perspicuity
(a) Vagueness (b) Dullness
(c) Unfairness (d) Unwillingness
4. Fervent
(a) Inexorable (b) Enduring
(c) Dispassionate (d) Subdued
5. Meandering
(a) Sliding (b) Slopping
(c) Strained (d) Straight

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

6. Jettison
(a) Accept (b) Reward
(c) Preserve (d) Consent
7. Ameliorate
(a) Improve (b) Depend
(c) Soften (d) Worsen
8. Grotesque
(a) Natural (b) Odd
(c) Whimsical (d) Sinful
9. Devious
(a) Straight (b) Obvious
(c) Simple (d) Superficial
10. Evanescent
(a) Imminent (b) Permanent
(c) Pervasive (d) Immanent

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

11. Accord
(a) Disagreement (b) Welcome
(c) Disrespect (d) Conformity
12. Infirmary
(a) Employment (b) Indisposition
(c) Strength (d) Weakness

13. Feasible
(a) Useful (b) Impractical
(c) Uneven (d) Important
14. Meticulous
(a) Forgetful (b) Destructive
(c) Careless (d) Flagrant
15. Synthetic
(a) Natural (b) Plastic
(c) Cosmetic (d) Apathetic

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)

16. Liberty
(a) Serenity (b) Slavery
(c) Serfdom (d) Subordination
17. Disorderly
(a) Chaotic (b) Organized
(c) Adjusted (d) Arranged
18. Elevation
(a) Reduction (b) Humiliation
(c) Depression (d) Debasement
19. Glossy
(a) Dull (b) Shining
(c) Weary (d) Tired
20. Appropriate
(a) Dissimilar (b) Incomparable
(c) Unsuitable (d) Disparate

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-22) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

21. Impeccable
(a) Faulty (b) Tedious
(c) Flashy (d) Boring
22. Amalgamate
(a) Separate (b) Combine
(c) Assimilate (d) Integrate
23. Zenith
(a) Climax (b) Crisis
(c) Acme (d) Nadir
24. Influx
(a) Reflex (b) Deflection
(c) Effluent (d) Exodus
25. Orderly
(a) Semitic (b) Colic
(c) Democratic (d) Chaotic

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

26. Amenable
(a) Acquiescent (b) Distrustful
(c) Inattentive (d) Unwilling
27. Conspicuous
(a) Blatant (b) Definite
(c) Obvious (d) Obsure
28. Reproof
(a) Approbation (b) Apposition
(c) Condemnation (d) Appropriation
29. Niggard
(a) Avaricious (b) Extravagant
(c) Generous (d) Miserly
30. Exotic
(a) Conventional (d) Poor
(c) Inexpensive (d) Indigenous

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

31. Hasten
(a) Dash (b) Dawdle
(c) Hurry (d) Scurry
32. Spirited
(a) Animated (b) Excited
(c) Lively (d) Dull
33. Forthright
(a) Blunt (b) Tricky
(c) Candid (d) Plainspoken
34. Antagonism
(a) Cordiality (b) Animosity
(c) Hostility (d) Enmity
35. Vanity
(a) Humanity (b) Humility
(c) Pretension (d) Arrogance

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40) : In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

36. Cultivated
(a) Crude (b) Genteel
(c) Suave (d) Refined
37. Impertinent
(a) Insolent (b) Impudent
(c) Cheeky (d) Courteous
38. Divulge
(a) Disseminate (b) Dissemble
(c) Publicize (d) Transmit
39. Appreciation
(a) Aspersions (b) Admiration
(c) Commendation (d) Compliment
40. Supply
(a) Pliant (b) Pliable
(c) Rigid (d) Flexible

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word).

(SSC Sub Inc. 2012)

41. Resourcefulness
(a) Scarcity (b) Stupidity
(c) Incompetence (d) Bankruptcy
42. Evolve
(a) Withdraw (b) Withhold
(c) Suspend (d) Stop
43. Antiquated
(a) Renewed (b) Unique
(c) Modern (d) Renovated
44. Pathetic
(a) Comic (b) Ridiculous
(c) Dramatic (d) Trivial
45. Fastidious
(a) Ugly (b) Shabby
(c) Shallow (d) Discourteous

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-48) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2012)

46. Knack :
(a) Talent (b) Dullness
(c) Dexterity (d) Balance
47. Pernicious :
(a) Prolonged (b) Ruinous
(c) Ruthless (d) Beneficial
48. Opulence :
(a) Luxury (b) Transparency
(c) Wealth (d) Poverty

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 49-51) : Choose the work opposite in meaning to the given .

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

49. Ambiguous :
(a) Easy (b) Plain
(c) Clear (d) Simple
50. Accolade :
(a) Permeate (b) Blame
(c) Reticent (d) Decorate
51. Wary :
(a) Rash (b) Conscientious
(c) Daring (d) Thrifty

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 52-54) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

52. Cordial
(a) Fast (b) Heartfelt
(c) Friendly (d) Hostile
53. Instinctive
(a) Innate (b) Rational
(c) Inherent (d) Inborn
54. Venial
(a) Minor (b) Pardonable
(c) Unpardonable (d) Clean

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 55-57) : In these questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

55. Dwindle
(a) Decrease (b) Diminish
(c) Shrink (d) Increase
56. Dormant
(a) Active (b) Inactive
(c) Dorsal (d) Domestic
57. Tranquility
(a) Disturbance (b) Quiet
(c) Serenity (d) Peace

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 58-60) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

58. Fabricate
(a) Unearth (b) Construct
(c) Demolish (d) Renovate
59. Gregarious
(a) Sociable (b) Societal
(c) Unsociable (d) Solitary
60. Pragmatic
(a) Indefinite (b) Vague
(c) Optimistic (d) Idealistic

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 61-63) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

61. Lunacy
(a) Sanity (b) Stupidity
(c) Sensibility (d) Insanity
62. Obtuse
(a) Sharp-witted (b) Transparent
(c) Timid (d) Blunt
63. Inadvertently
(a) Secretly (b) Accidentally
(c) Completely (d) Deliberately

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 64-68) : In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC SI 2013)

64. Debacle
(a) Success (b) Response
(c) Acceptance (d) Agreement
65. Abusive
(a) Laudatory (b) Profuse
(c) Effusive (d) Noble
66. Amorphous
(a) Amoral (b) Definite
(c) Perfect (d) Irregular
67. Unitary
(a) Single (b) Triple
(c) Multiple (d) Double
68. Adulteration
(a) Purification (b) Normalization
(c) Rejuvenation (d) Consternation

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-70) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

69. Insipid
(a) Tasty (b) Colourful
(c) Colourless (d) Dull
70. Relinquish
(a) Relish (b) Continue
(c) Vanish (d) Quench

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-73) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

71. Indolent
(a) Solvent (b) Diligent
(c) Malvolent (d) Brilliant
72. Coherent
(a) Distorted (b) Disorganized
(c) Inept (d) Carefree
73. Brutal
(a) Adamant (b) Humane
(c) Fearless (d) Criminal

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 74-76) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 2014)

74. Predilection
(a) Predicament (b) Afterthought
(c) Aversion (d) Postponement
75. Pompous
(a) Uppish (b) Humble
(c) Meek (d) Grandiose
76. Serene
(a) Calm (b) Angry
(c) Ruffled (d) Bitter

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 77-81) : In questions below, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Sub Inc. 2014)

77. Safe
(a) Rash (b) Insecure
(c) Beneficial (d) Harsh
78. Redundant
(a) Repentant (b) Surplus
(c) Singular (d) Required
79. Fair
(a) Untrue (b) Unjust
(c) Coarse (d) Harsh
80. Boisterous
(a) Serenity (b) Calm
(c) Cheerful (d) Courageous
81. Substantial
(a) Flimsy (b) Hefty
(c) Actual (d) Excess

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 82-86) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

82. Equilibrium
(a) Work out (b) Disturb
(c) Imbalance (d) Unevenness
83. Immortal
(a) Eternal (b) Permanent
(c) Deathly (d) Temporary
84. Focus
(a) Disappear (b) Disperse
(c) Link (d) Layer
85. Veteran
(a) Activist (b) Enthusiast
(c) Novice (d) Master
86. Superfluous
(a) Essential (b) Excess
(c) Unwanted (d) Necessary

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 87-89) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

87. Gloomy
(a) Heavy (b) Gay
(c) Sad (d) Forlorn
88. Start
(a) Continue (b) Break
(c) Begin (d) Resume
89. Elation
(a) Animation (b) Bliss
(c) Depression (d) Pride

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 90-92): In the following three Questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

90. Tremulous
(a) Steady (b) Obese
(c) Young (d) Healthy
91. Fake
(a) Fanciful (b) Real
(c) Ideal (d) Wrong
92. Disconsolate
(a) Joyous (b) Thankful
(c) Unprejudiced (d) Prominent

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 93-95): In Question, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

93. Vacillation
(a) Inoculation (b) Relief
(c) Steadfastness (d) Remorse
94. Placid
(a) Dull (b) Stormy
(c) Urgent (d) Moving
95. Effeminacy
(a) Manliness (b) Boorishness
(c) Aggressiveness (d) Attractiveness

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 96-100) : In questions below, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Sub Inc. 2015)

96. Unscrupulous
(a) Single - minded (b) Superfluous
(c) Dedicated (d) Conscientious
97. Tranquil
(a) Perpetual (b) Temporal
(c) Unruffled (d) Disturbed
98. Enlarge
(a) Amplify (b) Glorify
(c) Condense (d) Augment
99. Obsequious
(a) Domineering (b) Clever
(c) Opaque (d) Careful
100. Vacillate
(a) Injure (b) Relieve
(c) Decide (d) Repel

DIRECTONS (Qs. 101-104) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

101. Bizarre
(a) Ridiculous (b) Ordinary
(c) Comical (d) Droll
102. Guilty
(a) Honest (b) Innocent
(c) Sorry (d) Dubious
103. Accusation
(a) Complaint (b) Felicitation
(c) Exculpation (d) Encouragement
104. Appoint
(a) Reward (b) Yield
(c) Disunite (d) Dismiss

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 105-108): Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

105. Illicit
(a) Legal (b) Correct
(c) Approved (d) Noble
106. Demand
(a) Supply (b) Claim
(c) Request (d) Petition
107. Descent
(a) Discern (b) Ascent
(c) Dissent (d) Assent

108. Notorious
(a) Prominent (b) Infamous
(c) Honourable (d) Reputed

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

109. Captivity
(a) Slavery (b) Permission
(c) Freedom (d) Limitation

DIRECTONS (Qs. 110-111) : In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

110. Contemplative
(a) Wistful (b) Unreflective
(c) Numbed (d) Aroused

111. Inclement
 (a) Radical (b) Mild
 (c) Harsh (d) Tyrannical

DIRECTIONS : In the following Five Questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Sub. Inc. 2016)

112. Ostracize
 (a) Patronize (b) Shun
 (c) Crucify (d) Discard
113. Unapproachable
 (a) Withdrawn (b) Unclear
 (c) Accessible (d) Casual
114. Abstain
 (a) Repel (b) Disgrace
 (c) Indulge (d) Dismiss
115. Misanthropist
 (a) Zealot (b) Pedant
 (c) Pragmatist (d) Philanthropist
116. Fortify
 (a) Support (b) Intensify
 (c) Undermine (d) Strengthen

DIRECTIONS : In the following Five Questions. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno. 2013)

117. Formal
 (a) Heedful (b) Plain
 (c) Pitable (d) Informal

118. Thorough
 (a) Intensive (b) Utter
 (c) Cursory (d) Detailed
119. Nasty
 (a) Unpleasant (b) Beautiful
 (c) Ugly (d) Pleasant
120. Exaggerate
 (a) Abundance (b) Excerpt
 (c) Extravagant (d) understate
121. Abrupt
 (a) Spongy (b) Smooth
 (c) Sudden (d) Crisp

DIRECTIONS : In Question no. 122 to 126, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno. 2016)

122. Inflammable
 (a) combustible (b) non-flammable
 (c) flammable (d) excitable
123. Hasty
 (a) harsh (b) unhurried
 (c) rapid (d) cautious
124. Attachment
 (a) attraction (b) rejection
 (c) detachment (d) aversion
125. Uniform
 (a) variable (b) common
 (c) unfamiliar (d) a measure
126. Obscure
 (a) hidden (b) obvious
 (c) concealed (d) zealous

join free education on TELIGRAM
https://t.me/meena_a2z_study

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (b) The word **Florid (Adjective)** means : rosy; gaudy; ornated; red; having too much decoration or detail.
The word **Pale (Adjective)** means : light in colour; not strong or bright; having skin that is almost white because of illness.
Hence, the words **florid** and **pale** are antonyms.
2. (c) The word **Verity (Noun)** means : a belief or principle about life that is accepted as true; truth.
Hence, the words **verity** and **falsehood** are antonyms.
3. (a) The word **Perspicuity (Noun)** means : clarity.
The word **vagueness (Noun)** means : no clarity in a person's mind.
Hence, the words **perspicuity** and **Vagueness** are antonyms.
4. (c) The word **Fervent (Adjective)** means : having or showing very strong and sincere feelings about something; ardent.
The word **Dispassionate (Adjective)** means : not influenced by emotion; impartial.
Hence, the words **fervent** and **dispassionate** are antonyms.
5. (d) The word **Meandering (Adjective)** means : not straight ; curved ; a course that does not follow a straight path.
Hence, the words **meandering** and **straight** are antonyms.
6. (a) The word **Jettison (Verb)** means : to throw something; abandon; to reject an idea.
Hence, the words **jettison** and **accept** are antonyms.
7. (d) The word **Ameliorate (Verb)** means : to make something better.
Hence, the words **ameliorate** and **worsen** are antonyms.
8. (a) The word **Grotesque (Adjective)** means : strange in a way that is unpleasant; extremely ugly, unusual.
Hence, the words **grotesque** and **natural** are antonyms.
9. (a) The word **Devious (Adjective)** means : behaving in a dishonest way; a route that is not straight.
Hence, the words **devious** and **straight** are antonyms.
10. (b) The word **Evanescent (Adjective)** means: disappearing quickly from sight or memory.
Hence, the words **evanescent** and **permanent** are antonyms.
11. (a) The word **Accord (Noun)** means : a formal agreement between two organisations, countries etc.
Its antonym should be **disagreement**.
12. (c) The word **Infirmity (Noun)** means : weakness or illness over a long period.
Its antonym should be **strength (Noun)** which means : the quality of being physically strong, brave.
13. (b) The word **Feasible (Adjective)** means : that is possible and likely to be achieved; practicable.
Its antonym should be **impractical**.
14. (c) The word **Meticulous (Adjective)** means : paying careful attention to every detail; fastidious; thorough.
Careless in option (c) is the correct antonymy.
15. (a) The word **Synthetic (Adjective)** means : artificial; man-made.
Its antonym should be **natural**.
16. (b) The word **Liberty (Noun)** means : freedom to live as you choose without too many restrictions from government or authority.
The word **slavery (Noun)** means : state of being a slave: a system of legally owning another person and forcing to work for them.
17. (d) The word **Disorderly (Adjective)** means : showing lack of control untidy deranged. Its antonym should be **arranged**.
18. (c) The word **Elevation (Noun)** means to increase in the level of something.
The word **Depression (Noun)** means : the state of feeling very sad and without hope; part of a surface; that is lower than the parts around it.
19. (a) The word **Glossy (Adjective)** means shining, smooth and shiny.
Its antonym should be **dull**.
20. (c) The word **Appropriate (Adjective)** means : suitable acceptable or correct for the particular circumstances.
Its antonym should be **unsuitable**.
21. (a) The word **Impeccable (Adjective)** means : without mistakes or fault; perfect.
Hence, its antonym should be **faulty**.
22. (a) The word **Amalgamate (Verb)** means : merge; to put two or more things together so that they form one; assimilate.
Its antonym should be **separate** which means : to divide into different parts or groups; to move apart.
23. (d) The word **Zenith (Noun)** means : the highest point; peak; the time when something is strongest and most successful.
The word **Nadir (Noun)** means : the worst moment of a particular situation.
24. (d) The word **Influx (Noun)** means : the fact of a lot of people, money or things arriving somewhere.
The word **Exodus (Noun)** means : a situation in which many people leave a place at the same time.
25. (d) The word **Orderly (Adjective)** means : arranged or organised in a neat, careful and logical way; tidy; behaving well.
The word **Chaotic (Adjective)** means : in a state of complete confusion and lack of order.
26. (d) The word **Amenable (Adjective)** means : responsible; responsive; easy to control; willing. Its antonym should be **unwilling**.
27. (d) The word **Conspicuous (Adjective)** means : eminent, easy to see or notice; obvious.
The word **Obscure (Adjective)** means : difficult to understand; not well known; unknown.
28. (a) The word **Reproof (Noun)** means : condemnation; blame, rebuke; disapproval.
The word **Approbation (Noun)** means : approval or agreement.

29. (c) The word **Niggard (Adjective)** means : mean; miserly; unwilling to be generous with money.
The word **Generous (Adjective)** means : giving on willing to give freely; lavish.
30. (d) The word **Exotic (Adjective)** means : from or in another country.
The word **Indigenous (Adjective)** means : native; belonging to a particular place rather than coming to it from somewhere else.
31. (b) The word **Hasten (Verb)** means : hurry; to say or do something without delay. The word **Dawdle (Verb)** means : to take a long time to do something or go somewhere.
32. (d) The word **Spirited (Adjective)** means : lively; gay; vigorous; enthusiastic.
The word **Dull (Adjective)** means : sluggish; depressed; tedious.
33. (b) The word **Forthright (Adjective)** means : frank; direct and honest in manner and speech; candid.
The word **Tricky (Adjective)** means : Clever but likely to trick you, deceive you, deceitful.
34. (a) The word **Antagonism (Noun)** means : hostility; feelings of hatred and opposition; animosity; enmity. The word **Cordiality (Noun)** means : in a pleasant and friendly manner.
Ex.
The antagonism he felt towards his old enemy was still very strong.
You are cordially invited to the celebration.
35. (b) The word **Vanity (Noun)** means : too much pride in your own appearance, abilities or achievements; arrogance. The word **Humility (Noun)** means : the quality of being humble.
36. (a) The word cultivated (Adjective) means: Educated. It's antonym should be : Crude.
37. (d) The meaning of word Impertinent (Adjective) is : Ill mannered, disrespectful.
It's antonym should be : courteous.
38. (b) The meaning of word Divulge (verb) is : Reveal, make known.
Its antonym should be : Dissemble. e.g., disguise or conceal
39. (a) The meaning of word Appreciation (Noun) is : Thankfulness.
It's antonym should be : Aspersions, e.g, to criticise harshly.
40. (c) The meaning of word Supple (Adjective) is : Flexible. It's Antonym should be : Rigid.
41. (c) The meaning of Resourcefulness (adj.) : ability to cope with difficult situation.
The meaning of Incompetence (noun) : Lack of ability. "Incompetence" is opposite to given word.
42. (d) The meaning of Evolve (verb) : adj. develop, progress. The meaning of stop (noun) : end, halt. "Stop" is opposite to given word.
43. (c) The meaning of Antiquated (adj.) : obsolete, ancient. The meaning of Modern (adj.) new, up to date. "Modern" is opposite to given word.
44. (a) The meaning of Pathetic (adj.) : Sad, affecting. The meaning of comic (noun) : funny. "Comic" is opposite to given word.
45. (d) Fastidious refers to give too much attention to small details and wanting everything to be correct. Discourteous is rude and not considering other people's feelings.
46. (b) Knack means a clever way of doing something.
47. (d) Pernicious means highly injurious or destructive.
48. (d) Opulence means wealthy.
49. (c) Ambiguous means - not expressed or understood clearly. Therefore the correct antonym is option (c), e.g., clear.
50. (b) Accolade means, an expression of praise, therefore the correct antonym is blame.
51. (a) Wary means, showing caution about possible dangers or problems Rash is the correct antonym that means, done without careful consideration
52. (d) The word **Cordial (Adjective)** means : pleasant and friendly.
The word **Hostile (Adjective)** means : very unfriendly or aggressive.
53. (b) The word **Instinctive (Adjective)** means : natural : based on instinct not thought or training.
The word **Rational (Adjective)** means : reasonable.
54. (c) The word **Venial (Adjective)** : means pardonable; minor; not very serious and hence to be forgiven.
55. (d) The word **Dwindle (Verb)** means : to become gradually less or smaller; decrease; diminish. Option (d) 'increase' is the correct antonym.
56. (a) The word **Dormant (Adjective)** means inactive. Therefore option (a) active is the right antonym.
57. (a) The word **Tranquility (Noun)** means : peace, serenity. **Disturbance** = a situation in which people behave violently in a public place.
58. (c) Fabricate means construct something artificial or untrue while demolish means destroy completely which is just opposite.
59. (c) Gregarious denotes tending to associate with others of the same species and unsociable is the opposite.
60. (d) Pragmatic means concerned with practical matters while 'idealistic' means that very good things can be achieved, often when this does not seem likely to others..
61. (a) Lunacy refers to stupid behaviour while 'sanity' is the state of having a healthy mind
62. (a) Obtuse means stupid or slow to understand
63. (d) In adwerent refers to - not intentional; deliberately is intentional.
64. (c) The word **Debacle (Noun)** means : a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment.
65. (a) The word **Abusive (Adjective)** means: Using rude and offensive words.
The word **Laudatory (Adjective)** means : expressing praise or admiration.
66. (b) The word **Amorphous (Adjective)** means : shapeless ; irregular, having no definite shape.
67. (c) The word **Unitary (Adjective)** means : single : forming one unit.

Multiple = many in number

68. (a) The word **Adulteration (Noun)** means : making impure by mixing; contamination.
The word **Purification (Noun)** means : making something pure by removing substances that are dirty, harmful.
69. (a) The opposite of 'insipid' is 'tasty'. The word 'insipid' means dull, boring or colourless.
70. (b) The opposite of 'relinquish' is 'continue'. Relinquish means to 'give up'.
71. (b) Indolent means lazy; legend refers to use a lot of effort.
72. (b) disorganised means muddled, jumbled, confused and coherent means clear.
73. (b) humane means gentle, benevolent, civilised; brutal is cruel and violent.
74. (c) Predilection refers to-like a lot and. Aversion is the correct antonym.
75. (b) The opposite of 'pompous' is 'humble'.
76. (c) The opposite of 'serene' is 'ruffled'.
77. (b) Safe means free from harm. Its opposite is insecure.
78. (c) Redundant means excessive. Its opposite is singular.
79. (b) Fair means impartial. Its opposite is unjust.
80. (b) Boisterous means noisy and mischievous. Its opposite is calm.
81. (a) Flimsy means insubstantial and easily damaged.
82. (c) Equilibrium means balance. Its opposite is imbalance.
83. (d) Immortal means death-defying or endless. Its opposite is temporary.
84. (b) Focus means the main or central point. Its opposite is disperse that means spread across.
85. (c) Veteran means experienced. Whereas, Novice means a person just learning something.
86. (d) Superfluous means unnecessary. Its opposite is necessary.
87. (b) Gloomy means sad and dark. Whereas it's opposite is gay which means happy.
88. (b) Start means to begin. Whereas it's opposite is break.
89. (c) Elation means extreme happiness. Whereas it's opposite is depression.
90. (a) Tremulous means unsteady; hence, steady is the opposite.
91. (b) The opposite of fake is real.
92. (a) Disconsolate means sad beyond comforting; incapable of being consoled; hence, Joyous is the opposite.
93. (c) Vacillation means indecision in speech or action while steadfastness means fixed or unchanging.
94. (b) Placid means calm and peaceful, with little movement or activity while stormy means characterized by violent emotions or behaviour.
95. (a) Effeminacy means the traits in a human boy or man that are more often associated with feminine nature, behaviour, mannerisms, style or gender roles which are opposite to the manliness.
96. (d) Unscrupulous means having or showing no moral principles whereas conscientious means wishing to do one's work or duty well. Therefore, Unscrupulous is the antonym of Conscientious.
97. (d) Tranquil means free from disturbance. Therefore, tranquil is the antonym of disturbed.
98. (c) Enlarge means to make something larger or more extensive whereas condense means to make something more dense or compact. Therefore, enlarge is the antonym of condense.
99. (a) Obsequious means obedient or attentive to an excessive or servile degree whereas domineering means trying to control the behaviour of others.
100. (c) Vacillate means to be indecisive whereas decide means come or bring to a resolution. Therefore, Vacillate is the antonym of decide.
101. (b) 'Bizarre' means something very strange or unusual. Whereas 'Ordinary' refers to things with distinctive features. Therefore, Ordinary is the antonym of 'Bizarre'.
102. (b) 'Guilty' means responsible for a specified wrong doing. Whereas, 'innocent' means not guilty of a crime or offence. Therefore, 'innocent' is the antonym of 'Guilty'.
103. (c) 'Accusation' means a charge or claim that someone has done something wrong. Whereas, 'Exculpation' means to clear of guilt or blame. Therefore, 'Exculpation' is the antonym of 'Accusation'.
104. (d) 'Appoint' means to assign a job or role to some one. Whereas, 'Dismiss' means to end the employment or service of someone or something. Therefore, 'Dismiss' is the antonym of 'Appoint'.
105. (a) Illicit means something which is forbidden by law. Whereas legal means relating to the law. Therefore legal is the antonym of a Illicit.
106. (a) 'Demand' means a strong need for something. Whereas 'Supply' means to make something needed available to someone. Therefore 'supply' is the correct antonym of 'demand'.
107. (b) 'Descent' means an act of moving downwards. Whereas 'ascent' means the act of climbing or moving upwards. Therefore, 'ascent' is the antonym of 'descent'.
108. (c) 'Notorious' means someone known for some bad quality. 'Honourable' means someone honest and fair, or deserving praise and respect. Therefore, 'Honourable' is the antonym of 'notorious'.
109. (c) Captivity refers to imprisoned as option (c) is right antonym.
110. (b)
111. (b) Contemplative means serious and quiet thought for a period of time
112. (a) 113. (c) 114. (c) 115. (d) 116. (d)
117. (d) 118. (c) 119. (d) 120. (d) 121. (b)
122. (b) 123. (d) 124. (d) 125. (a) 126. (b)

Fill in the Blanks & Cloze Test

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

- The hotel was not too expensive, _____.
(a) was it ? (b) wasn't it ?
(c) is it ? (d) isn't it ?
- Like humans, zoo animals must have a dentist _____ their teeth.
(a) fill (b) filled
(c) filling (d) to be filled
- It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you _____ it.
(a) didn't have to do (b) hadn't to do
(c) mightn't have done (d) mustn't have done
- He went _____ sea alone.
(a) in (b) to
(c) into (d) on
- The _____ of our civilization from an agricultural society to today's complex industrial world was accompanied by war.
(a) adjustment (b) migration
(c) route (d) metamorphosis

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

- The court _____ cognizance of the criminal's words.
(a) took (b) made
(c) gave (d) allowed
- _____ wins this civil war there will be little rejoicing at the victory.
(a) Whichever (b) Whoever
(c) Whatever (d) Wherever
- As he got older his belief in these principles did not _____.
(a) wither (b) shake
(c) waver (d) dither
- Everyone in this world is accountable to God _____ his actions.
(a) about (b) for
(c) to (d) over
- Your father used to be the principal of this college _____.
(a) did he ? (b) does he ?
(c) didn't he ? (d) doesn't he ?

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Our alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

- The housewife _____ the cakes burning, and ran to switch off the oven.
(a) smell (b) smells
(c) smelt (d) smelling
- _____ an old legend, King Shirham lived in India.
(a) In the event of (b) Due to
(c) According to (d) In reference to
- _____ you leave now, you will be late.
(a) Until (b) Till
(c) Unless (d) Although
- The _____ were arrested for illegally hunting the bears.
(a) poachers (b) rangers
(c) soldiers (d) villagers
- If you had followed the rules, you _____ disqualified.
(a) will not be (b) would not be
(c) will not have been (d) would not have been

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with a given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)

- The company let me _____ time off work.
(a) take (b) taking
(c) to take (d) took
- I assume _____ with me.
(a) every one agreeing
(b) that every one agrees
(c) every one to agree
(d) that every one to agree
- _____ the rain forests is very important, if we do not want the flora and fauna found there to become extinct.
(a) Reserving (b) Destroying
(c) Preserving (d) Maintaining
- If I had helped him, he _____.
(a) will not be drowned
(b) would not be drowned
(c) will not have drowned
(d) would not have drowned
- When will you head _____ your assignment?
(a) in (b) back
(c) down (d) into

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21–30) : Some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

Passage (Q no. 21–30)

Almost every full moon night, the officials in Andaman and Nicobar Islands take part in a cautious ritual. The tribesmen watch from a safe distance as the officials 156 the island in a boat 157 gifts for them. The islanders come 158 hesitantly only after the officials 159 dumb the coconuts brought 160 them onto the beach and begin 161 away from their small island. On some nights the tribals even 162 up enough courage to swim upto a few feet 163 from the boat. The officials maintain that they do 164 want to interfere with the way of life of the tribals. The island 165 heavily on the mainland for most goods.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 21. (a) approach | (b) depart |
| (c) present | (d) absent |
| 22. (a) coming | (b) leaving |
| (c) carrying | (d) relieving |
| 23. (a) forward | (b) backward |
| (c) sides | (d) upward |
| 24. (a) has | (b) have |
| (c) had | (d) be |
| 25. (a) by | (b) to |
| (c) in | (d) for |
| 26. (a) watching | (b) seeing |
| (c) sailing | (d) stopping |
| 27. (a) leave | (b) muster |
| (c) come | (d) present |
| 28. (a) correctly | (b) distantly |
| (c) near | (d) away |
| 29. (a) no | (b) neither |
| (c) not | (d) nor |
| 30. (a) spy | (b) rely |
| (c) occupy | (d) reply |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31–40) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

PASSAGE (Q.Nos. 31–40)

The Solar System has been a complicated wonder for the astronomers. This is a (191) to which we may never have the exact answer. Man has wondered (192) the age of the Earth (193) ancient times. There were all kinds of (194) that seemed to have the (195). But man could not begin to (196) about the question scientifically until about 400 years (197). When it was proved that the (198) revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a (199) of our Solar System, then scientists knew where to (200).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 31. (a) problem | (b) question |
| (c) matter | (d) query |
| 32. (a) around | (b) out |
| (c) about | (d) on |
| 33. (a) since | (b) during |
| (c) around | (d) from |
| 34. (a) ideas | (b) opinions |
| (c) stories | (d) matters |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 35. (a) solution | (b) novel |
| (c) book | (d) answer |
| 36. (a) read | (b) think |
| (c) open | (d) guess |
| 37. (a) now | (b) time |
| (c) then | (d) ago |
| 38. (a) Moon | (b) time |
| (c) Earth | (d) Mars |
| 39. (a) part | (b) division |
| (c) opening | (d) centre |
| 40. (a) end | (b) begin |
| (c) think | (d) work |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41–45) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

41. The Union Budget is likely to be presented on February 26, two days ahead of the _____ date.
(a) critical (b) conventional
(c) suitable (d) convenient
42. I am sorry _____ the mistake.
(a) from (b) with
(c) for (d) at
43. He _____ her that she would pass.
(a) insured (b) ensured
(c) assumed (d) assured
44. Your father _____ worry. I'm a very careful driver.
(a) needn't (b) none
(c) can't (d) doesn't
45. The _____ chosen for construction of the building is in the heart of the city.
(a) cite (b) slight
(c) sight (d) site

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46–50) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

46. The ladies black purse, which is on sale has a beautiful _____ carved on it.
(a) motif (b) patch
(c) layout (d) schematic
47. Who is the person you _____ at the cinema last night?
(a) were recognising (b) recognised
(c) have recognised (d) had recognised
48. As you sow _____ shall you reap.
(a) when (b) as
(c) like (d) so
49. He complemented her _____ new dress.
(a) for (b) of
(c) on (d) about
50. It took him a long time _____ the candidate's application.
(a) to considering
(b) to consider and weigh
(c) considering weighing
(d) to consider and to weigh

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 51-55) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

51. I _____ lunch one hour ago.
(a) have had (b) had had
(c) have (d) had
52. He thought that my car _____ for sale.
(a) is (b) was
(c) has been (d) will be
53. He tried to prevent me _____ doing my duty.
(a) against (b) at
(c) with (d) from
54. To the dismay of the student body, the class president was _____ berated by the principal at the school assembly.
(a) ignominiously (b) privately
(c) magnanimously (d) fortuitously
55. I would apologize if I _____ you.
(a) am (b) was
(c) have been (d) were

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-60) : In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

56. _____ pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them.
(a) Although (b) However
(c) Because (d) Despite
57. It is not _____ for a man to be confined to the pursuit of wealth.
(a) healthy (b) easy
(c) possible (d) common
58. _____ his being innocent of the crime, the judge sentenced him to one year imprisonment.
(a) In spite of (b) In case of
(c) On account of (d) In the event of
59. It is a story of two men and a batch of _____ armoured cars.
(a) deceased (b) diseased
(c) decrepit (d) defeated
60. Although there is _____ gunfire, there is no stiff resistance to the revolutionary army.
(a) bitter (b) meagre
(c) continuous (d) sporadic

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 61-65) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

61. He will dispense _____ your services.
(a) of (b) off
(c) on (d) with
62. I have given her _____.
(a) a work (b) some works
(c) a piece of work (d) many works

63. He is a popular teacher. He seems to be _____ for that profession.
(a) cut down (b) cut off
(c) cut in (d) cut out
64. He was _____ pertaining his innocence.
(a) stridently (b) harshly
(c) confidently (d) quickly
65. If you were found guilty of exceeding the speed limit, you _____ to pay a fine.
(a) would have (b) would had
(c) will have (d) have

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 66-70) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four:

(SSC CHSL 2012)

66. Let us quickly _____.
(a) muddle (b) huddle
(c) hurdle (d) puddle
67. Rajesh's car wasn't _____ Ramesh's, so we were too exhausted by the time we reached home.
(a) such comfortable (b) as comfortable as
(c) comfortable enough (d) so comfortable that
68. I don't suppose that Pramod will be elected _____ how hard he struggles as he is not completely supported by the committee.
(a) although (b) seeing as
(c) no matter (d) however
69. Regular exercise is conducive _____ health.
(a) in (b) to
(c) for (d) of
70. Can you please _____ my web site just before I publish it ?
(a) find out (b) go through
(c) set out (d) look up

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-80) : In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Growing urbanization and literacy, especially female education, will no doubt change the plight of women in India. But the _____ 71 will be slow and painful. Are we _____ 72 to wait until this happens while more and more girls meet their _____ 73 end? Not if we lay calim to an India that is _____ 74 and aspires to attain superpower status. there is only one quick _____ 75, which is not to wait for _____ 76 to change, but to compel the police force to _____ 77 their attitude. The attitude of the police force will become _____ 78 if there is a big stick poised to hit them. They will be more _____ 79 to women victims and keener to catch the _____ 80 if they knew that they themselves will be punished or sacked. In an insensible society, fear is the only key.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

71. (a) method (b) manner
(c) process (d) section
72. (a) keen (b) prepared
(c) made (d) asked

73. (a) tragic (b) lethal
(c) systematic (d) methodical
74. (a) growing (b) shining
(c) competing (d) plodding
75. (a) decision (b) thought
(c) idea (d) solution
76. (a) attitudes (b) nature
(c) behaviour (d) opinions
77. (a) alter (b) reverse
(c) change (d) cleanse
78. (a) democratic (b) lenient
(c) liberal (d) easy
79. (a) affectionate (b) considerate
(c) attentive (d) concerned
80. (a) culprits (b) rowdies
(c) hooligans (d) law-breakers

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 81-95) : You have following two brief passages with 10 questions in **Passage-I** and 5 questions in **passage-II**. Read the passages carefully and fill up the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

PASSAGE - I

Parents tend to spoil their own children either by overindulgence or by deprivation. Childhood should be the time for 81 from primary selfishness to sharing, for learning to 82 with deprivation and disappointment and learning to 83 failure, since breaking a toy and forgetting a homework assignment are 84 serious than breaking a marriage or forgetting to prepare for career advancement. But 85 deprivation, as is common in 86 families, leaves many children 87 the stage of personal gratification. They lack resources for developing a sense of 88 towards others and a wish to care for them. And children 89 be poor to be underprivileged. The 90 are also deprived, cheated out of learning how to face life.

(SSC CHSL 2012)

81. (a) changing (b) turning
(c) shifting (d) removing
82. (a) cope up (b) adjust
(c) fight (d) cope
83. (a) overcome (b) eliminate
(c) remove (d) forget
84. (a) far better (b) far less
(c) far worse (d) far more
85. (a) much (b) exhaustive
(c) excessive (d) every
86. (a) undernourished (b) uncoordinated
(c) uncooperative (d) underprivileged
87. (a) stuck in (b) stuck on
(c) stuck about (d) stick in
88. (a) gratitude (b) responsibility
(c) concern (d) friends hip
89. (a) would not (b) should not
(c) need not (d) had not
90. (a) over confident (d) over cautious
(c) over enthusiastic (d) over indulged

PASSAGE - II

Auctions are public 91 of goods, conducted by an 92 auctioneer. He encourages buyers to 93 higher

prices and finally names the 94 bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called 'knocking down' the goods, for when the bidding ends the auctioneer 95 a small hammer on a table in front of him.

91. (a) sale (b) marketing
(c) promotion (d) viewing
92. (a) authoritative (b) allowed
(c) authentic (d) approved
93. (a) bid (b) buy
(c) get (d) bargain
94. (a) smartest (b) highest
(c) biggest (d) strongest
95. (a) bangs (b) thrashes
(c) smashes (d) hits

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 96-100) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

96. He was assured by his friends _____ every type of help in an emergency.
(a) about (b) by
(c) of (d) with
97. He was not a man _____ intelligence.
(a) empty of (b) lacking of
(c) devoid of (d) absent of
98. The work _____, he left his office.
(a) having been over
(b) having completed
(c) having been completed
(d) on being finished
99. Our monthly expenditure _____ by five hundred rupees when we decided to buy milk from the milkman.
(a) grew up (b) shot up
(c) got up (d) lifted up
100. _____ to people looked well enough, but when one looked more closely one saw that their faces were filled with despair.
(a) At first sight
(b) At first looking
(c) At first observation
(d) On first sight

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-105) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

101. Google is one of the most popular search engines, it is _____ by the internet users.
(a) utilized (b) effected
(c) examined (d) flabbergasted
102. Raj was tired of Puja's _____ approach, so he asked her to make her final decision by that evening.
(a) silly-willy (b) dilly-dally
(c) wasting (d) dilly-nally

103. Ria is _____ at speaking languages. It is difficult to _____ only one puppy for animal shelter.

- (a) adept, adapt (b) adapt, adapt
(c) adept, adopt (d) adapt, adopt

104. School days are considered to be the best years of your life. When my _____ year in school began. I began, to think of those past enjoyable days and of my future also.

- (a) penultimate (b) absolute
(c) integral (d) termination

105. Being _____, the judge gave a favourable verdict.

- (a) sagacious (b) pugnacious
(c) malicious (d) tenacious

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-110) : In these questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

106. All is not well _____ the automobile sector.

- (a) of (b) down
(c) in (d) to

107. Many premier educational institutions come forward to have a _____ with flourishing industries.

- (a) tie-down (b) tie-up
(c) tie-in (d) tie-on

108. He slipped _____ his old ways and started drinking again.

- (a) into (b) off
(c) by (d) in

109. They reached the railway station before the train _____.

- (a) had left (b) had been left
(c) left (d) was leaving

110. The Information and Communication Technology has _____ age and employs very highly paid technocrats.

- (a) come of (b) come upon
(c) come out of (d) come through

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 111-115) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

111. Mr. Murugan has been in this college _____ 2010.

- (a) for (b) since
(c) after (d) before

112. We attended a _____ discourse.

- (a) spiritual (b) spirituous
(c) spirituality (d) spiritually

113. The valley is known for its _____ growth of vegetation.

- (a) luxurious (b) luxury
(c) luxuriant (d) luxuriously

114. Satyajitray's films _____ all barriers of caste, creed and religion. They are universal.

- (a) transcend (b) transcends
(c) transcend (d) transend

115. I could hardly recognize him _____ I saw him.

- (a) after (b) but
(c) and (d) when

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 116-120) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

116. Student-parking should be _____; students should not be charged to buy parking stickers.

- (a) fined (b) free
(c) costly (d) cheap

117. If you have roses growing in your garden, you can make a lovely _____ of flowers at home.

- (a) bouquet (b) buquette
(c) bouquet (d) bouquet

118. The _____ of the middle school is a woman of _____.

- (a) Principles, Principal
(b) Principals, Principal
(c) Principal, Principle
(d) Principle, Principals

119. With the changing times, most of the students have become business-like they are _____ and want to take only those courses which they find rewarding.

- (a) idealistic (b) pragmatic
(c) enthusiastic (d) partial

120. 1. John's at _____ institute studying French.

2. They're building _____ school at the end of our street.

3. Do they live in _____ United Kingdom or somewhere else?

- (a) a, the, an (b) the, a, an
(c) an, a, the (d) the, an, a

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 156-160) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

121. There are not solitary, free-living creatures ; every form of life is _____ other forms.

- (a) dependent on (b) parallel to
(c) overshadowed by (d) segregated from

122. I'll take _____ now as I have another's appointment some where else.

- (a) departure (b) my leave
(c) permission (d) leave from work

123. A garden knife is _____ used for right pruning.

- (a) generally (b) compulsorily
(c) systematically (d) daily

124. Serious threat to our ecology and environment can be _____ with organic cultivation.

- (a) hastened (b) impeded
(c) aggravated (d) combated

125. 'My India' by Corbett deals _____ the author's familiarity with and love of India.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) at (d) with

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-130) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

126. The human mind seems to have built-in _____ against original thought.

- (a) prejudices (b) ideas
(c) interests (d) safeguards

127. A child is the future of a family _____ nation.

- (a) just as (b) as a
(c) like a (d) as well as of a

128. If strict security measures were taken, the tragedy might have been _____

- (a) restrained (b) averted
(c) removed (d) controlled

129. The deceased left _____ children.

- (a) behind (b) for
(c) with (d) by

130. The statue _____ a global symbol of freedom

- (a) stands against (b) stands to
(c) stands for (d) stands as

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 131-140) : In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

131. The new government took _____ last year.

- (a) out (b) after
(c) over (d) upon

132. Mohan's career has taken some _____ twists and turns.

- (a) incentive (b) interesting
(c) interactive (d) intuitive

133. The bus _____ fifty passengers fell _____ the river.

- (a) with; into (b) for; upon
(c) over; on (d) of; at

134. It is raining _____. Do not go out.

- (a) heavily (b) fast
(c) soundly (d) strongly

135. She tries to adjust _____ her relations.

- (a) for (b) at
(c) so (d) with

136. She was remarkably _____ in singing and dancing.

- (a) accomplished (b) conducive
(c) fluctuating (d) cooperative

137. Sheila gained an advantage _____ me.

- (a) upon (b) from
(c) on (d) over

138. Take this medicine regularly and you will get rid _____ this disease.

- (a) at (b) from
(c) of (d) over

139. Statistics _____ always my worst subject.

- (a) are (b) were
(c) is (d) have

140. When she retired, she handed _____ the charge to the Vice-President.

- (a) over (b) out
(c) across (d) off

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-145) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

One fine morning a 141 man knocked at the doors of the home for the aged run by nuns. He told the nun in charge that as he was 142 to Delhi, he wanted to leave his servant-maid to the 143 of the nuns. He assured the nun of sending some money every month 144 she was an orphan. The nun 145 her saying that she had got an excellen master.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

141. (a) gentle (b) bad
(c) nice (d) good
142. (a) moved (b) shifted
(c) changed (d) transferred
143. (a) care (b) home
(c) custody (d) protection
144. (a) because (b) and
(c) though (d) if
145. (a) loved (b) praised
(c) consoled (d) condoled

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 146-150) : Sentences are given with blanks to be field in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 2014)

146. The student was punished for his _____.

- (a) impudence (b) prudence
(c) modesty (d) elemency

147. My father was too _____ to push the heavy door.

- (a) faint (b) feeble
(c) fragile (d) faltering

148. The flood damaged the books so much that it was impossible to _____ them.

- (a) retrieve (b) retrace
(c) retract (d) retreat

149. His bungalow went through a make _____.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) over (d) for

150. This auspicious beginning _____ well for a successful completion of our project.

- (a) attunes (b) argues
(c) augurs (d) answers

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 151-155) : In questions below, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate oval [●] in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

151. China is a big country, in area it is bigger than any other country _____. Russia.
 (a) accept (b) except
 (c) expect (d) access
152. The masks worn by the men helped them _____ their identity.
 (a) conceal (b) congeal
 (c) masquerade (d) cheat
153. On the _____ occasion of Laxmi Puja the Mathurs bought a new car.
 (a) officious (b) auspicious
 (c) fortuitous (d) prosperous
154. Precautions are to be taken with any one who seems _____.
 (a) contagious (b) infectious
 (c) diseased (d) defiled
155. The treasure was hidden _____ a big shore.
 (a) on (b) underneath
 (c) toward (d) off

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 156-160) : Some parts of the sentences given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

156. Is not learning superior _____ wealth ?
 (a) than (b) from
 (c) by (d) to
157. A group of agitators _____ the mob to break down the Vice-Chancellor's door.
 (a) wished (b) excited
 (c) threatened (d) incited
158. Turn the lights _____ before you go to bed.
 (a) on (b) off
 (c) out (d) down
159. There is no _____ evidence to support your assertion.
 (a) facile (b) fictitious
 (c) facetious (d) factual
160. Throw a stone _____ the fierce dog.
 (a) at (b) upon
 (c) on (d) above

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 161-170) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each questions. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

161. It is cool today, _____ ?
 (a) aren't it (b) didn't it
 (c) wasn't it (d) isn't it

162. The book ultimately reached the person _____ it belonged.
 (a) who (b) where
 (c) to whom (d) to who
163. Besides being reputed, he is famous for his _____.
 (a) humanities (b) hostility
 (c) humility (d) humiliation
164. There was a queue of people in the rain, patiently waiting to get _____ the coach.
 (a) at (b) on
 (c) onto (d) in
165. I _____ a terrible dream last night.
 (a) had (b) got
 (c) saw (d) have
166. Mr. Ahamed went _____ a very tough time, when he incurred a loss in his business.
 (a) about (b) off
 (c) through (d) over
167. The lawyer advised the convict not to _____.
 (a) hold up (b) hold over
 (c) hold back (d) hold in
168. Hospital services across the capital _____ for three hours due to the strike.
 (a) were disrupted (b) had been disrupted
 (c) are disrupted (d) have disrupted
169. The School Annual Sports Day is postponed and it would now _____ on the 14th of next month.
 (a) to be held (b) been held
 (c) being held (d) be held
170. The coach leaves at 5.20, so get to the station _____ that.
 (a) before (b) after
 (c) until (d) from

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 171-180) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Delhi 171 the capital of India. People from all parts of the country and the world 172 to Delhi. There 173 many historical buildings. People 174 the Rajghat, Shantivan and Vijayghat. We visited Delhi last year 175 our cousins. There 176 many other historical cities. Agra 177 one of them. We 178 visit Agra and Jaipur next time. The Red Fort of Delhi and the Hawa Mahal of Jaipur were 179 famous for their Mughal 180 Rajasthani architecture respectively.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

171. (a) was (b) are
 (c) is (d) were
172. (a) came (b) comes
 (c) come (d) coming
173. (a) has (b) were
 (c) is (d) are

174. (a) visit (b) visited
(c) visiting (d) visits
175. (a) for (b) on
(c) of (d) with
176. (a) is (b) are
(c) were (d) was
177. (a) are (b) was
(c) is (d) were
178. (a) will (b) would
(c) could (d) can
179. (a) much (b) very
(c) too (d) more
180. (a) either (b) because
(c) or (d) and

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 181-185): In the following Five Questions, sentences given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

181. You must _____ your career with all seriousness.
(a) follow (b) complete
(c) direct (d) pursue
182. Making pies and cakes _____ Mrs. Reddy's speciality.
(a) are (b) were (c) is (d) has
183. The deserted garden was infested _____ weeds.
(a) for (b) into (c) on (d) with
184. He went there _____.
(a) walking on foot (b) by foot
(c) with foot (d) on foot
185. After your long illness I am happy to see you.
(a) up and about (b) by and by
(c) up and down (d) up and round

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 186-190): In Question given below sentences given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

186. When the morning _____ the murder was discovered.
(a) came (b) happened
(c) arrived (d) occurred
187. The smell of the Sea called _____ memories of her childhood.
(a) on (b) black (c) up (d) for
188. He has the full facts _____ but is deliberately hiding them.
(a) under his sleeves (b) upon his sleeves
(c) up his sleeve (d) in his sleeves
189. The appearance of the city _____ day by day.
(a) could change (b) changed
(c) had changed (d) is changing
190. The police fired on the mob when they _____.
(a) turned noisy (b) turned violent
(c) became abusive (d) fizzled out

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 191-195): In questions below sentences given with blanks are to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle [•] in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

191. There were so many _____ points in his speech that the audience _____ to get the message.
(a) superficial - listened
(b) relevant - hastened
(c) interesting - tried
(d) irrelevant - failed
192. The little boy ran _____ fast that he was _____ for breath.
(a) so - gasping (b) too - fighting
(c) so - inhaling (d) very - struggling
193. He was so _____ at his job that he was asked to give a _____ to the visitors.
(a) adept - demonstration (b) able - disclosure
(c) agile - demolition (d) accurate - display
194. She was so _____ that she was _____ by all.
(a) proud : respected (b) excellent : warned
(c) talented : praised (d) stupid : admired
195. The _____ of the 'chief' was _____ upon him.
(a) title, bestowed (b) name, dismissed
(c) title, imposed (d) appointment, thrown

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 196-199): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

196. All orders must _____ the rules
(a) conform to (b) conforms to
(c) conforming with (d) conforms with
197. She failed to _____ to her name.
(a) line up (b) shine up
(c) keep up (d) rise up
198. As the doctor _____ into the room, the nurse handed him the temperature chart of the patient.
(a) came (b) was coming
(c) comes (d) is coming
199. The economic _____ has affected our sales tremendously.
(a) showdown (b) slowdown
(c) crackdown (d) touchdown

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 200-203): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

200. This house _____ ten rooms
(a) consisted with (b) consist of
(c) consists of (d) consists by

201. Have you even _____ the wolf cry ?
 (a) heard (b) heard of
 (c) hear out (d) hear
202. Afreen _____ that the weather was very pleasant that day ?
 (a) suggested (b) argued
 (c) announced (d) remarked
203. Mrs. Hall was prepared to excuse the scientist's strange habits and _____ temper.
 (a) irritate (b) irate
 (c) irritable (d) irritation

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 204-208) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

A team of Indian engineers 196 shown that digital photographs of the hand may 197 cholesterol levels in the body and serve as an early warning signal 198 poor lipid health without a standard blood test. Researchers believe the programme may be 199 in the future and 200 into mobile phones to enable it to analyses digital images of the hand captured in the camera on a mobile phone.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

204. (a) has been (b) are
 (c) have (d) has
205. (a) conceal (b) conjecture
 (c) reveal (d) conduct
206. (a) of (b) before
 (c) at (d) by
207. (a) resolved (b) refined
 (c) retracted (d) recorded
208. (a) formulated (b) featured
 (c) loaded (d) fixed

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 209-218) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

In civilised life is a rule 209 violence, against taking 210 into our hands. It is a rule which 211 of us observe so often, indeed, that a great 212 of people go through life 213 orderliness and non-violence as part of the scheme of nature. But when 214 comes into their midst 215 refuses to observe the current rules, and 216 the simple rule that might is right, the law abiding members 217 society do not know what to do, and look on in 218 bewildered confusion.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

209. (a) after (b) at
 (c) against (d) upon
210. (a) police (b) people
 (c) rule (d) law
211. (a) most (b) none
 (c) many (d) every
212. (a) amount (b) number
 (c) capacity (d) sum

213. (a) not expecting (b) expecting
 (c) not accepting (d) accepting
214. (a) no one (b) any one
 (c) none (d) everyone
215. (a) who (b) how
 (c) where (d) whom
216. (a) following (b) followed
 (c) follows (d) follow
217. (a) of (b) at
 (c) in (d) on
218. (a) helping (b) helped
 (c) helpless (d) helpful

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 219-228) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

Although we can 219 the 220 bodies of our solar system 221 a telescope, it is only 222 who can 223 the depth of outer space. It is reported that they have seen 224 galaxies, stars taking 225 and 226, and 'black holes'. They say that the deeper they look 227 the universe, the more they know 228 the universe originated.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

219. (a) reach (b) observe
 (c) look (d) find
220. (a) heaver (b) heavy
 (c) heavier (d) heavenly
221. (a) by (b) through
 (c) with (d) at
222. (a) astronomers (b) astronomy
 (c) Stunned (d) astrologers
223. (a) viewed (b) views
 (c) overview (d) view
224. (a) shine (b) stunning
 (c) stunned (d) stun
225. (a) born (b) borne
 (c) birth (d) berth
226. (a) die (b) died
 (c) dyeing (d) dying
227. (a) into (b) at
 (c) through (d) on
228. (a) why (b) where
 (c) how (d) what

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 229-230) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

229. The starving man _____ able to walk.
 (a) can barely (b) were barely
 (c) are barely (d) was barely
230. The new railway counter at Dwarka should _____ all travellers.
 (a) benefit (b) reward
 (c) reserve (d) provide

DIRECTONS (Qs. 231-233) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

231. The director congratulated Mr. Varma _____ his success.
 (a) on (b) for
 (c) at (d) about
232. The boys were _____ to hear that we were going to build a bridge.
 (a) delight (b) delights
 (c) delighted (d) delighting
233. The revolting players and the game's administrators held _____ discussions to resolve the payment dispute.
 (a) unnecessary (b) obligatory
 (c) preliminary (d) silent

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 234-236) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

234. Since last year his condition has been _____.
 (a) deteriorate
 (b) deteriorating
 (c) severely deteriorated
 (d) deterioratingly
235. Most children remain _____ school between the ages of seven and ten.
 (a) in (b) under (c) at (d) inside
236. The quake also _____ mudslides on the outskirts of the city.
 (a) tempered (b) tampered
 (c) erupted (d) triggered

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 237-240) : The sentences given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. For each question, choose the correct alternative.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

237. It is _____ university of excellence.
 (a) a (b) an (c) also (d) one
238. They have not had much time for social activities and I have not _____.
 (a) done so (b) either
 (c) also (d) gone
239. Food was packed, and they _____, a merry, delighted party.
 (a) went off (b) start off
 (c) cut off (d) set off

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 240-249) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks :

I will always (i) the trip I made to the zoo in 1988. It was then

that I (ii) measles from one of my friends, Peter, who had (iii) along too. Before he met us at the zoo he had gone to visit his cousin who was (iv) from measles. The next day, Peter was (v) of a sore throat, a bad cold and high fever. When he was diagnosed by a doctor as having measles, his parents rang me up to warn me that I had been (vi) to measles too. By the next day, I was also showing / having the same symptoms. My doctor (vii) me to stay at home for the next two weeks.

I was quite pleased with the doctor's instruction. I spent the time reading story-books. (viii) to music and watching television. When I got bored, I would call up Peter. Who also had to spend two weeks at home, for a chat. Unfortunately, the two weeks passed too quickly. When we (ix) to school, we had to work twice as hard to (x) with out classmates. It was definitely not worth the 'holiday'. (SSC Stenographer 2016)

240. (i)
 (a) be remember (b) remembering
 (c) remember (d) remembered
241. (ii)
 (a) caught (b) catching
 (c) catch (d) will catch
242. (iii)
 (a) going (b) go
 (c) went (d) gone
243. (iv)
 (a) removed (b) recovering
 (c) recover (d) revealed
244. (v)
 (a) complaining (b) explained
 (c) complained (d) complain
245. (vi)
 (a) expose (b) exposable
 (c) exposed (d) exposing
246. (vii)
 (a) is advised (b) advising
 (c) advise (d) advised
247. (viii)
 (a) listen (b) listened
 (c) listening (d) looking
248. (ix)
 (a) return (b) returned
 (c) returns (d) is returned
249. (x)
 (a) catch up (b) catch
 (c) caught up (d) catching up

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 250-259) : In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks :

The Red Indians (i) for the arrival of the bison. The beasts, which come only once a year, are a good source of meat and hide. The Red Indians (ii) to survive the cold, bitter winter.

Tikki, the young boy, (iii) to look out for the herd's arrival. Everyday, he (iv) top of the hill to see if he could spot them on the vast horizon.

One night, while he (v), the ground shook (vi) and his bag of arrows fell off from its book on the wall. Tikki (vii) of his wigwam and felt a strong gust of wind and dust gush past him. Shouting excitedly, he ran to the other wigwams and woke everyone up. A big fire (viii) built and the Red Indians danced around it, giving praises to their God who had, at last, (ix) their food and clothing of animal hide. The next morning, all to hunt down the beasts to the the warriors (x) to hunt down the beasts which were grazing near the river.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

250. (i)
(a) were waited (b) are waited
(c) were waiting (d) is waiting
251. (ii)
(a) needed their (b) needing this
(c) needing these (d) needed these
252. (iii)
(a) was chose (b) was chosen
(c) was choose (d) is choose
253. (iv)
(a) would run (b) will be running
(c) would running (d) will running
254. (v)
(a) was sleep (b) were slept
(c) is sleep (d) was sleeping
255. (vi)
(a) violent (b) violet
(c) violently (d) violence
256. (vii)
(a) rushed out (b) rushed in
(c) rushing out (d) rust out
257. (viii)
(a) were immediate (b) was immediately
(c) were immediately (d) was immediate
258. (ix)
(a) sent their (b) send their
(c) send them (d) sent them
259. (x)
(a) were assigned (b) were assigning
(c) is assigned (d) was assigning

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 260-261) : In the following Five Questions. Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with the most appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the most correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

260. We all have _____ the widowed girl.
(a) sympathy with
(b) sympathy of
(c) sympathy at
(d) sympathy for
261. They organized an event last month in _____ with another company.

- (a) connection (b) regulation
(c) competition (d) collaboration
262. He _____ to help me and called me a fool.
(a) offered (b) thought
(c) refused (d) denied
263. One who tries may fail but one who does not try never _____
(a) prosper (b) sain
(c) succeeds (d) success
264. The lady _____ to be a close relative of ours.
(a) turned up (b) turned about
(c) turned out (d) turned in

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 265-269) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackenging the appropriate oval in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

265. Raju willingly _____ my request for financial assistance.
(a) complied to (b) complied with
(c) complied on (d) complied for
266. My friend _____ at seven this morning.
(a) took away (b) got up
(c) left up (d) kept up
267. A lady _____ I know helped me.
(a) who (b) whom
(c) which (d) that
268. The government has identified food processing as the key _____ rapid industrialization in Bihar.
(a) for (b) to
(c) of (d) in
269. Rajan was so tired _____ he could not walk.
(a) as (b) than
(c) that (d) still

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 270 -279) : In question you have the following two passage in inwhich some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

PASSAGE - I

The Indian Ocean earthquake of 2004, also 270 as the Sumatra-Andaman earthquake, was an undersea earthquake that 271 on the morning of 26 December 2004. It had a 272 of 9.15 on the Richter scale, which makes it one of the most 273 earthquakes even recorded. Theh only earthquake of 274 magnitude was the Great Earthquake of Chile (magnitude 9.5) in 1969. The Indian Ocean earthquake 275 more than 283, 100 people, making it one of the deadlist 276 in modern history. It lasted 277 to ten minutes, when most earthquakes last no more than a few seconds. It caused the 278 planet to move off its course by at least a few centimeters and 279 earthquakes elsewhere, as far away as Alaska.

270. (a) known (b) called
(c) recognized (b) referred
271. (a) happened (b) arose
(c) occurred (d) began
272. (a) dimension (b) magnitude
(c) height (d) reference
273. (a) great (b) beautiful
(c) wonderful (d) powerful
274. (a) different (b) distinct
(c) comparable (d) likewise
275. (a) destructed (b) murdered
(c) saved (d) killed
276. (a) blows (b) disasters
(c) failures (d) breakdowns
277. (a) Close (b) near
(c) open (d) nearby
278. (a) full (b) entire
(c) complete (d) total
279. (a) prompted (b) elicited
(c) triggered (d) invited

PASSAGE - II (Q. Nos. 280 to 289)

Socrates who was a great thinker and 280 never liked to write 281. He wanted to make people 282 well. Plato was the most 283 pupil of Socrates. With boundless love and 284 for his 285, Plato wrote all the teachings of Socrates. Years 286 when printing was invented, Plato's books were also 287. They have been 288 into many 289.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

280. (a) teacher (b) preacher
(c) speaker (d) announced
281. (a) letters (b) essays
(c) books (d) poems
282. (a) speak (b) think
(c) act (d) play
283. (a) known (b) loving
(c) obedient (d) famous

284. (a) kindness (b) respect
(c) anger (d) hatred
285. (a) pupil (b) guardian
(c) master (d) servant
286. (a) later (b) after
(c) before (d) over
287. (a) published (b) released
(c) sold (d) printed
288. (a) changed (b) translated
(c) written (d) published
289. (a) waya (b) varieties
(c) languages (d) sizes

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 290-294): In the following Five Questions, sentences given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternatives out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

290. His profession is teaching but his _____ is photography.
(a) vocative (b) vacation
(c) vocation (d) avocation
291. He quarrelled with his boss, _____ of the consequences.
(a) confident (b) heedless
(c) weary (d) devoid
292. As the driver swerved violently at the turning, the wheel came off, as it was already _____.
(a) loss (b) lose
(c) lost (d) loose
293. Some verbs need a _____ to convey the full meaning.
(a) compliment (b) complimentary
(c) complement (d) component
294. The demonstration passed off without _____.
(a) coincidence (b) incidence
(c) incident (d) accident

join free education on TELIGRAM
https://t.me/meena_a2z_study

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) was it ? – is the correct question tag
2. (c) Must have a dentist filling is the correct use of tense.
3. (d) Correct use of tense in the given context
4. (c) Alone supports the preposition 'into'
5. (d) It means a striking alteration in appearance, character etc.
6. (a) Idiom **take cognizance of something** means: to understand or consider something to take notice of something.
7. (b) Whoever wins is the correct use
8. (a) The word **with** means : to become less or weaker.
9. (b) Correct use of preposition used to we use didn't in the tag question.
10. (c)
11. (c) Correct use of past participle
12. (c) Correct use for saying where information or ideas have come from.
13. (c) Unless the conjunction is correctly used here for saying that if something does not happen, something else will happen.
14. (a)
15. (d) Correct use of type I conditional.
16. (a) correct use of zero infinitive
17. (b) I assume that every one agrees is correct use.
18. (c) Preserving is the right option in the given context.
19. (d) Correct use of conditional
20. (a) Head in the phrasal verb here means to begin.
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (d)
26. (c) 27. (b) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (b)
31. (b) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (d)
36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (b)
41. (b) Two days ahead of conventional date is correct use as the fixed date February 26 is given.
42. (c) Sorry for the correct prepositional use
43. (d) He assured was means made sure is correct use.
44. (a) Needn't worry is correct
45. (d) Site means location is the correct use.
46. (a) Motif means a pattern or design.
47. (d) had recognised is the correct tense
48. (d) so shall you reap is correct.
49. (c) correct use of preposition
50. (b) correct use of to infinitive
51. (d) 52. (b) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (d)
56. (c) Because
57. (a) Healthy
58. (a) In spite of
59. (c) Decrepit
60. (d) Sporadic
61. (d) dispenses with is the correct phrasal verb
62. (c) 63. (d) 64. (a)
65. (a) correct use of tense
66. (b) Huddle : come close in a group
67. (b) Right use of as - as comparison
68. (c) No matter is used to say that the truth of a statement is not changed or affected by the way a situation is thought about or described.
69. (b) Conducive to is the correct prepositional use.
70. (b) 71. (c) 72. (b) 73. (a) 74. (b)
75. (d) 76. (a) 77. (c) 78. (c) 79. (b)
80. (a) 81. (c) 82. (d) 83. (a) 84. (b)
85. (c) 86. (d) 87. (a) 88. (b) 89. (c)
90. (d) 91. (a) 92. (d) 93. (a) 94. (b)
95. (a) 96. (c) 97. (c) 98. (b) 99. (a)
100. (a)
101. (a) Utilize means to use something, especially for a practical purpose
102. (b) **Dilly-dally** means to take too long to do something, go somewhere or make a decision.
103. (c) **Adept** means good at doing something; skilful. Adopt means to take some-body's child into your family.
104. (a) **Penultimate** means before the last one; last but one Termination means the act of ending something
105. (a) Pugnacious = having a strong desire to fight with other people
Malicious = having or showing hatred and a desire to harm somebody
Sagacious = showing good judgement
Tenacious = persistent; continuing to exist
106. (d) favourable to
107. (b) **Tie-up** = an agreement between two companies to join together.
108. (a) **Slip into** = to go in earlier situation.
109. (c) Here, Past Simple should be used.
110. (a) **Come of** = to be the result of something.
111. (b) Since is usually followed by a time expression ('last year', 'this morning', '4 o'clock' etc) or by a clause in the simple past tense. Use the present perfect or the past perfect in the other clause.
112. (a) spiritual discourse
113. (c) 114. (a) 115. (d) 116. (b) 117. (d)
118. (c) 119. (b) 120. (c)
121. (a) **Dependent on** = needing somebody / something in order to survive or be successful; affected or decided by something.
122. (b) **Take your leave** = to say good bye.
123. (c)
124. (c) **Combat** = to stop something unpleasant or harmful from happening.
125. (d) **Deal with** = to be about something.
Her poems often deal with the subject of death.
126. (a) The word 'prejudice' will fill in the blank because here it means something or opinion which is not based on reason or experience and hence it seems to get conflicted with original thoughts.
127. (d) The phrase 'as well as of a' will fill in the blank as

- children are considered to shape the future of a nation along with carrying the goodwill of a family.
128. (b) The word 'averted' will fill in the blank. It is also the synonym for the word 'avoid' and hence it can be understood that if strict measures were taken then the tragedy would have been avoided.
129. (a) The word 'behind' will fill in the blank. The sentence means that the deceased (the person who recently died), left behind him two young children.
130. (d) The phrase 'stands as' will fill in the blank because it means to signify.
131. (c) Take over, here it means came into force or effect
132. (b) interesting, exciting or fortunate
133. (a) with; into, here it means consisting of and plunged
134. (a) heavily or massively
135. (d) with is the right preposition
136. (a) accomplished, proficient or skilful
137. (d) over
138. (c) of, here it means cured of, get rid of to be free
139. (c) is, as it is a singular word
140. (a) Hand over or give the responsibility to other person
141. (a) 142. (d) 143. (c) 144. (a) 145. (c)
146. (a) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'impudence'. 'Impudence' means 'not to show the proper respect'. Hence, the word suits the meaning of the sentence.
147. (b) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'feeble'. 'Feeble' means 'weak'. Hence, the word suits the meaning of the sentence.
148. (a) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'retrieve'. 'Retrieve' means to 'get or bring back'. Hence, the word aptly suits the meaning of the sentence.
149. (c) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'over'. As it is given in the sentence, 'makeover' means to 'renew or renovate something'. Hence the preposition 'over' will suit the meaning of the sentence.
150. (c) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'augurs'. 'Augurs' means 'something that will proceed well'. Hence, the word suits the meaning of the sentence.
151. (b) China is a big country. In area it is bigger than any other country except Russia. [except means other than, accept means consent, expect means to anticipate and access means entrance].
152. (a) The masks worn by the men helped them conceal their identity. Conceal means hide.
153. (b) On the auspicious occasion of Laxmi puja, the Mathurs bought a new car.
154. (b) Precautions are to be taken with anyone who seems infectious. [infectious means likely to transmit or spread in a rapid manner. Contagious and diseased is not used in this context because they refers to already having infection].
155. (d) The treasure was hidden off the shore. When something is hidden "off the shore," it just means that it's hidden somewhere near it.
156. (d) Is not learning superior to wealth?
157. (d) A group of agitators incited the mob to break down the Vice-Chancellor's door. (Incited means encourage or stir up (violent or unlawful behaviour).
158. (b) Turn the lights off before you go to bed.
159. (d) There is no factual evidence to support your assertion.
160. (a) Throw a stone at the fierce dog. [To throw a stone to someone is so that they catch it, though if they do not you might unintentionally hit them with the stone instead! But, to throw a Stone at someone is intentionally to hit them with the stone.
161. (d) It is cool today, isn't it? is the right tag question
162. (c) The book ultimately reached the person to whom it belonged.
163. (c) Besides being reputed, he is famous for his humility.
164. (c) There was a queue of people in the rain, patiently waiting to get onto the coach. Onto has the word to in it, which reminds us that its meaning includes the sense of movement towards something. The preposition on does not have this sense of movement, and it tells you only about location.
165. (a) I had a terrible dream last night. Had is used because the action was completed before another action in the past.
166. (c) Mr. Ahamad went through a very tough time, when he incurred a loss in his business.
167. (c) The lawyer advised the convict not to hold back anything.
168. (a) Hospital services across the capital were disrupted for three hours due to the strike.
169. (d) The school Annual Sports Day is postponed and it would now be held on the 14th of next month. The sentence is in passive form of past participle.
170. (a) The coach leaves at 5:20, so get to the station before that.
171. (c) Delhi is the capital of India. (The sentence is in present tense).
172. (b) People from all parts of the country comes to Delhi.
173. (d) There are many historical buildings.
174. (a) People visit the Rajghat, Shantivan and Vijaygath.
175. (d) We visited Delhi last year with our cousins.
176. (b) There are many other historical cities.
177. (c) Agra is one of them.
178. (a) We will visit Agra and Jaipur next time.
179. (b) The Red Fort of Delhi and Hawa Mahal of Jaipur were very famous.
180. (d) for their Mughal and Rajasthani architecture respectively.
181. (d) Pursue means carry out or participate in an activity; be involved in or go in search of or hunt for something. Ex: She pursued many activities.
182. (c) Making is in singular; hence, 'is' the correct helping verb.
183. (d) Infested with is the correct prepositional phrase in the given context.
184. (d) On foot means running or walking using the feet. My car won't work so I have to travel on foot. We go everywhere around the campus on foot. He went there on foot.
185. (a) Up and about means no longer in bed (after sleep or an illness).
186. (a) Arrive means to reach a destination by movement or

- progress; happen denotes an event coming to pass (in time, so that it is real and actual at some time); occur also means (of an event) coming to pass (in time, so that it is real and actual at some time); come means happen or arrive, example: Dawn comes early in June.
187. (c) The phrase call up here denotes having and bringing to mind a memory of something; bringing back knowledge from memory.
188. (c) Up (one's) sleeve means hidden but ready to be used: He still has a few tricks up his sleeve.
189. (d) The phrase day by day means gradually and progressively; "his health is weakening day by day."
190. (b) The police could only fire the mob when it turned violent.
191. (b) 192. (a) 193. (a) 194. (c) 195. (a)
196. (a) The phrase means to reach the necessary stated standard
197. (c) 'Keep up' means move or progress at the same rate.
198. (a) correct use of tense
199. (b) 'Slowdown' means a decline in economic activity.
200. (c) Consists of comprises of
201. (a) Have you heard is correct use.
202. (d) Here 'remarked' refers to giving your opinion about something or stating a fact.
203. (c) Since 'irritable' means showing a tendency to be easily annoyed.
204. (c) 205. (c) 206. (a) 207. (b) 208. (c)
209. (c) 210. (d) 211. (c) 212. (b) 213. (b)
214. (b) 215. (a) 216. (c) 217. (a) 218. (c)
219. (b) Since 'observe' means to watch something carefully.
220. (d) Since 'heavenly' means belonging to the heavens or sky.
221. (c)
222. (a) Since 'astronomers' are the experts who study the stars and planets using scientific equipments such as telescopes.
223. (d) 224. (b) 225. (c) 226. (d) 227. (a)
228. (c) 229. (d) 230. (a)
231. (a) correct prepositional use
232. (c) correct use of tense
233. (c) initial discussions
234. (b) has been deteriorating is the correct tense.
235. (c) at school is correct
236. (d) Mudslides do not erupt.
237. (a) correct use of article
238. (b) I have no either.
239. (d) 240. (c) 241. (a) 242. (d) 243. (b)
244. (c) 245. (c) 246. (d) 247. (c) 248. (b)
249. (a) 250. (c) 251. (c) 252. (b) 253. (a)
254. (a) 255. (c) 256. (a) 257. (b) 258. (d)
259. (d) 260. (d) 261. (d) 262. (d) 263. (c)
264. (c) 265. (b) 266. (b) 267. (b) 268. (a)
269. (c) 270. (c) 271. (a) 272. (d) 273. (b)
274. (d) 275. (b) 276. (d) 277. (d) 278. (d)
279. (a) 280. (d) 281. (a) 282. (a) 283. (a)
284. (d) 285. (a) 286. (d) 287. (c) 288. (d)
289. (a) 290. (d) 291. (b) 292. (d) 293. (c)
294. (b)

join free education on TELIGRAM
https://t.me/meena_a2z_study

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Spotting Errors

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (d) i.e., No error.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

1. He is a university professor (a)/ but of his three sons (b)/ neither has any merit. (c)/ No error (d)
2. After knowing truth, (a)/ they took the right decision (b)/ in the matter. (c)/ No error (d)
3. It is time you (a)/ decide on your next (b)/ course of action. (c)/ No error (d)
4. He who has suffered most (a)/ for the cause, (b)/ let him speak. (c)/ No error (d)
5. A cup of coffee (a)/ is an excellent complement (b)/ to smoked salmon. (c)/ No error (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : Some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

6. Judge in him (a)/ prevailed upon the father (b)/ and he sentenced his son to death. (c)/ No error (d).
7. Nine tenths (a)/ of the pillar (b)/ have rotted away. (c)/ No error (d).
8. One major reason (a)/ for the popularity of television is (b)/ that most people like to stay at home. (c)/ No error (d).
9. Our efforts are (a)/ aimed to bring about (b)/ a reconciliation. (c)/ No error (d).
10. Three conditions (a)/ critical for growing (b)/ plants are soil, temperature, chemical balance or amount of moisture (c)/ No error (d).

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) : In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error your answer is (d) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

11. The future of food companies (a) / seems quite secure (b)/ owed to ever-growing demand. (c) / No error. (d)
12. The vaccine (a)/ when hit the Indian market (b) / is dogged by controversy. (c) / No error. (d)
13. His son (a) / is working (b) / very hardly. (c) / No error. (d)
14. Do you know that it was (a) / who has done (b) / this piece of beautiful work? (c) / No error. (d)
15. The company has ordered (a) / some (b) / new equipments. (c) / No error. (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) : In question some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and more the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from errors, mark to (d) as the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)

16. A great many student / have been declared / successful /
(a) (b) (c)

No error
(d)

17. We are going to launch / this three crores project /
(a) (b)

within the next few months / No error
(c) (d)

18. I hope to go to shopping / this weekend /
(a) (b)

if the weather permits / No error
(c) (d)

19. The lawyer asked / if it was worth to take /
(a) (b)

the matter to court / No error
(c) (d)

20. After a carefully investigation /
(a)

we discovered
(B)

that the house was infested with termites /
(c)

No error
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25) : In question some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, then your rows in answer is (d), i.e., no error.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

21. You do not / look as / your brother/ No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)

22. My elder brother / is six / foot high. / No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
23. Without no proof of your guilt / the only course open to me /
(a) (b)
/ is to dismiss the case. / No error
(c) (d)
24. As we see it, / she appears to be unreasonable /
(a) (b)
anxious about pleasing her husband. / No error
(c) (d)
25. The scissor is / lying on / the table. / No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) as Answer your.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

26. World is producing enough /
(a)
for every citizen but still there is hunger and malnutrition
(b)
and it is continuing year after year. / No error.
(c) (d)
27. The N.C.C. commandant along with his cadets /
(a)
are going to Delhi /
(b)
to participate in the Republic Day Parade. / No error.
(c) (d)
28. He did not succeed / to get the job
(a) (b)
though he tried his level best / No error.
(c) (d)
29. Many of the famous / advertising offices /
(a) (b)
are located at Madison Avenue. / No error.
(c) (d)
30. Nature has denied us / the power of closing our ears /
(a) (b)
which she gave in respect of our eyes. / No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

31. Instead of being (a)/ helpful he was (b)/ being hindrance.
(c) / No error (d)
32. Where (a)/ have I (b)/ to deposit fees ? (c)/ No error (d)
33. By the time she had finished her work (a)/ I had nearly given up (b)/ all hope of arriving at the party in time. (c)/ No error (d)
34. Some categorically suspected (a) / having seen the (b)/ guard and thief together. (c) No error (d)
35. He was (a)/ not in a position to state (b)/ the speed the ship travelled. (c)/ No error (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40): In the following questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

36. Air pollution, together with littering,
(a)
are causing many problems in our cities.
(b) (c)
No error.
(d)
37. The accused refused to answer to the policeman
(a) (b)
on duty. No error.
(c) (d)
38. What is the use of me attending the session? No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
39. We met our prospective employer,
(a)
for a briefing session in the Taj Hotel. No error.
(b) (c) (d)
40. Because of the severe snow storm and the road blocks,
(a)
the air force dropped food and
(b)
medical supplies close to the city. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45): In questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, your answer is (d).

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

41. Having lived / in Kerala for ten years, /
(a) (b)
my friend is used to speak Malayalam with his friends. /
No Error (c)
(d)
42. Much water / has flown / under this bridge / No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
43. The law should specifically / provide a clause /
(a) (b)
to protect animals from poachers / No error
(c) (d)
44. What kind / of a man / are you? / No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
45. The lady approached me timidly / and trembling slightly /
(a) (b)
she sat down besides me. / No error
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-51) : Some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, then mark answer (d).

(SSC CHSL 2012)

46. It was he who / came running in the house /
a b
with the news about the earthquake. / No Error.
c d
47. Her mother does not approve of / her to go to the party /
a b
without dressing formally. / No Error.
c d
48. Riding across the battle field / the famous Bhishm /
a b
saw a large number of dead warriors. / No Error.
c d
49. My Aunt / was first / to get a degree / No Error.
a b c d
50. Padmini had not rarely missed /
a
a dance performance or festival since /
b
she was eight years old. / No Error.
c d
51. Krupa and Kavya studied / in the Delhi Public School /
a b
and so does Kamya. / No Error.
c d

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 52-56) : In question some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, blacken the oval corresponding to (d) in the Answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

52. You can eat / as much as you like /
(a) (b)
at the newly lunch bar / No Error
(c) (d)
53. The teahcer, as well as the students /
(a)
have gone on an excursion /
(b)
to Ooty during their summer vacation / No Error.
(c) (d)

54. The US / don't want / Indian in the Security Council
(a) (b) (c)

No Error
(d)

55. The cruel lady made / her step – daughter to do /
(a) (b)

all the household chores. / No Error
(c) (d)

56. My sister asked me / that how long /
(a) (b)

I would stay there. / No Error
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 57-61) : In question some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) as your answer.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

57. I whistled thrice with full might and raise my arms
(a) (b)

towards the sky. No error.
(c) (d)

58. Science and religion
(a)

are both necessary for man and for their
(b)
outer and inner self respectively. No error.
(c) (d)

59. At certain seasons, some areas on Mars
(a) (b)

is subject to strong winds. No error.
(c) (d)

60. As an artist Raju is as good
(a) (b)

if not better than Ramesh. No error.
(c) (d)

61. The scientists could not hardly
(a) (b)

complete all the experiments. No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 62-66) : In these questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

62. If I was he (a)/ I wouldn't accept (b)/ this project. (c)/ No error (d)
63. The teacher advised to (a)/ the student to borrow (b)/ a book from the library within three days. (c)/ No error (d)
64. I insisted (a)/ on his going (b)/ there immediately. (c)/ No error (d)

65. Neither of the teams (a)/ are sensible enough (b)/ to do this task. (c)/ No error (d)
 66. We have been knowing (a)/ each other (b)/ since we were children. (c)/ No error (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 67-71) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d) i.e. No error.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

67. Mohans' eyes / reflect a hope
 (a) (b)
 / for a better future in Microsoft. / No error.
 (c) (d)
 68. He went to Mumbai / with a view / to secure a job. /
 (a) (b) (c)
 No error.
 (d)
 69. The Headmaster with all his senior teachers
 (a)
 / have come / to attend the meeting. / No error.
 (b) (c) (d)
 70. The teacher said that
 (a) /
 the building adjacent with his house
 (b)
 / needed repairs. / No error.
 (c) (d)
 71. Grapes / cannot gathered / from thistles. / No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 72-76) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) as your Answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

72. In India
 (a)
 working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities
 (b)
 if they are married and have a family / No error
 (c) (d)
 73. Greatly to our surprise / We find the ringleader
 (a) (b)
 was lame / No error
 (c) (d)

74. They have / played a game / last week
 (a) (b) (c)
 No error
 (d)

75. The teacher made the boys / to to the sum
 (a) (b)
 all over again / No error
 (c) (d)

76. Many overseas students / attend colleges
 (a) (b)
 in the Great Britain / No error
 (c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 77-81) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d) i.e., No error.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

77. When one hears of the incident (a)/ about the plane crash (b)/ he feels very sorry. (c)/ No error (d)
 78. I went there (a)/ with a view to survey (b)/ the entire procedure. (c)/ No error (d)
 79. It had laid (a)/ in the closet (b)/ for a week before we found it. (c)/ No error (d)
 80. He was present (a)/ in the court (b)/ to give witness. (c)/ No error (d)
 81. He laughed (a)/ her (b)/ as she fell off the tree. (c) / No error (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 82-86) : In questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) in your Answer.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

82. Hasan plays (a) / both – cricket and billiards (b) / at the national level. (c) / No error. (d)
 83. My father gave me (a) / a pair of binocular (b) / on my birthday. (c) / No error. (d)
 84. Kalidas is (a) / a Shakespeare (b) / of India. (c) / No error. (d)
 85. The teacher as well as his students, (a) / all left (b) / for the trip. (c) / No error. (d)
 86. More you (a) / think of it, (b) / the worse it becomes. (c) / No error. (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 87-96) : In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) in your Answer.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

87. I and him / are / very good friends. / No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)
 88. One should / look after / their parents. / No error.
 (a) (b) (c) (d)

89. She placed / the offering / to God in the altar. / No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
90. Teachers were instructed / to follow an uniform method / of
(a) (b)
evaluation. / No error.
(c) (d)
91. The newspapers they admit that / advertising sometimes /
(a) (b)
influences their editorial policy. / No error.
(c) (d)
92. No sooner did I finish / my speech, I was subjected / to a
(a) (b)
barrage of questions. / No error.
(c) (d)
93. I saw him / coming out of the hotel / on 10 o'clock. / No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
94. One of my friend / is returning / to India from the U.S.A. /
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
95. He knows / that your muscles / are not same as his. /
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
96. We shall wait / till you / will finish your lunch. / No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 97-106) : In Question, some parts of the sentences have errors and none. Find out which part of a sentences has an error. If there is no error, (d) in your Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2013)

97. I met/him/for weeks before./No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
98. I shall wait for you/till you will/finish your lunch./No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
99. The price of car/have been reduced/recently./No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
100. The teacher has / not yet entered / into the classroom./
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
101. Vijay is / very cleverer / than Ram. / No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
102. No sooner did / the police arrive / when the robbers ran
(a) (b) (c)
away. / No error
(d)
103. I know / a doctor / you are referring to. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
104. Smoke from diesel engines / become visible / as the carbon
(a) (b) (c)
content increases./ No error.
(d)
105. The moon / is shining / brightly tonight, is it? / No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
106. There was great excitement / on planet of Mars this week, /
(a) (b)
wasn't there? / No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 107-111): Some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error corresponding to the appropriate letter (a, b, c). If a sentence is free from error, (d) in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2014)

107. If I would have realised /
(a)
what a bad shape our library is in /
(b)
I would have done something, to arrest the deterioration, /
(c)
No error
(d)
108. He has been enhanced in position /
(a) (b)
as a result of his diligence and integrity. / No error
(c) (d)
109. It is I / who is responsible / for the delay. / No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
110. There is only one cure / to the evils which newly /
(a) (b)
acquired freedom produces
and that cure is freedom. / No error
(c) (d)
111. He flew / over extensively / the Pacific last winter. /
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 112-116) : In questions below, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark blacken the oval corresponding to (d) as your Answer.

(SSC SI 2014)

112. In 1906 a earthquake destroyed much
(a) (b)
of San Francisco. No error.
(c) (d)
113. His parents does not approve of
(a) (b)
his business No error.
(c) (d)

114. The college library is
(a)
not only equipped with
(b)
very good books but also with the latest journals.
(c)
No error.
(d)

115. The lovers walked
(a) besides each other
(b)
in silence.
(c) No error.
(d)

116. Men are wanted
(a) for the army,
(b)
and the navy, and the air force,
(c) No error.
(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 117-121) : In Question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from errors mark in the answer sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

117. I worked / as medical representative / for eight months
(a) (b) (c)
No error
(d)

118. Shakespeare has written / many plays
(a) (b)
as well as some poetries / No error
(c) (d)

119. Neither of the girls / were willing to
(a) (b)
accept the proposal. / No error
(c) (d)

120. A interesting book / 'A Tale of two
(a) (b)
cities' / was written by Alexander / Dumas / No error
(c) (d)

121. In India there are / many poors / No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 122-131) : In questions, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) in your Answer.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

122. When the weather is pleasant / it is nice /
(a) (b)
to go for a picnic. / No error.
(c) (d)

123. Many passer-bys / stopped at / the place of accident.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)

124. The batsman completed / his century /
(a) (b)
on minimum number of balls. / No error.
(c) (d)

125. The accident was fatal /
(a)
as the truck had a head-on collision / against a van /
(b) (c)

- No error.
(d)
126. A real brave person is not he / who does not feel afraid /
(a) (b)
and one who conquers that fear. / No error.
(c) (d)

127. It's not proper / to talk loudly / over the telephone /
(a) (b) (c)

- No error.
(d)
128. I have known her / since three years / now. / No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

129. I am happy / because I had paid off / my bank loan. /
(a) (b) (c)

- No error.
(d)
130. They blamed their teachers / of their poor performance /
(a) (b)

- in the Board examination. / No error.
(c) (d)

131. Read the instructions with care / lest you may /
(a) (b)
misunderstand the questions. / No error.
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 132-136) : In the following Five Questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark option (d) as No error.

(SSC CGL 2015)

132. I shall look forward to being with you sometime next month.
(a) I shall look forward
(b) to being with you
(c) sometime next month
(d) No error
133. I really do regret not to learn to play the violin when I had so many opportunities to learn the practice in school.
(a) I really do regret not to learn to play the violin.
(b) when I had so many opportunities
(c) to learn and practice in school.
(d) No error
134. The government granted relief payments of ₹5,000 each to those who injured in the fire accident.
(a) The government granted
(b) relief payments of ₹5,000 each
(c) to those who injured in the fire accident.
(d) No error
135. By May next year I have been working in this college for twenty years.
(a) By May next year
(b) I have been working in this college
(c) for twenty years.
(d) No error
136. Everyone of us should realize that any act of negligence will cause a great harm to our country's security.
(a) Everyone of us should realize that
(b) any act of negligence will cause
(c) a great harm to our country's security
(d) No error

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 137-141) : In Question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark "No error" in your Answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

137. A bird in the tree is worth two in the bush.
(a) No error (b) two in the bush
(c) is worth (d) A bird in the tree
138. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while on a journey.
(a) while on a journey (b) to take heavy luggages
(c) It is not advisable (d) No error
139. Just outside my house are a playground for school boys and girls
(a) for school boys and girls
(b) are a playground
(c) No error
(d) Just outside my house

140. He can be a basketball player since he is tall like a mule.

(a) No error
(b) He can be
(c) He is tall like a mule
(d) A basketball player since

141. Who do you think I met?

(a) Who (b) I met ?
(c) No error (d) Do you think

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 142-146) : In questions below, some part of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark (d) in your Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

142. The team was / now in the field and /
(a) (b)
about to take their place. / No error
(c) (d)
143. Everyone were happy / to hear /
(a) (b)
about his success. / No error
(c) (d)
144. The lions / kill the animals / and eat his meat. / No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
145. Hearing these strange noises above, /
(a)
the thought at once occurred to me /
(b)
that thieves had entered the house. / No error
(c) (d)
146. Our beloved Prime-Minister / is known to /
(a) (b)
the prominent figures all over the world. / No error
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 147-150) : In question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, blacken the circle corresponding to (d) in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

147. They came here in / the evening and begin making /
(a) (b)
further arrangements / No error
(c) (d)
148. One must / obey one's / teachers / No error
(a) (b) (c) (d)
149. She always fed / her childrens /
(a) (b)
before she fed her dog / No error
(c) (d)

150. Make what you write / and say more /
(a) (b)
absorbed and engrossing / No error
(c) (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 151-154): Some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark "No error" as your option in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

151. Scientist now hope that cloning can successfully be conducted in human beings in the near future.
(a) human beings in the near future.
(b) can successfully be conducted in
(c) Scientists now hope that cloning
(d) No Error
152. When one takes great risks they must be prepared for great losses.
(a) When one takes great risks
(b) No Error
(c) they must be prepared
(d) for great losses.
153. What delicious flavour these mangoes have!
(a) have! (b) What delicious
(c) flavour these mangoes (d) No Error
154. They had to put of the garden party because of the heavy rain.
(a) because of the heavy rain
(b) No Error
(c) They had to
(d) put of the garden party

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 155-157): In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, mark "No error" as option.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

155. The job for drawing water (a) / from the village well is usually (b) / carried out by the women and young girls. (c) / No Error (D).
(a) a (b) b
(c) c (d) d
156. I remember him as (a) / someone who was a lot nicer (b) / than circumstances warranted. (c) / No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b
(c) c (d) d
157. Several days passed before (a) / Jeff worked over enough (b) / courage to return to the house. (c) / No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b
(c) c (d) d

DIRECTONS (Qs. 158-160) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, mark "No error" option.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

158. One (a) / should keep (b) / his word. (c) / No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
159. If you turn the corner, (a) / you will found a house (b) / built of stone. (c) / No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
160. His appearance bears (a) / a striking resemblance (b) / to your cousin. (c) / No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d

DIRECTION (Qs. 161-163) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, mark "No error" option.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

161. The doctor says that (a)/the patient will recover (b)/in few days (c)/No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
162. I do not think that (a)/I can cope up (b)/with this problem (c)/No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
163. The mother (a)/yearns for (b)/her only child (c)/No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 164-166) : In the following questions, one part of the sentence may have an error. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. If the sentence is free from error, mark "No error" option.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

164. Too great a (a)/ variety of studies (b)/ distract the mind (c)/ No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
165. The severe cyclonic storm (a)/ has left behind (b)/ a trial of misery (c)/ No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d
166. My sister has been (a)/ interested in medicine (b)/ ever since she was a child (c)/ No Error (d)
(a) a (b) b (c) c (d) d

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 167-176) : In the following Ten Questions, some parts of the sentence shave errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark "No error" in your Answer.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

167. She has been complaining about headache from morning.
(a) from morning
(b) No error
(c) She has been
(d) complaining about headache
168. The children left the playground one after one.
(a) one after one
(b) No error
(c) The children left
(d) the playground
169. I knew the town well so I was able to advice him where to go.
(a) to advice him where to go.
(b) No error
(c) I knew the town well
(d) sol was able

170. He runs more faster than I.
 (a) than I (b) No error
 (c) He runs (d) more faster
171. The fight for liberation brings out the best and a noblest quality in mankind.
 (a) a noblest quality in mankind
 (b) No error
 (c) The fight for liberation
 (d) brings out the best and
172. The baby was clinging with her mother in fear.
 (a) mother in fear (b) No error
 (c) The baby was (d) clinging with her
173. Not much people realize his sincerity.
 (a) his sincerity (b) No error
 (c) Not much (d) people realize
174. The government must provide facilities for the upbringing of women.
 (a) upbringing of women
 (b) No error
 (c) The government
 (d) must provide facilities for the
175. You will not succeed unless you don't work hard.
 (a) don't work hard
 (b) No error
 (c) You will not
 (d) succeed unless you

176. He stated that he prefers tea than coffee.
 (a) tea than coffee (b) No error
 (c) He stated that (d) he prefers

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 177-181) : In the following Five Questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, 'No Error' in your Answer.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

177. Three years have elapsed since I had gone to visit my aunt in the city.
 (a) Visit my aunt in the city
 (b) No error
 (c) since I had gone to
 (d) Three years have elapsed
178. He needs not have shouted at me that way.
 (a) No error (b) at me that way
 (c) not have shouted (d) He needs
179. I reached two hours before he had came.
 (a) No error (b) he had came
 (c) I reached (d) two hours before
180. The car that he is using these days is belonging to his employer.
 (a) to his employer (b) these days is belonging
 (c) The car that he is using (d) No error
181. He assured me that he will return in an hour.
 (a) He assured me (b) No error
 (c) in an hour (d) that he will return

join free education on TELIGRAM
https://t.me/meena_a2z_study

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (c) Neither is used for two things. For more than two things, none should be used.
2. (a) **After knowing the truth** will be correct usage.
3. (b) **It is time/It is high time** is followed by the clause in simple past that shows present time. Hence, **decided on your next** should be used.
4. (c) Replace **let him speak** by **should be allowed to speak**.
5. (d)
6. (a) Sometimes Common Nouns are used as Abstract Nouns as they express qualities. In this situation, we use 'the' before them. Hence, **The Judge in him** should be used.
7. (b) The structure of some sentences is :
Indefinite number + of + Noun
Indefinite quantity + of + Noun
In these sentences, the subject is one that comes after 'of'. Here, the word pillar is singular, hence, **has rotted away** should be used.
8. (c) Here, replace **that most people like to stay at home** by **most of the people** like to stay at home.
9. (b) The word aim takes preposition 'at'.
Hence, **at bringing about** should be used.
10. (c) Chemical balance and amount of moisture.
11. (c) Owing to (preposition) means : because of.
Hence, owing to ever-growing demand... should be used here.
12. (c) Here simple past (Passive) i.e. **was dogged by controversy** should be used.
13. (c) Here, very hard should be used. The word **hardly (Adverb)** means : almost not; almost none.
The word hard means : putting a lot of effort or energy into an activity.
14. (b) Here, the antecedent of Relative Pronoun 'who' is 'I' and hence who have done should be used as 'I' agrees with 'have'.
15. (c) The word **equipment (Uncountable Noun)** means : the things that are needed for a particular purpose or activity.
Its plural is not equipments.
Hence, new equipment should be used here.
16. (a) Here, **A great many students** should be used.
17. (b) In hyphenated terms. singular Noun i.e., **this three-crore project** should be used.
18. (a) Here, **I hope to go shopping** should be used.
19. (b) Here, Gerund i.e. **If it was worth taking** should be used.
20. (a) Here, Adjective i.e. **After a careful investigation** should be used.
21. (b) Here, **look like** should be used. Like is an Adjective which is used as Preposition.
22. (c) Here **foot tall** should be used.
23. (a) Here, with no proof of your guilt/ without any proof of your guilt should be used.
24. (b) Here, she appears to be unreasonably should be used.
25. (a) Here, The scissors are should be used.
26. (d)
27. (b) When we use I.c. Along with, together and with, the verb agrees according to first subject. Hence, **is going to Delhi** should be used.
28. (b) Here, **in getting (gerund) the job** should be used.
29. (c) Here, **are located at the Madison Avenue** should be used.
30. (c) Here, **which she has given in respect of your eyes** should be used.
31. (c) Here, a hindrance should be used.
Look at the sentences :
To be honest, she was more of a hindrance than a help.
The high price is a major hindrance to potent buyers.
32. (b) Here, I have should be used.
33. (a) Here, By the time she finished her work (Simple Past) should be used.
34. (a) Here, Some were surprised/ Some categorically denied should be used.
35. (c) Here, the speed the ship sailed/travelled at should be used.
36. (b) 'are' is replaced by 'is'
37. (b) Remove 'to' before the policeman
38. (b) 'me' is replaced by 'myself'
39. (c) 'in' is replaced by 'at'
40. (d) No error
41. (c) Speak in Malayalam.
42. (b) flowed
43. (d) 44. (d)
45. (c) beside
46. (b) Running towards
47. (b) Going to the party, not to go to the party
48. (d)
49. (b) The first
50. (a) Padmini had rarely missed
51. (e) so also kamya
52. (d)
53. (b) has gone
54. (b) doesn't
55. (b) step daughter do
56. (c) would I stay there.
57. (b) The sentence is in past simple. Hence, with full might and raised my arms should be used.
58. (b) Use both are
59. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. are subject to strong winds should be used.
60. (b) Here, Raju is (so/very) good should be used. As is superfluous here.
61. (b) Hardly means almost no: almost not. Hence, could hardly should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense.

62. (a) The sentence shows subjunctive mood of Verb (desire). Hence, even a singular subject agrees with a plural verb. Hence, **If I were he** should be used.
63. (a) It is not proper to use 'to' after advise (Verb).
64. (d)
65. (b) Neither of/Either if agrees with a singular verb. Hence, **is sensible enough** should be used.
66. (a) Know is generally not used in progressive Tenses. Hence, **we known/we have known** should be used here.
67. (b) Mohan's eyes reflected is the correct passessive.
68. (c) With a view to (doing) something because you are planning to do something in the future. Ex: We bought the house with a view to retiring there. To seeuring is correct.
69. (b) 'has come' is the correct option because the verb will agree with the first subject.
70. (b) adjacent always takes the preposition 'to'.
71. (b) Grapes cannot be the subject of the sentence; hence it should be 'Grapes cannot be gathered.....'
72. (b) a life of dual responsibility
73. (b) We should be lower case
74. (a) They played
75. (b) to do
76. (c) Great Britain doesn't use the definite article "the".
77. (b) Here, indefinite article i.e. about a plane crash should be used. No particular incident is evident here.
78. (b) With a View to should be followed by gerund i.e. suveying.
79. (a) Here, time period is given. Hence. Past Perfect Continuous i.e. It had been lyingshould be used.
80. (c) Here, to provide evidence/ as a witness should be used.
81. (b) Here, it is a preposition related error. Hence, at her should be used here.
82. (d)
83. (b) Delete 'pair of' before binocular because the word 'binocular' itself suggests a pair.
84. (b) 'a' should be replaced with 'the'. Here Kalidas is not Shakespeare but he is compared with Shakespeare.
85. (b) Delete 'all' before 'left'. Here the usage of 'all' is superfluous as 'the teacher as well as his students' itself signifies everyone.
86. (a) Add 'the' before 'more'. Here the sentence consists of two clauses- Principal and Subordinate, where the Principal clause should be given more stress by adding 'the' before 'more'.
87. (a) if pronouns of different persons are to be used together in a sentence to provide good and normal sense then the serial order should be second, third and first so here it should "He and I are very good friends."
88. (c) when a sentence starts with 'one' then to in accordance with the singularity of the subject it should be one's parents.
89. (c) 'God' is a universal noun so it should be preceded by 'the'.
90. (b) according to the rules of the 'articles' the word 'uniform' should be preceded by 'a' because here the vowel sound of 'u' is different
91. (a) here the use of 'they' is not needed as 'the newspaper' itself is the subject
92. (b) according to the rules of conjunctions the word 'no sooner...' should be followed by 'than...'
93. (c) the preposition 'on ' is used to indicate a date or place should be 'by'
94. (a) here it means one among many so it should be 'one of my friends...'
95. (c) here due to the sense of comparison it should be 'the same...'
96. (c) here the word 'will' is not needed because 'shall' is already used in the initial part of the sentence that itself signifies the tense of the sentence.
97. (d) 98. (b) 99. (b) 100. (c) 101. (b)
102. (c) 103. (d) 104. (b) 105. (c) 106. (b)
107. (a) Part '(a)' of the statement is wrong. It will be as 'If I had realized'. The Past perfect tense suits here and it denotes the sentence to be in Active voice.
108. (b) Part '(b)' of the statement is wrong. The word 'enhanced' given here is wrong. The correct word that will suit the statement is 'elevated'. Correct application of word enriches the meaning of the sentence.
109. (b) Part '(b)' of the sentence is wrong. The correct form of sentence is 'It is I am who should be responsible for the delay'.
110. (b) Part '(b)' of the sentence is wrong. The preposition 'of' is missing in that part. 'Of' is applicable after the word 'evils'.
111. (b) Part '(b)' of the sentence is wrong. It should be extensively over.
112. (a) In 1906 an earthquake destroyed much of San Francisco. Instead of 'a' before earthquake, article 'an' should be used because it is followed by a vowel letter.
113. (a) His parents don't approve of his business. In English, don't is used when speaking in the first and second person plural and singular and the third person plural ("I," "you," "we," and "they"). Doesn't, on the other hand, is used when speaking in the third person singular only ("he," "she," and "it").
114. (d) No error.
115. (b) The lovers walked beside each other in silence. (the preposition besides means in addition to, whereas beside means next to).
116. (c) Men are wanted for the army, the navy and the air force. When joining two or more grammatically similar expressions, and is used followed in the end and commas are used to distinguish the other expressions.
117. (d) No error.
118. (c) Shakespeare has written many plays as well as few poetry. [Poetry is an Uncountable Noun or Mass Noun; which means a noun that cannot be used freely with numbers or the indefinite article, and which therefore takes no plural form.]
119. (b) Neither of the girls are willing to accept the proposal.
120. (a) The correct sentence should be- 'An interesting book 'A tale of two cities' was written by Alexander Dumas. Article 'a' in the first part should be replaced by 'an' because it is followed by a vowel sound.

121. (c) In India, there are many poor. [Poors is no word. Poor refer to all the poor people.]
122. (c) When the weather is pleasant it is nice to go on a picnic.
123. (a) Many passersby stopped at the place of accident. 'passer-bys' is an incorrect word. Because the people are plural, not the action or time. i.e., "by" can indicate action and/or time, and that cannot be plural.
124. (c) The batsman completed his century in minimum number of balls.
125. (c) The accident was fatal as the truck had a head on collision with a van. With is used to indicate being together or being involved.
126. (c) A real brave person is not one who does not feel afraid and one who conquers that fear. Here pronoun that should be used instead of he is one. As a pronoun, one can also function in an impersonal, objective manner, standing for the writer or for all people who are like the writer or for the average person or for all people who belong to a class.
127. (a) It is
128. (b) I have known her for three years now. We use for when we measure the duration - when we say how long something lasts.
129. (b) I am happy because I have paid off my bank loan. The sentence is present participle and have is used instead of had because the action is completed before 'now' the present.
130. (b) They blamed their teachers for their poor performance in the Board examination. For is used to mean because of.
131. (b) Lest is not properly used
132. (b) This part of the sentence should be 'to be with you.'
133. (a) I really do regret not having learnt to play the violin. should be the correct structure.
134. (b) It should be - relief of ₹5000 each
135. (b) 'I shall have been working in this college' is the right construction.
136. (d) No error
137. (d) Something that you say which means it is better to keep what you have than to risk losing it by trying to get something better If I were you I'd accept the money they're offering. After all, a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
138. (b) Luggage means suitcases, trunks, etc, containing personal belongings for a journey; baggage. It is never used in plural form.
139. (b) Just outside my house is a playground for school boys and girls. Playground is in singular, hence, is.
140. (c) Mule means the offspring of a donkey and a horse (strictly, a male donkey and a female horse) which is not tall.
141. (a) Who should be replaced with 'whom' as it signifies the objective case of 'who.'
142. (a) The team is
143. (a) Everyone was
144. (c) and eat their meat
145. (a) the strange noise
146. (d) meat
147. (b) Replace 'begin' with began'
148. (d)
149. (b) Replace 'childrens' with 'children'.
150. (c) absorbing and engrossing
151. (b) can be successfully conducted in
152. (c) he must be prepared
153. (d)
154. (d) put off the garden party
155. (a) Job of
156. (d)
157. (b) Worked over should be replaced with gathered
158. (c) On his words.
159. (b) will find
160. (c) his cousin
161. (c) in a few days
162. (b) cope with
163. (d)
164. (c) distracts the mind
165. (c) trail of misery
166. (d)
167. (a) 168. (a) 169. (a) 170. (d)
171. (a) 172. (d) 173. (c) 174. (a) 175. (d)
176. (a) 177. (c) 178. (d) 179. (b) 180. (b)
181. (d)

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Sentence Improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : In the following questions a part of the sentence is **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

1. Obviously he isn't **cut up** to be a good teacher.
(a) cut out (b) cut in
(c) cut for (d) No improvement
2. Power got with money is the most **craved for** today.
(a) sought after (b) wished for
(c) welcomed for (d) No improvement
3. The brown shirt **wants washing**.
(a) has to wash
(b) is in need of a wash
(c) requires a wash
(d) No improvement
4. You are asked to copy this letter **word by word**.
(a) word for word (b) word with word
(c) word to word (d) No improvement
5. The weak man is a slave to his **sensuous** pleasures.
(a) sensory (b) sensual
(c) secondary (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

6. To get into the building I'll **disguise** as a reprotor.
(a) disguise to be
(b) disguise as one
(c) disguise myself
(d) No improvement
7. He denied that he **had not forged** my signature
(a) would not forge (b) had forged
(c) did not forge (d) No improvement
8. If **I had played well**, I would have won the match.
(a) I played well (b) I play well
(c) I am playing well (d) No improvement
9. Since the records are missing the possibility of paying more than one compensation for the same piece of land cannot be ruled **aside**.
(a) out (b) off
(c) away (d) No improvement
10. A callous system **generates** nothing but a misanthrope.
(a) develops (b) induces
(c) produces (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) : In the following questions, a sentence or **Bold** part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives as given at (a), (b) and (c) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

11. He has for good left India.
(a) He has left for good India.
(b) He has left India for good.
(c) Good he has left India.
(d) No improvement
12. We are credibly informed that the murderer has given himself up.
(a) We are informed that the murderer has credibly given himself up.
(b) We are informed that the murderer has given credibly himself up.
(c) We are informed that credibly the murderer has given up himself.
(d) No improvement
13. We generally select **one of the most intelligent student of the school** for this award.
(a) one of the most intelligent students of the school
(b) one of the intelligent most students of the school
(c) one of the intelligent most student of the school
(d) No improvement
14. My friend lives in a nearby street **whose name** I have forgotten.
(a) the name of which
(b) which name
(c) of which name
(d) No improvement
15. He both won a medal and a scholarship.
(a) He won a medal and a scholarship both.
(b) Both he won a medal and a scholarship.
(c) He won both a medal and a scholarship.
(d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) : In question, a sentence is given, a part of which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)

16. What do you for go to school?
(a) For what do you go to school?
(b) What do you go for to school?
(c) What do you go to school for?
(d) No improvement

17. He pleased the directors and this completed his report in good time.
 (a) He pleased the directors in good time and this completed his report.
 (b) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.
 (c) He pleased the directors and completed his report and this in good time.
 (d) No improvement
18. The courtiers used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was all day long.
 (a) The courtiers all day long used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
 (b) The courtiers used all day long to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
 (c) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.
 (d) No improvement
19. Every Saturday I go out for shopping.
 (a) for shops (b) to shopping
 (c) for shop (d) No improvement
20. We had a grand party and we enjoyed very much.
 (a) We had a grand party and enjoyed very much.
 (b) We had a grand party to enjoy very much.
 (c) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.
 (d) No improvement.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25) : In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

21. Sordid and sensational books tend to vitate the public taste.
 (a) divide (b) distract
 (c) distort (d) No improvement
22. By studying AIDS has engaged many researchers in the last decade.
 (a) Important study (b) Now that the study
 (c) The study of (d) No improvement
23. His Master's thesis was highly estimated and is now being prepared for publication.
 (a) was highly discussed
 (b) was highly commended
 (c) is highly appraised
 (d) No improvement
24. No sooner had she realized her blunder than she began to take corrective measures.
 (a) then she began to take
 (b) than she began taking
 (c) when she began to take
 (d) No improvement
25. A good scholar must be precise and possess originality.
 (a) must be precise and original
 (b) must be possess precision and original
 (c) must be precision and possess originality
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30) : In question, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

26. It took her a long time to get past her failure in the medical examination.
 (a) through (b) over
 (c) by (d) No improvement
27. The boy wanted to ask his father for money, but waited for a propitious occasion.
 (a) protective (b) prophetic
 (c) prospective (d) No improvement
28. I did not agree with him; he appeared to be so bigoted for me to concur.
 (a) much (b) very
 (c) too (d) No improvement
29. As soon as she noticed the workmen, she asked them what they have been doing.
 (a) have done (b) had been
 (d) are doing (d) No improvement
30. He was asleep before the mother tucked him off.
 (a) through (b) away
 (c) in (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

31. His life is hanging **with** a thread.
 (a) from (b) by
 (c) to (d) No improvement
32. After twenty years of exile, the prisoner was **in** the end of his tether.
 (a) on (b) though
 (c) at (d) No improvement
33. Grandfather is often so tired that he drops in his armchair.
 (a) slides away (b) falls out
 (c) slips in (d) No improvement
34. The court was forced to respect the profundity of the learned judge's knowledge.
 (a) probity (b) proximity
 (c) prodigality (d) No improvement
35. He has lost his nearly all many pets.
 (a) all his nearly many pets
 (b) his many pets nearly all of them
 (c) nearly all his many pets
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40) : In the following questions a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

36. You shall have attended if the court had instructed you to do so.
 (a) would have had to attend
 (b) would attend
 (c) would have to
 (d) No improvement
37. The relics of Greece over which such a great deal of evidence has been collected should be preserved.
 (a) from which (b) on which
 (c) ascent which (d) No improvement
38. When the beverage was ready, they drank possibly as much as they could.
 (a) as much as they possibly could
 (b) as much as possibly they could
 (c) as much as they could possibly
 (d) No improvement
39. A citizen is expected to give allegiance to his country of origin.
 (a) homage (b) loyalty
 (c) obedience (d) No improvement
40. We were with daggers drawn despite attempts to understand each other.
 (a) in (b) on
 (c) at (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-50) : In question, a sentence/ part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

41. If he had time he will call you
 (a) would have (b) would have had
 (c) has (d) No improvement
42. The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
 (a) hell bent on getting
 (b) hell bent for getting
 (c) hell bent upon getting
 (d) No improvement
43. We are looking forward to see you tomorrow:
 (a) looking forward towards seeing
 (b) looking forward for seeing
 (c) looking forward to seeing
 (d) No improvement
44. they could not tell me why did he not eat his lunch.
 (a) why not had he eaten
 (b) why he did not eat
 (c) why had he not eaten
 (d) No improvement
45. He who will bid the highest will get the product.
 (a) who bids the highest
 (b) who the highest bids
 (c) who would bid the highest
 (d) No improvement
46. John had told me that he hasn't done it yet.
 (a) told (b) tells
 (c) was telling (d) No improvement
47. The clients are waiting outside since morning and will continue to wait until you meet them.
 (a) have waited (b) have been waiting
 (c) were waiting (d) No improvement

48. He may have grown taller when i last saw him
 (a) from when I last saw him
 (b) since I last saw him
 (c) before I last saw him
 (d) No improvement
49. While crossing the highway, a five year old child was knocked out by a passing car.
 (a) away (b) up
 (c) down (d) No improvement
50. During his long discourse, he did not touch that point.
 (a) touch upon (b) touch in
 (c) touch of (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 51-60) : In question, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

51. The disparity of the GDP between the rich and the poor **has broadened in the last some decades**.
 (a) have widened in the last some decades
 (b) have widened in the last few decades.
 (c) have broadened in the last few decades.
 (d) No improvement
52. **How, is beyond my understanding, the boy could fall into the ditch.**
 (a) How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding
 (b) Beyond my understanding is how the boy could fall into the ditch
 (c) How could the boy fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding.
 (d) No improvement
53. The pioneer spacecraft **went beyond** Pluto.
 (a) made its way past. (b) went across
 (c) went after (d) No improvement
54. The firm buys frozen seafood in bulk, packs it into smaller pouches and then they **sell them** to the local grocery stores.
 (a) it sells them
 (b) sell them
 (c) they sell the pouches
 (d) No improvement
55. The learners **are intended** to read the sources at home.
 (a) are meant (b) are suggested
 (c) are expected (d) No improvement
56. Fuji's invention of supercomputer **will be enable to make Japan** supercede America in computer technology.
 (a) will make Japan (b) will enable Japan
 (c) can make Japan (d) No improvement
57. I could never repay the debt I **owe to my place of study**.
 (a) Alma Master (b) Motherland
 (c) Place of worship (d) No improvement
58. She cries **all the time**.
 (a) mostly everytime (b) Day in and day out
 (c) pretty frequently (d) No improvement
59. For a week last month, the team's 20 players were stranded because the **Government-issued passport is not up to international standards**.

- (a) Government-issued passports were not up to international standards.
 (b) Government-issued passports are not up to international standards
 (c) The passports issued by the government were not up to international standards
 (d) No improvement
60. Since July 2008, our customers **will be able to use** the ATM network of BBY Bank, the bank that was acquired by us during that year.
 (a) have been able to use
 (b) were using
 (c) will have been able to use.
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 61-70) : In these questions a sentence/ part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/ part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

61. **I wish I knew what is wrong with my car.**
 (a) I wish I had known what is wrong with my car
 (b) I wish I know what is wrong with my car
 (c) I wish I knew what was wrong with my car
 (d) No improvement
62. **Just before he died, Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem.**
 (a) Just before he died, Amar, who was a poet, wrote this poem
 (b) Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem just before he died
 (c) Amar wrote this poem, who is poet, just before he died
 (d) No improvement
63. **The flag will be risen on the 15th of August.**
 (a) The flag will be roused on the 15th of August
 (b) The flag will be rising on the 15th August
 (c) The flag will be raised on the 15th of August
 (d) No improvement
64. **If I had the money I would have bought the house.**
 (a) If I had had the money I would have bought the house
 (b) If I have the money I would have bought the house
 (c) If I have had the money I would have bought the house
 (d) No improvement
65. **Don't sit in the grass. It's wet.**
 (a) by the side of (b) on
 (c) beside (d) No improvement
66. **The game is more important than the winning of the prize.**
 (a) The gaming is more important than the winning of the prize
 (b) The game is more important than winning of the prize
 (c) Gaming is more important than winning of the prize
 (d) No improvement
67. The actor is out of jail, **and not exactly a free man**, since he will be under house arrest for an additional 90 days.
 (a) but not exactly a free man
 (b) though exactly a free man
 (c) if not exactly a free man
 (d) No improvement

68. **Some players on the team suffer** from chronic knee problems and will not play in the next playoff.
 (a) Some player on the team suffered
 (b) Some player on the team suffer
 (c) Some players on the team suffers
 (d) No improvement
69. Sushma has wisdom, charm and **she has a good sense of humour.**
 (a) Sushma had a good sense of humour
 (b) a good sense of humour
 (c) has a good sense of humour
 (d) No improvement
70. They **knocked down** ten houses when they built the new road.
 (a) ruptured (b) removed
 (c) pulled down (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-80) : In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

71. The climate of Karnataka is cooler than Tamil Nadu.
 (a) is cooler to
 (b) is cooler than of
 (c) is cooler than that of
 (d) No improvement
72. The Tsunami victims suffered of cholera.
 (a) suffered from (b) suffered under
 (c) suffered in (d) No improvement
73. I gave to Sana the keys.
 (a) I gave (b) I gave to the
 (c) I gave the (d) No improvement
74. If he smokes less he might get rid of his cough.
 (a) If he smoked less he would get rid of his cough.
 (b) If he had smoked less he might get rid of his cough.
 (c) If he smokes less he might have got rid of his cough.
 (d) No improvement.
75. He compensated the loss to me.
 (a) He compensated the loss for me.
 (b) He compensated me to the loss
 (c) He compensated me for the loss.
 (d) No improvement.
76. As employees, we are accountable for our stakeholders.
 (a) accountable with
 (b) accountable to
 (c) accountable against
 (d) No improvement
77. Recently he had insured for a mediclaim policy.
 (a) He had recently insured for
 (b) Recently he insured for
 (c) He insured recently for
 (d) No improvement
78. Everyday, we usually had lunch at 1.30 p.m.
 (a) we have had usually
 (b) we have usually
 (c) we usually have
 (d) No improvement

79. All nations must first become agricultural strong.
 (a) become agriculturally strong
 (b) become strong agriculture
 (c) become agriculture strong
 (d) No improvement
80. An orangutan's intelligence is as superior to that of man.
 (a) is more superior to
 (b) is superior to
 (c) is superior than that of
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 81-90) : A sentence/ part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

81. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.
 (a) along (b) towards
 (c) on (d) No improvement
82. Twenty kms are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.
 (a) is not a great distance
 (b) are not too great a distance
 (c) aren't proving a great distance
 (d) No improvement
83. I adapted a new method to solve the problem.
 (a) I have been adopted
 (b) I adopted
 (c) I was adapted
 (d) No improvement
84. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book, I won as a prize.
 (a) I had won as a prize
 (b) I have won as prize
 (c) I had to win as a prize
 (d) No improvement
85. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.
 (a) to bear upon (b) to bear with
 (c) to bear away (d) No improvement
86. The more they earn, more they spend on luxury items.
 (a) more they should spend
 (b) the more they spend
 (c) the more they ought to spend
 (d) No improvement
87. You have come here with a view to insult me.
 (a) to insulting me (b) of insulting me
 (c) for insulting me (d) No improvement
88. A little rail-road engine was employed by a station yard for doing small pieces of work.
 (a) was made by a station yard
 (b) was used at the station yard
 (c) was employed at the station yard
 (d) No improvement
89. From an aesthetic point of view, the painting did not appeal to me.
 (a) From the viewpoint of aesthetics, the painting did not appeal to me
 (b) The painting had no aesthetic appeal to me
 (c) From an aesthetic point of view, the painting had a little appeal to me
 (d) No improvement
90. The child tossed in bed burning with fever.
 (a) The child in bed, burning with fever tossed
 (b) The child burning with fever, tossed in bed
 (c) The child burning in bed tossed with fever
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 91-100) : A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2014)

91. Why should you be despaired of your success of your undertaking?
 (a) you despair of the success of your undertaking
 (b) you despair of success of undertaking
 (c) you be despaired of the success of your undertaking
 (d) No improvement.
92. As Rees was going to town in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him.
 (a) going to town a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the High Street
 (b) in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the town
 (c) going to town in the High Street a savage dog bit him and attacked him
 (d) No improvement
93. Something is pretty here that Vineeta can wear to the party.
 (a) Something here is pretty
 (b) Something is here pretty
 (c) Here is something pretty
 (d) No improvement
94. I have dreamt all my life to own a beautiful maroon coloured car.
 (a) of owning (b) to owning
 (c) at owning (d) No improvement
95. Sitting on the hill top, the sun went down watching before him.
 (a) he watched the sun go down.
 (b) the sun went down with him watching
 (c) the sun went down when he watched
 (d) No improvement
96. The office is soon to be closed.
 (a) just to (b) about to
 (c) immediately to (d) No improvement
97. He has achieved nothing out of his way worth mentioning.
 (a) out of the way (b) by the way
 (c) in a big way (d) No improvement
98. I prevailed on him to vote for you.
 (a) to (b) at
 (c) upon (d) No improvement
99. Eager to pass his final exams, studying was the students top priority.
 (a) the student's top priority was studying.
 (b) the student made studying his top priority.
 (c) the top priority of studying was made by the student.
 (d) No improvement.

100. Mr. Dev will not go to the wedding reception without being called.
 (a) if he is not invited
 (b) till he is invited
 (c) unless he is invited
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-110): In the following Ten Questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed mark your answer as "No improvement".

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

101. It's high time that you go home.
 (a) are going (b) went
 (c) gone (d) No improvement
102. Drinking tea is an English habit.
 (a) tradition (b) convention
 (c) custom (d) No improvement
103. He is wanting in a little common sense.
 (a) lacks (b) is lacking in
 (c) needs some (d) No improvement
104. The second pigeon flew just as the first pigeon had flown.
 (a) one had done (b) one had flown away
 (c) had done (d) No improvement
105. The old man has acquired experience through age.
 (a) developed experience
 (b) experienced
 (c) got experience
 (d) No improvement
106. Water and soil pollutants find their entry into the body through ingestion of contaminated water or food.
 (a) digestion of contaminated
 (b) injection of contaminated
 (c) passage of contaminated
 (d) No improvement
107. He lives far from the station.
 (a) away from the station
 (b) a long way from the station
 (c) off the station
 (d) No improvement
108. Mumbai is famous because of its textiles.
 (a) at (b) in
 (c) for (d) No improvement
109. They spoke about the weather.
 (a) said (b) talked
 (c) expressed (d) No improvement
110. Mr. Mukherjee knows ten languages, isn't it?
 (a) doesn't Mr. Mukherjee
 (b) hasn't he
 (c) doesn't he
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 111-120): In Question, a sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed choose "No Improvement". Mark your answer in the answer sheet.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

111. He does not laugh, nor he smiles.
 (a) nor he does smile (b) No improvement
 (c) neither he does smile (d) nor does he, smile

112. If I will get an opportunity, I shall attend the seminar.

(a) get (b) No improvement
 (c) shall get (d) got

113. The others shook their heads and made vague noises of approval.

(a) nodded (b) No improvement
 (c) turned around (d) hung

114. The world is being faced with a crisis

(a) No improvement (b) facing
 (c) confronted (d) in front of

115. She insisted on she was innocent.

(a) No improvement (b) insisted on that
 (c) insisted that (d) insisted with

116. She could not help but laugh

(a) but laughing (b) No improvement
 (c) laughter (d) laughing

117. I took my mother some grapes when she was in hospital.

(a) I took some grapes for my mother
 (b) No improvement
 (c) I took for my mother some grapes
 (d) I brought my mother some grapes

118. We met yesterday, haven't we?

(a) isn't it? (b) No improvement
 (c) didn't we? (d) hadn't we?

119. Both the teams played the game fairly.

(a) played fairly the game (b) No improvement
 (c) fairly played the game (d) played a fair game

120. You must endure what you cannot cure.

(a) suffer (b) No improvement
 (c) prevail (d) accept

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 121-125): A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, mark "No improvement" as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

121. Sunita's sister had ribbons on her hair.

(a) in (b) over
 (c) through (d) No improvement

122. She has an ability for Mathematics.

(a) attitude (b) aptitude
 (c) altitude (d) No improvement

123. I was impressed of it.

(a) by (b) on
 (c) for (d) No improvement

124. Only high officials have access with the President.

(a) to (b) for
 (c) from (d) No improvement

125. No other snake is as poisonous as this one.

(a) are as poisonous as this one
 (b) is more poisonous as this one
 (c) is poisonous than this one
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-130): A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, "No improvement" is the answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

126. Any able-bodied man is eligible for the job.
 (a) Each able-bodied man is
 (b) Any able-bodied men have been
 (c) Any able-bodied men are
 (d) No improvement
127. She found a wooden broken table in the room.
 (a) wooden and broken table
 (b) broken wooden table
 (c) broken and wooden table
 (d) No improvement
128. The truck rumbled to a halt and a man got out and ran.
 (a) shrieked at (b) screeched to
 (c) screamed at (d) No improvement
129. The Professor asked the intruder who was he and why was he in his lecture.
 (a) who he was and why he was
 (b) who he was and why was he
 (c) who he had been and why he had been
 (d) No improvement
130. My uncle goes to office on bicycle or by foot.
 (a) by bicycle or by foot
 (b) by bicycle or on foot
 (c) on bicycle or on foot
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (131-135) : A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, "No improvement" is the answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

131. **The more they earn, more they spend**
 (a) The more they earn, the more they spend
 (b) More they earn, the more they spend
 (c) More they earn, more they spend
 (d) No improvement
132. The offerings were placed on the altar
 (a) on the altar (b) on the steps
 (c) on the platform (d) No improvement
133. **Really speaking, no man is perfect**
 (a) strictly (b) slightly
 (c) vaguely (d) No improvement
134. Mankind **does** not know this
 (a) do (b) had
 (c) is (d) No improvement
135. Practically **every** part of the coconut tree is used by man
 (a) each (b) most
 (c) any (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 136-140) : A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Four alternatives are given to the underlined part which will improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, "No improvement" is the answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

136. They have had a real good time.
 (a) have had a (b) have had really
 (c) have had a really (d) No improvement

137. Electricity has modernized the march of modern events.
 (a) revolutionised (b) developed
 (c) created (d) No improvement
138. The sales boy told the consumer not to touch the products on display.
 (a) buyer (b) shopper
 (c) customer (d) No improvement
139. Please make it a point to send the letter at my address.
 (a) on (b) to
 (c) in (d) No improvement
140. Sunil and I helped to sell tickets.
 (a) we (b) us
 (c) me (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-145): In questions below, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Inspector 2015)

141. She is very eccentric woman.
 (a) unusual (b) impatient
 (c) generous (d) no improvement
142. The workers should have been more meticulous.
 (a) precise (b) punctual
 (c) committed (d) no improvement
143. The chickens in his farm are fattened up nicely.
 (a) are fattening (b) are fatty
 (c) are fattened (d) no improvement
144. I was angry at myself for making such a big mistake.
 (a) about (b) with
 (c) on (d) no improvement
145. Torture and trauma has made her a mental patient.
 (a) mad (b) mania
 (c) lunatic (d) no improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 146-150) : In questions below, a sentence, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

146. He will revise it when he is comes back.
 (a) when he come back (b) on coming back
 (c) when he came back (d) No improvement
147. The members of the student's union did not give the examination in protest.
 (a) did not write (b) did not sit for
 (c) did not show up for (d) No improvement
148. She was kept from her assignment because of her loquacious room-mate.
 (a) noisy (b) irritating
 (c) talkative (d) No improvement
149. James epitomizes everything that a leader should be.
 (a) worships (b) loves
 (c) adores (d) No improvement
150. The businessman is respectively connected.
 (a) respectfully (b) respectably
 (c) receptively (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 151-155) : In the following questions, a sentence / part of the sentence is printed **in bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence / part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

151. The gentry of the town **was invited**.
 (a) is invited (b) has been invited
 (c) were invited (d) No improvement.
152. After the written exam, you will also have an **oral exam**.
 (a) practical (b) viva voice
 (c) vocal (d) No improvement
153. The regular use of alcohol, **only in small quantities**, tends to cause mischief in many ways to various organs of the body.
 (a) though in small quantities
 (b) even in a little quantity
 (c) even in small quantities
 (d) No improvement
154. If you were the Prime Minister of India what steps **would you have taken** to end unemployment?
 (a) will you take (b) will you be taking
 (c) would you take (d) No improvement
155. A high school student **is not even understanding** the basics of Chemistry and Physics.
 (a) does not understand even
 (b) was not even understanding
 (c) has even not understood
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 156-160) : In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

156. The ship ran over when it crashed into an iceberg.
 (a) get over (b) gave up
 (c) went down (d) No improvement
157. His wife was contentious.
 (a) contagious (b) quarrelsome
 (c) content (d) No improvement
158. Historians feel there is an earnest need for the review of history text books every five years and a revision of the same every ten years.
 (a) imperative (b) indispensable
 (c) urgent (d) No improvement
159. My car broke off on my way to the office.
 (a) out (b) in
 (c) down (d) No improvement
160. Freedom is a wonderful thing, for Jimmy was eager to experience it.
 (a) though (b) and
 (c) but (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 161-167) : A part of the sentence is bolded. Below are given alternatives to the bolded part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CHSL 2012)

161. The trek is difficult but it is **worth well the endeavour**.
 (a) well worth the endeavour
 (b) worth the endeavour well
 (c) the endeavour well worth
 (d) No improvement
162. The manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go **to the hitch-hiking**.
 (a) for the hitch-hiking (b) for hitch-hiking
 (c) hitch-hiking (d) No improvement
163. Goaded to frenzy, **the bull charged its tormentors**.
 (a) the tormentors were charged by the bull
 (b) the tormentors were being charged by the bull
 (c) the bull charged on its tormentors
 (d) No improvement
164. The war was a time of **tribulations** for all of us.
 (a) intimacy (b) placidity
 (c) stupidity (d) No improvement
165. The temptations that **bestow** young people today are ruining them.
 (a) appeal (b) beset
 (c) confront (d) No improvement
166. We kept all the old paintings in a place where they **would remain safe** from harm or danger.
 (a) will remain safe (b) are safe
 (c) may remain safe (d) No improvement
167. **The tragedy is reflection** of an episode that took place a decade ago.
 (a) rendition (b) reincarnation
 (c) reminiscent (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 168 & 169) : In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CHSL 2013)

168. The commoners joined the king's army at crushing the rebels.
 (a) into (b) in
 (c) without (d) No improvement
169. She is quite well now, except a slight cold.
 (a) except have a slight cold
 (b) excepting a slight cold
 (c) except for a slight cold
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 170-174) : In question, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CHSL 2014)

Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

170. Sohan is pleased at the news yesterday.
 (a) has been pleased (b) had been pleased
 (c) was pleased (d) No improvement
171. She did not like the movie, nor I did.
 (a) nor did I. (b) nor I like it.
 (c) nor did I like it. (d) No improvement
172. Old habits die hardly.
 (a) hard (b) too hard
 (c) much hardly (d) No improvement

173. One cannot be indifferent to one's health, can't one
 (a) can't be ? (b) can one ?
 (c) isn't it ? (d) No improvement
174. The mother with her children were expected.
 (a) was (b) will
 (c) have (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 175-178) : In questions a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CHSL 2015)

175. She had realized that she had seen him before.
 (a) had been realized (b) realized
 (c) has realized (d) No improvement
176. Being ill, he came to work,
 (a) He came to work and fell ill
 (b) Despite coming to work, he was ill
 (c) In spite of being ill, he came to work
 (d) No improvement
177. Hundreds of children are deaf born every year.
 (a) deaf are born every (b) every born are deaf
 (c) are born deaf every (d) No improvement
178. She is willing to help you.
 (a) wilful (b) willingly
 (c) wilfully (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 179-182) : A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed choose "No improvement".

(SSC CHSL 2015)

179. Rani has completed her graduation from a reputed university last year.
 (a) completed (b) No Improvement
 (c) was completed (d) had been compelled
180. The terrorist as well as his accomplices was killed in the encounter.
 (a) was being killed (b) were killed
 (c) No improvement (d) have been killed
181. The Councillor behaves as if he is the Chief Minister.
 (a) has been (b) were
 (c) No improvement (d) was
182. In spite of age he is my senior.
 (a) He is my senior, in keeping with his age.
 (b) He is my senior in regard of his age.
 (c) No improvement
 (d) In respect of age, he is my senior.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 183-187) : In the following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d)

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

183. On receiving his appointment letter, Ravi treated us with a sumptuous meal.
 (a) treated us to (b) treated us for
 (c) treated us by (d) No improvement

184. She is scrutinising hard for the final examination.
 (a) recollecting (b) recapitulating
 (c) revising (d) No improvement
185. Since she directing the play for quite some time, she knows the actors really well.
 (a) Since she has directed
 (b) Since she has been directing
 (c) Since she was directing
 (d) No improvement
186. You can borrow my laptop as long as you promise not to misuse it.
 (a) only long as (b) too long as
 (c) so long as (d) No improvement
187. This is the late edition of the Shakespearean play which was originally published in 1603.
 (a) later (b) latest
 (c) latter (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 188-192) : In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

188. I knew that if the animal was at home in that moment it would probably be sound asleep.
 (a) within that moment
 (b) about that moment
 (c) at that moment
 (d) No improvement
189. What would you have done if you are attacked by a bandit?
 (a) if you have been attacked by a bandit
 (b) if you would have been attacked by a bandit
 (c) if you were attacked by a bandit
 (d) No improvement
190. She works so that she may not fail.
 (a) or that she may not fail
 (b) therefore she may fail
 (c) lest she should fail
 (d) No improvement
191. Looking out of the window the little boy saw a kite entangled in the branches of the gulmohar tree.
 (a) Looking at the window
 (b) Peeping in at the window
 (c) Gazing out into the window
 (d) No improvement
192. If you do not mend your behaviour, you will suffer
 (a) bend (b) repair
 (c) tend (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 193-197) : In the following Five Questions, a sentence a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement" option.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

193. Try to LOWER the amount of fat in your diet.
 (a) No improvement (b) Reduce
 (c) Cut (d) Lose

194. I contradicted against him.
 (a) contradicted over
 (b) No improvement
 (c) contradicted
 (d) contradicted with
195. No sooner than it stopped raining, the children went out.
 (a) did it stop raining than
 (b) had it stopped raining than
 (c) No improvement
 (d) did it stopped raining than
196. You must accustom yourself with new ideas.
 (a) get accustom to
 (b) accustom yourself to
 (c) accustomed yourself with
 (d) No improvement
197. You should cut off on the amount of cigarettes you smoke.
 (a) cut up
 (b) cut down
 (c) No improvement
 (d) cut out

DIRECTIONS : In the following Ten Questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose "No Improvement" option. Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno 2013)

198. No sane person or government can tolerate terrorists of any degree or kind.
 (a) torture of any degree or kind
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) terrorism of any degree or kind
 (d) terrorism of any degree or kind
199. Saibal has got an extensive to finish writing his thesis.
 (a) an extension
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) an extended
 (d) an extention
200. She stood by him under all conditions and undaunted by anything.
 (a) through thick and thin
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) without reserve
 (d) without hesitation
201. Sheela was reprimanded by the school Marshall for coming lately to school.
 (a) to school later
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) to school lately
 (d) late to school
202. Kunal looked very manliness in his police uniform.
 (a) manly
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) menliness
 (d) man-like
203. The school was very co-operation when we made a documentary film there.
 (a) very co-operated
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) very co-operator
 (d) very co-operative
204. "I would like to tell you about this my friend," said John.
 (a) this friend
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) this friend of mine
 (d) the friend of mine

205. The boat was drowned.
 (a) was sink
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) was sunk
 (d) was drown
206. Either Kiran or Mala is sure to be chosen for the school debate tearu.
 (a) Either Kiran or Mala will
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) Either Kiran or Mala are sure to
 (d) Either Kiran nor Mala are sure to
207. Tom was standing besides the school house poster, towards him.
 (a) stood beside the school-house poster
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) standing beside the school-house poster
 (d) stand besides the school house poster

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 208-217) : In questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

(SSC Steno 2016)

208. He never thought so sad as when he had made a blunder.
 (a) looked
 (b) cried
 (c) caused
 (d) No improvement
209. The man taken to the hospital by an ambulance.
 (a) was taken
 (b) took
 (c) is taking
 (d) No improvement
210. I am looking forward to see you soon.
 (a) looking forward towards seeing
 (b) looking forward for seeing
 (c) looking forward to seeing
 (d) No improvement
211. English in India has acquired distinct identity as a regional variety and is known as Indian English.
 (a) an distinct
 (b) a distinct
 (c) a special
 (d) No improvement
212. It is said that Oscar Wilde was most sincere artistically when he depicts insincere characters.
 (a) were
 (b) have been
 (c) is
 (d) No improvement
213. A person who wants to go out to work should be given the possibility to do so.
 (a) chance
 (b) opportunity
 (c) preference
 (d) No improvement
214. Unless he does not leave this house, I will not say anything.
 (a) has left
 (b) left
 (c) leaves
 (d) No improvement
215. The politician surprisingly confesed the responsibility for the accident.
 (a) owned up
 (b) agreed
 (c) acknowledged
 (d) No improvement
216. Indian democracy is a great attention for overseas investors.
 (a) attraction
 (b) demand
 (c) avocation
 (d) No improvement
217. She abandoned the idea of marrying him.
 (a) deserted
 (b) forsake
 (c) left
 (d) No improvement

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) Phrase '**cut out**' means : to have the qualities and abilities needed for something.
2. (d)
3. (c) requires a wash
4. (a) word for word means : in exactly the same words or when translated exactly equivalent words.
5. (b) The word **Sensual (adjective)** means: connected with your physical feelings; giving pleasure to your physical senses; especially to sexual pleasures.
6. (c) disguise myself
7. (b) had forged
8. (d)
9. (a) ruled out is the correct phrase
10. (c)
11. (b) He has left India for good.
12. (d) **Give yourself up to somebody** means : to offer yourself to be captured.
13. (a) implies only one from many
14. (a) the name of which I have
15. (c) both a medal and a scholarship
16. (c) What do you go to school for ?
17. (b) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.
18. (c) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.
19. (d) No improvement
20. (c) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.
21. (b) distract the public taste
22. (c) the study of AIDS
23. (b) was highly commended
24. (d)
25. (a) precise and original
26. (b) get over something means to accept an unpleasant factor situation after dealing with it for a while.
27. (d) likely to result in success
28. (c) too bigoted
29. (b) had been doing
30. (c) **Tuck somebody in/up** means : to make somebody feel comfortable in bed by pulling the covers up around them.
31. (b) **Hang by a thread/hair** means : to be in great danger.
32. (c) **Be at the end of your tether** means : to feel that you cannot deal with a difficult situation any more because you are too tired, worried etc.
33. (d) drop into position in a chair
34. (d)
35. (c) nearly all his many pets
36. (a) Would have had to attend
37. (a) from which
38. (a) as much as they possibly could
39. (b) Alternative should be 'Loyalty'
40. (c) at
41. (a) would have correct
42. (c) fully committed to achieving a goal
43. (c) looking forward for seeing
44. (b) why he did not eat
45. (a) who bids the highest
46. (b) tells
47. (b) have been waiting
48. (b) since I last saw him
49. (c) knock down
50. (a) touch upon
51. (d) Here, has widened should be used.
Widen = to become wider; larger in degree.
52. (a) Arrangement of words
53. (a) made its way past
54. (a) For singular subject (the firm), it should be used.
55. (c) are expected
56. (b) Enable is a verb.
57. (a) Motherland = the country that you are born in and have a strong emotional connection.
Alma mater = the school, college that somebody went to
58. (d) All the time = very often; frequently.
59. (a) Past tense should follow as the first clause is in past tense.
60. (a) Present Perfect Continuous should be used as the work continued in the past and still continues.
61. (c) Here, Past Simple should be used.
I wish I were taller.
I only wish I knew!
62. (b) It is an error related to position of words.
63. (c) **Raise** = to lift or move something to a higher level.
Rise = to move upward
Smoke was rising from the Chimney.
64. (a) **Have = had (Past) = had (Past Participle)**
65. (b) sit on
66. (d)
67. (a) Here, contrast is evident.
68. (d)
69. (c) No need of double subjects.
70. (c) **Knock down** = to destroy a building; hit somebody.
Put down = demolish; destroy a building completely.
71. (c) Here we compare the climate of Karnataka with the climate of Tamil Nadu and not with the Tamil Nadu itself; hence we use 'than that of'.
72. (a) If someone suffers from an unpleasant or difficult experience or situation, then we use 'suffer from.' Ex: Shiela is suffering from ill health. Lately factories are suffering from a desperate shortage of labours.
73. (a) The correct arrangement of sentence is - I gave Sana the keys.
74. (a) When you are using if to talk about something that is unlikely to happen or is impossible, use the past tense in the if-clause, not present. Ex: If someone gave me (NOT gives or would give me) the money, I'd buy a car tomorrow.

75. (c) 'He compensated me for the loss,' is the correct answer.
76. (b) The proposition 'to' is complementary with accountable.
77. (a) Recently denotes not long ago and thus usually takes perfect tense.
78. (c) Present tense shows what exists or happening now. It also denotes a habit which in this case is the timing of having lunch.
79. (a) Here 'agriculturally' is the adverb that adds to the meaning of the adjective 'strong'. Other examples are 'slowly' in 'He ran slowly', 'very' in 'It's very hot', or 'naturally' in 'Naturally, we want you to come.'
80. (b) Superior always takes preposition 'to'. Ex: Your computer is far superior to mine.
81. (b) heading towards
82. (a) Twenty kms is
83. (b) to adopt a new method
84. (a) I had won as a prize
85. (b) ready to bear with
86. (b) the more they earn, the more they spend
87. (a) with a view to insulting me
88. (b) was used at
89. (c) 90. (b)
91. (a) The sentence requires an improvement. The underlined portion must be rectified to 'you despair of the success of your undertaking'.
92. (d) The statement requires no improvement. The underlined portion of the statement suits best with the meaning of the statement.
93. (c) The underlined portion of the statement requires an improvement. It may be rectified as 'here is something pretty that Vinita can wear to the party'.
94. (a) The underlined portion requires an improvement. It may be rectified as 'of owning'. So, the sentence will be as 'I have dreamt all my life of owning a beautiful maroon colored car'.
95. (a) The underlined portion in the sentence requires an improvement. It may be rectified as 'he watched the sun go down'. So, the sentence will be 'sitting on the top of the hill he watched the sun go down'.
96. (b) The underlined portion of the sentence has to be rectified. 'Soon to' may be replaced with 'about to'. So, the sentence will be as 'the office is about to close'.
97. (a) The underlined portion of the sentence needs to be rectified. It may be replaced with 'out of the way'. So, the sentence will be as 'He has achieved nothing out of the way worth mentioning'.
98. (c) 'On' may be replaced with 'upon'. So, the sentence will be as 'I prevailed upon him to vote for you'.
99. (b) The underlined portion may be replaced with 'the student made studying his top priority'. So, the sentence will be as 'Eager to pass his final exams the student made studying his top priority'.
100. (c) The underlined portion in the sentence may be replaced with 'unless he is invited'. So, the sentence will be as 'Mr.Dev will not go to the wedding reception unless he is invited'.
101. (b) If you say it's high time that something happened, you mean that it should already have been done. His parents decided it was high time he started behaving himself. (often + that) It's high time that workers were given better pay and conditions.
102. (d) Habit is personal, custom, or usage: the habit of shaking hands.
103. (a) 'He lacks common sense' is a meaningful sentence. Others are not.
104. (a) A single person or thing; a unit: one had done.
105. (c) Experience may be gained, acquired or gathered; hence, option c is correct.
106. (d) Ingestion is the process of taking food into the body through the mouth (as by eating); hence, option d.
107. (d) The adverb far showing distance indicates at, to, or from a great distance in space or time:
Ex: How far is it from Australia to New Zealand? He doesn't live far from here.
108. (c) If someone or something is famous, a lot of people know their name or have heard about them. Ex: The town of Moradabad is famous for brassware. Alexander Fleming, the Scot famous for discovering penicillin.
109. (b) If you talk, you are having a conversation with other people. Ex: They were all talking and laughing together. We were talking about you just last night.
110. (c) A tag question is one where a statement is made, but the speaker wants a response from the listener. The given sentence is in simple present with third person, so response will be 'doesn't he?'
111. (d) Nor doesn't necessarily have to appear in a sentence with the word "neither." "Nor" can start a sentence. Ex: if you've just mentioned that you don't usually wake up at 6 a.m. and you want to continue being negative, you can start another sentence with "nor": "Nor do I like to wake up at 5 a.m."
112. (a) In the first conditional sentences the structure is: If + simple present simple future If this thing happens, that thing will happen. Ex: If you don't hurry, you will miss the train. If it rains today, you will get wet.
113. (a) The second part of the sentence clears the ambiguity with 'approval.' Hence, nodded is the right answer.
114. (b) The world is facing a crisis is a meaningful sentence.
115. (c) The verb insist may be used as follows: She insisted on her being innocent or she insisted that she was innocent.
116. (b) She couldn't help but laugh does not need any improvement.
117. (a) I took some grapes for my mother (subject 'I' + verb + immediate object grapes).
118. (c) If the verb is in the past simple we use did. Ex: They went to the theatre, didn't they? She studied in New York, didn't she?
119. (d) Both the teams played a fair game is the correct usage.
120. (b) Endure means put up with something or somebody unpleasant. Ex: The new clerk had to endure a lot of unprofessional remarks.
121. (a) in
122. (b) aptitude for mathematics

123. (a) impressed by
 124. (a) access to
 125. (d) 126. (d)
 127. (b) broken wooden table
 128. (b) screeched to
 129. (a) who he was and why he was
 130. (b) on bicycle or foot.
 131. (a) The more they earn, the more they spend
 132. (a) alter
 133. (a) strictly speaking
 134. (d) 135. (d)
 136. (b) have had really
 137. (a) revolutionized
 138. (c) told the customer
 139. (b) to
 140. (d)
 141. (a) eccentric = unusual, others have a different meaning
 142. (a) precise
 143. (a) are fretting
 144. (b) with
 145. (c) lunatic
 146. (b) He will revise it on coming back.
 147. (b) the members of the student's union did not sit for the examination in protest.
 148. (d) She was kept from her assignment because of her loquacious roommate.
 149. (d) James epitomises everything that a teacher should be. Epitomises means to personify, typify the traits/characteristics.
 150. (a) The businessman is respectfully connected.
 151. (c) Gentry is plural in number.
 152. (b) Viva voice
 153. (b) Here, even in a little quantity should be used. To use plural form is not proper.
 154. (c) Conditional sentence is in Past Simple. Hence, would you take ... should be used.
 155. (d) Here, generality is evident. Hence, Present Simple should be used.
 156. (c) went down
 157. (b) Contentious means causing or likely to cause an argument. Best alternative is quarrelsome.
 158. (c) urgent
 159. (c) in
 160. (b) and
 161. (a) well worth the endeavour
 162. (c) go hitch-hiking
 163. (d) 164. (d)
 165. (b) beset
 166. (d)
 167. (c) reminiscent
 168. (b) into
 169. (c) except for a slight cold
 170. (c) Sohan was pleased at the news yesterday. (the sentence is in past tense)
 171. (a) She did not like the movie, nor did I.
 172. (a) Old habits die hard.
 173. (b) One cannot be indifferent to one's health, can one?
 174. (a) The mother with her children was expected.
 175. (b) she realized
 176. (c) in spite of being ill
 177. (c) are born deaf
 178. (d)
 179. (a) We will use 'completed' as it is simple past which is used to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.
 180. (c)
 181. (b) We will replace 'is' with 'were' because in an unreal conditional sentence where the events are contrary to the facts, we use 'if' clauses with 'were' even if the pronoun is singular.
 182. (d) in respect of his age, he is my senior.
 183. (a) treated us to which also means offered us
 184. (c) scrutinising means revising
 185. (b) since she has been directing
 186. (c) so long as will be the exact phrase
 187. (b) latest will be the correct word here
 188. (c) I knew that if the animal was at home at that moment, it would probably be sound asleep. The preposition 'at' is used to signify the point in time.
 189. (c) What would you have done if you were attacked by a bandit? If, will, would and were are used in case of condition and/or imagination.
 190. (d) The sentence is correct and doesn't need any improvement.
 191. (d) The sentence is correct and doesn't need any improvement.
 192. (d) The sentence is correct and doesn't need any improvement. The idiom 'mend your behaviour' means to improve your behavior and stop doing things that cause trouble.
 193. (b) 194. (c) 195. (d) 196. (b) 197. (b)
 198. (c) 199. (b) 200. (a) 201. (d) 202. (a)
 203. (a) 204. (c) 205. (a) 206. (a) 207. (c)
 208. (a) 209. (c) 210. (d) 211. (b) 212. (a)
 213. (b) 214. (c) 215. (a) 216. (a) 217. (a)

One Word Substitution

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

1. An underhand device resorted to in order to justify misconduct
(a) Subterfuge (b) Manoeuvre
(c) Stratagem (d) Complicity
2. Impossible to describe
(a) Miraculous (b) Ineffable
(c) Stupendous (d) Appalling
3. One who criticises popular beliefs which he thinks is mistaken or unwise
(a) Philistine (b) Iconoclast
(c) Imposter (d) Cannibal
4. Detaining and confining someone
(a) Interruption (b) Interrogation
(c) Internment (d) Omertment
5. Science of the races of mankind
(a) Genealogy (b) Epistemology
(c) Ethnology (d) Sociology

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

6. One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage
(a) Compositor (b) Stoker
(c) Stowaway (d) Shipwright
7. Clues available at a scene
(a) circumstantial (b) derivative
(c) inferential (d) suggestive
8. An unexpected piece of good fortune
(a) windfall (b) philanthropy
(c) benevolence (d) turnstile
9. An emolument over and above fixed income or salary
(a) Honorarium (b) Sinecure
(c) Perquisite (d) Prerogative
10. The animals of a particular region.
(a) Flora (b) Museum
(c) Zoo (d) Fauna

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

11. A post with little work but high salary
(a) Director (b) Trustee
(c) Sinecure (d) Ombudsman

12. Something that causes death
(a) Dangerous (b) Fatal
(c) Brutal (d) Horrible
13. A person who writes decoratively
(a) Calligrapher (b) Collier
(c) Choreographer (d) Cartographer
14. Pertaining to cattle
(a) Canine (b) Feline
(c) Bovine (d) Verminous
15. To look at someone in an angry or threatening way
(a) Glower (b) Gnaw
(c) Gnash (d) Grind

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20): In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)

16. An inscription on a tomb
(a) espionage (b) epilogue
(c) epitaph (d) elegy
17. Feeling inside you which tells you what is right and what is wrong.
(a) cleaverness (b) conscience
(c) consciousness (d) fear
18. Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms and condition
(a) Parole (b) Parley
(c) Pardon (d) Acquittal
19. Loss of memory
(a) Ambrosia (b) Amnesia
(c) Insomnia (d) Forgetting
20. To struggle helplessly
(a) Flounder (b) Founder
(c) Fumble (d) Finger

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25): In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

21. One who loves books
(a) Bibliophile (b) Bibliophagist
(c) Bibliophoebe (d) Bibliographer
22. Speaking without preparation
(a) Deliberate (b) Fluent
(c) Loquacious (d) Extempore
23. Special trial of the Head of State by Parliament
(a) Impingement (b) Infringement
(c) Impeachment (d) Impediment
24. Someone able to use both hands with equal skill
(a) Ambivalent (b) Amphibious
(c) Ambiguous (d) Ambidextrous

25. Cure for all diseases
 (a) Curable (b) Panacea
 (c) Incurable (d) Curative

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30) : In questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

26. A raised place on which offerings to a God are made.
 (a) rostrum (b) church
 (c) altar (d) mound
27. Something that cannot be explained
 (a) unthinkable (b) impregnable
 (c) mysterious (d) inexplicable
28. A written declaration made on oath in the presence of a magistrate
 (a) affidavit (b) dossier
 (c) voucher (d) document
29. A person who thinks only about himself and not about others' needs:
 (a) egomaniacal (b) egoistic
 (c) egotistic (d) egocentric
30. A guide-post pointing out the way for a place
 (a) finger-post (b) lamp-post
 (c) checkpost (d) lastpost

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

31. A group of three books, films etc. that have the same subject or characters
 (a) trinity (b) trilogy
 (c) trio (d) tripod
32. A study of the human race
 (a) anthropology (b) archaeology
 (c) ethnology (d) etymology
33. An expert in an area of the fine or other arts
 (a) neophyte (b) amateur
 (c) connoisseur (d) enthusiast
34. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds, fishes
 (a) Topology (b) Taxonomy
 (c) Seismology (d) Taxidermy
35. Chanting of magic spells
 (a) Narration (b) Recitation
 (c) Incantation (d) Utterance

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36 - 40) : In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

36. A round or cylindrical container used for storing things such as food, chemicals or rolls of film
 (a) tankard (b) canister
 (c) vessel (d) casket
37. A place of permanent residence
 (a) abode (b) dormitory
 (c) domicile (d) apartment

38. That cannot be altered or withdrawn
 (a) irrevocable (b) irretrievable
 (c) irrefutable (d) irresistible
39. Money paid to employees on retirement
 (a) gratuity (b) gift
 (c) pension (d) arrears
40. A place where clothes are kept
 (a) closet (b) drawer
 (c) wardrobe (d) cupboard

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-47) : In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

41. Detailed plan of a journey :
 (a) Travelogue (b) tavel kit
 (c) Schedule (d) itinerary
42. One who cannot be corrected :
 (a) Incurable (b) Incorrigible
 (c) Hardened (d) Invulnerable
43. A general pardon granted by the Government to political offenders.
 (a) Pardon (b) Excuse
 (c) Honesty (d) Amnesty
44. One who hates women.
 (a) Misogynist (b) Misogamist
 (c) Ambivert (d) Misanthrope
45. A person who consumes human flesh :
 (a) Cannibal (b) Javage
 (c) Captor (d) Carnivore
46. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a :
 (a) Defeatist (b) Sycophant
 (c) Truant (d) Martinet
47. Stealing of ideas or writings of someone else.
 (a) autism (b) scepticism
 (c) mesmerism (d) plagiarism

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 48-54) : In questions, one of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

48. One who is unaffected or indifferent to joy, pain, pleasure or grief
 (a) Tolerant (b) Resigned
 (c) Passive (d) Stoic
49. A person who is greatly respected because of wisdom
 (a) veracious (b) vulnerable
 (c) venerable (d) verger
50. An excessively morbid desire to steal.
 (a) stealomania (b) kleptomania
 (c) cleftomania (d) keptomania
51. Prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported
 (a) contraband (b) smuggled
 (c) counterfeit (d) forged
52. Intentional destruction of racial groups.
 (a) regicide (b) genocide
 (c) homicide (d) fratricide

53. A person in a vehicle or on horseback escorting another vehicle
 (a) Navigator (b) Escort
 (c) Outrider (d) Security
54. A person specially interested in the study of coins and medals.
 (a) medallist (b) coinist
 (c) numismatist (d) numerist

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 55-61) : In these questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

55. A study of sounds is known as
 (a) semantics (b) sylistics
 (c) linguistics (d) phonetics
56. To reduce to nothing
 (a) Cull (b) Lull
 (c) Null (d) Annul
57. An obviously true or hackneyed statement
 (a) Truism (b) Syllogism
 (c) Iconic (d) Imagism
58. Words inscribed on a tomb
 (a) Epilogue (b) Epitaph
 (c) Epitome (d) Epistle
59. The act of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen
 (a) Hieroglyphics (b) Calligraphy
 (c) Stencilling (d) Graphics
60. A word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase.
 (a) Acronym (b) Abridgement
 (c) Almanac (d) Anachronism
61. A person of obscure position who has gained wealth.
 (a) Extrabagant (b) Promiscuous
 (c) Parvenu (d) Sumptuary

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 62-68) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

62. That which has a double meaning
 (a) doubtless (b) uncertain
 (c) controversial (d) ambiguous
63. Incapable of making errors
 (a) infallible (b) incorrigible
 (c) impervious (d) inexplicable
64. Governed by a sense of duty
 (a) conscious (b) sensible
 (c) intelligent (d) conscientious
65. The depository where state records and documents are preserved
 (a) museum (b) library
 (c) emporium (d) archive
66. That which is no longer fashionable or in use
 (a) unused (b) ancient
 (c) obsolete (d) old

67. Murder of a king
 (a) homicide (b) fratricide
 (c) regicide (d) parricide
68. A place where birds are kept
 (a) Aviary (b) House
 (c) Aquarium (d) Apiary

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-75): out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

69. An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also containing shared areas.
 (a) condominium (b) multiplex
 (c) duplex (d) caravan
70. A group of three powerful people.
 (a) trio (b) tritium
 (c) trivet (d) triumvirate
71. Operation of the body after death.
 (a) post-mortem (b) obituary
 (c) homage (d) mortuary
72. Not allowing the passage of light.
 (a) oblique (b) opaque
 (c) optique (d) opulent
73. Science regarding principles of classification.
 (a) taxidermy (b) taxonomy
 (c) toxicology (d) classicology
74. A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices
 (a) dictator (b) tyrant
 (c) popularist (d) demagogue
75. Enclosed in a small closed space.
 (a) closophobia (b) clusterophobia
 (c) claustrophobia (d) liftophobia

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 76-82): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 2014)

76. Belief in many gods
 (a) pantheism (b) monotheism
 (c) polytheism (d) atheism
77. A cluster of flowers on a branch
 (a) bouquet (b) inflorescence
 (c) wreath (d) incandescence
78. A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human actions
 (a) agnostic (b) cynic
 (c) sceptic (d) misogynist
79. A highly skilled musician
 (a) artiste (b) virtuoso
 (c) performer (d) diva
80. A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly
 (a) steam (b) bake
 (c) saute (d) parboil
81. The group, especially in the arts, regarded as being the most experimental
 (a) avant-garde (b) iconoclast
 (c) revolutionary (d) nerd
82. One who helps people by giving them money or other aid
 (a) benefactor (b) beneficiary
 (c) tycoon (d) patriot

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 83-89): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

83. A recurrent Compulsive urge to steal.
(a) Pneumonia (b) Insomnia
(c) Nymphomania (d) Kleptomania
84. Act of injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication.
(a) Orchestration (b) Aberration
(c) Misrepresentation (d) Defamation
85. A story in which animals or objects speak and give wholesome moral lesson.
(a) Fable (b) Parable
(c) Allegory (d) Legend
86. Medical Study of skin and its diseases.
(a) Dermatology (b) Endocrinology
(c) Gynaecology (d) Orthopaedics
87. A process involving too much official formality.
(a) Diplomacy (b) Bureaucracy
(c) Red-tapism (d) Nepotism
88. A person who enters without any invitation.
(a) Burglar (b) Intruder
(c) Thief (d) Vandal
89. Not suitable for eating
(a) Tasteless (b) Uneatable
(c) Inedible (d) Spicy

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 90-96): In Question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentences.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

90. Of one's own free will
(a) obligatory (b) mandatory
(c) voluntary (d) compulsory
91. One who runs away from justice or the law.
(a) Fugitive (b) Thief
(c) Criminal (d) Smuggler
92. One who is skillful.
(a) disciplined (b) different
(c) diligent (d) dexterous
93. One who is too careless to plan for the future.
(a) impotent (b) improvident
(c) impractical (d) imprudent
94. A person who deserves all praise
(a) despicable (b) detestable
(c) laudable (d) lovable
95. One who has long experience
(a) expert (b) novice
(c) practitioner (d) veteran
96. A study of ancient things.
(a) Physiology (b) Archaeology
(c) Ethnology (d) Zoology

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 97-99): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

97. An abattoir is _____.
(a) a place where animals are slaughtered
(b) a place where abbots stay
(c) a title of respect given to a priest or abbot
(d) a place where animals are worshipped
98. A man with abnormal habits
(a) Eccentric (b) Frantic
(c) Idiotic (d) Sulky
99. Words inscribed on the tomb
(a) Epigraph (b) Epigram
(c) Epitaph (d) Elegy

Direction : (Qs. 100-102) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

100. The ceremony of crowning a sovereign
(a) Felicitation (b) Promotion
(c) Coronation (d) Installation
101. One who tends to patronize, rebuff or ignore people regarded as social inferiors and imitate, admire people regarded as social superiors
(a) Snob (b) Fob
(c) Dandy (d) Freak
102. A room where dead bodies are kept until burial
(a) Grave (b) Cemetery
(c) Mortuary (d) Pyre

DIRECTION (Qs. 103-105) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences and click the button corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

103. A person's peculiar habit
(a) Trait (b) Idiosyncrasy
(c) Idiolect (d) Talent
104. Speech delivered without preparation
(a) Rhetoric (b) Oration
(c) Extempore (d) Maiden speech
105. One who will do any job for anyone for money
(a) Mercenary (b) Recruit
(c) Hoodlum (d) Merchant

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 106-108) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

106. Action that is likely to make people very angry
(a) Inflationary (b) Inflammable
(c) Commensurable (d) Inflammatory
107. A humorous drawing dealing with current events or politics.
(a) Sketch (b) Illustration
(c) Cartoon (d) Skit
108. Act of mercy killing
(a) Suicide (b) Euthanasia
(c) Immolation (d) Asphyxiation

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 109-113): In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

109. Walking in sleep :
 (a) Sleepy-head (b) Somnolence
 (c) Somnambulism (d) Insomnia
110. A person who leaves his own country in order to go and live in another :
 (a) emigrant (b) refugee
 (c) immigrant (d) expatriate
111. Showing a dislike of anything improper :
 (a) crude (b) prim
 (c) strict (d) rude
112. That which cannot be avoided :
 (a) inevitable (b) indifferent
 (c) inestimable (d) infallible
113. Artistic, musical or dramatic interpretation :
 (a) reparation (b) report
 (c) imitation (d) rendition

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 114-118): In questions below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

114. One who offers his service of his own free will
 (a) Worker (b) Slave
 (c) Volunteer (d) Servant
115. One who is always doubting
 (a) Sceptic (b) Deist
 (c) Rationalist (d) Positivist
116. A collection of slaves
 (a) Coffle (b) Crew
 (c) Company (d) Cortege
117. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army
 (a) Mercenary (b) Liquidator
 (c) Venal (d) Hireling
118. Not likely to be easily pleased
 (a) Fastidious (b) Infallible
 (c) Fatalist (d) Communist

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 119-123): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

119. A person who attends to the diseases of the eye is an
 (a) oculist (b) optimist
 (c) obstetrician (d) optician
120. The study of worms and insects
 (a) taxidermy (b) entomology
 (c) ornithology (d) paleontology
121. A person who devotes his/her life for the welfare of others
 (a) altruist (b) hermit
 (c) volunteer (d) martyr
122. A person who shows off his learning
 (a) pedant (b) educationist
 (c) exhibitor (d) researcher

123. Written law of a legislative body

- (a) statute (b) stature
 (c) static (d) statue

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 124-128): In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

124. An act or notion to look back in the past
 (a) Retrospective (b) Postnatal
 (c) Retrogressive (d) Primitive
125. Medicine to counteract the effect of a poison
 (a) Emetic (b) Antidote
 (c) Anti-venom (d) Antiseptic
126. A collection of poems
 (a) Pathology (b) Anthology
 (c) Oncology (d) Pedology
127. One who studies mankind
 (a) Anthropologist (b) Physicist
 (c) Pathologist (d) Philanthropist
128. An opinion contrary to popular belief
 (a) Paradox (b) Orthodoxy
 (c) Hearsay (d) Heresy

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 129-132): Out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentences.

(SSC CHSL 2012)

129. Someone who scientifically studies the birds:
 (a) earthologist (b) orthopaedic
 (c) orthodontist (d) ornithologist
130. Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist.
 (a) figment (b) insight
 (c) mirage (d) shadow
131. Someone having many skills:
 (a) versatile (b) projectile
 (c) cyclostyle (d) anglophile
132. To officially take private property away to seize.
 (a) offer (b) confiscate
 (c) annex (d) hijack

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 133-135): In questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words /sentence.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

133. A former student of a school, college or university
 (a) Alumnus (b) Genius
 (c) Scholar (d) Learner
134. A building in which aircraft are housed
 (a) Hangar (b) Granary
 (c) Dockyard (d) Garage
135. A short story based on your personal experience
 (a) Parable (b) Legend
 (c) Anecdote (d) Fable

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 136-140) : In questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

136. A poem of fourteen lines.
 (a) Ballad (b) Psalm
 (c) Sonnet (d) Carol
137. Incapable of error.
 (a) Erroneous (b) Incurable
 (c) Unbeatable (d) Infallible
138. One who believes everything he or she hears.
 (a) Credulous (b) Credible
 (c) Creditable (d) Credential
139. An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated.
 (a) Alimony (b) Parsimony
 (c) Matrimony (d) Honorarium
140. Wild imagination
 (a) Whim (b) Fantasy
 (c) Fancy (d) Memory

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-144) : In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substitute for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

141. Art of working with metals.
 (a) Metaphysics (b) Metallurgy
 (c) Metalloid (d) Meteorite
142. A place where birds are kept
 (a) Aviary (b) Sanctuary
 (c) Apiary (d) Aquarium
143. A gathering at a religious place
 (a) Spectators (b) Mob
 (c) Audience (d) Congregation
144. One who compiles a dictionary
 (a) Cartographer (b) Bibliographer
 (c) Lapidist (d) Lexicographer

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 145-148) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

145. Submission to all that happens as inevitable.
 (a) Fatalism (b) Pragmatism
 (c) Pessimism (d) Superstition
146. A person who is easily deceived or tricked.
 (a) Trickster (b) Trouble
 (c) Tangible (d) Gullible
147. Lasting for a very short time.
 (a) Friable (b) Ephemeral
 (c) Metronomic (d) Eternal
148. Rules governing socially acceptable behaviour.
 (a) Etiquette (b) Politeness
 (c) Formality (d) Behaviour

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 149-153) : In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

149. One who is unable to pay one's debt
 (a) Borrower (b) Bankrupt
 (c) Bank-roll (d) Extravagant
150. Instrument that magnifies objects
 (a) Microscope (b) Periscope
 (c) Stethoscope (d) Telescope
151. Animals which live in water
 (a) Barren (b) Wild
 (c) Domestic (d) Aquatic
152. The study of plant life
 (a) Geology (b) Zoology
 (c) Botany (d) Geography
153. Exclusive possession or control of anything
 (a) Mono-mania (b) Monotheism
 (c) Monopoly (d) Monoism

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 154-158) : In questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

154. A place where money is coined
 (a) Press (b) Mint
 (c) Lair (d) Archive
155. A series of lectures or lessons
 (a) Catalogue (b) Panel
 (c) Course (d) Syllabus
156. A false name adopted by an author for writing
 (a) Nomenclature (b) Title
 (c) Nickname (d) Pseudonym
157. One who possesses many talents
 (a) Gifted (b) Talented
 (c) Versatile (d) Exceptional
158. A very accurate form of clock
 (a) Galvanometer (b) Calorimeter
 (c) Voltmeter (d) Chronometer

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 159-163) : In the following Five Questions, out of the alternatives, choose the one which can substituted for the given words/sentences indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

159. The belief that God is in everything, include nature.
 (a) Pantheism (b) Polytheism
 (c) Mysticism (d) Naturalism
160. The study of growing garden plants
 (a) orchard (b) horticulture
 (c) nomenclature (d) nursery
161. One who copies from other writers
 (a) Antagonist (b) Plagiarist
 (c) Contender (d) Offender
162. Scientific study of Earthquakes
 (a) Geography (b) Seismology
 (c) Anthropology (d) Atrology
163. Gradually advanced
 (a) evolved (b) evolved
 (c) evaded (d) advantaged

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (c) Deceit used in order to achieve one's goal.
2. (b) Too extreme to be described in words.
3. (b) A person who attacks or criticizes cherished beliefs or instructions.
4. (c) The state of being confined as a prisoner, especially for political or military reasons.
5. (c) The study of different people.
6. (c) A stowaway is a person who secretly boards a ship to travel free.
7. (a) Circumstantial is a description of full details or a particular scene.
8. (a) Windfall refers to get a large amount unexpectedly.
9. (a) 10. (d)
11. (c) Sinecure is a position with no work but with financial benefit.
12. (b) Fatal
13. (a) 14. (c)
15. (a) An angry look
16. (c) epitaph.
17. (b) conscience
18. (a) Parole
19. (b) Amnesia
20. (a) Flounder
21. (a) A person who collects or has a great love of books.
22. (d) 23. (c)
24. (d) Able to use the right and left hands equally well.
25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (d)
30. (a) A post at a road junction from which signs project in the direction of the place of route indicated.
31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (d)
35. (c) The word **Incantation** means ; special words that are spoken or sung to have a magic effect.
36. (b) canister
37. (c) Domicile
38. (a) Irrevocable
39. (a) Gratuity
40. (c) Wardrobe
41. (c)
42. (b) Incurable is a person not able to be changed or reformed.
43. (d) Amnesty is an official pardon for people who have been convicted of political offences.
44. (a) A person who dislikes women.
45. (a)
46. (c) Truant refers to a pupil who stays away from school without leave or explanation.
47. (d) 48. (d)
49. (c) Accorded a great deal of respect, especially because of age, wisdom or character.
50. (b) A recurrent urge to steal.
51. (a) 52. (b) 53. (b)
54. (c) Numismatics is the study of coins.
55. (d)
56. (c) Having or associated with the value zero.
57. (a) A statement that is obviously true and says nothing new or interesting.
58. (b) 59. (b) 60. (a) 61. (c)
62. (d) Ambiguous means having more than one possible meaning.
63. (a) If someone or something is infallible, that means they are incapable of failure or error.
64. (d) Conscientious is the one who is guided by or in accordance with conscience or sense of duty and right and wrong.
65. (d) A collection of historical documents or records.
66. (c) Obsolete means no longer in use
67. (c) regicide means the act of killing a king.
68. (a) Aviary is a building where birds are kept.
69. (a) 70. (a) 71. (a) 72. (b) 73. (b)
74. (d) Demagogue refers to a political leader who seeks support by appealing to popular desires and prejudices rather than by using rational argument.
75. (c) Extreme or irrational fear of confined places.
76. (c) Belief in many Gods-Polytheism.
77. (b) Cluster of flowers on a branch-Inflorescence.
78. (b) A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human action-Cynic.
79. (b) A highly skilled musician-Virtuoso.
80. (d) A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly Parboil.
81. (a) The group, especially in arts, regarded as being the most experimental Avant-garde.
82. (a) One who helps people by giving them money or other aid : Benefactor.
83. (d) Kleptomania is a compulsion to steal having no relation to need or the monetary value of the object. Pneumonia is a disease; insomnia is an inability to sleep; chronic sleeplessness while nymphomania is an abnormally intense sexual desire in women.
84. (d) Defamation is a false accusation of an offence or a malicious misrepresentation of someone's words or actions.

85. (a) Fable is a usually short narrative making an edifying or cautionary point and often employing as characters animals that speak and act like humans.
86. (a) Dermatology is a branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases and disorders of the skin.
87. (c) Red-tapism is the practice of requiring excessive paperwork and tedious procedures before official action can be considered or completed; also called red-tapery or red-tapist.
88. (b) Intruder is someone who intrudes, especially into a building with criminal intent.
89. (c) Inedible is something that is not suitable for food or eating.
90. (c) Voluntary means of your own free will or design; done by choice; not forced or compelled.
91. (a) Fugitive is one who is sought by law officers; someone trying to elude justice.
92. (d) Dexterous is the one who is skilful in physical movements; especially of the hands.
93. (b) Improvident means not provident; not providing for the future.
94. (c) Laudable means worthy of high praise.
95. (d) An experienced person who has been through many battles; someone who has given long service is called a veteran.
96. (b) The branch of anthropology that studies prehistoric people and their cultures through their material remains is called archaeology.
97. (a) Abattoir is a slaughter house.
98. (a) 99. (c) 100. (c)
101. (a) Snob is a person with an exaggerated respect for high social position or wealth who seeks to associate with social superiors and looks down on those regarded as socially inferior.
102. (c) Mortuary is a room or building where dead bodies are kept until burial.
103. (b) Idiosyncrasy is a made of behaviour or way of thought peculiar to an individual.
104. (c) 105. (a) 106. (d) 107. (c)
108. (b) Quthanasia is the painless killing of a person known as mercy killing.
109. (c) Somnambulism means sleepwalking.
110. (a) Emigrant means a person who leaves his own country in order to settle permanently in another.
111. (b) Prim means feeling or showing disapproval of anything.
112. (a) Inevitable means something which is certain to happen.
113. (d) Rendition means a performance or interpretation, especially of a dramatic role or piece of music.
114. (a) A volunteer is a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise and undertake a task.
115. (a) Scepticism means a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions.
116. (a) Coffle means a line of slaves / animals fastened or driven along together.
117. (a) A mercenary is a hired professional soldier who fights for any state or nation without regard to political principles.
118. (a) Fastidious means difficult to please.
119. (a) An ophthalmologist or optician
120. (b) The branch of zoology concerned with study of insects.
121. (a) A person with disinterested and selfless concern.
122. (a) 123. (a) 124. (a) 125. (b) 126. (b)
127. (a)
128. (d) Opinion profoundly at odds with what is generally accepted.
129. (d) 130. (a) 131. (a) 132. (b) 133. (a)
134. (a) 135. (c)
136. (c) A sonnet is a short rhyming poem with 14 lines. The original sonnet form was invented in the 13/14th century by Dante and an Italian philosopher named Francesco Petrarch. The form remained largely unknown until it was found and developed by writers such as Shakespeare. Sonnets use iambic meter in each line and use line-ending rhymes.
137. (d) "Fallible" means capable of making mistakes or easier to remember - capable of failing. Infallible means exactly the opposite - incapable of failing.
138. (a) A credulous person is one who is willing to believe or trust too readily, especially without proper or adequate evidence.
139. (a) Alimony is a legal obligation on a person to provide financial support to his or her spouse before or after marital separation or divorce.
140. (b) Fantasy is the faculty or activity of imagining impossible or improbable things.
141. (b) 'Metallurgy' refers to the branch of science which deals with the properties of metals and their production.
142. (a) An 'aviary' is a place where birds are kept.
143. (d) 'Congregation' refers to a group of people assembled for religious worship.
144. (d) 'Lexicographer' is a person who compiles dictionaries.
145. (a) Fatalism means acceptance of the belief that all events are predetermined and inevitable.
146. (d) Gullible means someone who can be easily deceived or duped
147. (b) Ephemeral means lasting for a very short time.
148. (a) Etiquette means the code of polite behaviour in society or among members of a particular group.
149. (b) bankrupt means insolvent or penniless

150. (a) Microscope
151. (d) Aquatic
152. (c) Botany
153. (c) Monopoly can also mean domination
154. (b) Mint is a place where money is made, or an unlimited supply of wealth. In other words, it is a place where the coins of a country are manufactured by authority of the government.
155. (a) Course means a list of contents at a university, systematically arranged and often including descriptive material such as lessons and lectures.
156. (d) A pseudonym is a name that a person or group assumes for a particular purpose, which differs from his or her original or true name. Pseudonyms include stage names, screen names, ring names, pen names, nicknames, aliases, superhero identities and code names, gamer identifications.
157. (c) A versatile person is one who is able to adapt or be adapted to many different functions or activities and is multitalented and flexible.
158. (d) A chronometer is an instrument for measuring time accurately in spite of motion or variations in temperature, humidity and air pressure. It is a timepiece with a special mechanism for ensuring and adjusting its accuracy.
159. (a) 160. (b) 161. (b) 162. (b) 163. (a)



STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Spelling Test

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (a) collaborate | (b) comemorate |
| (c) colate | (d) choclote |
| 2. (a) circuiteous | (b) clairvoyant |
| (c) chivelry | (d) cavelcade |
| 3. (a) severity | (b) sovereignty |
| (c) superiorty | (d) serenity |
| 4. (a) cummulative | (b) comemmorative |
| (c) accummulative | (d) accommodative |
| 5. (a) benidiction | (b) besmerch |
| (c) beneficent | (d) benevolence |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 6. (a) parapharnelia | (b) parsimonious |
| (c) peccadilo | (d) peadiatrics |
| 7. (a) measureable | (b) manageable |
| (c) marriagable | (d) manoevrable |
| 8. (a) tussel | (b) tunnle |
| (c) tumble | (d) trable |
| 9. (a) populus | (b) pompuous |
| (c) prelious | (d) presumptuous |
| 10. (a) impromptue | (b) illustrious |
| (c) illusery | (d) impetous |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 11. (a) agnostik | (b) accomplice |
| (c) advercity | (d) acrimonous |
| 12. (a) dysentery | (b) momentary |
| (c) cemetary | (d) comentary |
| 13. (a) ebulent | (b) jubilant |
| (c) iminent | (d) tolerant |
| 14. (a) malmaln | (b) arraign |
| (c) asigne | (d) degine |
| 15. (a) harrassment | (b) embarrasment |
| (c) fulfilment | (d) denoument |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) : In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16. (a) qestalt | (b) imbrolios |
| (c) ampasse | (d) recondite |
| 17. (a) hindrance | (b) corespondence |
| (c) insurence | (d) assurance |
| 18. (a) adversery | (b) adulatory |
| (c) advisory | (d) arbitrary |
| 19. (a) rogeu | (b) colleague |
| (c) diluge | (d) atege |
| 20. (a) malignant | (b) impertinant |
| (c) independant | (d) neglegent |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25) : In questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 21. (a) pleintive | (b) sustein |
| (c) villain | (d) alleince |
| 22. (a) comissioner | (b) commissionar |
| (c) commisioner | (d) commissioner |
| 23. (a) aprentice | (b) advertise |
| (c) treatice | (d) sencitive |
| 24. (a) suprintendent | (b) supirentendent |
| (c) superintendent | (d) superentendent |
| 25. (a) symetry | (b) symmitry |
| (c) symatry | (d) symmetry |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26-30) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 26. (a) digresion | (b) digrestion |
| (c) digression | (d) degression |
| 27. (a) presumpchous | (b) presumtous |
| (c) presumptuous | (d) presomptous |
| 28. (a) equalibirium | (b) equilibrium |
| (c) equilbriam | (d) equilbirium |
| 29. (a) vaterinerian | (b) veterinarian |
| (c) vetarinerian | (d) veterinerian |
| 30. (a) marrytime | (b) marytime |
| (c) maritime | (d) meritime |

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-35) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 31. (a) abracadebra | (b) abracadebri |
| (c) abracadabra | (d) abrakadabra |
| 32. (a) apparrel | (b) aparell |
| (c) aparel | (d) apparel |

33. (a) refferee (b) referre
(c) referre (d) referee
34. (a) commissioner (b) comissioner
(c) commissionar (d) comissionor
35. (a) etiquette (b) etiquette
(c) ettiquette (d) ettiquete

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36-40) : In the following questions four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

36. (a) garulous (b) garrulous
(c) garullous (d) garrullous
37. (a) marquee (b) markue
(c) marquei (d) marquie
38. (a) puissant (b) puiscant
(c) puiscent (d) puissent
39. (a) disconncting (b) disconserting
(c) discuncerting (d) disconcerting
40. (a) exhilarate (b) exhilerate
(c) exsilarate (d) exhilarate

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45) : There are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

41. (a) pursuasive (b) persuasive
(c) persuesive (d) persuasieve
42. (a) assendency (b) ascendancy
(c) ascendancy (d) ascendensy
43. (a) anathema (b) annathema
(c) anathemaa (d) anathima
44. (a) quaint (b) qauint
(c) quiant (d) quaaaint
45. (a) effervesent (b) efervescent
(c) effervescent (d) efferescent

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-47) : There are four words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CHSL 2012)

46. (a) Manoeuvre (b) Manueover
(c) Manuovere (d) Maneouvre
47. (a) Venerable (b) Vanerable
(c) Veneruble (d) Venarable

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 48-49) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

48. The laboratories are _____ with high tech electronic gadgets.
(a) equipped (b) equiped
(c) equiped (d) equepped
49. Software companies have ushered in _____ culture along with advanced technology.
(a) foreing (b) foreegn
(c) forigen (d) foreign

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 50-51) : In these questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

50. (a) Busyness (b) Bussyness
(c) Business (d) Bussiness
51. (a) Questionnaire (b) Questionnair
(c) Questionaire (d) Questionnare

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 52 & 53) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

52. (a) millennium (b) millenium
(c) milleneum (d) millennium
53. (a) ocaasion (b) occassion
(c) occasion (d) occation

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 54-55) : Four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

54. (a) conivance (b) connivance
(c) connivance (d) conivence
55. (a) maintenannce (b) mantenance
(c) maintenance (d) mentenance

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-60) : In the following questions, four words are given. In each group, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

56. (a) rhythm (b) rithim
(c) rhythim (d) rhythm
57. (a) indeganeous (b) indigenous
(c) indegenous (d) indigeneous
58. (a) saccarine (b) sacarine
(c) sachharine (d) saccharine
59. (a) revolutionize (b) revoulutionize
(c) revvolutionize (d) revollutionize
60. (a) disentry (b) dysentry
(c) diesentry (d) dysentery

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 61-62) : In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

61. (a) Dysentary (b) Dysantery
(c) Dysentry (d) Dysentery
62. (a) Rejevanation (b) Rejuvenation
(c) Rejvenation (d) Rejuenation

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 63-68) : In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

63. (a) excellence (b) excellence
(c) excellencce (d) exillance

64. (a) grammar (b) grammer
(c) gramer (d) gramar
65. (a) ommited (b) ommitted
(c) omitted (d) omited
66. (a) calender (b) calandar
(c) colendar (d) calendar
67. (a) objectionable (b) objectioneble
(c) objecktionable (d) objectionablle
68. (a) apollogy (b) appology
(c) apalogy (d) apology

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-70): Four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2014)

69. (a) Plebeian (b) Plibeian
(c) Plebian (d) Plebiean
70. (a) Surroundings (b) Surroundings
(c) Sarroundings (d) Surondings

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-75): In questions below, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly pelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

71. (a) Resillient (b) Persuade
(c) Dubious (d) Depplete
72. (a) Ineffectual (b) inifectual
(c) Inefecttual (d) inefictual
73. (a) Massacer (b) Massecre
(c) Masacre (d) Massacre
74. (a) Conciance (b) Consience
(c) Conscience (d) Connscience
75. (a) Nirvana (b) Nirvena
(c) Nirvanna (d) Nyrvana

DIRECTIONS : In Question Nos. 76 to 80 four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

76. (a) Mountainer (b) Mountaineer
(c) Mouteener (d) Mountineer
77. (a) Happened (b) Happenned
(c) Hapened (d) Hapenned
78. (a) Sentimantalist (b) Sentimentelist
(c) Sentimentalist (d) Santimentalist
79. (a) Laibertarian (b) Libertarian
(c) Liebertarian (d) Liberterian
80. (a) Emphetic (b) Emphattic
(c) Emphatick (d) Emphatic

DIRECTIONS : In questions no. 81 to 86, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spell. Find the correct spell word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

81. (a) Millinar (b) Millenar
(c) Miliner (d) Milliner
82. (a) Privillage (b) Privilage
(c) Priviledge (d) Privilege
83. (a) Questionnaire (b) Questionnare
(c) Questionnair (d) Questionnaire
84. (a) Amoeba (b) Ameoba
(c) Amieba (d) Ameboa
85. (a) Annihilate (b) Annhillate
(c) Anihilate (d) Annihilet
86. (a) Committee (b) Commitea
(c) Committee (d) Comittee

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 87-91) : In questions below, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt, Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

87. (a) curiosity (b) quriocity
(c) curiousity (d) curiocity
88. (a) Intecedent (b) Antecedant
(c) Antecedent (d) Entecedent
89. (a) Symetry (b) Cemetery
(c) Cemetary (d) Cemetry
90. (a) naseating (b) maditation
(c) delibarate (d) aberrance
91. (a) ansestral (b) encestral
(c) ansastral (d) ancestral

DIRECTIONS: In question numbers 92 to 95, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

92. (a) laboratorry (b) laboratory
(c) laborratory (d) laboratory
93. (a) humein (b) humaen
(c) humain (d) humane
94. (a) Equanamous (b) Ecuanemous
(c) Ecuanimous (d) Equanimous
95. (a) Pedestrian (b) Padestrian
(c) Pedistrian (d) Pedestrian

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 96-99) : Four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

96. (a) prediliction (b) predilection
(c) predalection (d) pridilection
97. (a) accumulate (b) acummulate
(c) accumullate (d) secummulate
98. (a) restaurent (b) restuarant
(c) resturent (d) restaurant
99. (a) manoeuvre (b) manouvre
(c) manuverere (d) manouevr

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 100-101): In the following Two Questions, four words are given each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer, in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

100. (a) Acquarium (b) Aquarium
(c) Acquerium (d) Aquarim
101. (a) Facsimile (b) Facsimilee
(c) Fasimile (d) Fasimmile

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 102-103): In question, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

102. (a) DIFFUSSION (b) DEFFUSION
(c) DIFFUSION (d) DEFUSION
103. (a) Circumlocation (b) Circumlocution
(c) Circmlocution (d) Circumlocutien
104. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word and click the button corresponding to it. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)
- (a) Vivacious (b) Vivascious
(c) Vivasious (d) Vivacouse
105. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

- (a) Reconaissance (b) Reconaisance
(c) Reconnaissance (d) Reconnaissence

106. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word and click the button corresponding to it. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

- (a) ANTICEPTIC
(b) ANTECEPTIC
(c) ANTICEPTIQUE
(d) ANTISEPTIC

107. Four words are given, out of which only one word is spelt correctly. Choose the correctly spelt word and click the button corresponding to it. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

- (a) Defianse (b) Defyance
(c) Difiance (d) Defiance

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 108-112): In the following Questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

108. (a) Dastitution (b) Divienation
(c) Dysfunction (d) Divarsion
109. (a) Hillarious (b) Congrruous
(c) Audacious (d) Auspiscious
110. (a) Hyegienic (d) Hyigeinic
(c) Hygeinic (d) Hygienic
111. (a) Conceilment (b) Confinment
(c) Conteinment (d) Consignment
112. (a) Surveillance (b) Obeisence
(c) Perservance (d) Turbulance

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Downloaded from
www.studymasterofficial.com

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (a) Correct spellings of other words are : commemorate, collate and chocolate.
2. (b) Correct spellings of other words are : circuitous, chivalry and cavalcade.
3. (d) Correct spellings of other words are : severity, sovereignty and superiority.
4. (d) Correct spellings of other words are : cumulative, commemorative and accumulative.
5. (d) Correct spellings of other words are : benediction, besmirch and beneficent.
6. (b) Correct spellings of other words are : paraphernalia, peccadillo and paediatrics.
7. (b) Correct spellings of other words are : measurable : marriageable and manouverable.
8. (c) Correct spellings of other words are : tussle, tunnel and treble.
9. (d) Correct spellings of other words are : populous, pompous and perilous.
10. (b) Correct spellings of other words are : impromptu : illusory and impetus.
11. (b) accomplice (agnostic; adversity; acrimonious).
12. (a) dysentery (cemetery; momentary; commentary).
13. (b) jubilant (ebullient; imminent; tolerant).
14. (b) arraign (malign; assign; design).
15. (c) fulfilment (harassment; embarrassment; denouement).
16. (d) recondite (imbroglios, impasse, gestalt)
17. (a) hindrance (correspondence, insurance, assurance)
18. (c) advisory (adversary, adultery, arbitrary)
19. (b) colleague (rogue, dialogue, allege)
20. (a) malignant (impertinent: independent negligent).
21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (d)
26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (c)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (b)
36. (b) garrulous
37. (a) Marquee
38. (a) Puissant
39. (d) Disconcerting
40. (d) Exhilarate
41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (c)
46. (a) 47. (a) 48. (a) 49. (d) 50. (c)
51. (a) 52. (d) 53. (c) 54. (c) 55. (c)
56. (d) **Rhythm** = a strong regular repeated pattern of sounds or movements.
57. (b) **Indigenous** = native ; belonging to a particular place.
58. (d) **Saccharine** = sentimental
59. (a) **Revolutionize** = to completely change the way that something is done.
60. (d) **Dysentery** = an infection of the bowels that causes severe diarrhoea with loss of blood.
61. (d) 62. (b) 63. (b)
64. (a) excellence
65. (c) the correct spelling is omitted
66. (d) the correct spelling is calendar
67. (a) the correct spelling is objectionable
68. (d) the correct spelling is apology
69. (a) Among the four options 'plebeian' is correctly spelt word.
70. (b) Among the four options 'surroundings' is the correctly spelt word.
71. (c) Dubious is the correctly spelt word. It means hesitating.
72. (a) Ineffectual is the correctly spelt word. It means not producing any significant or desired result.
73. (d) Massacre is the correctly spelt word. It means the act or an instance of killing a large number of humans indiscriminately and cruelly.
74. (c) Conscience is the correctly spelt word. Conscience is an aptitude, faculty, intuition or judgment that assists in distinguishing right from wrong
75. (a) Nirvana is the correctly spelt word. Nirvana literally means "blown out", as in a candle. It is most commonly associated with Buddhism
76. (b) Mountaineer is the correctly spelt word.
77. (a) Happened is the correctly spelt word.
78. (c) sentimentalist is the correctly spelt word.
79. (b) libertarian is the correctly spelt word.
80. (d) Empathic is the correctly spelt word.
81. (d) Milliner is the correctly spelt word. Milliner is person who makes or sells women's hats.
82. (d) Privilege is the correctly spelt word. It means a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group.
83. (a) Questionnaire is the correctly spelt word. A questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from respondents.
84. (a) Amoeba is the correctly spelt word. It is a type of cell or organism which has the ability to alter its shape, primarily by extending and retracting pseudopods.
85. (a) Annihilate is the correctly spelt word. It means to destroy completely.
86. (c) Committee is the correctly spelt word. It is a group of person appointed for a specific function by a larger group and typically consisting of members of that group.
87. (a) 88. (c) 89. (b) 90. (d) 91. (d)
92. (d) 93. (d) 94. (d) 95. (a) 96. (b)
97. (a) 98. (d) 99. (a)
100. (b) Aquarium
101. (a) Facsimile
102. (c) 103. (b) 104. (a) 105. (c) 106. (d) 107. (d)
108. (c) 109. (c) 110. (d) 111. (d) 112. (c)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer:

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

1. 1. Education in India had a glorious beginning.
P. But after the British rule, it faced many changes.
Q. It went on for centuries with the same glory.
R. English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.
S. One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.
6. As the Britishers left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English
(a) PQRS (b) QPSR
(c) PQSR (d) SRPQ
2. 1. It is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.
P. We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our country for better employment opportunities.
Q. Then question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.
R. Then, what about their obligation to the Motherland?
S. First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.
6. This situation of 'Brain-Drain' leads to a variety of problems.
(a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
(c) PSRQ (d) SPRQ
3. 1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
P. Many children take advantage of their parents busy schedule.
Q. This result in children's ignorance of social values.
R. The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
S. Nowadays parents spend very meagre time with children.
6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.
(a) SRPQ (b) PQRS
(c) SQRP (d) SPQR
4. 1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.
P. The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.

- Q. He would practise yoga. i.e., evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.
- R. The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to fit from object to desire to another and from that to a third.
- S. But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.
6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.

- (a) SRQP (b) RQPS
(c) QRSP (d) PRSQ

5. 1. This was an important day for Alattook.
P. It was a cold day, but Alattook would be warm.
Q. For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.
R. First he put on his fur-lined jacket.
S. Then he put on mittens and boots of deerskin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.
6. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.

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

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

6. 1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.
P. Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.
Q. Agitations may be non-violent methods of protest.
R. They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.
S. They are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.
6. However if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.
(a) PRSQ (b) RSQP
(c) SRPQ (d) RPQS
7. 1. Venice is a strange city.
P. There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.
Q. There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there.
R. These small islands are close to one another.
S. It is not one island but a hundred islands.
6. This is because Venice has no streets.
(a) SRPQ (b) PSRQ
(c) RQPS (d) QSRP

8. 1. One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.
P. The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.
Q. Lincoln was asked to make a few remarks.
R. In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting place for men of both armies who died there.
S. Everett's speech lasted 2 hours. Lincoln's for 2 minutes; it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.
6. But the Gettysburg speech is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.
(a) SQRP (b) RPQS
(c) PQRS (d) QPSR
9. 1. The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.
P. They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale so as to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teaching profession.
Q. A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.
R. An amount of \$100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.
S. Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.
6. It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift up the sinking morale of the teaching profession.
(a) QRPS (b) RPSQ
(c) RQSP (d) QPSR
10. 1. Some say that failure is like toxic waste.
P. I see failure more as a fertilizer.
Q. Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.
R. The seeds of success must be planted afresh.
S. It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.
6. Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.
(a) SRQP (b) PQSR
(c) SPQR (d) QPSR
11. There are a lot of ways to communicate : speaking, singing, clapping, hooting.
P. Even animals communicate with one another.
Q. Only humans can express their thoughts and feelings in words because of our superior brain.
R. Both humans and animals also communicate through body language.
12. 1. Fires in the Steppes or bushes scared humans earlier.
P. Gradually, they learnt to appreciate the power of fire.
Q. It gave them light and warmth and kept away wild animals.
R. About 700,000 years ago, humans started fire accidentally by lightning.
S. They could harden the tips of wooden spears and cook meat in it.
6. Soon they learnt to produce fire by striking flintstone and pyrite with each other or by rubbing lumbars.
(a) QSPR (b) PQSR
(c) PQRS (d) QRSP
13. 1. When the Impressionists
P. they made them look like
Q. everyday and often putting
R. people you would see
S. painted pictures of people
6. more emphasis on the scene.
(a) RQPS (b) SRQP
(c) PRQS (d) SPRQ
14. 1. Sherlock Holmes is the
P. who is in a state of grace
Q. is raised to the status
R. because in him scientific curiosity
S. exceptional individual
6. of a heroic passion.
(a) PRQS (b) SRQP
(c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ
15. 1. The goals of our present system
P. schooling is to prepare
Q. students for the examination system
R. which will take them to the
S. of primary and secondary
6. best technical institutions in the country
(a) SPQR (b) QPRS
(c) PRQS (d) PSQR
16. 1. Egotism is the; most common fault of mankind.
P. However, with time it becomes an exaggerated form of self display.
Q. It is the product of a perfectly natural desire to display oneself.
R. This is necessary as it impairs the personality and frustrates all efforts at self improvement.
S. Beyond any shadow of doubt, it is a defect that ought to be constantly hunted down, and scotched.
6. One should always be on guard not to give into egotism.
(a) RSPQ (b) PSRQ
(c) PQRS (d) QPSR

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-16) : In questions, the 1st and the last sentences/parts of the passage / sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage / sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

11. There are a lot of ways to communicate : speaking, singing, clapping, hooting.
P. Even animals communicate with one another.
Q. Only humans can express their thoughts and feelings in words because of our superior brain.
R. Both humans and animals also communicate through body language.
12. 1. Fires in the Steppes or bushes scared humans earlier.
P. Gradually, they learnt to appreciate the power of fire.
Q. It gave them light and warmth and kept away wild animals.
R. About 700,000 years ago, humans started fire accidentally by lightning.
S. They could harden the tips of wooden spears and cook meat in it.
6. Soon they learnt to produce fire by striking flintstone and pyrite with each other or by rubbing lumbars.
(a) QSPR (b) PQSR
(c) PQRS (d) QRSP
13. 1. When the Impressionists
P. they made them look like
Q. everyday and often putting
R. people you would see
S. painted pictures of people
6. more emphasis on the scene.
(a) RQPS (b) SRQP
(c) PRQS (d) SPRQ
14. 1. Sherlock Holmes is the
P. who is in a state of grace
Q. is raised to the status
R. because in him scientific curiosity
S. exceptional individual
6. of a heroic passion.
(a) PRQS (b) SRQP
(c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ
15. 1. The goals of our present system
P. schooling is to prepare
Q. students for the examination system
R. which will take them to the
S. of primary and secondary
6. best technical institutions in the country
(a) SPQR (b) QPRS
(c) PRQS (d) PSQR
16. 1. Egotism is the; most common fault of mankind.
P. However, with time it becomes an exaggerated form of self display.
Q. It is the product of a perfectly natural desire to display oneself.
R. This is necessary as it impairs the personality and frustrates all efforts at self improvement.
S. Beyond any shadow of doubt, it is a defect that ought to be constantly hunted down, and scotched.
6. One should always be on guard not to give into egotism.
(a) RSPQ (b) PSRQ
(c) PQRS (d) QPSR

DIRECTONS (Qs. 17-20) : In questions, the first and the last part of sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

17. 1. The watchman
P. and found two thieves
Q. woke up when
R. with black masks
S. he heard the dog barking
6. trying to get in
(a) QSRP (b) PQRS
(c) QSPR (d) SPQR
18. 1. The student
P. touched the
Q. arrived and
R. their teacher
S. feet of
6. with reverence
(a) RQSP (b) QPSR
(c) QPRS (d) QRSP
19. 1. This summer was the most
P. to believe that next
Q. and we have reason
R. scorching in living memory
S. year and the year after
6. will be hotter still
(a) SRPQ (b) SPQR
(c) QSPR (d) RQPS
20. 1. Falcons have sharp angular wings
P. to dive sharply
Q. and allow them
R. to chase their prey
S. that give them the speed
6. to capture their victims
(a) QPRS (b) PRSQ
(c) SRQP (d) SQPR

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-24) : The 1st and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R & S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

21. 1. Everyone
P. the case calmly
Q. acknowledges
R. who knows you
S. when he considers
6. that you have been wronged.
(a) PSQR (b) QRSP
(c) SRPQ (d) RQSP
22. 1. It is those good works
P. that lead to peak performance
Q. which we do with passion

- R. our understanding of our purpose
S. and which come to reflect
6. in this life.
(a) PRQS (b) QPSR
(c) QSRP (d) SRQP
23. 1. I am a self confessed technophobe.
P. I believe that computer is responsible for the dying of the art of conversation.
Q. I have come to hate technology and the way it dominates every aspect of life.
R. For many, it has become the most important object both in home and at the workplace.
S. One of the worst offenders is the computer.
6. Small wonder then, that I have managed to keep this ubiquitous machine out of my home.
(a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) RPSQ (d) SRPQ
24. 1. Moisturisers for the face
P. as oily ones may block
Q. in greater concentration on the face
R. the oil glands found
S. should be chosen carefully.
6. and cause pimple/acne to break out.
(a) SRPQ (b) SQPR
(c) SPRQ (d) SPQR

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 25-29) : In the following Five Questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentence / passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence / passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence / passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno. 2016)

25. 1. These
P. about the heavenly
Q. experiments by the scientists
R. with amazing knowledge
S. will supply us
6. bodies.
(a) PSQR (b) PSRQ
(c) QSRP (d) RQPS
26. 1. Over 67 years
P. but the problems
Q. have remained
R. have passed
S. of the common man
6. as daunting as ever.
(a) SRQP (b) QSPR
(c) QPRS (d) RPSQ
27. 1. The President
P. from Tokyo
Q. where he
R. had been meeting
S. came back
6. other world leaders.
(a) QSPR (b) SPQR
(c) PSQR (d) RPQS

28. 1. Man's
P. in the modern
Q. insatiable thirst for knowledge
R. the wonderful achievements of science
S. is at the root of
6. world.
(a) QSRP (b) PQRS
(c) SQPR (d) RSPQ

29. 1. Today
P. by the hunters for their
Q. are trapped or killed
R. millions of wild animals
S. each year
6. skin.
(a) SPRQ (b) RQSP
(c) QPRS (d) PSQR

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 20. (c) The correct combination is SRQP.
7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (d) 12. (b) 21. (d) The correct combination is RQSP.
13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (d) 22. (b) The correct combination is QPSR.
17. (c) The correct combination is QSPR. 23. (b) The correct combination is QSRP.
18. (b) The correct combination is QPSR. 24. (c) The correct combination is SPRQ.
19. (d) The correct combination is RQPS. 25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (b)

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Idioms/Phrases

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2011)

1. A bolt from the blue
(a) a delayed event (b) an inexplicable event
(c) an unexpected event (d) an unpleasant event
2. Cold comfort
(a) absurdity (b) deception
(c) slight satisfaction (d) foolish proposal
3. To be all at sea.
(a) a family voyage
(b) lost and confused
(c) in the middle of the ocean
(d) a string of islands
4. To take to one's heels
(a) to walk slowly (b) to run away
(c) to march forward (d) to hop and jump
5. To bite the dust
(a) eat voraciously (b) have nothing to eat
(c) eat roots (d) None of the above

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Book.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2011)

6. a damp squib
(a) rainy weather (b) a disappointing result
(c) a skirt in a laundry (d) None of the above
7. in cold blood
(a) angrily (b) deliberately
(c) excitedly (d) slowly
8. to take someone for a ride
(a) to give a ride to someone
(b) to deceive someone
(c) to be indifferent
(d) to disclose a secret
9. to move heaven and earth
(a) to cause an earthquake
(b) to try everything possible
(c) to pray to all Gods
(d) to tavel in a rocket

10. to smell a rat
(a) to smell foul (b) to see a rat
(c) to chase a rat (d) to be suspicious

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom / phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best express the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

11. Ram is very calculative and always has an axe to grind.
(a) has no result (b) works for both sides
(c) has a private agenda (d) fails to arouse interest
12. The police looked all over for him but drew a blank.
(a) did not find him (b) put him in prison
(c) arrested him (d) took him to court
13. On the issue of marriage, Sarita put her foot down.
(a) stood up (b) was firm
(c) got down (d) walked fast
14. His investments helped him make a killing in the stock market.
(a) lose money quickly
(b) plan a murder quickly
(c) murder someone quickly
(d) make money quickly
15. There is no gainsaying the fact that the country is in difficulties.
(a) ignoring (b) hiding
(c) forgetting (d) denying

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-20) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

16. His speech has taken the wind out of my sails.
(a) made my words or actions ineffective
(b) made me depressed
(c) made me think for the future
(d) made me remember my past
17. There is no point in discussing the new project with him as he always pours cold water on any ideas.
(a) puts off (b) dislikes
(c) disapproves of (d) postpones
18. Regadless of what her parents said, she wanted to let her hair down that night.
(a) really enjoy (b) wash her hair
(c) comb her hair (d) work till late

19. I **jumped out of my skin** when the explosion happened.
 (a) was in panic (b) was excited
 (c) was nervous (d) was angry
20. She didn't realize that the clever salesman was **taking her for a ride**.
 (a) trying to trick her (b) taking her in a car
 (c) pulling her a long (d) forcing her to go with him

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-25): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

21. The project is carried over to this year, and we need to **keep the ball rolling**.
 (a) to continue the work
 (b) more information
 (c) to do better
 (d) new strategies
22. The host team **bore the palm** in the league matches.
 (a) played quite well
 (b) was victorious
 (c) was defeated
 (d) played a very boring match
23. Just **keep your wig on**. Everything will be alright.
 (a) Hold on to your wig, so it won't fall off
 (b) Get another hair cut
 (c) Calm down
 (d) Take off your wig
24. Parents **pay through the nose** for their children's education.
 (a) by taking loans (b) an extremely high price
 (c) grudgingly (d) willingly
25. Monica's habit of **picking holes** in every relationship is very irksome.
 (a) admiring people (b) finding fault
 (c) criticizing people (d) arguing with people

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 26 - 30): In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom / phrase and bold italicised in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

26. Once the case reached the court, the police *washed their hands off it*.
 (a) waited for a response to
 (b) claimed credit for
 (c) disassociated themselves from
 (d) seemed eager to continue
27. She wanted to go hitch-hiking but her mother *put her foot down* and now she's going by bus.
 (a) took a firm stand
 (b) expressed her displeasure
 (c) scolded her badly
 (d) got irritated

28. Adolescence is a period of *halcyon days*.
 (a) hard days (b) of mental pressure
 (c) happy days (d) days of preparation
29. My sincere advice to my maidservant *fell on stony ground*.
 (a) was counter productive
 (b) had a strong impact
 (c) made on stubborn
 (d) had little success
30. He *has all his ducks in a row*; he is complacent.
 (a) has everything ready
 (b) is well organised
 (c) always scores a zero
 (d) never gets confused

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-33): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2012)

31. For some people, writing verse is as duck takes to water.
 (a) like taking the duck to water
 (b) like bursting out suddenly
 (c) like dropping the duck in the water
 (d) like easily and naturally speaking
32. He made my day by telling me how important I was to him.
 (a) gave me great pleasure
 (b) displeased me
 (c) spoiled my day
 (d) made me resentful
33. He made away with ten thousand rupees in the course of three months.
 (a) earned (b) ran away with
 (c) squandered (d) saved
34. The students of that group have assured their project guide that they will all work against the clock.
 (a) work while keeping patience
 (b) work with vigour to finish in limited time
 (c) work with enthusiasm
 (d) work hard to go against the time
35. To let off steam, my friend started murmuring.
 (a) to release his tension (b) to show his anger
 (c) to show his approval (d) to show his displeasure

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36 - 40): Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bolded in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2012)

36. I could have continued my higher studies if I wanted but, that's **water under the bridge**.
 (a) something I cannot change
 (b) the time I met with an accident near the bridge
 (c) something my family did not want
 (d) the time I went on a cruise

37. My parents want me to study science, but I will **stick to my guns** and graduate in Economics.
 (a) prefer to disobey them
 (b) hold on to my decision
 (c) refuse to listen to them
 (d) show them that they are wrong
38. The manager dismissed the proposal **out of hand** and said that it was not at all practical.
 (a) completely (b) directly
 (c) simply (d) quickly
39. The people of this village are **the salt of the earth**.
 (a) rich (b) educated
 (c) quarrelsome (d) kind
40. He accused her of **talking through her hat** and refused to accept a word of what she said.
 (a) talking straight (b) talking nonsense
 (c) talking tough (d) talking sense
46. Hard work pays **in the long run**.
 (a) always (b) over a period of time
 (c) indefinitely (d) never
47. I felt **a fish out of water** among the lawyers.
 (a) special (b) happy
 (c) uncomfortable (d) proud
48. The Cauvery water issue led to **apple of discord** between the two Governments.
 (a) cause of anger (b) cause of hatred
 (c) cause of quarrel (d) cause of animosity
49. The construction remains unfinished and the workers have **let the grass grow under their feet**.
 (a) grown grass all over the lawn
 (b) gone on a luxury tour
 (c) delayed doing the work
 (d) demanded more benefits
50. The police **smelt the rat** behind the death of the girl.
 (a) got very much confused
 (b) identified the cause of death
 (c) suspected that something is fishy
 (d) jumped to the conclusion

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-45): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/phrase underlined. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

41. Villagers always call a spade a spade.
 (a) to speak about spades
 (b) to speak in a straightforward manner
 (c) to call someone a spade
 (d) to speak ill about someone
42. Marty broke a dining-room window and had to face the music when her father got home.
 (a) accept the punishment (b) listen carefully
 (c) ask a lot of questions (d) listen to music
43. To play second fiddle
 (a) to be happy, cheerful and healthy
 (b) to reduce the importance of one's senior
 (c) take a subordinate role
 (d) to do back seat driving
44. Why are you jumping down my throat? I wasn't even in the house when it happened.
 (a) running away (b) making a joke
 (c) scolding me (d) forcing me to eat
45. I am out of my wits and therefore cannot find a way to solve the problem immediately.
 (a) not intelligent enough
 (b) greatly confused
 (c) helpless without power
 (d) totally ignorant

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 46-50): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold** the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. Nos. 51-55) : In these questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

51. **Let sleeping dogs lie.**
 (a) Do not bring up an old controversial issue
 (b) Dogs can raise tempers
 (c) Do not allow dogs to stand
 (d) Prevent dog mobility
52. To get admission in present day educational institutions, all children should **be born with a silver spoon in the mouth**.
 (a) be born to silver spoon manufacturer
 (b) always hold a silver spoon
 (c) be born with silver spoon
 (d) be born in a rich family
53. **A man of straw means**
 (a) a worthy fellow (b) an unreasonable person
 (c) a man of no substance (d) a very active person
54. Children complain about their parents' gifts. They should learn not to **look gift horse in the mouth**.
 (a) not to look at a horse's mouth
 (b) not to find fault with the gifts received
 (c) not to ask for more gift
 (d) not to find goodness in the gifts
55. Acquiring a job **a cakewalk** for a student who has good academic performance coupled with the good attitude.
 (a) walk away with a cake
 (b) a difficult achievement
 (c) a walkway made with cakes
 (d) an easy achievement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 56-60) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

56. To be above board.
 (a) To have a good height
 (b) To be honest in any business deal
 (c) Having no debts
 (d) To try to be beautiful
57. To cry wolf.
 (a) To listen eagerly (b) To give false alarm
 (c) To turn pale (d) To keep off starvation
58. He is on the wrong side of seventy.
 (a) more than seventy years old
 (b) less than seventy years old
 (c) seventy years old
 (d) eighty years old
59. To have an axe to grind.
 (a) a private end to serve (b) to fail to arouse interest
 (c) to have no result (d) to work for both sides
60. To drive home.
 (a) To find one's root
 (b) To return to place of rest
 (c) Back to original position
 (d) To emphasise

DIRECTIONS (61-65): Four alternatives are given to the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

61. What egged you on to become a social worker?
 (a) urged (b) dampened
 (c) hindered (d) discouraged
62. Many politicians in India are not fit to hold a candle to Mahatma Gandhi.
 (a) superior (b) equal
 (c) inferior (d) indifferent
63. She must be paying through the nose for the face left.
 (a) paying less than necessary
 (b) paying too much
 (c) paying the right amount
 (d) paying reluctantly
64. He is putting the cart before the horse by purchasing furniture before buying a house.
 (a) doing a thing in the wrong way
 (b) doing a thing in the right way
 (c) committing a great crime
 (d) doing things meticulously

65. Casting pearls before swine.
 (a) speaking nice words and convincing them
 (b) offering good things to underserving people
 (c) uplifting the needy for their welfare
 (d) doing worthwhile things to unknown people

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 66-70) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2013)

66. I tried to **feel his pulse** on the issue, but in vain.
 (a) find his views (b) enlighten him
 (c) argue with him (d) guide him
67. For this act of indifference he will be **taken to task** by the authority.
 (a) he will get an official reprimand from the authority.
 (b) he will be rewarded by the authority.
 (c) he will tender his resignation to the authority.
 (d) he will be entrusted with an official job.
68. You need to **have something up your sleeve** if the present plan does not work.
 (a) have some honest means
 (b) have some hidden sources of money
 (c) have a secret pocket in the sleeve
 (d) have an alternative plan
69. The new manager **ruled the roost** to every one.
 (a) exercised authority
 (b) rushed through work
 (c) got paid very handsomely
 (d) created good impression
70. Despite his initial arrogance he had to **eat humble pie**.
 (a) he had to yield under pressure
 (b) he maintained composure
 (c) he failed to protest eventually
 (d) he accepted the food offered

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-73) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

71. The police cordoned off the area after the explosion.
 (a) The police checked everyone in the area
 (b) The police did not allow anyone to leave the area
 (c) The police filled the whole area
 (d) The police isolated the area
72. The manager hesitated to assign the job to the newcomer as he was wet behind the ears.
 (a) stupid and slow-witted
 (b) young and inexperienced
 (c) drenched-in the rain .
 (d) unpunctual and lethargic

73. Mrs. Roy keeps an open house on Saturday evening parties—you'll find all kinds of people there.
- (a) keeps the doors of the house open
(b) keeps the gates open for a few persons
(c) welcomes all members
(d) welcomes a select group of people

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 74 - 76) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom / phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Multitasking 2013)

74. The man changed colours when I questioned him on the allocation of funds.
- (a) turned pale (b) got numbed
(c) turned happy (d) get motivated
75. We cannot depend on him for this assignment as it needs careful handling and he is like a bull in a china shop.
- (a) a felicitous person (b) a clumsy person
(c) a tactful person (d) a no-nonsense person
76. The mother always insists on keeping the house spick and span.
- (a) open (b) locked
(c) safe (d) tidy

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 77-81) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2013)

77. Hue and cry
- (a) lot of laughter (b) an uproar
(c) a burst of anger (d) plenty of tears
78. To win laurels
- (a) to achieve success (b) to win the hearts of ladies
(c) to win praise (d) to win a lottery
79. To pay heed
- (a) to submit (b) to listen
(c) to care for (d) to understand
80. To eat the humble pie
- (a) feel humiliated (b) feel abandoned
(c) feel rejected (d) feel glorified
81. A tall order
- (a) too difficult a task (b) a normal task
(c) a simple task (d) an easy task

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 82-86) : Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 2014)

82. With great difficulty, he was able to carve out a niche for himself.
- (a) became a sculptor
(b) did the best he could do
(c) destroyed his career
(d) developed a specific position for himself

83. You will succeed if you follow my advice to the letter.
- (a) about writing letters (b) written in the letter
(c) in every detail (d) very thoughtfully

84. A critic's work is to read between the lines.
- (a) to comprehend the meaning
(b) to appreciate the inner beauty
(c) to understand the inner meaning
(d) to read carefully

85. Where discipline is concerned I put my foot down.
- (a) take a firm stand (b) take a light stand
(c) take a heavy stand (d) take a shaky stand

86. The convict claimed innocence and stood his ground in spite of the repeated accusations.
- (a) knelt (b) surrendered
(c) kept standing (d) refused to yield

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 87-91) : In questions below, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2014)

87. We must work with all our might and main, otherwise we cannot succeed.
- (a) full force (b) complete trust
(c) exceptional skill (d) full unity
88. The sailors nailed their colours to their mast.
- (a) put up a colourful mast
(b) refused to climb down
(c) took over the ship
(d) decided to abandon the ship
89. We had (had) better batten down the hatches. The weather is unpredictable.
- (a) stay in-door
(b) prepare for a difficult situation
(c) go somewhere safe
(d) face the obstacles
90. It is difficult to have a sensible discussion with her as she flies off at a tangent.
- (a) gets carried away
(b) starts discussing something irrelevant
(c) loses her temper easily
(d) does not really understand anything
91. The students found it hard to go at equal speed with the professor.
- (a) get away from (b) put up with
(c) keep up with (d) race against

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 92-96) : In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom /Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

92. You cannot throw dust into my eyes.
- (a) terrify me (b) cheat me
(c) hurt me (d) abuse me

93. He spoke well though it was his maiden speech.
 (a) long speech (b) first speech
 (c) brief speech (d) emotional speech
94. The students were all ears when the speaker started talking about the changes in the exam.
 (a) smiling (b) silent
 (c) restless (d) attentive
95. In his salad days he was quite a dandy.
 (a) childhood (b) adolescence
 (c) school days (d) old age
96. he is cool about working at night.
 (a) ready to work (b) not ready to work
 (c) excited about working (d) grudgingly working

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 97-99): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Multitasking 2014)

97. The son wants to purchase a new car, but his father is dragging his feet.
 (a) acting in a slow and hesitant manner
 (b) acting methodically
 (c) acting quickly with firm conviction
 (d) acting courageously
98. The student passed out in the lab during the practical exam.
 (a) fell down (b) became anxious
 (c) rushed out (d) fainted
99. My friend Rahim is fair and square in all his dealings.
 (a) dishonest and complex
 (b) cruel
 (c) rough and complex
 (d) honest and simple

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 100-104): In the following Five Questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

100. At his wit's end, he turned to his old trade.
 (a) After careful thinking
 (b) Confidently
 (c) Not knowing what to do
 (d) Overjoyed
101. Then it comes to dancing, he is all-thumbs.
 (a) an expert (b) a trainer
 (c) clumsy (d) lazy
102. He usually goes to bed very early and risers with the lark.
 (a) very late (b) very early
 (c) after sunrise (d) at midnight
103. Their attempt to get back the stolen necklace proved to be a wild goose chase.
 (a) wise decision (b) useless search
 (c) timely action (d) delayed action

104. The day the new product was launched, people made a beeline to purchase it.
 (a) rushed (b) were doubtful
 (c) refused (d) went online

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 105-109): In question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer sheet.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

105. Unless you make amends for the loss, nobody is prepared to excuse you.
 (a) improve (b) pay debt
 (c) confess (d) compensate
106. Instead of keeping his promise of helping me with office work, he just left me high and dry.
 (a) left me feeling like a fool
 (b) left me in a state of anger
 (c) left me without a drop of water
 (d) left me alone to do the work
107. Amit said to Rekha, "Don't make a mountain out of a molehill".
 (a) attempt an impossible task
 (b) start looking for molehills in mountains.
 (c) create problems
 (d) exaggerate a minor problem
108. Before the report reached the authority, the media spilled the beans.
 (a) dropped the charges
 (b) hinted at the consequences
 (c) revealed the secret information
 (d) spilled the content of the package
109. His friend turned out to be snake in the grass.
 (a) cowardly and brutal
 (b) low and mean
 (c) a hidden enemy
 (d) an unreliable and deceitful person.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 110-114) : In questions below, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2015)

110. The shopping mall is a beehive of activity.
 (a) a secure place (b) a sweet place
 (c) a busy place (d) a costly place
111. To win laurels.
 (a) To be disappointed
 (b) To memories
 (c) To be victorious in a game
 (d) To earn great prestige
112. The officer was in the soup when there was a raid in his office.
 (a) preparing soup (b) distributing soup
 (c) to be in trouble (d) drinking soup

113. We must draw the line somewhere.
 (a) turn the tables (b) put the screw on
 (c) fix a limit (d) aim at the sky
114. To cut the Gordian knot.
 (a) to do a job perfunctorily
 (b) to cut a piece of cloth
 (c) to perform an easy task
 (d) to perform a difficult task

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 115-118): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom / Phrase underlined. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom / Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet

(SSC CHSL 2015)

115. To put in a nut- shell
 (a) To state something very concisely
 (b) To place something
 (c) To be blunt about something
 (d) To be long and exhaustive about something
116. To make up one's mind
 (a) To remember things clearly
 (b) To remember oneself of something
 (c) To think creatively
 (d) To decide what to do
117. Nowadays it has become a fashion to take french leave
 (a) Saying goodbye in French style
 (b) Absenting oneself without permission
 (c) Taking leave to go to France
 (d) Seeking permission from French Embassy
118. International monetary affairs are governed by the gnomes of Zurich
 (a) foreign leaders (b) big international bankers
 (c) guardians of treasure (d) witchcraft of Zurich

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 119-122): Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

119. A Sacred Cow
 (a) a person never to be criticised
 (b) a saintly person
 (c) a very religious person
 (d) a helpful person
120. To shun evil company
 (a) To kick out evil company
 (b) To give up evil company
 (c) To put off evil company
 (d) To let loose evil company
121. He has made a dog's breakfast of these accounts.
 (a) A total mess
 (b) A breakfast for the dogs..
 (c) An accurate summary
 (d) A breakfast being served by the dogs

122. You will be reminded of the seamy side of life if you visit the slum tenements.
 (a) the softer aspects (b) the unpleasant aspects
 (c) the pleasanter aspects (d) the gentler aspects

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 123-125): In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and click the button corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

123. To keep in abeyance
 (a) In a state of permanence
 (b) In a state of emergency
 (c) In a state of suspension
 (d) In a state of revision
124. To be in a fix
 (a) In pain (b) In distress
 (c) Depressed (d) In a difficult situation
125. To break the ice
 (a) Made people angry
 (b) Made people laugh
 (c) Made people excited
 (d) Made people relaxed and comfortable

DIRECTON (Qs. 126-127) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

126. Wild goose chase
 (a) An admirable enterprise
 (b) An honest effort
 (c) A foolish, unprofitable adventure
 (d) A powerful effort
127. Smell a rat
 (a) Detect bad smell (b) Suspect a trick or deceit
 (c) Misunderstand (d) See hidden meaning
128. A live wire
 (a) Industrious and brilliant
 (b) Lively and active
 (c) Sincere and intelligent
 (d) Sincere and efficient

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 129-131) : In each of the questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and click the button corresponding to it.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

129. pull a fast one
 (a) as fast as lightning (b) play a trick
 (c) carry a heavy burden (d) take a deep breath
130. Grease the palm
 (a) dirty one's hands (b) work in a garage
 (c) slip and fall (d) bribe

131. turn turtle
 (a) slow like a turtle (b) turn upside down
 (c) over-turn (d) a game turtles play

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 132-136) : In the following Five Questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

132. To put his foot down.
 (a) Withdraw
 (b) Resign
 (c) Not to yield
 (d) Concede
133. Have a foot in the grave.
 (a) be close to death.
 (b) have no interest in life.
 (c) have an incurable disease.
 (d) be afraid to nest
134. A hornet's nest.
 (a) an unpleasant situation
 (b) a dilemma
 (c) a comfortable position
 (d) among thorns
135. To roll out the red carpet.
 (a) to decorate the room
 (b) to give a grand welcome
 (c) to give a warning signal
 (d) to buy a gift

136. To have an axe to grind.
 (a) To work for both sides.
 (b) To fail to arouse interest
 (c) To criticize someone
 (d) To have a selfish end to serve

DIRECTIONS (QS. 137-141) : In the following Five Questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

137. Who will believe, your cock and bull story ?
 (a) Absurd story (b) Common story
 (c) Ambiguous story (d) Authentic story
138. For years I could not shake off the trauma of that day:
 (a) imagine (b) None of these
 (c) forget (d) remember
139. Sit on the fence.
 (a) halting between two opinions
 (b) to be defeated and dejected
 (c) to be in a tricky situation
 (d) to be relaxed and comfortable
140. The manager is not dismissed, but he is definitely under a cloud.
 (a) under scrutiny (b) warned severely
 (c) under suspension (d) under suspicion
141. Do not pull a long face.
 (a) look dejected (b) look happy
 (c) look ugly (d) look tired

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (c) Idiom **'a bolt from the blue'** means : an event or a piece of news which is sudden and unexpected; a complete surprise.
2. (c) **Cold Comfort** (Noun) means : the fact that something that would normally be good does not make you happy because the whole situation is bad.
3. (b) Idiom **to be all at sea** means : confused and not knowing what to do.
4. (b) Idiom **take to your heels** means : to run away from somebody/something.
5. (d) Idiom **bite the dust** means : to fail or to be defeated or destroyed.
6. (b) a disappointing result
7. (a) angrily
8. (b) to deceive someone
9. (b) to try everything possible
10. (d) to be suspicious
11. (c) Idiom **have an axe to grind** means : to have private reasons for being involved in something or for arguing for a particular cause.
12. (a) Idiom **draw a blank** means : to get no response or result.
13. (b) Idiom **put your foot down** means : to be very strict in opposing what somebody wishes to do; to drive faster.
14. (d) Idiom **make a killing** means : to make a lot of money quickly.
15. (d) Idiom **Gainsay** (verb) means : to disagree; to deny.
16. (a) Idiom **take the wind out of somebody's sails** means : to make somebody suddenly less confident or angry when you say or do something that they do not expect.
17. (c) Idiom **pour/throw cold water on something** means : to give reasons for not being in favour of something; to criticize something
18. (a) Idiom **let your hair down** means : to relax and enjoy your-self especially in a lively way.
19. (a) Idiom **jump out of your skin** means : to move violently because of a sudden shock.
20. (a) Idiom **take somebody for a ride** means : to cheat or trick somebody.
21. (a) Idiom **get/set/start/keep the ball rolling** means : to make something start happening; to make sure that something continues to happen.
22. (b) 23. (c)
24. (b) Idiom **pay through the nose** means : to pay too much money for something.
25. (b) Idiom **pick holes in something** means : to find the weak points in something such as a plan, suggestion etc.
26. (c) Idiom **washed their hands off** means : to absolve oneself of responsibility or future blame.
27. (a) Idiom **put her foot down** means : to tell someone in a strong way that they must do something or that they must stop doing something.
28. (c) Idiom **Halcyon days** means : a very happy or successful period in the past.
29. (d) Idiom **fell on stony ground** means : If a request, a warning, or advice falls on stony ground, people ignore it.
30. (b) Idiom **has all his ducks in a row** means : to organize things well.
31. (d) The meaning of **as duck takes to water** easily and naturally.
32. (a)
33. (c) **Squandered** means use up, cash out.
34. (b) The meaning of **against the clock** : in a great hurry to get something done before a particular time.
35. (b) The meaning of **let off steam** : to release one's pent-up emotions, such as anger, usually verbally.
36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (d) 40. (b)
41. (b) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (b)
46. (b) **In the long run** = concerning a longer period in the future.
47. (c) **A fish out of water** = a person who feels uncomfortable or awkward
48. (c) **Apple of discord** = cause of quarrel.
49. (c) **Let the grass grow under your feet** = to delay in getting things done.
50. (c) **Smell the rat** = to suspect that somebody is wrong about a situation.
51. (a) **Let sleeping dogs lie** = to avoid mentioning a subject that happened in the past, in order to avoid any problems or argument
52. (d) **Born with a silver spoon in your mouth** = having rich parents
53. (c) **A man of straw** = a man of no substance; an ordinary man
54. (b) **Look a gift horse in the mouth** = to refuse or criticize something that is given to you for nothing
55. (d) **A cakewalk** means something that is extremely easy to do
56. (b) If somebody is **above board**, he/she is honest in any business deal.
57. (b) **To cry wolf** means that someone is giving false alarm.
58. (a)
59. (a) If you have an **axe to grind**; that means you have a private end to serve.
60. (d) If you **drive something home**, that means you are making something completely clear to someone. She didn't have to drive the point home. The movie had done that.
61. (a) 62. (c) 63. (b) 64. (a) 65. (b)
66. (a) **Feel pulse** = to try to know someone's views.
67. (a) **Take somebody to task** = to criticize somebody strongly for something they have done.
68. (d) **Have/keep something up your sleeve** = to keep a plan or an idea secret until you need to use it.
69. (a) **Rule the roost** = to be the most powerful member of a group.

70. (a) **Eat humble pie** = to say and show that you are sorry for a mistake that you made.
71. (d) 72. (b) 73. (c)
74. (a) turned pale means colourless
75. (b) a clumsy person means plump
76. (d) tidy means clean
77. (b) 78. (c) 79. (b) 80. (a) 81. (a)
82. (d) In the sentence, 'to carve out a niche' means 'to develop a specific position for him'. The word 'niche' means 'a specialized area or sector'.
83. (c) The alternative meaning of the phrase 'to the letter' is 'in every detail'.
84. (c) The meaning of the idiom 'to read between the lines' is 'to understand the inner meaning'. So, the critic's work is to understand the inner meanings.
85. (a) The meaning of the idiom 'put my foot down' is 'to take a firm stand'. So, as the meaning of the sentence implies that where discipline matters, one should take a firm stand.
86. (d) The idiom 'stood his ground' means 'refuse to yield'. So, as the meaning of the sentence implies, the convict claimed his innocence and refused to yield for the blames that were laid upon him.
87. (a) The idiom 'with all our might and main' means with great physical strength; great force.
88. (b) the idiom 'nailed their colours to their mast' means to defiantly display one's opinions and beliefs. Also, to show one's intention to hold on to those beliefs until the end. Its origin dates back to 17th century. In 17th century nautical battles colours (flags) were struck (lowered) as a mark of submission. It was also the custom in naval warfare to direct one's cannon fire at the opponent's ship's mast, thus disabling it. If all of a ship's masts were broken the captain usually had no alternative but to surrender. If the captain decided to fight on this was marked by hoisting the colours on the remnants of the ship's rigging, that is, by 'nailing his colours to the mast'.
89. (b) the idiom 'batten down the hatches' means to prepare for difficult times.
90. (b) the idiom 'she flies off at a tangent' means to pursue a somewhat related or irrelevant course while neglecting the main subject.
91. (b) the idiom 'go at equal speed' means to go neck-to-neck and put up with the teacher.
92. (b) The idiom throw dust into my eyes means to confuse or mislead somebody to deceive.
93. (b) Maiden speech means first speech.
94. (d) The idiom 'all ears' means listening eagerly and carefully.
95. (b) Salad days refers to the time of youth, innocence, and inexperience.
96. (a) Cool about working means he is relax and has no problem in working late at night.
97. (a) The idiom 'dragging his feet' means to deal with something slowly because you do not really want to do it. Here, the son wants to buy a new car, but his dad is acting in a slow and hesitant manner.
98. (d) The idiom 'pass out' means to become unconscious and faint. Here the student fainted in the lab during the practical exam.
99. (d) The idiom 'fair and square' means completely fair, justly; within the rules. Here 'My friend Rahim is honest and simple in all his dealings'.
100. (c) At one's wit's end means at the limits of one's mental resources. Example: I'm at my wit's end with choosing the subject in my graduation. I cannot figure it out. Anju could do no more. She was at her wit's end.
101. (c) All thumbs means very awkward and clumsy, especially with one's hands. Poor Sam can't play the piano at all. He's all thumbs. Pamela is all thumbs when it comes to gardening.
102. (b) To rise with the lark entails to rise very early in the morning.
103. (b) Wild-goose chase means a worthless hunt or chase; a futile pursuit. I wasted all evening on a wild-goose chase. Raj was angry because he was sent out on a wild-goose chase.
104. (a) Make a beeline for someone or something means heading straight toward someone or something. John came into the kitchen and made a beeline for the cookies. After the game, we all made a beeline for Dhoni, who just played the winning run.
105. (d) Compensate means here make payment to; compensate
106. (d) Leave somebody high and dry means leave him alone to do the work.
107. (d) If you are making a mountain out of a molehill, it means you are exaggerating things, blowing them out of proportion.
108. (c) The idiom spills the beans means revealing the secret information.
109. (c) A snake in the grass means a hidden enemy.
110. (c) 111. (d) 112. (c) 113. (c) 114. (d)
115. (a) 'To put in a nut-shell' means to state something very concisely.
116. (d) 'To make up one's mind' means to come to an opinion or decision.
117. (b) 'take French leave' means a period when you are absent from work without asking for permission.
118. (b) 'the gnomes of Zurich' refers to Swiss bankers and the power and influence with which they control foreign money.
119. (a) 'A sacred cow' means a person held to be above criticism.
120. (b)
121. (a) A dog's breakfast means a complete mess.
122. (b) 'The seamy side of life' means the most unpleasant or roughest aspect of life.
123. (c) 124. (d) 125. (d) 126. (c) 127. (b)
128. (b)
129. (b) pull a fast one- to succeed in an act of deception.
130. (d) grease somebody's palm also grease the palm of somebody- to give someone money to persuade them to do what you want.
131. (c) turn turtle- to turn upside down.
132. (a) 133. (d) 134. (a) 135. (b) 136. (d)
137. (a) 138. (c) 139. (a) 140. (d) 141. (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice, Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

1. They have made a film based on this novel.
 - (a) A film was based on this novel and made.
 - (b) A film have been made based on this novel
 - (c) A film, based on this novel, has been made
 - (d) A film has been based and made on this novel.
2. The people couldn't move me to the hospital and the doctor operated on me at home.
 - (a) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and was operated on at home by the doctor.
 - (b) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I had to be operated on at home.
 - (c) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I was operated at home by the doctor.
 - (d) I couldn't be moved to the hospital by the people and operated on at home.
3. Why did he deprive you of the membership?
 - (a) Why you were deprived of the membership?
 - (b) Why were you deprived of his membership by him?
 - (c) Why was he deprived of his membership?
 - (d) Why were you deprived of your membership by him?
4. The news has been brought to us by him.
 - (a) He brought us the news
 - (b) He has brought us the news
 - (c) He was brought the news to us
 - (d) We brought the news to him.
5. Not a word was spoken by the criminal in self-defence.
 - (a) The criminal spoke not a word in self-defence.
 - (b) The criminal in self-defence spoke no word
 - (c) The criminal did not speak a word in self-defence
 - (d) The criminal spoke in self-defence not a word.
6. The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
 - (a) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening
 - (b) The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening
 - (c) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening
 - (d) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
7. Surely the lost child must have been found by now.
 - (a) Surely must have found the lost child by now.
 - (b) Surely someone must have found the lost child by now
 - (c) Surely now must have found the lost child
 - (d) Now must have found the lost child surely.
8. We serve hot meals till 10.30 guests can order, coffee and sandwiches upto 11.30.
 - (a) Hot meals are serving till 10.30 : coffee and sandwiches are ordering by guests till 11.30.
 - (b) Hot meals are being served till 10.30 : coffee and sandwiches are being ordered till 11.30.
 - (c) Hot meals are served till 10.30, coffee and sandwiches may be ordered till 11.30.
 - (d) Hot meals will be served till 10.30, coffee and sandwiches will be ordered upto 11.30.
9. Lie face-down; stretch your arms in front.
 - (a) You are face down, arms are to be outstretched
 - (b) You should be lying face down, with arms outstretched.
 - (c) You should be lying face down; let arms stretch out.
 - (d) Let face be down; let arms be stretched out.
10. The Greeks expected to win the international trophy.
 - (a) It was expected that the Greeks would win the international trophy.
 - (b) The international trophy was expected to be won by the Greeks.
 - (c) It was expected that the Greeks will win the international trophy.
 - (d) It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-15) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active / Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive /Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

6. The agent had disclosed the secret before it was evening.
 - (a) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening
 - (b) The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening
 - (c) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening
 - (d) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
11. She took the dog for a walk.
 - (a) The dog was took for a walk.
 - (b) The dog took a walk by her.
 - (c) The dog was taken for a walk by her.
 - (d) The dog took her for a walk.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 39-48) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. But of the four alternatives suggested. Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno 2013)

39. I said to my friend. "Can you pick me up after work?"
 (a) I asked my friend if he can pick me up after work. '
 (b) I asked my friend if he could pick me up after work.
 (c) I told my friend to pick me up after work.
 (d) I told my friend if I could pick him up after work.
40. Suman said to me. "Did you enjoy the Olympic Games in London?"
 (a) Suman asked me if I had enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
 (b) Suman asked me did I enjoy the Olympic Games in London.
 (c) Suman asked me if I enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
 (d) Suman asked me if I was enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
41. My friend told me. "This is not a good book to read."
 (a) My friend told me that that will not be a good book to read.
 (b) My friend told me that this was not a good book to read.
 (c) My friend told me that that was not a good book to read.
 (d) My friend told me that that is not a good book to read.
42. Dhanya complained, "I am losing weight steadily."
 (a) Dhanya complains that she was losing weight steadily.
 (b) Dhanya complained that she was losing weight steadily.
 (c) Dhanya complains that she is losing weight steadily.
 (d) Dhanya complained that she is losing weight steadily.
43. My mother said "You have been sleeping for twelve hours."
 (a) My mother said that I had been sleeping for twelve hours.
 (b) My mother said that she had been sleeping for twelve hours.
 (c) My mother said that I have been sleeping for twelve hours.
 (d) My mother said that I was sleeping for twelve hours.
44. Rajan said to Urvashi. "I'm going to Kashmir tomorrow."
 (a) Rajan said Urvashi I am going to Kashmir tomorrow.
 (b) Rajan said to Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir tomorrow.
 (c) Rajan told to Urvashi he was going to Kashmir the next day.
 (d) Rajan told Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir the next day.
45. She said to me. "Have you finished your work?"
 (a) She asked me if she had finished my work.
 (b) She asked me if she had finished her work.
 (c) She asked me if I had finished my work.
 (d) She asked me if I have finished my work.

46. "Turn around." he told her.
 (a) He asked to her to turn around.
 (b) He asked turn around.
 (c) He told her turn around.
 (d) He asked her to turn around.
47. He said. "I have been studying in this college for two years."
 (a) He said for two years he studied in that college.
 (b) He said that he had been studying in that college for two years.
 (c) He said he studied in that college for two years.
 (d) He said he had studied in that college for two years.
48. Mary said to Simon. "Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month."
 (a) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter were getting engaged next month.
 (b) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month.
 (c) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter will be getting engaged next month.
 (d) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter was getting engaged next month.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 49-58) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active / Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive / Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno 2013)

49. She will bring cakes.
 (a) Cakes will be brought by her
 (b) Cakes are to be bought by her
 (c) Cakes are to be brought by her
 (d) Cakes will be bought by her
50. Promises should be kept.
 (a) You should have kept your promises.
 (b) One must keep one's promises.
 (c) You had to keep promises.
 (d) Promises should have been kept.
51. Give the order.
 (a) An order was given by someone.
 (b) Order was given.
 (c) Order given.
 (d) Let the order be given.
52. My neighbour described his history to me.
 (a) His history had been described by my neighbour to me.
 (b) His history was described to me by my neighbour.
 (c) Description of his history to me was done by my neighbour.
 (d) My neighbour's history was described to me by himself.
53. Many cities had been destroyed by the invaders in those days.
 (a) The invaders destroy many cities in these days.
 (b) Many cities were destroyed in those days by invaders.
 (c) Many invaders destroyed cities in those days.
 (d) In those days the invaders had destroyed many cities.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 25-26) : A sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct and mark your answer in the Answer sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

25. I said to him, "Do you definitely need the suit next week?"
- I asked him if he definitely needed the suit the following week.
 - I asked him if he needed the suit the next week.
 - I asked him if he definitely need the suit the following week.
 - I asked him if definitely he needed he suit the next week.
26. Meera's mother told her not to forget to buy the milk.
- Meera's mother reminded her, "Don't forget to buy the milk".
 - Meera's mother said to her, "Your must buy the milk".
 - Meera was told by her mother "Buy the milk."
 - Meera's mother said "Remember to buy the milk."

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 27 & 28) : A sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC CHSL 2015)

27. Please close the door.
- Please be the door closed by you
 - Let the door be closed by you.
 - You please close the door.
 - You close the door yourself.
28. We must take care of our parents.
- Our parents will be taken care of by us.
 - Our parents are taken care of by us.
 - Our parents must be cared for by us.
 - Our parents had been taken care of by us.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 29-38) : In the following Ten Questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested. Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno 2013)

29. Can she write an interesting story ?
- Can an interesting story be written by her
 - Could an interesting story be written by her?
 - Can an interesting story be written for her ?
 - Can an interesting story be written to her?
30. The poet. Blake, wrote many poems for children.
- Many are the poems written by children for the poet Blake.
 - Children wrote many poems by the poet Blake.

- Many poems were written for children by the poet. Blake.
 - Many poems were written by children for the poet. Blake.
31. Each person exhibited various facial expressions.
- Various facial expressions were being exhibited by each person.
 - Various facial expressions have been used by each person.
 - Various facial expressions exhibited by each person.
 - Various facial expressions were exhibited by each person.
32. The girls ate a mango yesterday.
- A mango is being eaten by the girls yesterday.
 - A mango has been eaten by the girls yesterday.
 - A mango is eaten by the girls yesterday.
 - A mango was eaten by the girls yesterday.
33. Your manners irritate me..
- I am being irritated by your manners.
 - I am irritated by your manners.
 - I am irritated by my manners.
 - Manners are irritating me.
34. The boys laughed at the old man.
- The old man was being laughed at by the boys.
 - The old man was laughed at by the boys.
 - The old man was laughed by the boys.
 - The old man was being laughed by the boys.
35. Ideas are generated by Group discussions.
- Group discussions have generated ideas.
 - Group discussions generates ideas.
 - Group discussions generated idea.
 - Group discussions generate ideas.
36. Who is singing such a sweet song ?
- By whom is such a sweet song sung ?
 - By whom is such a sweet song being sung ?
 - By whom is such a sweet song sang ?
 - By whom has such a sweet song sung ?
37. Please give me your pen and take your seat.
- You are warned to give me your pen and take your seat.
 - You are ordered to give me your pen and take your seat.
 - Let your pen given me and take your seat.
 - You are requested to give me your pen and take your seat.
38. The prisoner is known to have assaulted the warden earlier too.
- It is known that the warden has been assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.
 - It is known that the warden has assaulted the prisoner earlier too.
 - It is known that the prisoner has assaulted the warden earlier too.
 - The warden was assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 39-48) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. But of the four alternatives suggested. Select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno 2013)

39. I said to my friend. "Can you pick me up after work?"
 (a) I asked my friend if he can pick me up after work. '
 (b) I asked my friend if he could pick me up after work.
 (c) I told my friend to pick me up after work.
 (d) I told my friend if I could pick him up after work.
40. Suman said to me. "Did you enjoy the Olympic Games in London?"
 (a) Suman asked me if I had enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
 (b) Suman asked me did I enjoy the Olympic Games in London.
 (c) Suman asked me if I enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
 (d) Suman asked me if I was enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
41. My friend told me. "This is not a good book to read."
 (a) My friend told me that that: will not be a good book to read.
 (b) My friend told me that this was not a good book to read.
 (c) My friend told me that that was not a good book to read.
 (d) My friend told me that that is not a good book to read.
42. Dhanya complained, "I am losing weight steadily."
 (a) Dhanya complains that she was losing weight steadily.
 (b) Dhanya complained that she was losing weight steadily.
 (c) Dhanya complains that she is losing weight steadily.
 (d) Dhanya complained that she is losing weight steadily.
43. My mother said "You have been sleeping for twelve hours."
 (a) My mother said that I had been sleeping for twelve hours.
 (b) My mother said that she had been sleeping for twelve hours.
 (c) My mother said that I have been sleeping for twelve hours.
 (d) My mother said that I was sleeping for twelve hours.
44. Rajan said to Urvashi. "I'm going to Kashmir tomorrow."
 (a) Rajan said Urvashi I am going to Kashmir tomorrow.
 (b) Rajan said to Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir tomorrow.
 (c) Rajan told to Urvashi he was going to Kashmir the next day.
 (d) Rajan told Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir the next day.
45. She said to me. "Have you finished your work?"
 (a) She asked me if she had finished my work.
 (b) She asked me if she had finished her work.
 (c) She asked me if I had finished my work.
 (d) She asked me if I have finished my work.

46. "Turn around." he told her.
 (a) He asked to her to turn around.
 (b) He asked turn around.
 (c) He told her turn around.
 (d) He asked her to turn around.
47. He said. "I have been studying in this college for two years."
 (a) He said for two years he studied in that college.
 (b) He said that he had been studying in that college for two years.
 (c) He said he studied in that college for two years.
 (d) He said he had studied in that college for two years.
48. Mary said to Simon. "Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month."
 (a) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter were getting engaged next month.
 (b) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month.
 (c) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter will be getting engaged next month.
 (d) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter was getting engaged next month.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 49-58) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active / Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive / Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno 2013)

49. She will bring cakes.
 (a) Cakes will be brought by her
 (b) Cakes are to be bought by her
 (c) Cakes are to be brought by her
 (d) Cakes will be bought by her
50. Promises should be kept.
 (a) You should have kept your promises.
 (b) One must keep one's promises.
 (c) You had to keep promises.
 (d) Promises should have been kept.
51. Give the order.
 (a) An order was given by someone.
 (b) Order was given.
 (c) Order given.
 (d) Let the order be given.
52. My neighbour described his history to me.
 (a) His history had been described by my neighbour to me.
 (b) His history was described to me by my neighbour.
 (c) Description of his history to me was done by my neighbour.
 (d) My neighbour's history was described to me by himself.
53. Many cities had been destroyed by the invaders in those days.
 (a) The invaders destroy many cities in these days.
 (b) Many cities were destroyed in those days by invaders
 (c) Many invaders destroyed cities in those days.
 (d) In those days the invaders had destroyed many cities.

54. The Police victimize the innocent commoners.
 (a) The police are victimized by the innocent commoners.
 (b) The innocent commoners victimized the police.
 (c) The innocent commoners are victimized by the police.
 (d) No victimization of the innocent commoners.
55. His suggestion was received by me with disdain.
 (a) I disdainly received the suggestion.
 (b) I was received with suggested disdain.
 (c) Disdainful suggestion was received by me from him.
 (d) I received his suggestion with disdain.
56. He offered me all the money at his command.
 (a) He commanded all the money at his hand to me.
 (b) All money at his command was given to me.
 (c) I was offered all the money at his command.
 (d) I took all his money at his command.
57. Bad companions tempted him to drink heavily.
 (a) He was tempted to drink heavily by bad companions.
 (b) He had to drink heavily because of his bad companies.
 (c) He drunk heavily in the bad company of his friends.
 (d) He succumbed to the temptation of heavy drinking due to bad companions.
58. People believed that witches communicated with the devil.
 (a) Devils widely believe in communication with people.
 (b) It was believed that witches communicated with the devil.
 (c) Witches communicated with the devil in front of people.
 (d) Witches and the devil communicated.
62. My mother said, "Please go to the shop."
 (a) My mother told me to please go to the shop.
 (b) My mother requested me to go to the shop.
 (c) My mother requested me going to the shop.
 (d) My mother asked me to be going to the shop.
63. The reporter said, "We have been following the matter closely for a month."
 (a) The reporter said that they had been following the matter closely for a month.
 (b) The reporter said that we had been following the matter closely for a month.
 (c) The reporter said that they have been following the matter closely for a month.
 (d) The reporter said that they has been following the matter closely for a month.
64. "What are you doing here?" she asked me.
 (a) She asked what I was doing here.
 (b) She wants to know what I am doing here.
 (c) She wants to know what I was doing here.
 (d) She wanted to know what I was doing there.
65. The lawyer said to his client, "We will win the case."
 (a) The lawyer told to his client that they would win the case.
 (b) The lawyer said that the client would win the case.
 (c) The lawyer told the client that they should win the case.
 (d) The lawyer told the client that they would win the case.
66. The watchman warned the boys not to go deep into the case.
 (a) The watchman said to the boys, "You are not going deep into the sea."
 (b) The watchman said, "Boys, don't go deep into the sea."
 (c) The watchman said, "Boys didn't go deep into the sea."
 (d) The watchman said to the boys, "Why do you go deep into the sea."
67. The shopkeeper told me to be kind enough to pay for the tape-recorder in cash.
 (a) The shopkeeper said to me, "Will you pay for the tape-recorder kindly in cash."
 (b) The shopkeeper said, "Be kind enough to pay for the tape-recorder in cash."
 (c) The shopkeeper exclaimed to me, "Be kind enough to pay for the tape-recorder in cash!"
 (d) The shopkeeper ordered me, "Please be kind enough to pay for the tape recorder in cash."
68. She asked her brother if he could give her some money them.
 (a) She said to her brother, "Could I give you some money now?"
 (b) She said to her brother, "Can you give me some money then?"
 (c) She said to her brother, "Can you give me some money now?"
 (d) She asked her brother, "Give me some money now."

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 59-68) : In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct / Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect / Direct form and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Steno 2016)

59. He said, "I will return tomorrow."
 (a) He said that he will return tomorrow.
 (b) He said that he would return tomorrow.
 (c) He said that he would return the next day.
 (d) He said that I would return the next day.
60. "What a wonderful time we had there!" she exclaimed.
 (a) She exclaimed that she had quite a wonderful time there.
 (b) She exclaimed that she had quite a wonderful time there.
 (c) She exclaimed that they had quite a wonderful time there.
 (d) She exclaimed that they have quite a wonderful time there.
61. The teacher said to the students, "You should obey your parents. You should be of help to them."
 (a) The teacher advised the students to obey their parents and added that they should be of help to them.
 (b) The teacher commanded the student to obey their parents and further added that they should be of help to them.
 (c) The teacher requested the student to obey their parents and added they should be of help of them.

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (c) A film, based on this novel, has been made
2. (a) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and was operated on at home by the doctor.
3. (d) Why were you deprived of your membership by him?
4. (b)
5. (c) The criminal did not speak a word in self-defence.
6. (c) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
7. (b) Surely some one must have found the lost child by now.
8. (c) Hot meals are served till 10.30: coffee and sandwiches may be ordered till 11.30.
9. (d) Let face be down : let arms be stretched out.
10. (d) It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy.
11. (c) The sentence is in active voice and to convert it in passive voice the predicate of the sentence becomes the subject.
12. (d) Same as above. The predicate of the sentence has become the subject of a sentence while converting it into passive voice.
13. (a)
14. (d) For converting this sentence into passive voice and to give it a logical meaning the phrase 'the authority' has to be added.
15. (d) The sentence is in active voice with past continuous tense in it. When it is converted into passive voice, it still remains in past continuous tense but with a little variance due to its grammatical rule. In the sentence 'was driving the car' gets converted into 'was being driven' in case of passive voice.
16. (a) When the sentence is converted from direct speech to indirect speech, the pronoun 'I' is converted to 'he' and the simple past tense gets itself converted into past perfect tense.
17. (c) The pronoun 'I' of the sentence is converted to 'she' and the direct speech which is in present tense gets converted into past tense.
18. (d) While converting a direct speech into indirect speech the adverb 'now' is changed to 'then' and the tense of the sentence also changes with respect to the time period of the speech.
19. (a) While converting a sentence from indirect speech to direct speech, certain changes have to be made as we use inverted commas to mark off the exact words of the speaker. And the speech is addressed in first person and second person mode.
20. (a) Omit 'that' from the direct speech.
21. (c)
22. (a)
23. (a)
24. (a)
25. (a)
26. (a)
27. (b)
28. (c)
29. (a)
30. (c)
31. (d)
32. (d)
33. (b)
34. (b)
35. (b)
36. (b)
37. (a)
38. (a)
39. (a)
40. (c)
41. (c)
42. (b)
43. (a)
44. (d)
45. (c)
46. (d)
47. (b)
48. (a)
49. (a)
50. (b)
51. (d)
52. (b)
53. (d)
54. (c)
55. (d)
56. (c)
57. (a)
58. (b)
59. (c)
60. (a)
61. (d)
62. (b)
63. (b)
64. (d)
65. (c)
66. (b)
67. (b)
68. (c)

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Reading Comprehension

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : In the following passage, you have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE

Every profession of trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2010)

- Special words used in technical discussion
 - may become part of common speech
 - never last long
 - should resemble mathematical formula
 - should be confined to scientific fields
- The writer of this article is
 - a scientist
 - a politician
 - a linguist
 - a businessman
- This passage is primarily concerned with
 - various occupations and professions
 - technical terminology
 - scientific undertakings
 - a new language
- It is true that
 - various professions and occupations often interchange words
 - there is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word
 - the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
 - everyone is interested in scientific findings
- In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of
 - Farming
 - Fishing
 - Sports
 - Government

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-10) : In the following questions, you have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

In May 1966, The World Health Organisation was authorised to initiate a global campaign to eradicate small pox. The goal was to eradicate the disease in one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organisation of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations, but also to isolate patients with active small-pox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting small-pox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each small-pox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

Today small pox is no longer a threat to humanity. Routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2010)

- Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?
 - The World Health Organisation
 - The Eradication of Small-pox
 - Small-pox Vaccinations
 - Infectious Diseases
- What was the goal of the campaign against small-pox?
 - To decrease the spread of small-pox worldwide.
 - To eliminate small-pox worldwide in ten years.
 - To provide mass vaccinations against small-pox worldwide.
 - To initiate worldwide projects for small-pox, malaria and yellow fever at the same time.
- According to the paragraph what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of small-pox?
 - Vaccination of the entire village
 - Treatment of individual victims.
 - Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
 - Extensive reporting of outbreaks
- Which statement doesn't refer to small-pox?
 - Previous projects had failed.
 - People are no longer vaccinated for it.
 - The World Health Organisation mounted a worldwide campaign to eradicate the disease.
 - It was a serious threat.
- It can be inferred that
 - no new cases of small-pox have been reported this year.
 - malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated.
 - small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease
 - small-pox is not transmitted from one person to another.

DIRECTIONS: In questions no. 11 to 15, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 11-15)

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £1,75,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts— now amounting to about £8,000 each— one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, idealistic in character, and one to the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

11. The said prize is awarded
 - (a) once in 5 years
 - (b) every year
 - (c) once in 4 years
 - (d) once in 2 years
12. Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage?
 - (a) Nobel Prize
 - (b) Magsaysay Award
 - (c) Pulitzer Prize
 - (d) Booker Prize
13. The number of prizes in the field of science are
 - (a) Four
 - (b) One
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Five
14. Total annual prize money amounts to
 - (a) £8,000
 - (b) £1,750,000
 - (c) £350,000
 - (d) £40,000
15. Prize is awarded for outstanding work in
 - (a) Chemistry
 - (b) Literature
 - (c) Physics
 - (d) All the above

PASSAGE-II

(Question Nos. 16-20)

If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that you are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking, as you do. If someone maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the Equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know so little of arithmetic or geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction.

16. If someone else's opinion makes us angry, it means that
 - (a) we are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for becoming angry
 - (b) there may be good reasons for his opinion but we are not consciously aware of them
 - (c) our own opinion is not based on good reason and we know this subconsciously
 - (d) we are not consciously aware of any reason for our own opinion

17. "Your own contrary conviction" refers to
 - (a) the fact that you feel pity rather than anger
 - (b) the opinion that two and two are four and that Iceland is a long way from the Equator
 - (c) the opinion that two and two are five and that Iceland is on the Equator
 - (d) the fact that you know so little about arithmetic or geography
18. Conviction means
 - (a) persuasion
 - (b) disbelief
 - (c) strong belief
 - (d) ignorance
19. The writer says if someone maintains that two and two are five you feel pity because you
 - (a) have sympathy
 - (b) don't agree with him
 - (c) want to help the person
 - (d) feel sorry for his ignorance
20. The second sentence in the passage
 - (a) builds up the argument of the first sentence by restating it from the opposite point of view
 - (b) makes the main point which has only been introduced by the first sentence
 - (c) simply adds, a further point to the argument already stated in the first sentence
 - (d) illustrates the point made in the first sentence

DIRECTIONS : In question no. 21 to 30, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

"People very often complain that poverty is a great evil and that it is not possible to be happy unless one has a lot of money. Actually, this is not necessarily true. Even a poor man, living in a small hut with none of the comforts and luxuries of life, may be quite contented with his lot and achieve a measure of happiness. On the other hand, a very rich man, living in a palace and enjoying everything that money can buy, may still be miserable, if, for example, he does not enjoy good health or his only son has taken to evil ways. Apart from this, he may have a lot of business worries which keep him on tenterhooks most of the time. There is a limit to what money can buy and there are many things which are necessary for a man's happiness and which money cannot procure.

Real happiness is a matter of the right attitude and the capacity of being contented with whatever you have is the most important ingredient of this attitude".

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

21. The phrase "on tenterhooks" means:
 - (a) in a state of thoughtfulness
 - (b) in a state of anxiety
 - (c) in a state of sadness
 - (d) in a state of forgetfulness
22. It is true that:
 - (a) money alone can give happiness
 - (b) money always gives happiness
 - (c) money seldom gives happiness
 - (d) money alone cannot give happiness

23. A rich man's life may become miserable if he:
- has evil son, bad health and business worries
 - does not enjoy good health
 - has business worries
 - has business worries and his only son has taken to evil ways
24. Which of the following is the most appropriate title to the passage?
- Poverty, a great evil
 - The key of happiness
 - Contentment, the key of happiness
 - Money and contentment
25. Which of the following statement is true?
- Only a poor but contented man can be happy
 - A poor but contented man can never be happy
 - A poor but contented man can be happy
 - A poor but contented man is always happy

PASSAGE-II

The problem of water pollution by pesticides can be understood only in context, as part of the whole to which it belongs - the pollution of the total environment of mankind. The pollution entering our waterways comes from many sources, radioactive wastes from reactors, laboratories and hospitals; fallout from nuclear explosions; domestic wastes from cities and towns; chemical wastes from factories. To these is added a new kind of fallout - the chemical sprays applied to crop lands and gardens, forests and fields. Many of the chemical agents in this alarming melange initiate and augment the harmful effects of radiation, and within the groups of chemicals themselves there are sinister and little - understood interactions, transformations and summations of effect.

Ever since the chemists began to manufacture substances that nature never invented, the problem of water purification have become complex and the danger to users of water has increased. As we have seen, the production of these synthetic chemicals in large volume began in the 1940's. It has now reached such proportion that an appalling deluge of chemical pollution is daily poured into the nation's waterways. When inextricably mixed with domestic and other wastes discharged into the same water, these chemicals sometimes defy detection by the methods in ordinary use by purification plants. Most of them are so complex that they cannot be identified. In rivers, a really incredible variety of pollutants combine to produce deposits that sanitary engineers can only despairingly refer to as "gunk".

26. All the following words mean 'chemicals' except:
- sands
 - substances
 - pesticides
 - deposits
27. The main argument of paragraph 1 is:
- that there are sinister interaction in the use of chemicals
 - that there are numerous reasons for contamination of water supplies
 - that there are many dangers from nuclear fallout
 - that pesticides are dangerous
28. The word 'gunk' in the last line refers:
- to the waste products deposited by sanitary engineers
 - to the debris found in rivers
 - to unidentifiable chemicals found in water
 - to the domestic water supplies

29. Water pollution can only be understood:
- in relation to world contamination
 - by the whole human race
 - in context
 - in relation to the number of pesticides that exist
30. Water contamination has become serious:
- since water pollution was difficult to assess
 - since nature has taken a hand in pollution
 - since chemists began to use new substances
 - since businessmen authorised the use of chemicals.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31-40) : In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I (Question Nos. 31-35)

"Nobody knows my name" is the title of one of James Baldwin's celebrated books. Who knows the name of the old man sitting amidst ruins pondering over his hubble-bubble? We do not. It does not matter. He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and the Alps will be there when he is not there any more. Can we really say this? "Dust thou art to dust returneth" was not spoken of the soul. We do not know whether the old man's soul will go marching on like John Brown's. While his body lies mouldering in the grave or becomes ash driven by the wind or is immersed in water, such speculation is hazardous. A soul's trip can take one to the treacherous shoals of metaphysics where there is no "yes" or "no". "Who am I?" asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. "Who am I?" he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer.

We are no more on solid ground with dust which we can feel in our hands, scatter to the wind and wet with water to turn it into mud. For this much is sure, that in the end, when life's ceaseless labour grinds to a halt and man meets death, the brother of sleep, his body buried or burnt, becomes dust. In the form of dust he lives, inanimate yet in contact with the animate. He settles on files in endless government almirahs, on manuscripts written and not published on all shelves, on faces and hands. He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2012)

31. What is the difference between the old man and the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps?
- he ponders over his hubble-bubble while they don't
 - they are known to all while he is known to none
 - they remain while he will soon become dust
 - they are not as old as he
32. What, according to the passage, happens to a person's soul after death?
- the soul also dies with the body
 - the soul continues to live after the body is dead
 - the soul certainly becomes dust after death
 - it is dangerous to guess
33. Which of the following statement is true?
- The rising sun told Tagore who he was
 - The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was
 - The rising sun advised Tagore to ask no questions
 - The rising sun told Tagore that he would become dust

34. What happens to man after he becomes dust?
- he disappears from the world for ever
 - he appears in the form of man again
 - he becomes all pervasive as dust
 - he often sneaks into hermetically sealed chambers
35. What figure of speech is used in the expression 'the brother of sleep'?
- Simile
 - Metaphor
 - Oxymoron
 - Irony

PASSAGE-II

(Question Nos. 36-40)

To write well you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you cannot do this unless you can think clearly and logically. If you cannot do this yet you should train yourself to do it by taking particular problems and following them through, point by point, to a solution, without leaving anything out and without avoiding any difficulties that you meet.

At first you find clear, step-by-step thought very difficult. You may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. Several unconnected ideas may occur together. But practice will improve your ability to concentrate on a single idea and think about it clearly and logically. In order to increase your vocabulary and to improve your style, you should read widely and use a good dictionary to help you find the exact meanings and correct usages of words.

Always remember that regular and frequent practice is necessary if you want to learn to write well. It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Someone said that writing is ninety-nine percent hard work and one percent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of disciplining your-self to write, the better.

36. To write well, a person must train himself in
- dealing with a difficult problem
 - not leaving anything out
 - thinking clearly and logically
 - following a step-by-step approach
37. Initially it is difficult to write because
- a good dictionary is not used
 - ideas occur without any sequence
 - aids to correct writing are not known
 - exact usages of words are not known
38. According to the passage, writing style can be improved by
- thinking logically
 - writing clearly
 - undergoing training
 - reading widely
39. Famous writers have achieved success by
- using their linguistic resources properly
 - disciplining their skill
 - following only one idea
 - waiting for inspiration
40. All the following words mean 'exact' except
- precise
 - accurate
 - very
 - erect

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41-50) : In the following questions you have two brief passages with 5 question in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

Stuck with the development dilemma? Stay away from management courses. Seriously, one of the biggest complaints that organisations have about management courses is that they fail to impact the participants' on-the-job behaviour. Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and reinforcement on the job. Some go so far as briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job. Other include a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants. None of this is really going far enough.

The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which primarily, takes place in a classroom. A course is an event and events are, by definition limited in time. When you talk about follow-up after a course, it is seen as a nice idea, but not as an essential part of the participants' development programme. Any rational, empowered individual should be able to take what has been learnt in a course and transfer it to the work place – or so the argument goes. Another negative aspect of the course mindset is that, primarily, development is thought to be about skill-acquisition.

So, it is felt that the distinction between taking the course and behaving differently in the work place parallels the distinction between skill-acquisition and skill-application. But can such a sharp distinction be maintained? Skills are really acquired only in the context of applying them on the job, finding them effective and, therefore, reinforcing them.

The problem with courses is that they are events, while development is an on-going process which, involves, within a complex environment, continual interaction, regular feedback and adjustment. As we tend to equate development with a one-off event, it is difficult to get seriously motivated about the follow-up. Anyone paying for a course tends to look at follow-up as an unnecessary and rather costly frill. (SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2012)

41. What is the passage about?
- personal management
 - development dilemma
 - management courses
 - course promoters' attitude
42. Which of the following statements is false?
- Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and reinforcement on the job
 - Some suggest a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants
 - Some go to the extent of briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job
 - The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which does not take place during a course.
43. The writer's attitude, as reflected in the passage, is
- critical
 - ironic
 - sympathetic
 - philosophical
44. The course promoters' attitude is
- self-righteous
 - indifferent
 - easy-going
 - unprogressive

45. The word 'mindset' here means
- a determined mind
 - a (fixed) attitude of mind
 - an open mind
 - mindful

PASSAGE-II

One may look at life, events, society, history, in another way. A way which might, at a stretch, be described as the Gandhian way, though it may be from times before Mahatma Gandhi came on the scene. The Gandhian reaction to all grim poverty, squalor and degradation of the human being would approximate to effort at self-change and self-improvement, to a regime of living regulated by discipline from within. To change society, the individual must first change himself. In this way of looking at life and society, words too begin to mean differently. Revolution, for instance, is a term frequently used, but not always in the sense it has been in the lexicon of the militant. So also with words like peace and struggle. Even society may mean differently, being some kind of organic entity for the militant, and more or less a sum of individuals for the Gandhian. There is yet another way, which might, for want of a better description, be called the mystic. The mystic's perspective measures these concerns that transcend political ambition and the dynamism of the reformer, whether he be militant or Gandhian. The mystic measures the terror of not knowing the remorseless march of time; he seeks to know what was before birth, what comes after death? The continuous presence of death, of the consciousness of death, sets his priorities and values: militants and Gandhians, kings and prophets, must leave all that they have built; all that they have unbuilt and depart when messengers of the buffalo-riding Yama come out of the shadows. Water will to water, dust to dust. Think of impermanence. Everything passes.

46. The Gandhian reaction of poverty is
- a total war on poverty
 - self-discipline
 - self-abnegation
 - a regulated distribution of wealth
47. According to Gandhianism, the individual who wants to change society
- should destroy the existing society
 - must re-form society
 - must change himself
 - may change society without changing himself
48. Who, according to the passage, finds new meaning for words like revolutions, peace and struggle?
- A Gandhian who believes in non-violent revolution
 - A militant
 - A mystic
 - A Gandhian who disciplines himself from within
49. The expression 'water will to water, dust to dust' means
- water and dust can mix well
 - man will become water after death
 - man will one day die and become dust
 - man will become dust and water after death
50. What does society mean to a Gandhian?
- a sum of individuals
 - an organic entity
 - a regime of living regulated by discipline from within
 - a disciplined social community

DIRECTIONS : In question number 51 to 60, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE-I

The World health Organisation is briefly called W.H.O. It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948.

International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health.

This global health team assists the local health workers in stopping the spread of what are called communicable diseases, like cholera. These diseases can spread from one country to another and so can be a threat to world health.

W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. Everyone knows how people, particularly children, are vaccinated against one disease or another. Similarly, most people are familiar with the spraying of houses with poisonous substances which kill disease-carrying insects. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

51. "It is a specialised agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948". Here specialised means :
- made suitable for a particular purpose
 - expert
 - extraordinary
 - uncommon
52. "International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings: in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields". Here International means:
- belonging to the whole world
 - drawn from all countries of the world
 - believing in cooperation among nations
 - belonging to an organisation which has something to do with different nations.
53. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health. here they stands for:
- deserts
 - rice fields
 - international health workers
 - jungles
54. "WHO assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether". The above sentence implies that :
- W.H.O. assist many others in addition to the national health authorities
 - W.H.O. assists more in preventing diseases than in controlling them.
 - W.H.O. assists in controlling diseases only if they have not been prevented.
 - W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.
55. "Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways". The author has given illustrations of :
- only two such ways
 - only one such way
 - more than two such ways
 - none of these

PASSAGE-II

Who don't I have a telephone? No because I pretend to be wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons: because I don't really like the telephone, and because I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe, and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? because I think it is a pest and time waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as when you wait for an expected call, that doesn't come; or irritating delay, as when you keep ringing a number that is always engaged. As for speaking in a public telephone booth, it seems to me really horrible. you would not use it unless you were in a hurry, and because you are in a hurry, you will find other people waiting before you. When you do get into the booth, you are half suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavored with cheap face powder and chain smoking; and by the time you have began your conversation your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody who is moving about restlessly to make your place.

If you have a telephone in your house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring; when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself, "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time". You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. Have you never rushed dropping from the bath, of chewing from the table, or dazed from bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number? You were told the truth. In my opinion all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide not to answer it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic bell ringing and ringing in what is supposed to be the privacy of your own home. You might as well buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

56. The author does not have a telephone because :
- he pretends to be wise
 - he poses as unusual
 - he would prefer to do something else
 - he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
57. He hates speaking in a public telephone booth because :
- it is costlier
 - he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face power and chain-smoking
 - others look at him angrily
 - the other side may not know your number
58.your back is chilled by the cold look of somebody means:
- other look at you angrily
 - you feel cold at the back
 - you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly
 - people are very cold.
59. 'Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time'. This sentence means:
- Nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.
 - Things have not changed for the past 100 years.
 - Things will remain the same for 100 years to come.
 - One should be strong minded.

60. 'All telephone numbers are wrong numbers', because :
- the author always gets wrong calls
 - whenever he tries it always goes wrong.
 - he doesn't give much importance to telephone and telephone numbers
 - none of the statements given above.

DIRECTIONS : In question nos. 61 to 70, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [○] in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE-I

(Question Nos. 61-65)

Pidgins are languages that are not, acquired as mother tongues and that are used for a restricted set of communicative functions. They are formed from a mixture of languages and have a limited vocabulary and a simplified grammar. Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas. A creole develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue of the community. To cope with the consequent expansion of communicative functions the vocabulary is increased and the grammar becomes more complex. Where a creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as in the Carribean, there is a continuum from the most extreme form of creole to the form that is closest to the standard language. Linguists mark off the relative positions on the creole continuum as the 'basilect' (the furthest from the standard language), the 'mesolect' and the 'acrolect'. In such situations, most creole speakers can vary their speech along the continuum and many are also competent in the standard English of their country.

(SSC CGL 2nd Sit. 2013)

61. A pidgin develops in a situation when
- Different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side
 - A creole becomes the mother tongue of a linguistic community
 - A language with restricted vocabulary undergoes an expansion in grammar and vocabulary
 - Two similar languages are mixed to create a new language.
62. According to the given passage a pidgin becomes a creole when
- It ceases to be a means of communication
 - It becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers
 - Its vocabulary undergoes some kind of change
 - Two or more languages are mixed with an existing pidgin
63. According to the passage, a creole continuum is
- A linguistic term for the mixture of more than two languages
 - A scale which measures the linguistic competence of the speaker.
 - A scale in which the proximity of the creole to the standard language is measured
 - A record of the continuous history of a creole

64. According to the passage 'basilect' means
- An impure form of a creole
 - A form of creole which is furthest from the standard language
 - A form of creole which has an extended vocabulary
 - A form of creole which is very close to the standard language
65. Find out a word in the passage which is opposite in meaning to the word - 'Simplified'
- Complex
 - Expansion
 - Restricted
 - Consequent

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 66-70)

There were four of us - George and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and Montmorency. We were sitting in my room, smoking and talking about "how bad were - bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course.

We were all feeling seedy and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing and then George said that he had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what he was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being impelled to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease therein dealt with in its most virulent form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

66. The four felt down and out because
- the room was too smoky
 - they could never read a patent medicine advertisement
 - they thought they were ill
 - they had experienced a most extraordinary thing
67. Whenever the speaker read a liver pill circular
- he suffered from an extraordinary surge of giddiness
 - he felt sure that he had a liver disorder
 - he felt the urge to smoke
 - All of the above
68. The author of the above passage seems to be suffering from
- fits of morbid depression without real cause
 - an abnormal anxiety about his health
 - melancholia
 - an unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life
69. Harris was troubled by
- a symptom of vertigo
 - garrulity
 - tribulation
 - frailty
70. The word which is closest in meaning to virulent is
- fantastic
 - vital
 - viral
 - hostile

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 71-80) : In these questions you have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four.

The postmaster first took up his duties in the village of Ulapur. Though the village was a small one, there was an indigo factory nearby and the proprietor, an Englishman, had managed to get a post office established.

Our postmaster belonged to Calcutta. He felt like a fish out of water in this remote village. His office and living-room were in a dark thatched shed, not far from a green, silmy pond, surrounded on all sides by a dense growth.

The men employed in the indigo factory had no leisure, moreover they were hardly desirable companions for decent folk. Nor is a Calcutta boy an adept in the art of associating with others. Among strangers he appears either proud or ill at ease. At any rate the postmaster had but little company, nor had he much to do.

At times he tried his hand at writing a verse or two. That the movement of the leaves and clouds of the sky were enough to fill life with joy - such were the sentiments to which he sought to give expression. But God knows that the poor fellow would have felt it as the gift of a new life, if some genie of the Arabian Nights had in one night swept away the trees, leaves and all, and replaced them with a macadamised road, hiding the clouds from view with rows of tall houses.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

71. The adjective used to describe the postmaster's living-room is
- bright
 - dark
 - light
 - deep
72. What does the phrase 'ill at ease' in the passage mean?
- Forward
 - Disease
 - Comfortable
 - Uneasy
73. What does the phrase 'little company' in the passage mean?
- Bad friendship
 - Hardly any friends
 - Small business
 - Business-like
74. At times, the postmaster wrote
- poems
 - novels
 - short stories
 - dramas
75. The postmaster wrote on the
- beauty of nature
 - beauty of himself
 - beauty of the weather
 - beauty of the village
76. The word 'genie' means
- monster
 - spirit
 - ghost
 - soul
77. Which factory was situated near the village Ulapur?
- Chemical
 - Rubber
 - Clothes
 - Dyes
78. What does the idiom 'fish out of water' suggest?
- In unfamiliar surroundings
 - can die any moment
 - grasping for breath
 - amphibious creature
79. Find a word in the passage which is the opposite of 'near'.
- Convenient
 - Unknown
 - Close
 - Remote

80. Find a word in the passage which means 'the owner of a business'.
- (a) Constructor (b) Businessman
(c) Entrepreneur (d) Proprietor

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 81-90) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The stunning Baltimore Oriole is a common summer visitor to eastern and mid western deciduous woodlands, neighbourhoods, and gardens. Baltimore Orioles winter in the tropics. About 7 inches in length, the male Baltimore Oriole has a black head, throat, back and wings. Its breast, stomach, and rump are bright orange. It also has an orange patch on the top of each wing and white wing bars. The tail is mostly black with orange fringes. The female is dull orange throughout.

Baltimore Orioles range throughout the eastern and mid western United States, and can be found as far west as the Dakotas. At the western edge of their range, Baltimore Orioles may breed with the Bullock's Oriole (They were once considered the same species under the name Northern Oriole).

Baltimore Orioles build unusual pouch like nests that hang down from branches. They usually nest high in the trees, but often come down to lower heights, flashing bright orange and black feathers to delighted observers. Active and acrobatic by nature, Baltimore Orioles may even feed upside down at time.

Baltimore Orioles eat insects and berries. They can easily be attracted to gardens by nailing orange wedges to tree branches. Baltimore Orioles are also known to feed at hummingbird feeders and sapsucker wells.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

81. The other name of Baltimore Oriole was _____
(a) Bullock's Oriole (b) Baltimore's Oriole
(c) Northern Oriole (d) Southern Oriole
82. The nest of the Baltimore Oriole _____
(a) is in a tree cavity
(b) stands upon a branch of a tree
(c) hangs from a branch of a tree
(d) is usually low in the branches
83. Which of the following is the closest in size to a Baltimore Oriole ?
(a) The size of a half-scale
(b) A little more than a half-scale
(c) A little less than a half-scale
(d) A foot ruler
84. The Baltimore Oriole spend the winters in the _____
(a) Dakotas (b) Carolinas
(c) Tropics (d) Deserts
85. What is the colour of the female Baltimore Oriole ?
(a) Bright Orange (b) Light Orange
(c) Dull Orange (d) White
86. Which of the following does not attract the Baltimore Oriole?
(a) Oranges
(b) Hummingbird feeders
(c) Sapsucker wells
(d) Sunflower seeds
87. The Baltimore Oriole can be found as far west as
(a) North and South Dakota
(b) The Carolinas
(c) California
(d) Baltimore

88. Which of the following is not true about the Baltimore Oriole?
(a) They feed upside down sometimes.
(b) They may breed with the Bullock's Oriole.
(c) The Baltimore Oriole is uncommon in the U.S.
(d) The Baltimore Oriole has a black throat.
89. Where would I probably not find a Baltimore Oriole ?
(a) High in the trees
(b) In gardens and neighbourhoods
(c) Deciduous woodlands
(d) The Sahara desert
90. Which of these colours is not found on a Baltimore Oriole?
(a) Purple (b) Orange
(c) White (d) Black

DIRECTIONS (91-100): You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE CYBERBOGEYS

The cyber-world is ultimately ungovernable. This is alarming as well as convenient; sometimes, convenient because alarming. Some Indian politicians use this to great advantage. When there is an obvious failure in governance during a crisis they deflect attention from their own incompetence towards the ungovernable. So, having failed to prevent nervous citizens from fleeing their cities of work by assuring them of proper protection, some national leaders are now busy trying to prove to one another, and to panic-prone Indians, that a mischievous neighbour has been using the internet and social networking sites to spread dangerous rumours. And the Centre's automatic reaction is to start blocking these sites and begin elaborate and potentially endless negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook about access to information. If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-makers of the cyber world. Wasting time gathering proof, blocking vaguely suspicious websites, hurling accusations across the border and worrying about bilateral relations are ways of keeping busy with inessentials because one does not quite know what to do about the essentials of a difficult situation. Besides, only a fifth of the 245 websites blocked by the Centre mention the people of the Northeast or the violence in Assam. And if a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation and with how it is being governed. This is what its leaders should be addressing immediately, rather than making a wrongheaded display of their powers of censorship.

It is just as absurd, and part of the same syndrome, to try to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office. To describe such forms of humour and dissent as "misrepresenting" the PMO—as if Twitter would take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO — makes the PMO look more ridiculous than its parodists manage to. With the precedent for such action set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal, this is yet another proof that what Bengal thinks today India will think tomorrow. Using the cyber-world for flexing the wrong muscles is essentially not funny. It might even prove to be quite dangerously distracting. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2013)

91. According to the passage, the cyber-world is
 (a) beyond the imagination of people
 (b) outside the purview of common people
 (c) not to be governed
 (d) ungovernable
92. The author is of the opinion that
 (a) the centre should start negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook
 (b) the centre should help the citizens evacuate their city
 (c) the centre should not block the sites
 (d) the centre should arrest the guilty
93. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of 'nebulous'?
- (a) confused (b) vague
 (c) iridescent (d) glowing
94. The author's seriousness regarding the situation can best be described in the following sentences. Pick the odd one out.
 (a) Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed
 (b) If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief maker of the cyber-world
 (c) The politicians deflect attention from their own incompetence
 (d) If a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation
95. The word 'spurious' means
 (a) genuine (b) authentic
 (c) substantial (d) fake
96. The author warns us against
 (a) not playing false with the citizens
 (b) dangers inherent in the cyber-world
 (c) not using the cyber-world judiciously
 (d) not protecting the citizens from dangerous politicians
97. 'Parody' means
 (a) twist (b) jeopardize
 (c) ridicule (d) imitate
98. What is the opposite of 'wrong headed'?
- (a) silly (b) sane
 (c) insane (d) insensible
99. The passage suggests different ways of keeping the public busy with 'inessentials'. Pick the odd one out.
 (a) By blocking websites which are vaguely suspicious
 (b) By blaming neighbouring countries across the border
 (c) By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam
 (d) By getting involved in a discourse on bilateral relations
100. The following is a list of statements made by the author of the above passage. Pick the odd one out.
 (a) It is absurd to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office
 (b) Twitter take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO
 (c) To describe such forms of humour as 'misrepresenting' the PMO makes the PMO look more ridiculous
 (d) The precedent for such action was set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 101-105): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [•] in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE-I
(Question Nos. 101-105)

As I stepped out of the train I felt unusually solitary since I was the only passenger to alight. I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday-makers throng coastal resorts and this was my first visit when the season was over. My destination was a little village which was eight miles by road. It took only a few minutes for me to come to the foot of the cliff path. When I reached the top I had left all signs of habitation behind me. I was surprised to notice that the sky was already a flame with the sunset. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quickly. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight since I did not think I had walked unduly slowly. Then I recollected that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and how it was October.

All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight showed up hardly at all. I was terrified of hurtling over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. Then I bumped into a little clump of trees that loomed up in front of me. I climbed up the nearest trunk and managed to find a tolerably comfortable fork to sit on. The waiting was spent by my attempts to identify the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in uneasy fitful starts. At last when the moon came up I was on my way again.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2014)

101. The writer felt unusually solitary because
 (a) he was feeling very lonely without his family.
 (b) he was missing the company of other holiday-makers.
 (c) his destination was a little village eight miles away.
 (d) there was no one to meet him.
102. "I left all signs of habitation behind me." This means that he
 (a) came to a place where there were very few houses.
 (b) was in front of a large collection of cottages.
 (c) had come very far from places where people lived.
 (d) had just passed a remote village.
103. I became darker than the writer expected because
 (a) the nights are shorter in autumn than in summer.
 (b) the nights are longer in October than mid summer.
 (c) the train arrived later than usual.
 (d) he had walked unduly slowly.
104. The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of
 (a) the darkness and narrowness of the path.
 (b) poor visibility and grassy track.
 (c) the darkness and his slow pace.
 (d) poor visibility and dew on grass.
105. When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer
 (a) had a sound sleep.
 (b) was disturbed by noises of animals.
 (c) was too afraid to sleep.
 (d) tried to sleep but without much success.

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 106-110)

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellowmen? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi: 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns'

On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Are not poverty and need the great polluters? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

106. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with
- development.
 - utmost care for nature.
 - a balanced treatment of nature.
 - utmost cruelty to nature.
107. In the passage the term 'exploiting' nature suggests
- regretfulness.
 - sarcasm.
 - destructive urge of man.
 - greed of man.
108. Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since
- it carries a war-like connotation.
 - it sounds pompous and boastful.
 - it depicts Everest as a victim.
 - Everest is unconquerable.
109. Gandhi's statement 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns.'
- Refers to wild animals' decrease in the jungle.
 - Refers to flora and fauna.
 - Refers to man's selfishness.
 - Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
110. The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food
- to provide employment
 - to increase purchasing power
 - by deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation
 - to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.

DIRECTION: (Qs. 111-120): In the following Ten Questions, you have two passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE-I
(Question Nos. 111-115)

The instinctive, natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats; It inspires powerful, often aggressive, feelings and behaviours, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out at every person or object that irritates or annoys us; laws, social norms and common sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. People use a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with there angry feelings. The three main approaches are expressing, suppressing and calming. Expressing your angry feelings in an assertive – not aggressive manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being 'pushy or demanding; It means being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed and then converted or redirected. This happens when you hold in your anger, stop thinking about it and focus on something positive. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

111. How does a person naturally express anger?
- By inspiring powerful feelings
 - By responding aggressively
 - By defending oneself
 - By adapting strong behaviour.
112. Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger?
- Behaviour
 - Feelings
 - Instinct
 - Law
113. According to the author, how should people deal with their anger?
- Express it assertively
 - Express it aggressively
 - Expressing consciously
 - Expressing unconsciously
114. What does the author mean by being assertive?
- Being pushy
 - Being demanding
 - Being respectful
 - Being calm
115. How, according to the author, can one suppress anger ?
- By holding one's anger.
 - By thinking about one's anger
 - By converting anger.
 - By redirecting anger.

PASSAGE-II
(Question Nos. 116-120)

The crowd surged forward through the narrow streets of Paris. There was a clatter of shutters being closed hastily by trembling hands the citizens of Paris knew that once the fury of the people was excited there was no telling what they might do. They came to an old house which had a workshop on the ground floor. A head popped out of the door to see what it was all about "Get him! Get Thimonier! Smash his devilish machines!" yelled the crowd.

They found the workshop without its owner. M. Thimonier had escaped by the back door. Now the fury of the demonstrators

turned against the machines that were standing in the shop, ready to be delivered to buyers. They were systematically broken up and destroyed – dozens of them. Only when the last wheel and spindle had "been trampled under foot did the infuriated crowd recover their senses.

"That is the end of M'Sieur Thimonier and his sewing machines," they said to one another and went home satisfied. Perhaps now they would find work, for they were all unemployed tailors and seamstresses who believed that their livelihood was threatened by that new invention.

116. The passage throws light on
- why inventions should be avoided.
 - how a well meant invention can be misunderstood
 - what mischief an inventor can do to ordinary people.
 - how dangerous an invention can be.
117. The crowd was protesting against
- the closings of workshops.
 - the misdoings of Thimonier.
 - the newly invented sewing machine
 - Thimonier for keeping the invention a secret
118. The aim of the crowd was to
- kill Thimonier
 - drive Thimonier away
 - humiliate Thimonier
 - destroy the sewing machines
119. The people thought that
- their lives were in danger.
 - Thimonier was mad.
 - the sewing machine was dangerous.
 - they would be deprived of their livelihood.
120. Shutters were being closed because the shopkeepers
- wanted to attack the crowd.
 - wanted to protect Thimonier.
 - feared their shops would be destroyed.
 - wanted to support the crowd.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 121-125): In question, you have a passage with 5 questions following. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage and to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well being of others.

But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this

force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister, who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

121. The expression "customs and ceremonies" means :
- habits and traditions
 - fairs and festivals
 - superstitions and formalities
 - usual practices and religious rites
122. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage" means that the law :
- Safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost
 - Initiates process against offenders of law
 - helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens
 - Assists the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
123. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage ?
- The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good ones.
 - Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book
 - Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law
 - The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
124. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police ?
- To check violent activities of citizens.
 - To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
 - To protect the privileges of all citizens
 - To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights
125. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage ?
- Law protects those who respect it.
 - A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law.
 - The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
 - Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 126-130): In question, you have a passage with 5 questions following. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle in the Answer sheet.

Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper. I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objectively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more effectively, canalizing their aspirations, making more articulate their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves—warts and all. When the mirror is held to society it reveals neglect, injustice, ignorance or complacency. It should help to eradicate them. It would be pretentious to think that a newspaper can change the course of world affairs but at the local limit it can exert influence, it can probe, it can help get things done. The individual's voice must not be stifled. Instead, the readers should be encouraged to express their opinions, fears, hopes, and or their grievances on this platform.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2015)

126. How can the readers air their grievances ?
 (a) By being complacent.
 (b) By supporting the local newspaper
 (c) By writing to journalists
 (d) By writing to their local newspaper
127. What is the main purpose of a newspaper?
 (a) Project news objectively and imaginatively
 (b) To present facts in a blunt way
 (c) Exert influence on the individuals
 (d) Encourage the readers to be pretentious
128. The expression "wants and all" in the passage means :
 (a) hopes and fears
 (b) the reader's grievances
 (c) with no attempt to conceal blemishes and inadequacies
 (d) the community's problems
129. How can a newspaper influence local affairs ?
 (a) By probing in the ills of society and rallying support for change
 (b) By encouraging the readers to accept their grievances
 (c) By focusing on world affairs
 (d) By influencing public opinion through half truths.
130. In this passage the writer highlights the fact that :
 (a) A newspaper should reflect the community it serves
 (b) A newspaper should only concentrate on local affairs
 (c) Journalists differ in their opinion on the function of a newspaper
 (d) Newspaper can eradicate injustice

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 131-135) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and click the button corresponding to it.

The first working steam powered vehicle was designed and most likely built by Ferdinand Verbiest, a Flemish member of a Jesuit mission in China around 1672. It was a 65 cm long scale-model toy for the Chinese Emperor, that was unable to carry a driver or a passenger. It is not known if Verbiest's model was ever built. Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot is widely credited with building the first full-scale, self-propelled mechanical vehicle or automobile in about 1769, he also created a steam-powered tricycle. He constructed two steam tractors for the French Army, one of which is preserved in the French National Conservatory of Arts and Crafts. His inventions were however handicapped by problems of water supply and maintaining steam pressure. In 1801, Richard Trevithick built and demonstrated his Puffing Devil road locomotive, believed by many to be the first demonstration of a steam-powered road vehicle. It was unable to maintain sufficient steam pressure for long periods. Sentiment against steam-powered road vehicles led to the Locomotive Acts of 1865. In 1807 Nicéphore Niépce and his brother Claude probably created the world's first internal combustion engine which they called Pyreolophore. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

131. The first full-scale, working steam powered tricycle was built by:
 (a) Verbiest (b) Cugnot
 (c) Trevithick (d) Niépce
132. Cugnot built steam tractors for:
 (a) The Chinese Emperor
 (b) The French Army
 (c) The Jesuit mission
 (d) The French Conservatory

133. The problem with Trevithick's Puffing Devil was:
 (a) Its incapability to carry a driver or a passenger
 (b) With the water supply
 (c) Its inability to maintain steam pressure
 (d) Its combustion engine
134. What is meant by "Sentiment" in the context of the given paragraph?
 (a) Depression (b) Fascination
 (c) Celebration (d) Resentment
135. The Pyreolophore was
 (a) A self-propelled mechanical vehicle
 (b) A steam-powered tricycle
 (c) A steam tractor
 (d) The name of the world's first internal combustion engine

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 136-140) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and click the button corresponding to it.

Dyslexia is a perceptual disorder often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence. The reader is unable to perceive correctly what is on a page. Letters and numbers often appear reversed: "b" seems to be "d", "quite" is "quiet" and "from" is "form. The reader tends to leave out letters or words or insert words or letters that are not there. Vowel and consonant sounds may be confused. Many dyslexics are left-handed or able to write with either hand. They often confuse left and right. Learning to speak may also be delayed beyond infancy. The condition seems to be inherited. It may persist into adulthood. However, with early recognition and specialized approaches to teaching reading, most dyslexics can learn to read.

Some researchers believe that latent dyslexia may be aggravated by the way reading is taught. The modern whole-word, or look-and-say, method seems to be more of a hindrance to learning for dyslexics than it is for ordinary pupils. The phonetic method of teaching students to learn letters and sound them out appears to achieve better reading results. The problem of words that cannot be sounded out such as rough, laugh or through-is not solved by phonetics. These words must simply be memorized. However, for children with dyslexia the problem can be compounded by the failure of parents or teachers to recognize the condition. This can easily lead to emotional problems for dyslexic children, who cannot understand their failure to keep up with their classmates. (SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

136. Dyslexia, often occurring in persons of normal, or even above average intelligence, is a ____
 (a) Conceptual disorder
 (b) Pathological disease
 (c) Perceptive disorder
 (d) Perceptual disorder
137. In Dyslexia, letters and figures often appear ____
 (a) Inverted (b) Blurred
 (c) Reversed (d) Clustered
138. People suffering from dyslexia are often ____
 (a) right handed (b) far sighted
 (c) ambidextrous (d) only left handed

139. Dyslexia may _____
- be noticed during infancy
 - last till childhood
 - persist into adulthood
 - end when one goes to school
140. The problem of perception can be compounded by the failure of parents and teachers to ____.
- provide treatment
 - recognize the condition
 - correct the child at infancy
 - understand the child

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 141-145) : A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and click the button corresponding to it.

To know language is to be able to speak it; even a child who does not yet attend school can speak his or her language. In order to speak a language it is important to listen to it and to read a few pages in it everyday. A child picks up language and learns to talk just as (s) he learns to walk. Walking and talking comes naturally to a child as it grows. In our country, a child may grow up speaking more than one language, if these languages are spoken in the home and in the neighbourhood. we call this multilingualism. A child speaks a language or languages much before (s)he starts going to school. To know a language then is first of all to be able to speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child does. Later on the child will learn to read and write in that language. In order to read and write in a language, one has to speak it. But it is possible to speak a language but not able to read or write in it. A baby does not speak until it is nine months old but it understands a few words at six months of age. It has been listening ever since it was born, and even a little before that. So the first strategy in speaking a language is to listen.

(SSC CGL 1st Sit. 2016)

141. One of the activities of a child before it is even born is _____.
- seeing
 - listening
 - understanding
 - talking
142. It is necessary for one to _____ the language before (s)he writes in that language.
- sing
 - spell
 - speak
 - none of the above
143. Multi-lingualism means _____
- speaking more than one language
 - speaking only one language
 - speaking any language
 - speech
144. A child has been _____ ever since it was born
- speaking
 - reading
 - walking
 - listening
145. To know a language one must be able to _____
- Speak it as easily and naturally as a three year old child.
 - Read it well all the time.
 - Write it quickly
 - Sing in the language
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 146-150) :** In questions below, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [•] in the Answer Sheet.
- Research is a detailed study of a subject undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems or develop new theories. To test the validity of instruments, procedures or experiments research may replicate elements of prior projects, or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research are documentation, discovery, interpretation or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. There are several forms of research : scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, etc.
- Academic publishing describes a system that is necessary in order for academic scholars to review the work and make it available for a wider audience. Most academic work is published in book form. There is also a large body of research that exists in either a thesis or dissertation form. Many researchers spend their time applying for grants for research funds. These grants are necessary not only for researchers to carry out their research, but also as a source of merit. (SSC SI 2015)
146. How many kinds of research are there ?
- There are seven different kinds of research.
 - There are different kinds of research.
 - There is only one kind of research.
 - There are two different kinds of research.
147. Select the answer which best reflects the view expressed in the passage.
- Grants are not based on merit.
 - Researchers never apply for grants.
 - Research can thrive without grants.
 - Documentation is important in research.
148. Why is research conducted ?
- Research is conducted in order to minimise the result of previous works.
 - Research is conducted in order to destroy facts.
 - Research is conducted in order to develop new problems.
 - Research is conducted in order to verify information.
149. What is research ?
- Research is the destruction of previous works.
 - Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.
 - Research is a process having no practical use.
 - Research is the attempt to limit the growth of knowledge.
150. Choose the most appropriate answer from this passage.
- Academic publishing is meant only for academicians.
 - Academic publishing is meant only for professionals.
 - Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public.
 - Academic publishing is meant only for experts.

DIRECTIONS : In question nos. 151 to 160, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [●] in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE I

(Question Nos. 151-155)

Street theatre in India is a well established ancient art form. Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.

Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social, economic and political issues present in the society. Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular issue of public importance. Themes on substance abuse, AIDS awareness, and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by contemporary street theatre troupe. Unlike in regular drama street drama employ very little props and images. The human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience but by being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

(SSC SI 2014)

151. Modern means of entertainment and communication _____ street theatre.
 (a) does affect (b) does not affect
 (c) helps popularis (d) helps establish
152. In the olden days street theatre _____ to villages or small localities of the city.
 (a) was restricted (b) was not restricted
 (c) was opened (d) was entertained
153. Street theatre usually _____ with issues of public importance.
 (a) is distanced (b) is performed
 (c) deals (d) does not deal
154. Street theatre is _____ to stage.
 (a) nothing (b) costly
 (c) reasonable (d) affordable
155. Street theatre creates an/a _____ impact on audiences.
 (a) intimate (b) emotional
 (c) mystical (d) physical

PASSAGE-II

(Question Nos. 156-160)

Self directed learning, in its broadest meaning, describes a process in which individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others, in diagnosing their learning needs formulating learning goals, identifying resources for learning, choosing and implementing learning strategies and evaluating learning outcomes. Thus it is important to attain new knowledge easily and skillfully for the rest of his or her life.

What is the need for self directed learning? One reason is that there is convincing evidence that people, who take the initiative in learning, learn more things and learn better than people who sit at the feet of teachers passively waiting to be taught. The second reason is that self-directed learning is more in tune with our natural processes of psychological development; an essential aspect of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility of our own lives to become increasingly self-directed. The third reason is that many of the new developments in education put a heavy responsibility on the learners to take a good deal of initiative in their own learning. To meet the challenges in today's instructive environment, self-directed learning is most essential.

156. In self-directed learning, an individual
 (a) Takes initiative with or without the help of others
 (b) Is passive and waits for directions
 (c) Is helpless and dependent
 (d) Takes initiative, without an objective
157. There is need for self-directed learning because
 (a) it is less challenging
 (b) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
 (c) it is a more cost-effective method
 (d) it is a modern method of learning
158. Which word best describes self-directed learning ?
 (a) Active learning (b) Passive learning
 (c) Compulsory learning (d) Repulsive learning
159. The modern environment according to the author is
 (a) Restrictive (b) Instructive
 (c) Less developed (d) Impracticable
160. The synonym of the word "diagnosing" is
 (a) Searching (b) Examining
 (c) Identifying (d) Complying

PASSAGE -1

(Question Nos. 161-165)

It is not luck but labour that makes good luck, says an American author, is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will power turns up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him news of a legacy, labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches, luck relies upon chance, labour upon character. Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck. In other words, a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry, to his attention to small things.

(SSC SI 2013)

161. Which one of the following words in the passage indicates that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck?
 (a) 'Luck whines'
 (b) 'Diligence is the mother of good luck'
 (c) Luck wishes the postman would bring him news'.
 (d) Luck is ever waiting.'
162. Which pair of words means the same thing?
 (a) Labour and industry
 (b) Industry and legacy
 (c) Diligence and legacy
 (d) Legacy and labour

163. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage?
- Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.
 - Luck is self indulgent, but labour is selfless.
 - Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck.
 - Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.
164. _____ Labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. What does this statement mean?
- Labour lays the foundation of the building.
 - The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.
 - There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.
 - Hardwork of all kinds makes people different.
165. Which one of the statements is true about the passage?
- Success depends only on hardluck.
 - Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment.
 - Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.
 - Luck is necessary for success.

PASSAGE-II

(Question Nos. 166-170)

Violence has played a great part in the world's history. It is today playing an equally important part and probable it will continue to do so for a considerable time. It is impossible to ignore the importance of violence in the past and present. To do so is to ignore life. Yet violence is undoubtedly bad and brings an unending trail of evil consequences with it. And worse even than violence are the motives of hatred, cruelty, revenge and punishment which very often accompany violence. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. There can be violence without these motives; there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object. But it is extremely difficult to separate violence from these motives, and therefore, it is desirable to avoid as far as possible.

In avoiding it, however someone can not accept a negative attitude of submitting to bad and far greater evils. Submission to violence or the acceptance of an unjust regime based on violence is against the spirit of non-violence. The non-violent method, in order to justify itself, must be dynamic and capable of changing such a regime of social order.

166. The word 'dynamic' in the concluding line of the passage means:
- active
 - energetic
 - capable of change and progress
 - all of the above
167. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- Only violence can be used against violence.
 - Violence is not inherently ill
 - Violence is a historically accepted fact.
 - Violence can not be ignored.
168. 'Violence without these motives' is possible only in :
- practice
 - reality
 - dream
 - theory
169. 'Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it'. This suggests:
- Violence is basically good.
 - Violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.
 - Violence is bad because the people who exercise it are bad.
 - Violence is basically bad.
170. Non-violence, according to the writer, means:
- violence without the evil motives.
 - giving in to the tyranny of the powerful
 - accepting violence as a fact of life.
 - none of the above.

DIRECTIONS : In questions no. 171 to 175, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval (○) in the Answer Sheet.

Freedom has assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. But it also implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. Our freedom suggests toil and creation of new values for old ones. We should so discipline ourselves as to be able to discharge our new responsibilities satisfactorily. If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed more, than any other in the new set-up, it is that we should put into action our full, capacity, each one of us in productive effort - each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work, should now be our watch-word. Work is wealth, and service is happiness. Nothing else is. The greatest crime in India today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

171. Anyone can free himself from the clutches of difficulties, if he
- eliminates narrow outlook
 - fulfils his responsibilities
 - discards idleness
 - discharges his obligations
172. What has freedom undeniably offered to the citizens of India ?
- New opportunities
 - New outlook
 - New responsibilities
 - New values
173. One thing needs to be stressed more than anything else in this new set-up. It is that people should
- discard narrowness of outlook
 - discipline themselves suitably
 - work to their full capacity
 - substitute old values with new ones
174. work should be the motto of our citizens.
- Resourceful
 - Incessant
 - Productive
 - Ingenious
175. Nothing else can give us joy except
- service
 - idleness
 - wealth
 - freedom

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 176-180) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land.

One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him.

People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface.

(SSC CHSL 2013)

176. The people saw the golden pitcher
- in a river nearby
 - in a lake nearby
 - in a pit nearby
 - inside the palace
177. The emperor's orders were that all the
- children should leave his land
 - old men should leave his land
 - old men should live in his land
 - young men should stay in his land
178. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?
- Nothing at all
 - A handful of water
 - A handful of air
 - The pitcher's handle
179. The emperor feared
- getting old
 - getting young
 - getting weak
 - getting ill
180. The emperor was upset to see the old man because
- it reminded him of his grandfather
 - it reminded him that he might fall ill
 - it reminded him that he would grow old too.
 - it reminded him that he had to colour his hair.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 181-185) : In question, you have a brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each questions out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval (●) in the Answer Sheet.

"Something is very wrong," says the detective. "I know!" says Ms. Gervis. "It is wrong that someone has stolen from me!" The detective looks around Ms. Gervis' apartment. "That is not what I am talking about, ma'am. What is wrong is that I do not understand how the robber got in and out." Ms. Gervis and the detective stand in silence. Ms. Gervis' eyes are full of tears. Her hands are shaking. "The robber did not come through the window," says the detective. "These windows have not been opened or shut in months." The detective looks at the fireplace. "The robber did not squeeze down here."

The detective walks to the front door. He examines the latch. "And since there are no marks or scratches, the robber definitely did not try to or scratches, the robber definitely did not try to

break the lock." "I have no idea how he did it," says a bothered Ms. Gervis. "It is a big mystery." "And you say the robber stole nothing else?" asks the detective. "No money, no jewellery, no crystal?" That's right, detective. He took only what was important to me," Ms. Gervis says with a sigh. "There is only one thing I can do now." And what is that?" the detective asks with surprise. "I will stop baking cakes," Ms. Gervis says. "They are mine to give away. They are not for someone to steal." "You can't do that!" says the detective with alarm. "Who will bake those delicious cakes?" "I am sorry. I do not know," says Ms. Gervis, "I must solve this case immediately!" says the detective.

(SSC CHSL 2014)

181. What does Ms. Gervis say is a big mystery?
- How the robber got in
 - How the robber got in and out
 - How the robber got out
 - How the robber stole
182. What was stolen?
- Crystal
 - Money
 - Cakes
 - Jewellery
183. Why does the detective say, "I must solve this case immediately?"
- Because Ms. Gervis is scared
 - Because Ms. Gervis is crying
 - Because Ms. Gervis is worried about who stole from her house
 - Because Ms. Gervis says she won't bake cakes again
184. What does the expression 'her hands are shaking' mean here?
- Ms. Gervis is shivering with fever
 - Ms. Gervis is shivering with wonder
 - Ms. Gervis is shivering with cold
 - Ms. Gervis is shivering with fear
185. Why does the detective say that the robber did not come through the front door?
- The latch was not opened
 - There was no doorbell
 - There was no lock
 - There were no scratches

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 186-190) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

Like watering a plant, we grow our friendships [and all our relationships) by running them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships. If they are to continue. These relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun.

Sometimes a friendship can bring out the positive side that you never show in any other relationship. This may be because the pressure of playing a 'role' (daughter, partner or child) is removed. With a friend you are to be yourself and free to change. Of course, you are free to do this in all other relationships as well, but in friendships you get to have lots of rehearsals and discussion about changes as you experience them. It is an unconditional experience where you receive as much as you give. You can explain yourself to a friend openly without the fear of hurting a family

member. How do friendships grow ? The answer is simple. By revealing yourself; being attentive: remembering what is most showing empathy; seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship. All this means learning to accept a person from a completely different family to your own or perhaps someone from a completely different cultural background. This is the way we learn tolerance. In turn we gain tolerance and acceptance for our own differences.

186. In good friendships, we
 (a) give and receive.
 (b) neither give nor receive.
 (c) only give.
 (d) only receive.
187. Empathy means
 (a) someone else's misfortunes
 (b) the ability to share and understand another feelings.
 (c) skill and efficiency
 (d) ability to do something
188. Through strong friendships, we gain
 (a) only acceptance.
 (b) only attention.
 (c) acceptance and tolerance.
 (d) only tolerance.
189. Friendships and relationships grow when they are
 (a) compared (b) divided
 (c) favoured (d) nurtured
190. When we are with a good friend, we tend
 (a) to be ourselves. (b) not to be ourselves.
 (c) to shut ourselves. (d) to be someone else.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 191-195) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

In the history of Britain, the period from 1837 to 1901 is known as the Victorian Age.

The period saw the long and prosperous reign of Queen Victoria in England. Charles Dickens was the most popular novelist of this period. He became famous for his depiction of the life of the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour. However, it was the vast galaxy of unusual characters created by him that made him more popular than any of his contemporaries. Drawn from everyday life and the world around him, these characters were such that readers could relate to them. Beginning with The Pickwick Papers in 1836. Dickens wrote numerous novels, each uniquely filled with believable personalities and vivid physical descriptions. According to Dickens friend and biographer, John Forster. Dickens made "characters real existences, not by describing them but letting them describe themselves."

191. Dickens became famous for depicting the life of
 (a) the business class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
 (b) the working class, dull plots and sense of humour.
 (c) the working class, intricate plots and lack of humour.
 (d) the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.

192. Dickens' characters were drawn from
 (a) everyday life and the world around him.
 (b) unbelievable personalities.
 (c) royal families.
 (d) everyday life and the world beyond him.
193. John Forster was Dickens'
 (a) friend and editor
 (b) friend and biographer
 (c) best friend and philosopher
 (d) friend and doctor
194. The period between 1837-1970 was known as the
 (a) the Shakespearian Age
 (b) the Victorian Age
 (c) the Dark Age
 (d) the Elizabethan Age
195. The word 'popular' in the passage means
 (a) propelling (b) problematic
 (c) successful (d) poor

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 196-200) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

(SSC Stenographer 2016)

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The determined by environmental factors, such as light and change is actually temperature.

Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy changes chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour, The colour also when colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

196. Chameleons change colour when they are
 (a) angry, excited or happy.
 (b) afraid, angry or hungry.
 (c) afraid, excited or angry.
 (d) excited, angry or hungry.
197. Half of the worlds' charneleons are found
 (a) on the African island of Madagascar.
 (b) on the Asian island of Madagascar.
 (c) in the continent of Asia.
 (d) in the Sahara Desert.
198. The colour changing ability of a chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a
 (a) dance done by chameleons.
 (b) colour that fades.
 (c) disease which affects charneleons.
 (d) disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
199. A chameleon' s colour changes to help it
 (a) avoid its enemies. (b) fly away.
 (c) look beautiful. (d) attract prey.

200. The colour change is determined by
- pressure and temperature.
 - light and temperature.
 - light and wind.
 - light and pressure.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 201-205) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

PASSAGE

Flattery means 'praising insincerely in order to please'. Every flatterer says words in which he himself does not believe. While flattering he is insincere to the man he is praising and to himself. In doing so he does not mind if he corrupts the minds of those whom he flatters.

Flattery is immoral because it stains the human conscience. It creates a world of falsehood and thus an outrage of man's sense of decency and gentlemanly behaviour.

A man who feels happy when flattered lives in a fool's paradise. Flattery is the ready weapon of the opportunist. This weapon easily conquers the weak willed man. It works on the general weakness of human beings. We all love to be told what we are not rather than what we are. Flattery is equally bad for him who is flattered and for him who flatters.

Flattery deceives us by giving us false notions about ourselves. By falling a victim to it, we show lack of character. By accepting flattery we make ourselves small beings. It is an evil which ruins social and moral values by claiming what is not rightfully its own. It thrives on corruption and leads to human bankruptcy. It is thus the greatest of disease which can plague humanity.

201. How does flattery deceive us ?
- It makes us more corrupt.
 - It makes us feel indecent.
 - It makes us bankrupt.
 - It gives us false ideas about ourselves.
202. 'Thrives' in the passage means
- prosper
 - collects
 - provides
 - fills
203. Flattery can stain the
- mind
 - human conscience
 - heart
 - emotion
204. Flattery means
- insincere praise in order to please
 - being anti-social
 - claiming what is not ours
 - being immoral
205. How does the weapon of flattery work?
- It conquers the man with a weak will.
 - A man feels sad.
 - It conquers the man with a strong will.
 - A man does not like it.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 206-210) : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the answer sheet.

(SSC Sub. Ins. 2016)

PASSAGE

The destructive process of Mountain Top Removal mining (MTR) has caused permanent damage to Appalachia. Although the law requires that mining companies restore the mountaintops after the mining has been completed, the 1.5 million acres of mountains that have already been removed cannot be re-grown, re-built, or replaced. The companies do secure the rock formations to prevent erosion and landslides. but their efforts cannot recreate the once beautiful mountain landscape. Furthermore, while companies are usually vigilant about securing the rock formations, they seem less interested in restoring the native vegetation. MTR operations clear enormous tracts of forest. Environmental hazards are not only created in preparing a mountaintop for mining, they also continue once the coal has been extracted. After the blast, the excess mountaintop which miners refer to as "overburden" is usually dumped into nearby valleys or streams. the overburden contains a variety of toxic substances, including explosive residue, silica and coal dust.

206. The word opposite in meaning to "Vigilant" is
- lenient
 - displeased
 - careless
 - annoyed
207. MTR operations cause environmental hazards because
- mountaintops dumped in valleys and streams contain toxic substance.
 - it destroys natural vegetation.
 - it causes explosion.
 - it causes landslides.
208. In the Appalachian region MTR has caused
- floods
 - widespread damage
 - landslides
 - permanent beautification
209. After the MTR operation, the mining companies
- replace the mountaintops.
 - beautify the mountains.
 - restore native vegetation.
 - secure rock formations to prevent erosion.
210. The term "overburden" means
- excess mountaintop left after the extraction of coal through the blast.
 - weeds planted by mining companies.
 - remnants of natural forests.
 - debris from landslides.

HINTS & SOLUTIONS

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b)
4. (c) The average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
5. (d)
6. (b) The Eradication of Small-pox
7. (b) To eliminate smallpox world-wide in ten years.
8. (c) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations
9. (a) Previous projects had failed.
10. (c) Small-pox victims no longer die when they contract the disease
11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (d)
16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (d)
21. (b) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (c)
26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (c)
31. (c) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (b)
36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (d) 39. (b) 40. (d)
41. (c) The passage is about the management courses
42. (d) Look at the sentence : The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which primarily, takes place in a class room.
43. (a) Critical
44. (d) Unprogressive
45. (b) a (fixed) attitude of mind
46. (b) self-discipline
47. (c) must change himself
48. (a) A gandhian who believes in non-violent revolution.
49. (c) Man will one day die and become dust
50. (c) a regime of living regulated by discipline from within
51. (a) 52. (a) 53. (c) 54. (d) 55. (a)
56. (d) 57. (b) 58. (c) 59. (d) 60. (d)
61. (a) 62. (b) 63. (c) 64. (b) 65. (a)
66. (c) 67. (b) 68. (d) 69. (a) 70. (b)
71. (b) 72. (b) 73. (b) 74. (c) 75. (a)
76. (b) 77. (d)
78. (a) **Fish out of water** = A person who feels uncomfortable or awkward.
79. (d) 80. (d) 81. (a) 82. (c)
83. (b) Baltimore Oriole is of 7 inches in length.
84. (c) 85. (c) 86. (d) 87. (a) 88. (c)
89. (d) 90. (a) 91. (d) 92. (d) 93. (b)
94. (c) 95. (d) 96. (b) 97. (c) 98. (b)
99. (b) 100. (d)
101. (b) The writer felt unusually solitary because he was missing the company of other holiday makers.
102. (c) "I left all signs of habitation behind me"
This means that he had come very far from places where people lived.
103. (b) It became darker than the writer expected because the nights are longer in October than midsummer.
104. (d) The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of the poor visibility and dew on grass.
105. (d) When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer tried to sleep but without much success.
106. (d) At the beginning of the passage the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with utmost cruelty to nature.
107. (b) In the passage the term 'exploiting' nature suggests 'sarcasm'.
108. (b) Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since it sounds pompous and boastful.
109. (c) Gandhiji's statement 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns!' refers to man's selfishness.
110. (d) The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest or food to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.
111. (b) A person naturally expresses his anger by responding aggressively.
112. (b) Our feelings place limits on how far we can take our anger.
113. (a) People should deal with their anger by expressing it assertively.
114. (c) According to author, being assertive means to be respectful of yourself and others.
115. (a) One, according to author, can suppress his anger by holding his anger.
116. (b) The passage throws light on how a well-means invention can be misunderstood.
117. (c) The crowd was protesting against the newly invented sewing machine.
118. (d) The aim of the crowd was to destroy the sewing machines.
119. (d) People thought they would be deprived of their livelihood.
120. (c) Shutters were being closed because the shopkeepers feared their shops would be destroyed.
121. (d) 122. (a) 123. (d) 124. (b) 125. (d)
126. (d) 127. (a) 128. (c) 129. (a) 130. (a)
131. (b) 132. (b) 133. (c) 134. (d) 135. (d)
136. (d) 137. (c) 138. (c) 139. (c) 140. (b)
141. (b) 142. (c) 143. (a) 144. (d) 145. (a)

146. (b) 147. (d) 148. (d) 149. (b) 150. (c)
151. (b) Modern means of entertainment and communication does not affect street theatre. It is still a popular mode of taking up crucial societal issues.
152. (a) In the olden days, street theatre was restricted to villages or small localities of the cities.
153. (c) Street theatre usually deals with issues of public importance.
154. (c) Street theatre is reasonable to stage as little props and images are used and not huge set up is required.
155. (b) Street theatre creates an emotional impact on audiences that leads to quick psychological impact.
156. (a) In self directed learning, an individual takes initiative with or without the help of others to learn new things.
157. (b) there is need for self-directed learning because it helps people to learn more things in a better way.
158. (a) Self-directed learning is active learning as one does not sit passively and waits for someone to teach. The learner actively initiates its own learning process.
159. (b) The modern environment is instructive in nature.
160. (c) Diagnosing means identifying.
161. (b) 162. (a) 163. (a) 164. (d) 165. (c)
166. (d) 167. (a) 168. (d) 169. (b) 170. (d)
171. (c) 172. (a) 173. (c) 174. (b) 175. (a)
176. (b) the people saw the golden pitcher in a lake nearby
177. (b) the emperor's orders were that all the old men should leave his land
178. (b) a handful of water
179. (a) the emperor feared getting old
180. (c) the emperor was upset to see the old man because it reminded him that he would grow old too
181. (b) Ms. Gervis is unable to understand the mystery about how the robber got in and out of the house.
182. (c) The robber stole the cakes that Ms. Grevis baked for giving.
183. (d) When Mr. Grevis got to know that the cakes she baked for giving are stolen; she was devastated and decided to quit baking. The detective was worried for who will bake the delicious cakes if she quits baking, thus he decides to solve the case quickly.
184. (d) Ms. Grevis was shivering with fear that she had robbers at her home.
185. (d) the detective checked on the front door and because the latch did not had any scratch or marks.
186. (a) 187. (b) 188. (c) 189. (d) 190. (a)
191. (b) 192. (a) 193. (b) 194. (b) 195. (c)
196. (c) 197. (a) 198. (d) 199. (a) 200. (b)
201. (d) 202. (a) 203. (b) 204. (a) 205. (a)
206. (c) 207. (a) 208. (b) 209. (d) 210. (a)

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUPPLEMENT

ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action; not on who or what is performing the action. In passive voice, the object of a verb appears to perform an action so that the effect of that action appears to fall on the subject. In active voice, the subject of a verb performs an action. The effect of the action may or may not fall on an object, that is, the verb may or may not have an object.

Examples : The maid opened the door. The girl laughs, in the first sentence, 'opened' is the verb or the action; the 'maid' is the subject or the 'doer' who performs that action; and the 'door' is the object on whom the effect of that action is directed. In the second sentence, 'laughs' is the verb or the action; and the 'girl' is the subject or the doer of that action. There is no object because the effect of the girl's laughing cannot be directed at another object.

Example : His car was stolen. Here, the focus is on the fact that his car was stolen. It is not known, however, who did it. Example: A mistake has been made. In this case, the focus is on the fact that a mistake has been made, but nobody is blamed.

When interchanging active sentences in passive voice, note the following:

- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence
- the finite form of the verb is changed (to be + past participle)
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped)

RULES OF CHANGING ACTIVE VOICE

	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Present Simple	He delivers the letters.	The letters are delivered by him.
Past Simple	He delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered by him.
Future Simple	He will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered by him.
Present Continuous	He is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered by him.
Past Continuous	He was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered by him.
Going to	He is going to deliver the letters.	The letters are going to be delivered by him.
Present Perfect	He has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered by him.
Past Perfect	He had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered by him.
Infinitive	He has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered by him.
Modals	He must deliver the letters.	The letters must be delivered by him.

USES OF PASSIVE

- When the agent (=the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.
Tom was shot. (Who shot Tom is not known)
This museum was built in 1774. (Unimportant agent)
She was arrested. (Obviously by the police)
- To make more polite or formal statements
The room hasn't been cleaned. (more polite) You haven't cleaned the room. (less polite)
- When the action is more important than the agent
Around 12 people have been killed in the flood.
- To put emphasis on the agent.
The new mall will be inaugurated by the mayor.

AGENT

Agent is the doer of the action that we are talking about, i.e. to refer to the agent, we use the preposition by and the name (by Sam) , noun (by the gardener) or pronoun (by her) at the end of the sentence. The agent is referred to when there is some important information about it which otherwise would be missing from the sentence.

Example: Sam's car has been repaired by a famous mechanic.

However, the agent is not mentioned:

- if we don't know who has done what we are talking about.
Shiela's locket was stolen yesterday. (We don't know who stole it)
- If we are not interested in who has done what we are talking about or it is not important to mention it.
He has been operated upon. (What we are interested in is the fact that he has been operated upon and not who has operated upon him.)
- If it is easy to understand who did something without it being mentioned.
The dacoit has been arrested last week. (It is not necessary to mention that he has been arrested by the police because it is self-evident.)
- If the subject of the active voice sentence is something like somebody, people, they, you, etc. Someone stole my purse. ? My purse was stolen.

'By' and 'With'

In the passive voice, 'by' is used with the agent to refer to by whom the action is being done. Example: The house has been cleaned by Maria. (Maria = agent) with refers to the instrument,

object or material that was used for something to be done.
Example: The almirah has been locked with a key. (a key = the object that was used) The soup was made with cheese and peppers. (cheese and peppers = the material that was used)

DOUBLE OBJECT VERBS

When there are verbs that take two objects like, for example, give somebody something, we can convert the active sentence into a passive one in two ways:

1. by making the indirect (animate) object the subject of the passive voice sentence, which is also the way that we usually prefer.
2. By making the direct (inanimate) object the subject of the passive voice. Susan gave me (indirect object) this novel (direct object). I was given this novel by Susan. This novel was given to me by Susan.

Some of the verbs that take two objects are: give, write, offer, pay, tell, send, show, bring, etc.

When the indirect object is alone after the verb in the passive voice sentence, it needs the preposition 'to.' If the indirect object of the active voice sentence is a personal pronoun it has to be changed into a subject pronoun to be the subject of the passive voice sentence.

EXERCISES

- Active** : The bill includes tip.
Passive : Tip is included in the bill.
- Active** : Someone stole his car in the parking.
Passive : His car was stolen in the parking.
- Active** : The police have arrested all the culprits.
Passive : All the culprits have been arrested by the police.
- Active** : People don't use this route very often.
Passive : This route isn't used very often.
- Active** : Somebody accused him of stealing the bicycle.
Passive : He was accused of stealing the bicycle.
- Active** : They are building a new mall in the city.
Passive : A new mall is being built in the city.
- Active** : She didn't realise that someone was videographing her.
Passive : She didn't realise that she was being videographed.
- Active** : They have changed the dates of the examinations.
Passive : The dates of the examinations have been changed.
- Active** : Sam told me that somebody had stopped and robbed him in the street.
Passive : Sam told me that he had been stopped and robbed him in the street.
- Active** : They cancelled all trains because of farmers' agitation.
Passive : All flights were cancelled because of farmers' agitation.

- Active** : They didn't offer Tom the job.
Passive : Tom wasn't offered the job.
- Active** : They don't pay Jim very much.
Passive : Jim isn't paid very much.
- Active** : They will ask you a lot of question at the police station.
Passive : You will be asked a lot of questions at the police station.
- Active** : Nobody told me that you were not coming.
Passive : I wasn't told that you were not coming.
- Active** : His colleagues gave him a gift when he retired.
Passive : He was given a present by his colleagues when he retired.
- Active** : They will send you your mark sheet as soon as it is ready.
Passive : You will be sent your mark sheet as soon as it is ready.
- Active** : They didn't ask her her name.
Passive : She wasn't asked her name.
- Active** : Did the police catch the dacoit?
Passive : Was the dacoit caught by the police?
- Active** : Will the mayor inaugurate the new mall?
Passive : Will the new mall be inaugurated by the mayor?
- Active** : Do they make cars in Italy?
Passive : Are cars made in Italy?
- Active** : Do the tigers kill the buffaloes?
Passive : Are the buffaloes killed by the tigers?
- Active** : Have the police found the necklace?
Passive : Has the necklace been found by the police?
- Active** : Why has the censor board banned the movie?
Passive : Why has the movie been banned by the censor board?
- Active** : When did they hijack the car?
Passive : When was the car hijacked?
- Active** : How did your principal treat you?
Passive : How were you treated by the principal?
- Active** : What caused the accident?
Passive : What caused the accident? / What was the accident caused by?
- Active** : Has anyone cleaned the floor yet?
Passive : Has the floor been cleaned yet?
- Active** : Is a doctor going to conduct tests on you?
Passive : Are the tests going to be conducted on you by a doctor?

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

Conveying the exact words of the speaker in his own actual words without any change to another person is called 'the Direct Speech'. Sam said, "I am going to the market now". Reporting of what a speaker said in our own words to another person without quoting his exact words is called 'Indirect Speech'. Sam said that he was going to the market then.

Rules of changing Direct into Indirect Speech

Changes in Tenses : The past perfect and past perfect continuous tenses do not change.

	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Simple Present Changes To Simple Past	"I always drink tea", he said	He said that he always drank tea.
Present Continuous Changes To Past Continuous	"I am reading a book", she said.	She said that she was reading a book.
Present Perfect Changes To Past Perfect	She said, "He has finished his work"	She said that he had finished his work.
Present Perfect Continuous Changes To Past Perfect Continuous	"I have been to England", he told me.	He told me that he had been to England.
Simple Past Changes To Past Perfect	"Bill arrived on Saturday", he said.	He said that Bill had arrived on Saturday.
Past Perfect Changes To Past Perfect (No Change In Tense)	"I had just come back from work," he said.	He said that he had just come back from work.
Past Continuous Changes To Past Perfect Continuous	"We were living in Hong Kong", they told us.	They told us that they had been living in Hong Kong.

	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Future Changes To Present Conditional	"I will be in Italy on Saturday", she said	She said that she would be in Italy on Saturday.
Future Continuous Changes To Conditional Continuous	He said, "I'll be visiting mother next Monday."	He said that he would be visiting mother next Monday.

When it is uncertain if the statement is true or when we are reporting objectively, the past tense is often used.

Indirect Speech Conversion	Direct Speech Condition
Present Tenses in the Direct Speech are changed into Past Tense.	If the reporting or principal verb is in the Past Tense.
	If in direct speech you find say/says or will say.
Do Not Change Tense of reported Speech in Indirect Speech sentence	Direct speech the words within the quotation marks talk of a universal truth or habitual action
	The reporting verb is in a present tense.

Words expressing nearness in time or places are generally changed into words expressing distance.

	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Change of place and time	Here	There
	Today	that day
	this morning	that morning
	Yesterday	the day before
	Tomorrow	the next day
	next week	the following week
	next month	the following month

	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Change of place and time	Now	Then
	Ago	Before
	Thus	So
	Last Night	the night before
	This	That
	These	Those
	Hither	Thither
	Hence	Thence
	Come	Go

Changes in Pronouns

The pronouns of the Direct Speech are changed where necessary, according to their relations with the reporter and his hearer, rather than with the original speaker.

	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
The first person of the reported speech changes according to the subject of reporting speech.	He says, "I am in fifth class."	He says that he is in fifth class.
The second person of reported speech changes according to the object of reporting speech.	He says to them, "You have completed your job."	He tells them that they have completed their job.
The third person of the reported speech doesn't change.	She says, "She is in ninth class."	She says that she is in ninth class.

Changes in Modals

	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
CAN changes into COULD	He said, "I can touch the ceiling".	He said that he could touch the ceiling.
MAY changes into MIGHT	He said, "I may buy a house"	He said that he might buy a house.
MUST changes into HAD TO	He said, "I must resign from the job"	He said that he had to resign from the job.
<i>These Modals Do Not Change: Would, could, might, should, ought to .</i>		
Would	She said, "she would apply for a visa"	She said that she would apply for a visa.
Could	He said, "I could climb the ladder."	He said that he could climb the ladder.
Might	Tom said, "I might help him".	Tom said that he might help him.
Should	She said, "I should go to the pub."	She said that she should go to the pub.
Ought to	She said to me, "you ought to wait for her."	She said to me that I ought to wait for her.

Changes in Imperative Sentences

Imperative sentences consist any of these four: Order, request, advice and suggestion.

Mood in Direct Speech	Reporting verb in indirect
Order	ordered
Request	requested / entreated
Advice	advised / urged
Never	told, advised or forbade (No need of "not" after
Direction	directed
Suggestion	suggested to
Warning	warn
(If a person is addressed directly)	called

Changes in Exclamatory Sentences

Exclamatory sentences express emotions. Interjections such as Hurrah, wow, alas, oh, ah are used to express emotions.

Rules of conversion of Exclamatory Direct Speech into Indirect Speech

1. Exclamatory sentence changes into assertive sentence.
2. Interjections are removed.
3. Exclamation mark changes into full stop.
4. Wh- words like 'what' and 'how' are removed and before the adjective of reported speech we put 'very.'

Mood in Direct Speech	Reporting verb in indirect verb
sorrow	Exclaimed with sorrow/ grief/ exclaimed sorrowfully or cried out
happiness	exclaimed with joy/ delight/ exclaimed joyfully
surprise	exclaimed with surprise/ wonder/ astonishment
appreciation	applauded

Rules of conversion of Interrogative Direct Speech

Changes	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech Condition
Reporting Verb	said/ said to	Asked, enquired or demanded.
Joining Clause	If sentence begins with auxiliary verb	joining clause should be if or whether.
	If sentence begins with "wh-" questions	no conjunction is used as "question-word" itself act as joining clause.
Punctuation	Question Mark	Full Stop
Helping Verbs	sentences is expressing positive feeling	do/does is removed from sentence.
	if 'No' is used in interrogative sentences	do/does is changed into did.
	Did or has/have	Had

EXERCISES

- 1) Tom says, "I eat a mango".
Tom says that he eats a mango.
- 2) Shiela said, "I go to the market".
Shiela said that she went to the market.
- 3) Liz said, "I bought a purse yesterday".
Liz said that she had bought a purse the day before.
- 4) Tom said, "I am going to church".
Tom said that he was going to church.
- 5) Sam said, "I was playing football".
Sam said that he had been playing football.
- 6) Rita said, "I have done my home work".
Rita said that she had done her home work.
- 7) Teacher said, "I have been reading a novel".
Teacher said that he had been reading a novel.
- 8) Mr Wilson said, "I will go to Germany tomorrow".
Mr Wilson said that he would go to Germany the next day.
- 9) Rashmi said, "I must go now."
Rashmi said that she must (or) had to go then.
- 10) Tom said, "The sun rises in the East".
Tom said that the sun rises in the East.
- 11) "I will work hard to get first class" said Liza.
Liza said she would work hard to get first class.
- 12) "You can do this work easily" said Sam to Tom.
Sam told Tom that he could do that work easily.
- 13) She says, "I am happy to be here this morning."
She says that she is happy to be there that morning.
- 14) "I'm going to the gym now" said Donald.
Donald said that he was going to the gym then.
- 15) "Don't talk in the class." said Mr Wilson to the boys.
Mr. Wilson advised the boys not to talk in the class.
- 16) "Please give me something to eat. I am hungry" the beggar said to the lady.
The beggar requested the lady to give him something to eat and said that he was hungry.
- 17) "Be careful" said the man to the servant.
The man ordered the servant to be careful.
- 18) "Bring me some juice" said Sam to Tom.
Sam asked Tom to bring him some juice.
- 19) "Won't you help me to carry this box?" said the porter to the man.
The porter asked the man if he would not help him to carry that box.
- 20) Shiela said to Riya, "Why didn't you attend the meeting yesterday?"
Shiela asked Riya why she had not attended the meeting the day before.
- 21) "How often do you go to the movies?" said Donald to Deb.
Donald asked Deb how often she went to the movies.
- 22) Sam said to Tom, "Do you like strawberries?"
Sam asked Tom if he liked strawberries.
- 23) "O, what a beautiful flower that is!" said Shiela.
Shiela exclaimed joyfully that that was a very beautiful flower.
- 24) "What a horrible sight!" They all exclaimed.
They all exclaimed that it was a very horrible sight.
- 25) "Alas! I have lost my purse" said he.
He exclaimed sorrowfully that he had lost his purse.
- 26) "How beautiful she is!" said Sam.
Sam exclaimed joyfully that she was very beautiful.
- 27) She said, "Where is he going?"
She asked where he was going.
- 28) She said, "Shiela, when is the next train."
She asked Shiela when the next bus was.
- 29) 'Is anyone there?' the beggar asked.
The beggar asked if anyone was there.
- 30) The doctor said, "Lie down, Harman."
The doctor asked Harman to lie down.
- 31) The magician said, "Don't move, boys."
The magician asked the boys not to move.
- 32) The constable said, "Please say nothing about this."
The constable asked him to say nothing about that.
- 33) "I don't know the way. Do you?" she asked.
She said that she didn't know the way and asked him if he did.
- 34) The magician said, "Oh! It's a snake. Don't go near it, boys."
The magician exclaimed with disgust that it was a snake and told the boys not to go near it.
- 35) "If the floods get any worse we must leave the village", the Mayor said. (must = will have to)
The Mayor said that if the floods got any worse they would have to leave the village.
- 36) "I have just received a letter", she said; "I must go home at once".
She said that she had just received a letter and would have to go home at once.
- 37) "I'm off to the party. Where are you going?"
He said that he was off to the party and wanted to know where I was going.
- 38) Selena said to the neighbour, "Did you find the broom anywhere?"
Selena asked the neighbour if she had found the broom anywhere.
- 39) Teacher said to students, "Have you prepared well for the test?"
Teacher asked students if they had prepared well for the test.
- 40) Mr. Wilson said to the driver, "Can you take me to the zoo now?"
Mr. Wilson asked the driver if he could take him to the zoo then.
- 41) The policeman said to Rita, "Are you in such a hurry to ride the bike without helmet?" The policeman asked Rita if she

- was in such a hurry to ride the bike without helmet.
- 42) Dilbert said to me, "why are you wasting your time?"
Dilbert asked me why I was wasting my time.
- 43) Sam said to Shiela, "when will you start from Jaipur?"
Sam asked Shiela when she would start from Jaipur.
- 44) Father said to son, "where were you this morning?"
Father asked son where he had been that morning.
- 45) The policeman said to John, "who were you waiting for?"
The policeman asked John who he had been waiting for.

COMMON ERRORS IN ENGLISH

1. Only I and my friend were at the concert. ✗
Only **my friend and I** were at the concert. ✓
(Pronouns order- **I** and **me** come last when more than one pronoun is used in a phrase, **you** comes next to last, and **third-person** pronoun comes first)
2. Everybody will get their share. ✗
Everybody will get **his** share. ✓
(Everybody sounds like 'a lot of people', but in grammar, everyone is a singular noun and takes a singular verb).
3. Most of the students found difficult to comprehend his speech. ✗
Most of the students found **it** difficult to comprehend his speech. ✓
4. Don't pride on your victory. ✗
Don't pride **yourself** on your victory. ✓
(Without the reflexive pronoun **yourself**, it would be impossible for the reader to know who you pride on).
5. The climate of India is hotter than France. ✗
The climate of India is hotter than **that of** France. ✓
(Here the comparison is between the climates of two countries (India and France) and not between the climate of India and the country of France).
6. His room's doors are locked. ✗
The doors of his room are locked. ✓
(Normally use 'of the' form, like 'wheels of the car', etc.)
7. John absented from the office yesterday. ✗
John absented **himself** from the office yesterday. ✓
8. I have a good news for you. ✗
I have **good** news for you. ✓
("News" is uncountable, which means that not only is it followed by a singular verb, but you also cannot say "a news.")
9. The boys leave the school at four o'clock. ✗
The boys leave **school** at four o'clock. ✓
(Daily routine, not leaving for any specific purpose)
10. They realized where their weak points were and how to get rid of them. ✗
They realized where their weak points were and how **they** could get rid of them. ✓
(A fragment with a Missing Subject; hence, an appropriate subject to form an independent clause included).
11. While doing the work, there are obstacles ahead. ✗
While doing the work, **they met with obstacles**. ✓
(Needs to revise a dangling modifier by naming the appropriate doer of the action as the subject of the main clause)
12. It is everybody's duty to respect their motherland. ✗
It is everybody's duty to respect **his** motherland. ✓
13. He cannot set a foot in my house. ✗
He cannot **set foot in** my house. ✓
(The idiom is 'set foot in' and not 'set a foot in')
14. Either of them are to go. ✗
Either of them **is** to go. ✓
(Technically, "either" is singular but informally and in conversation, you'll hear "either of them are").
15. Andamans are a group of islands. ✗
The Andamans are a group of islands. ✓
(The 'is' is used with the places consisting many Islands; for example The Bahamas, The Philippines, The Maldives, The West Indies etc.)
16. Police was unable to catch the thief. ✗
Police **were** unable to catch the thief. ✓
(The word "police" has no singular noun form. Other words that take no singular form include pants, trousers, scissors).
17. Shiela pretended to not recognize the man in the market. ✗
Shiela pretended **not to** recognize the man in the market. ✓
18. She neither speaks English nor French. ✗
She speaks **neither English nor French**. ✓
(Here neither modifies the verb 'speak' whereas it should modify the language English)
19. Fire broke out in our neighbourhood. ✗
A fire broke out in our neighbourhood. ✓
(While fire, as a substance, is uncountable, but 'a fire broke out' gives a mental image of a single fire)
20. His heart sank and could hardly stand. ✗
His heart sank and **he** could hardly stand. ✓
(A fragment with a Missing Subject; hence, an appropriate subject to form an independent clause included).
21. All I know is my friend is right. ✗
All I know is **that** my friend is right. ✓
(Here the verb 'is' connected with reporting can be followed by a that-clause acting as the direct object)
22. He has not yet gone to the bed. ✗
He has not yet gone **to bed**. ✓
(Go to bed means to lie down to sleep, to put oneself in one's bed while go to the bed means not necessarily preparing for sleep).
23. He made very wise decision. ✗
He made **a** very wise decision. ✓
24. They had better to go now. ✗
They had **better go** now. ✓
(The verb form is always had, not have and is shorten to'd better in informal situations. It is followed by the infinitive without 'to').

25. He succeeded to get the prize. ✗
He succeeded **in getting** the prize. ✓
(Gerund is used as nouns for objects of verbs and prepositions: Did she succeed in solving the problem?)
26. No one can avoid to make mistakes. ✗
No one can avoid **making** mistakes. ✓
27. Mother was busy to prepare dinner. ✗
Mother was busy **preparing** dinner. ✓
28. Please tell him don't come now. ✗
Please tell him **not to come** now. ✓
29. We will tolerate no interference with our internal affairs. ✗
We will tolerate no interference in our internal affairs. ✓
(The noun 'interference' will take the preposition 'in': She was infuriated by his mother's constant interference.)
30. I saw him to play. ✗
I saw **him play**. ✓
There are two patterns of these sentences: 1) I saw **him play**. = I saw him play throughout the game. 2) I saw him playing. = I saw him on the field but I do not know whether he actually finished the action)
31. Rita is incapable to complete the work on her own. ✗
Rita is incapable **of completing** the work on her own. ✓
(If someone is incapable of doing something, they are unable to do it. You do not say that someone is 'incapable to do' something).
32. This park is belonged to every resident. ✗
This park **belongs** to every resident. ✓
(Belong is followed by to which means 'to be bound to (a person, place, or club) by ties of affection, dependence, allegiance, or membership)
33. The answer of this question is not so easy. ✗
The answer **to** this question is not so easy. ✓
(The answer to the question is the normal grammatical form like key to the problem).
34. Water composes of hydrogen and oxygen. ✗
Water **is composed** of hydrogen and oxygen. ✓
(Be composed of something means to be formed from various things: Air is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen).
35. Herman looks cheerfully. ✗
Herman looks **cheerful**. ✓
(Look- intransitive verb should be followed by an adjective 'cheerful' and not an adverb 'cheerfully').
36. What is the difference of these two places? ✗
What is the difference **between** these two places? ✓
(When you make difference between two or more things, you use 'between': What's the difference between an ape and a monkey?)
37. I didn't see him too. ✗
I didn't see him **either**. ✓
(Either' is used in negative sentences to add an agreeing thought: Tom doesn't speak French. Sam doesn't speak
- French either).
38. The polar bear is not used to live in hot places. ✗
The polar bear is not **used to living** in hot places. ✓
(Be used to' is followed by a noun (or pronoun) or the gerund - the 'ing' form of a verb: I can't get used to getting up so early.)
39. How much is the price of this watch? ✗
How much is this watch? or **How much does this watch cost?** ✓
40. She sent a word that she would come late. ✗
She **sent word** that she would come late. ✓
(The word 'word' means news or a message: We got word of their plan from a former colleague).
41. Nobody is bound to suffering. ✗
Nobody is **bound to suffer**. ✓
(Bound after verb + to infinitive means certain or extremely likely to happen: You're bound to forget people's names often).
42. Have you read the Shakespeare's Macbeth? ✗
Have you read **Shakespeare's Macbeth**? ✓
43. She rarely goes to theatre. ✗
She rarely goes **to the theatre**. ✓
(The' the definite article is used because you're talking about something 'definite').
44. Adams invited me to a party. ✗
The Adams invited me to a party. ✓
(If you are referring some members of a family, you make it plural by adding 'the' in the beginning).
45. Shiela felt sorry about the street children but she did not voice. ✗
Shiela felt sorry about the street children but she did not voice it. ✓
(The sentence is incomplete without the objective case 'it').
46. He was astonished by her sudden resignation. ✗
He was astonished **at** her sudden resignation. ✓
(If you are astonished by something, you are very surprised about it: I was astonished by his stupidity. Here contextual use is 'at').
47. The judge has decided the case. ✗
The judge has decided **upon the case**. ✓
(To make a judgement about some aspect of someone or something; (Upon is formal and less commonly used than on.)
48. Do you want to try these new skates? ✗
Do you want **to try out** these new skates? ✓
(Try out' means to undergo a competitive qualifying test; to test or use something experimentally).
49. I enjoyed during the holidays. ✗
I **enjoyed myself** during the holidays. ✓

50. Although he was ill, but he went to work as usual. ✗
Although he was ill, he went to work as usual. ✓
 (When 'although' as a subordinate conjunction to introduce a subordinate clause is used, there must be a main clause to complete the sentence).
51. They may not realize that how important time is. ✗
 They may not **realize how** important time is. ✓
 (Coordinating conjunctions 'that' and 'wh-' question words do not come together).
52. Tom's project is more perfect than Sam's. ✗
 Tom's project is **better than/ superior** to Sam's. ✓
 (There are words like square and not 'more square' or round and not 'more round' similarly, it is perfect or imperfect, unique or not unique etc.)
53. This movie is the most **unique** of all. ✗
 This movie is unique. ✓
54. This bicycle cost me hundred dollars? ✗
 This bicycle cost me **a hundred dollars**? ✓
 (If you spell out dollars, it would be usual to also spell out a hundred or one hundred: You owe me a hundred dollars or you owe me \$100).
55. He has good knowledge of Botany. ✗
 He has **a good knowledge** of Botany. ✓
56. French are industrious and frugal. ✗
The French are industrious and frugal. ✓
 (French means of, relating to, or characteristic of France or its people or culture; The French denotes peoples of the France (functioning as plural) the natives or inhabitants of France collectively).
57. She likes to play the badminton. ✗
 She likes to play **badminton**. ✓
58. The blue is my favourite colour. ✗
Blue is my favourite colour. ✓
59. The dogs are faithful animals. ✗
Dogs are faithful animals. ✓
 (We only use 'the' with general plural nouns when we are referring to a specific set within a general class of people or things: Books are so important in my life. (= all books in general). The books were all over the floor. (= specific books (that you and I know)).
60. Sheila did not answer to his question. ✗
 Sheila did not **answer his question**. ✓
 ('To answer to' as a phrasal verb meaning 'be accountable to': If she doesn't behave properly, she'll have to answer to me. 'I'll answer your email' means replying).
61. I bought a story book to read it. ✗
 I bought a story book **to read**. ✓
- (An objective pronoun functions as the object of a verb or preposition, as distinguished from a subject or subjective pronoun, which is the subject of a verb).
62. David has just been commissioned as the captain. ✗
 David has just been commissioned **as captain**. ✓
63. You are no exceptional. ✗
 You are no **exception**. ✓
 (Exceptional is an adjective: an exceptional student; exception is a noun: Men are usually quite good at mountaineering but Sam is the exception).
64. He will be great help for you. ✗
 He will be **of great help to you**. ✓
 ('Of great help to you' is grammatical)
65. Both of them did not win the election. ✗
Neither of them won the election. ✓
 (Additive phrases (both, also, too, etc.) are not used when overall meaning of them is to negate).
66. Each of these girls sing very well. ✗
 Each of these girls **sings** very well. ✓
 (The subject of such sentences is each, which is a singular noun. The phrase 'of these girls' modifies each, but it doesn't turn it into a plural noun. It just specifies a group which the subject is a part of).
67. We all had not been invited. ✗
None of us had been invited. ✓
 (In negative sentences we do not normally use 'both'. Instead, we use neither. Similarly, don't use 'all', use 'none'. Consider none as singular when emphasis is on a single entity in a group, but consider none to be plural when you want to emphasize more than one: None of us is/are going to the banquet).
68. One should love his country. ✗
 One should love **one's** country. ✓
 (To avoid gender bias, use generic pronouns: "While one is reading, one should always wear his glasses."
69. 'Have you got a house?' 'No, I haven't got.' ✗
 'Have you got a house?' 'No, I haven't.' / 'No, I don't have **one**.' ✓
 (In US English: You have a pencil, don't you? and in the UK: You've got a pencil, haven't you?)
70. I said her to behave. ✗
 I **told** her to behave. ✓
71. He told that he would be visiting Father on weekend. ✗
 He **said** that he would be visiting Father on weekend. ✓
 (Use 'tell' with a personal object and 'said' when there is no personal object).
72. Hardly the sun had risen when we set out. ✗

- Hardly had** the sun risen **when** we set out. OR The sun had **hardly** risen **when** we set out. ✓
(If hardly, scarcely, barely and no sooner are in the initial position, the subject and auxiliary are inverted: Hardly had we arrived home when the doorbell rang. = We had hardly arrived home when the doorbell rang.)
73. Not only she speaks English but also Chinese. ✗
She speaks **not only English** but also Chinese. ✓
(For proper parallel structure, the verb following the subject must precede 'not only' so that it applies to both parallel phrases- English and Chinese).
74. It is high time she improves her behaviour. ✗
It is high time she **improved** her behaviour. ✓
(After It's time / It's high time, use a past tense to refer to the present)
75. Suppose, if she arrives late, you will miss the train. ✗
Suppose she arrives late, you **will** miss the train. ✓
(Use suppose, supposing and what if + present verb form to make suggestions about what might happen. Suppose and if do not come together).
76. He did good in the exams. ✗
He did **well** in the exams. ✓
(Good is an adjective and a verb cannot be modified by an adjective. Well is an adverb and it goes after the verb or verb + object).
77. She speaks French good. ✗
She speaks French **well**. ✓
(Good is an adjective and goes before a noun. An adjective cannot be used to modify a verb. 'Well' is an adverb and it usually goes after the verb or verb + object).
78. This dress is inferior than that. ✗
This dress is **inferior to** that. ✓
79. Sam is junior than Tom. ✗
Sam is **junior to** Tom. ✓
(The comparatives senior, junior, superior, inferior etc. are followed by to and not than: His first movie is superior to his latest. However, with other comparative adjectives, than is usually used in such constructions: His first movie is bigger than his latest).
80. It was bitter cold that night. ✗
It was bitterly cold that night. ✓
(Cold is itself an adjective; hence, can be modified by an adverb 'bitterly' and not by an adjective i.e. 'bitter').
81. She sang sweet. ✗
She sang **sweetly**. ✓
(Wrong use of adjective in place of adverb)
82. I ever remember having met a more interesting man. ✗
I never remember having met a more interesting man. ✓
- (Never means at no time before now, and is the same as not ever: (I have never visited Berlin; 'ever' is used in questions, negative questions and with 'the first time').
83. The movie is too interesting. ✗
The movie is **very** interesting. ✓
(Too means 'more than enough'; do not use in the sense of very or much)
84. This hardly won liberty cannot be lightly abandoned. ✗
This **hard won** liberty cannot be lightly abandoned. ✓
(Hard-won is one-word adjective which means won with toil or difficulty; 'hardly' is an adverb meaning 'scarcely').
85. She was much happy to see him. ✗
She was **very** happy to see him. ✓
(Don't use 'much' with positive adjectives: She is much intelligent (incorrect) say, she is very intelligent. Similarly, don't use 'very' with comparative adjectives. Instead, use much, far, very much, a lot, lots, rather, a little, a bit etc.: a bit more sensible. (NOT very more sensible)
86. No one writes as neat as Susan does. ✗
No one writes **as neatly as** Susan does. ✓
(Neat is an adjective which cannot modify a verb i.e. 'write'; 'neatly' meaning 'with neatness' is an adverb which correctly modifies the verb 'write').
87. The grandmother is living miserly. ✗
The grandmother is living **in a miserly way**. ✓
(Not all words ending in -ly are adverbs like miserly is an adjective)
88. The receptionist sat on her desk. ✗
The receptionist sat **at** her desk. ✓
(Use 'sit' at a table, but on a chair, on a bench, on a sofa, etc; in an arm-chair, in a tree or up a tree. However, a bird sometime s perches (sits) on a tree).
89. Sam took his younger sister with the hand. ✗
Sam took his younger sister **by** the hand. ✓
(Also hold by, catch by, seize by, snatch by, grasp by).
90. Everybody must conform with the rules. ✗
Everybody must **conform to** the rules. ✓
(Conform means 'to comply with rules, standards, or laws': conform to hygiene regulations; in some special usages 'conform with' is used: changes have to conform with international classifications).
91. The Himalayas are covered by snow. ✗
The Himalayas are covered **with/in** snow. ✓
(Covered by" usually means that the covering actually hides the thing that is covered (it may be a sheet, a lid, a curtain): Covered by blankets).
92. Gina was disappointed from her daughter. ✗
Gina was disappointed **with/in** her daughter. ✓

- (Before a person we use with or in, before a thing we use at, about or by; however, before a gerund we use 'at': Sandra is very disappointed at not getting the job.)
93. Divide the apple in four parts. ✗
Divide the apple **into** four parts. ✓
(To or cause to separate into parts or groups: divide students into small discussion groups;
Book divided into various chapters etc.)
94. This is an exception of the rule. ✗
This is an **exception to** the rule. ✓
(When someone or something is not included in a rule, group, or list or that does not behave in the expected way: There are exceptions to every rule; however, we say: He liked all her qualities with the exception of nagging)
95. Our class is composed from thirty students. ✗
Our class is **composed of** thirty students. ✓
(Composed of something means assembled or made out of something: The committee is composed of people from all walks of life).
96. My leg is painning. ✗
There's/ I've got a pain in my leg. ✓
(Use pain as a noun, and precede it by have or feel)
97. Susan is married with a rich man. ✗
Susan is married **to** a rich man. ✓
(Also use engaged to: Susan is engaged to a rich man)
98. They behaved cowardly. ✗
They behaved **in a cowardly manner**. ✓
(Cowardly, silly and miserly are all adjectives which cannot modify verbs)
99. The majority of students does not like the new principal. ✗
The majority of students do not like the new principal. ✓
(The word 'majority' is used here for a collection of individuals; hence, it should be treated as plural)
100. A 75% majority agree to the decision made by the principal. ✗
A 75% majority agrees to the decision made by the principal. ✓
(The word 'majority' is used here for a collective group, hence it should be treated as singular).



STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

PRACTICE SET - 1

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-3) : Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or group of words from the options given below.

- Although I was _____ of his plans, I encouraged him, because there was no one else who was willing to help.
(a) sceptical (b) remorseful
(c) fearful (d) excited
- You have no business to _____ pain on a weak and poor person.
(a) inflict (b) put
(c) direct (d) force
- Her uncle died in a car accident. He was quite rich. She suddenly _____ all her uncle's money.
(a) succeeded (b) caught
(c) gave (d) inherited

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 4-5) : Each question below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the words in capital letters.

- REPAST
(a) Past (b) Fond memories
(c) Peacefulness (d) Meal
- ABEYANCE
(a) Temporary suspension
(b) Abstinence
(c) Hatred
(d) Memory

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-7) : Each question below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **opposite** in meaning to the words in capital letters.

- SUPPLICATE
(a) Short of supply
(b) To be arrogant
(c) To be tolerant
(d) To fall on lean days
- TERSE
(a) Detailed (b) Nasty
(c) Advanced (d) Impure

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 8-12): Read the given passage, and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your

answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

PASSAGE

We should preserve Nature to preserve life and beauty. A beautiful landscape, full of green vegetation, will not just attract our attention but will fill us with infinite satisfaction. Unfortunately, because of modernization, much of nature is now yielding to towns, roads and industrial areas. In a few places some natural reserves are now being carved out to avert the danger of destroying nature completely. Man will perish without nature, so modern man should continue this struggle to save plants, which give us oxygen. Moreover, Nature is essential to man's health.

- What does 'Nature' in the passage mean ?
(a) Countryside covered with plants and trees
(b) Physical power that created the world
(c) Inherent things that determine character
(d) Practical study of plants and animals
- Which one of the following is the correct statement ? According to the passage
(a) beauty is only skin-deep
(b) everything is beautiful in its natural state
(c) there is beauty in Nature
(d) Nature is a moral teacher
- What does the writer suggest ?
(a) We should not modernize, so that Nature can be preserved
(b) While modernizing we should be careful not to destroy Nature completely
(c) All Nature has been destroyed by modern living
(d) Carving out Natural reserves will hamper the growth of industries
- What does 'struggle' in the passage mean ?
(a) Man's struggle to exist in the world
(b) Man's struggle to save Nature
(c) Man's struggle to catch up with modern trends
(d) Man's struggle to conserve oxygen
- Why a beautiful landscape 'will fill us with infinite satisfaction' ?
(a) We love beauty
(b) It is full of green vegetation
(c) It will ensure our future existence
(d) It will show our command over Nature

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 13-15) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible situations for the underlined part are given. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of these substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No Improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d).

13. More than one person was killed in the accident.
 (a) were killed (b) are killed
 (c) have been killed (d) No improvement
14. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate about victims of the earthquake.
 (a) did they speak (b) they will speak
 (c) they had spoken (d) No improvement
15. The poor villagers have waited in bitter cold for more than four hours now.
 (a) have been waiting (b) had waited
 (c) has been waiting (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-19) : In this section, you are required to spot errors in sentences. Each sentence is divided into three parts. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any of the parts. No sentence has more than one error. Some of the sentences do not have any error. When you find an error in a sentence, the letter indicated under that part of the sentence is the answer and therefore the same may be marked on the separate Answer Sheet. If there is no error in any part.

16. He went to England to work as a doctor
 (a)
but returned / as he could not endure the
 (b) (c)
weather there. / No error
 (d)
17. She inquired whether anyone seen her baby.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error
 (d)
18. When I went outdoor I found frost everywhere.
 (a) (b) (c)
No error
 (d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 19-21) : In questions given below out of four alternatives. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.

19. Words inscribed on tomb
 (a) Epitome
 (b) Epistle
 (c) Epilogue
 (d) Epitaph
20. One who eats everything
 (a) Omnivorous
 (b) Omniscient
 (c) Irrestible
 (d) Insolvent
21. Malafide case is one
 (a) Which is undertaken in a good faith
 (b) Which is undertaken in a bad faith
 (c) Which is undertaken after a long delay
 (d) Which is not undertaken at all

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 22-23) : Find the correctly spelt words.

22. (a) Pessenger (b) Passenger
 (c) Pasanger (d) Pesanger
23. (a) Benefitted (b) Benifited
 (c) Benefited (d) Benefeted

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 24-25) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicised and underlined in the sentence.

24. Companies producing goods play to the gallery to boost their sales.
 (a) Advertise
 (b) cater to the public taste
 (c) attempt to appeal to popular taste
 (d) depend upon the public for approval
25. Since he knew what would happen, he should be left to stew in his own juice.
 (a) Make a stew
 (b) Boil
 (c) Suffer in his own juice
 (d) Suffer for his own act

Hints & Explanations

1. (a) The word 'sceptical' means suspicious or doubtful.
2. (a) The word 'inflict' means burden someone with or impose.
3. (d) The word 'inherit' means become heir to or take over.
4. (d) 'Repast' means 'meal'.
5. (a) 'Abeyance' means 'not being used for a period of time'.
6. (b) 'Supplicate' means to be humble or requestful.
7. (a) 'Terse' means brief and straightforward.
8. (a) Nature here denotes a beautiful landscape, full of green vegetation.
9. (c) The author is highlighting the nature's beauty.
10. (b) The author mentions the impact of modernization and that we should be more careful not to destroy Nature while modernizing.
11. (b) The word struggle here refers to the efforts required to save the nature.
12. (c) It will ensure future existence if we preserve nature.
13. (a) More than one person were killed in the accident.
14. (a) Not a word did they speak to the unfortunate victims of the earthquake.
15. (a) The poor villagers have been waiting in bitter cold for more than four hours now.
16. (d)
17. (c) She inquired whether anyone had seen her baby.
18. (b) When I went outdoors, I found frost everywhere.
19. (d) 20. (a) 21. (b) 22. (b)
23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (d)



STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

PRACTICE SET - 2

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5) : Read the following passage and answer the questions that follows–.

Deriving your authority from the government, your position would secure the respect and consideration of everyone, especially in a service where official rank carries so much weight. This would secure to you every attention and comfort on your way and there, together with a complete submission to your orders.

I know these things are a matter of indifference to you except so far as they may further the great objects you have in view, but they are of importance in themselves, and of every importance to those who have a right to take an interest in your personal position and comfort.

1. The above passage most probably is a part of a
 - (a) speech
 - (b) official communication
 - (c) written report
 - (d) personal letter
2. The writer's attitude towards the person addressed is characterised by
 - (a) officiousness
 - (b) flattery
 - (c) humility
 - (d) arrogance
3. The person addressed is most likely a
 - (a) social worker
 - (b) government servant
 - (c) commercial agent
 - (d) foreign dignitary
4. The writer is asking his reader to accept
 - (a) great objects
 - (b) a respected position
 - (c) an official rank
 - (d) a significant assignment
5. 'The great objects' in the passage means
 - (a) Significant items
 - (b) Noble goals
 - (c) Precious merchandise
 - (d) Objects of praise

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-7) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicised and underlined in the sentence.

6. The project did not appear to hold out bright prospects.
 - (a) Highlight
 - (b) show
 - (c) Offer
 - (d) promise

7. I am afraid he is burning the candle at both ends and ruining his life.
 - (a) wasting his money
 - (b) becoming overgenerous
 - (c) overtaxing his energies
 - (d) losing his objectives

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 8-10) : In questions given below out of four alternatives. Choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.

8. The custom or practice of having more than one husband at same time
 - (a) Polygyny
 - (b) Polyphony
 - (c) Polyandry
 - (d) Polychromy
9. Tending to move away from the centre or axis
 - (a) Centrifugal
 - (b) Centripetal
 - (c) Axiomatic
 - (d) Awry
10. Teetotaler means
 - (a) One who abstains from theft
 - (b) One who abstains from meat
 - (c) One who abstains from taking wine
 - (d) One who abstains from malice

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-12) : In this section, you are required to spot errors in sentences. Each sentence is divided into three parts. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any of the parts. No sentence has more than one error. Some of the sentences do not have any error. When you find an error in a sentence, the letter indicated under that part of the sentence is the answer and therefore the same may be marked on the separate Answer Sheet. If there is no error in any part, mark (d) as the answer.

11. These are his conclusion remarks.
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
 - (d) No error
12. The shopkeeper offered either to exchange the goods or refund the money.
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
 - (d) No error

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 13-15) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible situations for the underlined part are given. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer

Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of these substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No Improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d).

13. I am used to hard work.

- (a) work hard (b) work hardly
(c) hard working (d) No improvement

14. Twenty kilometres are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.

- (a) is not a great distance
(b) is no distance
(c) aren't a great distance
(d) No improvement

15. They were working as usually.

- (a) usual (b) as usual
(c) usually (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16-17): Pick out the nearest correct meaning or synonym of the words given below:

16. RECUPERATE

- (a) recapture (b) delight
(c) recover (d) overcome

17. ALMS

- (a) blessings (b) charity
(c) prayers (d) worship

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 18-19): Pick out the opposite meaning or antonym of the words given below:

18. INDICT

- (a) condemn (b) reprimand
(c) acquit (d) allege

19. VACILLATE

- (a) amplify (b) stimulate
(c) consistent (d) eradicate

DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 20-21) Choose the correct spelling of the given word.

20. (a) Efflorascence (b) Efflorescence

- (c) Efllorescence (d) Eflorescence

21. (a) Aliennate

- (b) Allienate
(c) Alienate (d) Alienatte

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 22-25): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with appropriate word(s). Choose the correct alternative form the given options and indicate it.

22. It is not fair to cast on honest and innocent persons.

- (a) aspiration (b) aspersions
(c) inspiration (d) adulation

23. No country can to practice a constant, rigid foreign policy in view of the world power dynamics.

- (a) oblivate (b) anticipate
(c) afford (d) envisage

24. The skill and ease with which he repaired the machine proved that he is a/an mechanic.

- (a) able (b) handy
(c) nimble (d) competent

25. The prisoner was released on for good behaviour.

- (a) probation (b) bail
(c) parole (d) grounds

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Hints & Explanations

1. (d) The passage seems to be a part of someone's personal letter as it is addressed at many places by the word 'you'.
2. (a) The tone of the author sounds quite official and serious.
3. (b) The writer is talking in context of government service.
4. (c) The writer asks his reader to accept 'an official rank'.
5. (a) The writer implies significant worldly items.
6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a)
10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (a)
13. (a) work hard is correct choice.
14. (a) Twenty kilometres is not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.
15. (b) they are working as usual.
16. (c) Once I fall ill, it takes me long to recuperate. That is, I take a long time to recover my health or strength after I have been ill.
17. (b) When a cyclone affects an area, the people are deprived of their belongings. You then give them money, clothes, food etc. Such gifts to the poor and needy are called alms. Since they are given out of charity (kindness and tolerance), these gifts are also known as charity.
18. (c) Indict means to charge someone with a crime or something wrong. Accuse also means the same, acquit means to free of charge.
19. (d) Vacillate means to move from one place to another and consistent means to stay the same, eradicate means to remove.
20. (b) 21. (c) 22. (b) 23. (b)
24. (d) 25. (d)

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

PRACTICE SET - 3

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-4) : Each of the question in this section has a sentence with a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.

1. An accomplice is a partner in _____.
(a) business (b) crime
(c) construction (d) gambling
2. A person who pretends to be what he is not is called an _____.
(a) imbiber (b) impresario
(c) imitator (d) imposter
3. His _____ nature would not let him leave his office before 5 p.m.
(a) honest (b) selfish
(c) unscrupulous (d) conscientious
4. The Committee's appeal to the people for money _____ little response.
(a) evoked (b) provided
(c) provoked (d) prevented

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 5-6) : Each question below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.

5. IMPETUS
(a) Courage (b) Impatience
(c) Arrogance (d) Driving energy
6. PHILANDERER
(a) Time waster (b) Spendthrift
(c) Male flirt (d) Wanderer

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 7-8) : Each question below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **opposite** in meaning to the word in capital letters.

7. PROCRASTINATE
(a) To be prompt (b) To adjudicate
(c) To teach (d) To help others
8. PROCLIVITY
(a) Speed (b) Weakness
(c) Disgust (d) Disinclination

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 9-13) : Read the passage and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

PASSAGE

The New Year is a time for resolutions. Mentally at least, most of us could compile formidable lists of do's and don'ts. The same old favourites recur year in and year out with monotonous regularity. Past experience has taught us that certain accomplishments are beyond attainment. If we remain inveterate smokers, it is only because we have so often experienced the frustration that results from failure. Most of us fail in our efforts at self-improvement because our schemes are too ambitious and we never have time to carry them out. We also make the fundamental error of announcing our resolutions to everybody so that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our old bad ways.

9. The author seems to think that others
(a) feel happy when we slip back to our old ways.
(b) do not really want us to improve ourselves.
(c) are ready to tease and laugh at our attempts.
(d) might embarrass us by praising our attempts.
10. The author says that most of us fail in our attempts at self-improvement because
(a) we set too high goals for ourselves.
(b) we do not have the persistence of mind.
(c) our nature is such that we cannot become perfect.
(d) certain imperfections have become a part and parcel of our lives.
11. The author seems to imply that many are inveterate smokers because
(a) they have not really tried to give up smoking
(b) they know from past experience that they can never succeed in their attempt to give up
(c) they want to forget the frustration of not smoking
(d) they do not have the will power to stop smoking
12. The same old favourites recur ... with monotonous regularity' implies that
(a) we want to be so perfect that we include some items regularly
(b) we have been so regularly doing certain things that they have become monotonous
(c) in spite of repeated failures, we still would like to try one more time
(d) some favourite actions if repeated often could become monotonous

13. The phrase 'formidable lists of do's and don'ts' means that
- the bad points of our character are formidable.
 - the list is so long that it is frightening.
 - the things that need to be included is frightening.
 - the realisation that we are so imperfect is frightening.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 14-16) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible substitutions for the underlined part are given. If one of them (i.e.,) (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus, 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

14. If I were you, I would do it at once.
- was
 - am
 - would be
 - No improvement
15. They set a strong guard, lest anyone could escape.
- would
 - might
 - should
 - No improvement
16. The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.
- out
 - in
 - for
 - No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 17-19): Each question 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 and 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).

17. My detailed statement is respectively
- submitted.
 - No error.
 -
 -
18. I am waiting for my friend since this morning.
- -
 -
 - No error.

19. He is representing my constituency
- -
 - for the last five years.
 - No error.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 20-21): In questions given below out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.

20. Extreme old age when a man behaves like a fool
- Imbecility
 - Cataract
 - Dotage
 - Superannuation
21. That which cannot be corrected
- Unintelligible
 - Indelible
 - Illegible
 - Incorrigible

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 22-23) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicised and underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of idiom/phrase.

22. Sobhraj could be easily arrested because the police were tipped off in a advance.
- Toppled over
 - Bribed
 - Given advance information
 - Threatened
23. I met him after a long time, but he gave me the cold shoulder.
- scolded me
 - insulted me
 - abused me
 - ignored me

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 24-25): Find the correctly spelt words.

24. (a) Foreign (b) Foreine
- (c) Fariegn (d) Forein
25. (a) Ommineous (b) Omineous
- (c) Ominous (d) Omenous

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Hints & Explanations

1. (b) An accomplice is a partner in crime. Thus option (b) is the answer.
2. (d) Imbiber means one who absorbs something. Impresario means a person who organizes concert and plays. Imitator is the one who copies another person. Imposter is the pretender, so correct answer is option (d).
3. (d) Honest means truthful. Selfish is a person who just thinks about himself. Unscrupulous means dishonest. Conscientious means diligent or hardworking. Looking at the sentence, it is understood that the person is very hardworking. Thus option (d) is the best answer.
4. (a) Evoke means bring to mind and when a response is needed. Thus clearly option (a) is the answer. Provided means given with. Provoked means to incite. Prevent means to stop. Thus these meanings do not fit here.
5. (d) 'Impetus' means 'something that encourages a process or activity.'
6. (c) 'Philanderer' means 'a man who has sexual relations with different women.'
7. (a) 'Procrastinate' means to delay or linger in a decision. 'Prompt' means done without delay.
8. (d) 'Proclivity' means a natural tendency (or inclination) to do something.
9. (c) The author says that we look even more foolish when we slip back into our old bad ways.
10. (b) The author says we fail in our attempts because we never have time to carry them out.
11. (d) The word inveterate means having a particular habit that is long-established and unlikely to change.
12. (c) The author implies that despite our repeated failures we still try one more time.
13. (b) The word formidable means inspiring fear or respect.
14. (d) If I were you, I would do it at once.
15. (c) They set a strong guard, lest anyone should escape.
16. (c) The matter called for an explanation of his conduct. Incorrect preposition is used.
17. (b) My detailed statement is respectfully submitted.
18. (a) I have been waiting for my friend since morning.
19. (a) He has been representing my constituency for the past five years.
20. (c) 21. (d) 22. (c)
23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (c)

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

PRACTICE SET - 4

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-5): Read the passage, and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

PASSAGE

Once upon a time I went for a week's holiday in the Continent with an Indian friend. We both enjoyed ourselves and were sorry when the week was over, but on parting our behaviour was absolutely different. He was plunged in despair. He felt that because the holiday was over all happiness was over until the world ended. He could not express his sorrow too much. But in me the Englishman came out strong. I could not see what there was to make a fuss about. It wasn't as if we were parting forever or dying. "Buck up", I said, "do buck up". He refused to buck up, and I left him plunged in gloom.

1. What is the Continent in the context of the passage ?
(a) An island (b) The countryside
(c) Africa (d) Europe
2. What does the author mean by 'buck up' ?
(a) Buckle yourself up
(b) Stand up
(c) Cheer up
(d) Shut up
3. Why was the Indian friend plunged in despair ?
(a) He was hopeless
(b) He experienced racial discrimination
(c) He would never be so happy again
(d) He had spent lot of money
4. What does 'But in me the Englishman came out strong' imply ?
(a) He was a strong Englishman
(b) He had the typical English character
(c) The Englishman went out of him
(d) He started following Indian traditions
5. What is the author's intention in the passage?
(a) To contrast the Indian character with the English character
(b) To show that an Indian is sorrowful
(c) To ridicule the Indian traditions
(d) To praise the Englishman

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 6-8) : In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicised and underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of idiom/phrase.

6. He passed himself off as a noble man.
(a) Was regarded as
(b) Pretended to be
(c) Was thought to be
(d) Was looked upon
7. This matter has been hanging fire for the last many months and must therefore be decided one way or the other.
(a) going on slowly (b) hotly debated
(c) stuck up (d) ignored
8. In the armed forces, it is considered a great privilege to die in harness.
(a) die on a horse back
(b) die in the battlefield
(c) die while still working
(d) die with honour

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 9-11): In questions given below out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.

9. That which cannot be corrected
(a) Unintelligible (b) Indelible
(c) Illegible (d) Incurable
10. The study of ancient societies
(a) Anthropology (b) Archaeology
(c) History (d) Ethnology
11. A person of good understanding knowledge and reasoning power
(a) Expert (b) Intellectual
(c) Snob (d) Literate

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 12-14) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible substitutions for the underlined part are given. If one of them (i.e.) (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus, 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

12. The accused refused having murdered anybody.
(a) disagreed (b) denied
(c) declaimed (d) No improvement
13. We need honest workers, not people of redoubtable integrity.
(a) doubting (b) doubtful
(c) doubtless (d) No improvement

14. By the time he arrived, everybody had gone home.
 (a) when he arrived
 (b) at which he arrived
 (c) by which he arrived
 (d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 15-17) : Each of the following items is followed by four words or group of words. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or group of words.

15. The prisoner showed no _____ for his crimes.
 (a) hatred (b) obstinacy
 (c) remorse (d) anger
16. It is inconceivable that in many schools children are subjected to physical _____ in the name of discipline.
 (a) violation (b) exercise
 (c) violence (d) security
17. We have not yet fully realised the _____ consequences of the war.
 (a) happy (b) pleasing
 (c) grim (d) exciting

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 18-19) : Each question below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the words in capital letters.

18. GLEAN
 (a) To groom (b) To gather bit by bit
 (c) To discover (d) To polish
19. TACTILE
 (a) Considerate
 (b) Strong
 (c) Sharp
 (d) Pertaining to the organs of touch

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 20-21) : Each questions below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most **opposite** in meaning to the words in capital letters.

20. DEFERENTIAL
 (a) Discount (b) Disrespectful
 (c) Preconception (d) Acute
21. FELICITOUS
 (a) Unfriendly (b) Uneasy
 (c) Unheard of (d) Inappropriate

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 22-23) : Find the correctly spelt words.

22. (a) Excessive (b) Excessive
 (c) Exxcusive (d) Excesive
23. (a) Indipensable (b) Indipenseble
 (c) Indispansible (d) Indispensible

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 24-25) : In this section, you are required to spot errors in sentences. Each sentence is divided into three parts. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any of the parts. No sentence has more than one error. Some of the sentences do not have any error. When you find an error in a sentence, the letter indicated under that part of the sentence is the answer and therefore the same may be marked on the separate Answer Sheet. If there is no error in any part, mark (d) as the answer.

24. They sit at the window and watch the traffic
 (a) (b) (c)
 No error
 (d)
25. I started early for the station lest I
 (a) (b)
should miss the train No error
 (c) (d)

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Hints & Explanations

1. (d) The author narrates the story in the context of Europe.
2. (c) Buck up is an expression for the word cheer up.
3. (a) The Indian friend was being hopeless because the holiday was over.
4. (b) The author describes the typical English character.
5. (a) The author is trying to highlight the sorrows of Indian character.
6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c)
9. (d) 10. (b) 11. (b)
12. (b) The accused denied having murdered anybody.
When you refuse something it means you do not accept it. To refuse to do something is to say that you won't do that. Where as to deny is something is not true. To deny somebody something is to refuse to give it to them.
13. (b) We need honest workers, not people of doubtful integrity.
Redoubtable (adj.) (Of a person): causing fear and respect
Doubtful : Uncertain, undecided and contingent, often use to admitting of doubt.
14. (d) By the time he arrived, everybody had gone home.
15. (c) Remorse is an emotion/action/feeling after the crime is done. Hatred is for the other people who saw/hear/ gone through crime but certainly not for the prisoner. Crime is done in anger and a cause. Obstinacy is stubbornness. Only emotion that suits the context is Remorse.
16. (c) If it would have been 'security' then it would have been 'provided' in the statement not 'subjected'. Exercise does not fit. Violation (to breach) is also out of place. Use of 'physical' in statement indicates 'violence'. It fits best in the blank.
17. (c) War is a negative word and it is synonym with mass destruction, death hence certainly has grim consequences. Happy, Pleasing, exciting all have positive sense; so can not be linked with war.
18. (b) 'Glean' means 'to gather ears of corn left'.
19. (d) 'Tactile' means 'connecting with your sense of touch'.
20. (b) 'Deferential' means behaviour that shows respect.
21. (d) 'Felicitous' means very suitable or giving a good result.
22. (a)
23. (d)
24. (b) They sit by the window and watch the traffic.
25. (d) I started early for the station lest I should miss the train.

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

PRACTICE SET - 5

DIRECTIONS (Q. 1-2) : Fill in the blanks with the appropriate word or group of words.

- Happiness consists in being _____ what we have?
(a) contented to (b) contented with
(c) contented for (d) contented in
- His rude behaviour is a _____ his organization.
(a) disgrace for (b) disgrace on
(c) disgrace upon (d) disgrace to

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 3-7) : Read the passage and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the content of the passage and opinion of the author only.

PASSAGE

While I stood drinking in the beauty of this placid scene I became conscious of an alteration. In a moment the sole porter emerged from his midday nap, operated a signal that clanked noisily into position, and then ambled slowly towards me for my return-half-ticket, whilst I remarked that his red amiable face and easygoing gait were in perfect harmony with the tranquil surroundings. A wisp of smoke on the horizon with a dark snake crawling beneath it announced the approach of the train. As it drew nearer, the deep silence of the place was gradually displaced by a creaking of brakes and a hissing of steam. Save for myself, no one entered the train and no one alighted. The porter with leisurely expertness, trundled a couple of milk churns on board, the door was slammed, the guard signalled to the driver, and we moved off, leaving the small station once more to its drowsy silence.

- The meaning of drowsy is
(a) Untidy (b) Sleepy
(c) Freezing (d) Drugged
- The central idea of the passage is
(a) Leisure and Peace
(b) Hurry and Noise
(c) Activity
(d) The Porter
- Who had a midday nap ?
(a) The author
(b) The passenger
(c) The Station-master
(d) The porter
- Who/what does first break the silence of the station ?
(a) The train (b) The porter
(c) The passenger (d) Milk churns

- What does the author suggest by the word 'placid' ?
(a) The scene was filled with noise of the train
(b) The place was filled with lively humanity
(c) The place was quite and lonely
(d) The horizon looked smoke laden

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 8-10) : Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible situations for the underlined part are given. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus, "No improvement" response will be signified by the letter (d).

- Those are your new shoes, aren't they ?
(a) isn't it ? (b) is it so ?
(c) are they ? (d) No improvement
- He told to us everything he knew.
(a) us everything he knew
(b) us everything he is knowing
(c) us everything he was knowing
(d) No improvement
- Unless you do not work hard, you won't succeed in life.
(a) cannot work hard
(b) will not work hard
(c) work hard
(d) No improvement

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-13) : In this section, you are required to spot errors in sentences. Each sentence is divided into three parts. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any of the parts. No sentence has more than one error. Some of the sentences do not have any error. When you find an error in a sentence, the letter indicated under that part of the sentence is the answer and therefore the same may be marked on the separate Answer Sheet. If there is no error in any part, response will be signified by the letter (d).

- I wanted to see _____ whethey they
(a) _____ (b) _____
had actually read the notes. No error
(c) _____ (d) _____
- They made him treasurer because they
considered _____
(a) _____ (b) _____
him to be honest and efficient No error
(c) _____ (d) _____

13. Having finished the paper early

(a)

he had came out of the hall

(b)

almost an hour before the bell rang. No error

(c)

(d)

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 14-16) : In questions given below out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.

14. A place where bees are kept in called

(a) An apiary

(b) A mole

(c) A hive

(d) A sanctuary

15. A religious discourse

(a) Preach

(b) Stanza

(c) Sanctorum

(d) Sermon

16. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river's banks

(a) Isthmus

(b) Archipelago

(c) Hinterland

(d) Swamps

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 17-18) : Each questions below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the words in capital letters.

17. PALPABLE

(a) Trembling

(b) Weak

(c) Obvious

(d) Foolish

18. USURP

(a) To climb upon

(b) to yield

(c) To seize power or position illegally

(d) To demand unlawfully high interest on a loan

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-70) : Each questions below consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most opposite in meaning to the words in capital letters.

19. OUTLANDISH

(a) Modern

(b) Moderate

(c) Disrespectful

(d) Coward

20. ABSOLVE

(a) To remember someone fondly

(b) To imitate someone

(c) To pretend

(d) To declare someone guilty

21. I cannot get along with a man who plays fast and loose.

(a) behaves in an unreliable and insincere way

(b) has a loose tongue

(c) lives a life of ease and luxury

(d) does not know how to behave himself

22. There is no love lost between two neighbours.

(a) close friendship

(b) cool indifference

(c) intense dislike

(d) a love hate relationship

23. Why do you wish to tread on the toes?

(a) To give offence to them

(b) To follow them grudgingly

(c) To treat them indifferently

(d) To be kicked by them

DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 24-25) Choose the correct spelling of the given word.

24. (a) Forefiet

(b) Forefeit

(c) Forfeit

(d) Forfiet

25. (a) Comemorate

(b) Commemorate

(c) Momenmorate

(d) Commemorate

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

Hints & Explanations

1. (b) 'With' is used for 'contentment'. All other options are not valid and do not have any sense.
2. (d) 'Disgrace to' is perfect as per Standard English Usage. 'for' can be used with disgrace as -
'His behaviour is a disgrace for all the love showered by society to his acts.' In this type of question it is very important to read and reread the sentence to get the true sense of the situation described in the statement.
3. (b) The word drowsy means half-asleep or sleepy.
4. (a) The author talks about the leisure and peace he was experiencing.
5. (d) The author mentions "In a moment the sole porter emerged from his midday nap".
6. (b) The author mentions a reference to the porter by "operated a signal that clanked noisily into position".
7. (c) The word placid means pleasantly calm or peaceful; unruffled; tranquil; serenely quiet or undisturbed.
8. (d) As are has been used in the first part of the sentence, the negating second part must have a compatible negative word which is obviously 'aren't'. hence, option (d) as no improvement is required.
9. (a) A basic grammar rule requires not to follow 'to' after using told as it already implies said to. Rest everything is correct making option (a) the correct choice.
10. (c) Unless means if not and it cannot follow a negative statement (double negative). Hence, do not work hard should be replaced with work hard. Thus option (c) is the answer.
11. (b) I wanted to see whether they had actually read the notes.
12. (c) They made him treasurer because they considered him honest and efficient.
13. (b) Having finished the paper early he had come out of the hall almost an hour before the bell rang.
14. (a)
15. (d) A talk on a religious or moral subject, especially one given during a church service and based on a passage from the Bible.
16. (c)
17. (c) 'Palpable' means 'easily noticed'.
18. (c) Usurp means to seize power or position of somebody else without right.
19. (a) 'Outlandish' means odd or strange.
20. (d) 'Absolve' means to state officially that someone is not guilty.
21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (d)

STUDY MASTER

LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

फ्री study हेतू आज ही TELIGRAM APPS download करे
(Google play फ्री study हेतू आज ही TELIGRAM install करे
(google play store) LOGIN करे & OPEN करे SEARCH
OPTIONS मे “MEENA” type करे फिर एक link show करेगा
जिसे टच करे फिर join पर click करके ग्रूपमे जुड सकते है

ग्रूप मे उपलब्ध सामग्री निम्न प्रकार है

News PAPER /EMPLOYMENT NEWS/Current affairs /Bbc
news/Hindu vocabulary /All book competition /Upssc ssc
notes/All ncert/ignou/vardman uni/bed/engineering/Medical
/computer science almost 10,000 books available in group

नये TELIGRAM INSTALL करने के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करें ▶

TELIGRAM

यदि पहले से TELIGRAM है तो निचे नीली लाईन टच करे ओर ग्रूप मे जुडे

STUDY MASTER
STUDY ALL IN ONE
LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

NEWSPAPERS

MOVIE & NOVEL

EMEMPLOYMENT NEWS

फ्री study हेतू आज ही TELIGRAM APPS download करे
(Google play फ्री study हेतू आज ही TELIGRAM install करे
(google play store) LOGIN करे & OPEN करे SEARCH
OPTIONS मे “MEENA” type करे फिर एक link show करेगा
जिसे टच करे फिर join पर click करके ग्रूपमे जुड सकते है

ग्रूप मे उपलब्ध सामग्री निम्न प्रकार है

News PAPER /EMPLOYMENT NEWS/Current affairs /Bbc
news/Hindu vocabulary /All book competition /Upssc ssc
notes/All ncert/ignou/vardman uni/bed/engineering/Medical
/computer science almost 10,000 books available in group

नये TELIGRAM INSTALL करने के लिए यहाँ क्लिक करें ▶

TELIGRAM

यदि पहले से TELIGRAM है तो निचे नीली लाईन टच करे ओर ग्रूप मे जुडे

STUDY MASTER
STUDY ALL IN ONE
LEARN WHILE ENJOYING

NEWSPAPERS

MOVIE & NOVEL

EMEMPLOYMENT NEWS