

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The world is a better place thanks to people who want to develop and lead others. What makes it even better are people who share the gift of their time to mentor future leaders. Thank you to everyone who strives to grow and help others grow. It is the professional version of The Lion King song, “Circle of Life.”

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And lastly but most importantly, I thank you, the students who are using these books to prepare for putting your trust in us. I assure, we at Crack Every Test will do everything in our power to give you the best guidance and will work hard to build your future.

- Jigar Parekh  
Founder, Crack Every Test  
JBIMS,22

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## GRAMMAR BASICS

### ARTICLES

Articles are small words used before nouns to indicate the specificity or generalization of the noun. There are three articles in the English language: "a," "an," and "the." Let's break down the usage of articles with examples:

#### Indefinite Article:

The indefinite articles "a" and "an" are used when referring to a non-specific or general noun.

"A" is used before words that begin with a consonant sound.

"An" is used before words that begin with a vowel sound.

Examples:

"I saw a cat in the street."

"She ate an apple for breakfast."

"He wants to buy a new car."

#### Definite Article:

The definite article "the" is used when referring to a specific noun or when the noun has already been mentioned or is known to both the speaker and the listener.

"The" is used with singular and plural nouns.

Examples:

"I saw the cat that was sitting on the fence."

"She ate the apple that was on the table."

"The children are playing in the park."

#### Zero Article:

Sometimes, no article is used before a noun. This is known as the "zero article."

The zero article is used in generalizations, abstract concepts, and when referring to things in a general or non-specific way.

Examples:

"Dogs are loyal animals." (Generalization)

"Love is a beautiful emotion." (Abstract concept)

"He likes cars." (Referring to cars in a general sense)

It's important to note that the choice of article depends on factors such as noun countability, specificity, and context. Here are a few additional rules:

Articles are not used with plural or uncountable nouns when referring to them in a general sense.

"I like cats." (No article is used because cats are referred to in a general sense.)

"She enjoys music." (No article is used because music is an uncountable noun.)

The definite article "the" can also be used to refer to unique objects, specific geographical features, and specific groups of people.

"The sun is shining brightly."

"We visited the Eiffel Tower."

"The students in my class are very talented."



## NOUN

Nouns are words used to refer to objects, places and living things. Some nouns also refer to feelings and emotions. Nouns can be divided into several categories:

There are different kinds of nouns:

### Common Noun:

A common noun is a general, ordinary name of a person, place, animal, thing or event. A list of Common Noun

Dancer, teacher, girl, boy, sister, brother, player, singer

(Person)

Station, school, country, park, garden (Place)

Crow, lion, elephant, tiger, rabbit (animals and birds)

Cricket match, wedding, social gathering, concert, Football match (event)

Mobile, laptop, pen, straw, bag, book, (things)

### Proper Noun:

A name used for an individual person (name), place, or organization and is always spelt with an initial capital letter.

Riya, Jigar, Priya, Rohan (persons)

Apple air pods, Samsung smart watch (things)

Mumbai, Paris, London, Delhi (places)

IPL, FIFA World cup, Olympic Games (Events)

### Collective Nouns:

Used for a collection of people or things.

1. Animals/Birds/Insects/Fish

2. People

3. Things/ inanimate objects

Herd of cows/ sheep/elephants

Crowd of people

Cluster of stars/ grapes,

Flock of birds/ sheep/ geese.

Team of players

Fleet of ships/ vehicles,

Swarm of bees/ insects,

Jury of judges,

Stack of books,

Pack of wolves/ dogs,

Choir of singers,

Range of mountains

School of fish

Staff of employees

Collection of art

Colony of ants/ bees

Army of soldiers

Troop of baboons

### Abstract Nouns:

Abstract nouns are words that refer to concepts, ideas, qualities, or states that cannot be perceived by the five senses.

They represent things that exist but are not physical or tangible. Here are some examples of abstract nouns:

Love	Patience
Happiness	Knowledge
Courage	Beauty
Honesty	Truth
Justice	Hope
Freedom	Loyalty
Wisdom	Success
Trust	Creativity

Singular Nouns: Singular nouns refer to a single person, animal, thing, or idea. They are used when there is only one of something. Examples include:

Dog

Book

Idea



**Plural Nouns:** Plural nouns refer to more than one person, animal, thing, or idea. They are used when there are multiple instances of something. Plural nouns are often formed by adding "s" or "es" to the singular form. Examples include:

Dogs  
Books  
Chairs  
Ideas  
Friends

However, forming plurals is not always as simple as adding an "s" to the singular noun. Some nouns have irregular plural forms, where the spelling changes entirely. For example:

Man (singular) – Men (plural)

Child (singular) – Children (plural)

Mouse (singular) – Mice (plural)

Tooth (singular) – Teeth (plural)

It's important to note that not all nouns can be made plural or have a singular form. These are called non-count or mass nouns. They represent substances or concepts that cannot be easily divided into individual units. Examples include:

Water  
Air  
Knowledge  
Happiness

## VERB

Verbs are an essential part of a sentence as they provide information about what the subject is doing or experiencing. Here are some key points to understand about verbs:

**Action Verbs:** These verbs describe actions that can be physically performed or activities that are done. Examples include "run," "eat," "write," and "dance."

Example: "She runs every morning."

**Linking Verbs:** These verbs connect the subject of a sentence to a subject complement, which can be a noun, pronoun, or adjective, and they express a state of being or condition. Common linking verbs include "is," "am," "are," "was," "were," "become," "seem," and "feel."

Example: "He is a doctor." (The linking verb "is" connects the subject "he" to the subject complement "doctor.")

**Helping Verbs (Auxiliary Verbs):** These verbs are used in combination with main verbs to express tense, aspect, voice, and mood. They assist in creating various verb forms and are usually placed before the main verb.

Example: "She has finished her homework." (The helping verb "has" combines with the main verb "finished" to indicate the present perfect tense.)

**Transitive and Intransitive Verbs:** Transitive verbs require a direct object to complete their meaning, while intransitive verbs do not need a direct object.

Example (Transitive): "He threw the ball." (The verb "threw" has the direct object "ball" that receives the action.)

Example (Intransitive): "She laughed." (The verb "laughed" does not require a direct object.)

**Verb Tenses:** Verbs can change their form to indicate different tenses, which show when the action took place or its ongoing nature. The main verb forms include the base form, present tense, past tense, present participle (-Ing form), and past participle.

Example: "They will visit their grandparents." (The verb "visit" is in the future tense.)

### Verb Phrases

A verb phrase consists of a main verb and any auxiliary verbs. "She is running." The verb phrase is "is running," where "is" is the helping verb and "running" is the main verb. It tells us that she is currently performing the action of running.

"They have been studying." The verb phrase is "have been studying," where "have" and "been" are the helping verbs and "studying" is the main verb. It indicates that they have been engaged in the ongoing action of studying.



## ADVERB

An adverb is a part of speech that modifies or provides more information about a verb, adjective, or another adverb in a sentence. Adverbs typically answer questions such as how, when, where, why, and to what extent. Here are some key points to understand about adverbs:

### Modifying Verbs:

Adverbs can modify verbs by describing how an action is performed or the manner in which it occurs.

Example: She sings beautifully. (The adverb "beautifully" describes how she sings.)

### Modifying Adjectives:

Adverbs can modify adjectives by providing additional information about the quality or degree of the adjective.

Example: He is extremely talented. (The adverb "extremely" modifies the adjective "talented" and intensifies its meaning.)

### Modifying Other Adverbs:

Adverbs can also modify other adverbs, specifying the intensity or manner of the adverb being modified.

Example: He speaks very softly. (The adverb "very" modifies the adverb "softly" and emphasizes the degree of softness.)

## ADJECTIVE

An adjective is a part of speech that describes or modifies a noun or pronoun by providing more information about its quality, size, quantity, or characteristics. Adjectives help to give a clearer and more specific picture of the noun they modify. Here are some key points to understand about adjectives:

### Modifying Nouns:

Adjectives are primarily used to modify or describe nouns.

They provide additional information about the noun's attributes, qualities, or characteristics.

Example: She has a beautiful flower. (The adjective "beautiful" describes the quality of the noun "flower.")

### Types of Adverbs:

**Adverbs of Manner:** These adverbs describe how an action is performed. Example: He walks slowly.

**Adverbs of Time:** These adverbs indicate when an action takes place. Example: She arrived yesterday.

1. **Adverbs of Place:** These adverbs indicate where an action happens. Example: They searched everywhere.
2. **Adverbs of Frequency:** These adverbs express how often an action occurs. Example: He always goes to the gym.
3. **Adverbs of Degree:** These adverbs modify adjectives or other adverbs to indicate the extent or intensity. Example: It is quite hot outside.
4. **Adverbs of Purpose:** These adverbs show why an action is performed. Example: He studied hard to pass the exam.

### Placement of Adverbs:

Adverbs can appear in various positions within a sentence, depending on the adverb and the intended meaning. They can be placed before the main verb, after the main verb, at the beginning or end of a sentence, or directly before an adjective or other adverb being modified.

Example: She quickly finished her homework. / She finished her homework quickly.

These are some general aspects of adverbs. Adverbs play a crucial role in providing additional information, modifying verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, and adding detail to the overall meaning of a sentence.

### Types of Adjectives:

1. **Descriptive Adjectives:** These adjectives describe the qualities or characteristics of a noun. Example: The tall building.
2. **Quantitative Adjectives:** These adjectives indicate the quantity or amount of a noun. Example: Several students attended the lecture.
3. **Demonstrative Adjectives:** These adjectives point out or identify specific nouns. Example: This book is interesting.
4. **Possessive Adjectives:** These adjectives indicate ownership or possession. Example: His car is parked outside.



5. **Comparative and Superlative Adjectives:** These adjectives are used to compare two or more nouns. Example: This is the larger box, and that is the largest box.

Placement of Adjectives:

In English, adjectives usually come before the noun they modify. However, they can also come after the verb "to be" or after certain verbs of perception (e.g., feel, look, seem) when describing the subject.

Example: The red car / The car is red / She looks happy.

Agreement:

Adjectives must agree with the noun they modify in terms of number (singular or plural) and gender (masculine, feminine, or neuter) when applicable.

Example: The tall boy (singular masculine), The tall girl (singular feminine), The tall trees (plural)

Comparative and Superlative Forms:

## PRONOUNS

Pronouns help refer to people, objects, things, places, and ideas. Here are some key points to understand about pronouns:

Personal Pronouns:

Personal pronouns refer to specific people or things. They can be categorized into three main groups based on the grammatical person: first person (referring to the speaker), second person (referring to the person being addressed), and third person (referring to someone or something else).

First person: I, we

Second person: you

Third person: he, she, it, they

Example: She is reading a book. (The pronoun "she" replaces the noun referring to a specific female person.)

Possessive Pronouns:

Possessive pronouns indicate ownership or possession of something. They show that something belongs to a specific person or thing.

Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

Example: This book is mine. (The pronoun "mine" replaces the noun and shows ownership.)

Some adjectives have comparative and superlative forms to indicate degrees of comparison. The comparative form is used when comparing two items, and the superlative form is used when comparing more than two items.

Example: Tall (positive), Taller (comparative), Tallest (superlative)

Adjective Order:

When multiple adjectives are used to describe a noun, they usually follow a specific order based on their category. The typical order is: opinion, size, age, shape, colour, origin, material, purpose.

Example: A beautiful small old round red French wooden table.

These are some general aspects of adjectives. Adjectives play a crucial role in providing details and enhancing the description of nouns or pronouns in a sentence, allowing for more precise and vivid communication.

Demonstrative Pronouns:

Demonstrative pronouns point to specific people, things, or places in relation to the speaker or the context.

This, that, these, those

1. "This":

"This" is used to indicate a singular noun or pronoun that is close to the speaker in distance.

Example: "This book is really interesting."

Example: "I love this song."

2. "That":

"That" is used to indicate a singular noun or pronoun that is farther away from the speaker in distance.

Example: "Look at that beautiful sunset."

Example: "That dog belongs to my neighbor."

3. "These":

"These" is used to indicate plural nouns or pronouns that are close to the speaker in distance.

Example: "These shoes are too tight."

Example: "I like these flowers in the garden."

4. "Those":

"Those" is used to indicate plural nouns or pronouns that are farther away from the speaker in distance.

Example: "Those birds are flying in formation."



Example: "I remember those days we spent together."

#### Reflexive Pronouns:

Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object in a sentence refer to the same person or thing. They are formed by adding "-self" or "-selves" to the corresponding personal pronouns.

Myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

Example: He hurt himself. (The pronoun "himself" refers back to the subject "he.")

#### Interrogative Pronouns:

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions and inquire about people or things.

Who, whom, whose, what, which

Example: Who is coming to the party? (The pronoun "who" is used to ask about a specific person.)

#### Relative Pronouns:

Relative pronouns introduce dependent clauses and connect them to the main clause. They also refer back to a noun or pronoun mentioned earlier.

Who, whom, whose, which, that

##### 1. "Who":

"Who" is used to refer to people and is used as the subject of the relative clause.

Example: "The woman who is standing over there is my sister."

##### 2. "Whom":

"Whom" is also used to refer to people, but it is used as the object of the relative clause.

Example: "The person whom I saw at the party was my teacher."

##### 3. "Whose":

"Whose" is used to indicate possession or ownership and is used to introduce the relative clause.

Example: "The car whose owner is my friend is parked outside."

##### 4. "Which":

"Which" is used to refer to animals or things and is used as the subject or object of the relative clause.

Example: "The book which I borrowed from the library is very interesting."

##### 5. "That":

"That" is used to refer to people, animals, or things and can be used as the subject or object of the relative clause.

Example: "The movie that we watched last night was fantastic."





## WHICH vs. THAT

The use of "which" and "that" can sometimes be interchangeable, but there are some general guidelines to consider:

"Which": "Which" is typically used in non-restrictive relative clauses, which provide additional information about the noun but can be removed from the sentence without changing its essential meaning.

Non-restrictive clauses are usually set off by commas.

Example: "I bought a new laptop, which has a large screen."

In this example, the relative clause "which has a large screen" provides additional information about the laptop, but it is not essential to understanding the main clause.

"That": "That" is typically used in restrictive relative clauses, which provide essential information about the noun and cannot be removed from the sentence without changing its essential meaning.

Restrictive clauses do not require commas.

Example: "The book that I'm reading is very interesting."

In this example, the relative clause "that I'm reading" is essential to identify which book is being referred to.

It's important to note that in informal contexts, "which" is sometimes used in place of "that" even in restrictive clauses. However, in formal writing, it is generally recommended to use "that" in restrictive clauses.

Here's another example to illustrate the difference:

Non-restrictive clause with "which": "The cat, which is black, is sitting on the fence."

The relative clause "which is black" provides additional information about the cat, but it is not necessary to understand which cat is being referred to.

Restrictive clause with "that": "The cat that is sitting on the fence is black."

The relative clause "that is sitting on the fence" is essential to identify which cat is being referred to.

Remember, the choice between "which" and "that" depends on whether the relative clause is non-restrictive or restrictive, and the use of commas can help indicate this distinction.

## PREPOSITIONS

They often indicate location, time, direction, manner, or the relationship between two or more objects. Here are some key points to understand about prepositions:

### Common Prepositions:

Some commonly used prepositions include:

In, on, at, for, to, with, by, from, of, about, above, below, over, under, through, between, among, during, after, before, etc.

Example: She is sitting on the chair. (The preposition "on" indicates the relationship between the subject "she" and the noun "chair.")

### Usage:

Prepositions are typically used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to show its relationship to another element in the sentence.

Example: The book is on the table. (The preposition "on" indicates the position of the book in relation to the table.)

### Object of the Preposition:

Prepositions are usually followed by a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase, which is known as the object of the preposition.

Example: He went to the park. (The preposition "to" is followed by the noun phrase "the park.")

### Common Prepositional Phrases:

Prepositions often form prepositional phrases, which consist of a preposition and its object, along with any modifiers.

Example: They walked across the bridge. (The prepositional phrase "across the bridge" provides additional information about the direction of their walk.)



### Usage in Time and Place:

Prepositions are frequently used to indicate time and place relationships.

Time: She arrived at 7 p.m.

Place: The cat is under the table.

### Idiomatic Expressions:

Certain prepositions are used in fixed expressions or idioms, and their meaning may not be immediately obvious based on the individual words.

## **VERB + PREPOSITION COMBINATION**

A verb-preposition combination is a pair of words that consists of a verb followed by a preposition.

This combination creates a new meaning or establishes a specific relationship between the verb and other elements in the sentence. Here's a simple explanation of verb-preposition combinations:

When a verb is followed by a preposition, it forms a verb-preposition combination. This pairing gives the verb a specific meaning or introduces additional information about the action. The preposition helps indicate the direction, location, manner, or other relationships associated with the verb.

Example: He is good at playing the piano. (The preposition "at" is used in the idiomatic expression "good at.")

### Compound Prepositions:

Compound prepositions are formed by combining a preposition with an adverb or a preposition with a noun.

Example: According to, because of, out of, in front of, on top of, etc.

For example:

"Look at": The combination of "look" (verb) and "at" (preposition) means to direct your gaze or attention toward something or someone. "Look at the beautiful sunset."

"Talk to": The combination of "talk" (verb) and "to" (preposition) means to communicate or have a conversation with someone. "She talked to her friend on the phone."

"Run into": The combination of "run" (verb) and "into" (preposition) implies accidentally encountering or colliding with something. "I ran into my old teacher at the grocery store."

## **GERUNDS AND PARTICIPLES**

They are verb forms that function as nouns or modifiers in a sentence. While they share similarities, they have distinct roles and forms. Let's break down gerunds and participles with examples:

### Gerunds:

A gerund is a verb form that ends in "-Ing" and functions as a noun in a sentence.

Gerunds can serve as subjects, objects, or complements in a sentence.

They can be preceded by possessive pronouns (my, your, his, her, etc.) or articles (the, a/an).

Example as a subject: "Swimming is my favourite sport."

Example as an object: "She enjoys singing."

Example as a complement: "His hobby is painting."

### Participles:

Participles are verb forms that can function as adjectives or form part of a verb phrase.

There are two types of participles: present participles (ending in "-Ing") and past participles (often ending in "-ed" or irregular forms).

Present participles describe ongoing actions or characteristics, while past participles describe completed actions.

Participles can modify nouns or pronouns in a sentence.

Example as an adjective: "The running water is refreshing."

Example as part of a verb phrase: "She has baked a delicious cake."

To distinguish between gerunds and participles, consider their function in the sentence. If the "-Ing" verb form acts as a noun,



it is a gerund. If it functions as an adjective or is part of a verb phrase, it is a participle.

It's worth noting that gerunds and participles can sometimes look identical, but their functions differentiate them. For example:

Gerund: "Running can be good exercise." (Subject)

Present Participle: "She was running in the park." (Part of verb phrase)

Additionally, some verbs have the same form for both the gerund and the present participle.

For instance:

Gerund: "I love swimming." (Object)

Present Participle: "The swimming pool is closed." (Adjective)

## CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses together in a sentence. They help to establish relationships and show how different parts of a sentence are related to each other.

### Coordinating Conjunctions:

Coordinating conjunctions connect words, phrases, or independent clauses of equal importance. They join elements that are similar in nature or carry equal weight in a sentence.

The most common coordinating conjunctions are:

For: I like coffee, for it gives me energy.

And: She bought a dress and a pair of shoes.

But: He is tired, but he still wants to go to the party.

Or: Would you like tea or coffee?

Nor: She doesn't like coffee, nor does she drink tea.

Yet: I studied hard, yet I failed the exam.

So: It was raining, so we stayed indoors.

### Subordinating Conjunctions:

Subordinating conjunctions connect a dependent clause (subordinate clause) to an independent clause (main clause).

The dependent clause relies on the main clause for its meaning.

Some common subordinating conjunctions include:

After: We went to the movies after we had dinner.

Because: She stayed home because she was sick.

Although: Although it was raining, we went for a walk.

If: If you study hard, you will pass the test.

While: He watched TV while eating dinner.

Since: I haven't seen her since last year.

### Correlative Conjunctions:

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of words that work together to connect elements in a sentence. They always appear in pairs and join similar elements. Some examples of correlative conjunctions are:

*after, although, as, as if, as long as, as much as, as soon as, as though, because, before, by the time, even if, even though, if, in order that, in case, in the event that, lest, now that, once, only, only if, provided that, since, so, supposing, that, than, though, till, unless, until, when, whenever, where, whereas, wherever, whether or not, while*

Either...or: *You can either have cake or ice cream.*

Neither...nor: *Neither the cat nor the dog is in the house.*

Both...and: *She is both smart and kind.*

Not only...but also: *He is not only intelligent but also hardworking.*

Whether...or: *I don't know whether to go out or stay home.*

***When neither is the subject, the verb is singular:***

***Neither of the cars is available.***

***When neither and nor link singular terms, the verb is singular:***

***Neither the car nor the truck is available.***

***When neither and nor link a singular term and a plural one, put the plural term second and use a plural verb:***

***Neither the car nor the trucks are available.***

***If the mixture of terms and verbs gets awkward, recast the sentence: The car is not available, and neither are the trucks.***



## SENTENCE STRUCTURES

Components of sentence structure and sentence types:

### Subject:

The subject is the part of the sentence that performs the action or is being described. It can be a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase. The subject tells us who or what the sentence is about.

Example: "John" is the subject in the sentence "John ate an apple."

### Predicate:

The predicate is the part of the sentence that provides information about the subject or contains the verb and any accompanying words or phrases. It tells us what the subject is doing or what is being said about the subject.

Example: "Ate an apple" is the predicate in the sentence "John ate an apple."

### Clauses:

Clauses are groups of words that contain a subject and a predicate. They can function independently as complete sentences (main clauses) or depend on another clause for their meaning (subordinate clauses).

**Main Clause:** It can stand alone as a complete sentence because it expresses a complete thought.

Example: "John ate an apple" is a main clause.

**Subordinate Clause:** It cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it depends on the main clause for its

meaning. It functions as a noun, adjective, or adverb within a sentence.

Example: "When he was hungry" is a subordinate clause in the sentence "John ate an apple when he was hungry."

### Phrases:

Phrases are groups of words that function as a single unit within a sentence. They do not have both a subject and a predicate, but they can act as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs.

Example: "In the morning" is a phrase acting as an adverb in the sentence "John ate an apple in the morning."

### Sentence Types:

Sentences can be categorized into four main types based on their purpose and structure:

1. **Declarative:** It makes a statement or expresses an opinion. It ends with a period.  
Example: "John ate an apple."
2. **Interrogative:** It asks a question. It ends with a question mark.  
Example: "Did John eat an apple?"
3. **Imperative:** It gives a command or makes a request. It can end with a period or an exclamation mark.  
Example: "Eat the apple." or "Please eat the apple!"
4. **Exclamatory:** It expresses strong emotion or surprise. It ends with an exclamation mark.  
Example: "What a delicious apple!"



## SUBJECT-VERB-AGREEMENT

Subject-verb agreement is a fundamental grammatical rule in English. It states that the subject of a sentence must agree with the verb in terms of number (singular or plural). Let's dive into a detailed explanation with examples to illustrate subject-verb agreement:

### Singular Subject with Singular Verb:

When the subject of a sentence is singular, the verb that follows must also be in the singular form. Singular subjects refer to one person, thing, or entity.

Examples:

The cat is sleeping on the couch.

He walks to school every day.

She likes to read books.

In each of these examples, the singular subjects "cat," "he," and "she" are paired with singular verbs "is," "walks," and "likes."

### Plural Subject with Plural Verb:

When the subject of a sentence is plural, the verb that follows must also be in the plural form. Plural subjects refer to more than one person, thing, or entity.

Examples:

The cats are sleeping on the couch.

They walk to school every day.

We like to read books.

In these examples, the plural subjects "cats," "they," and "we" are matched with plural verbs "are," "walk," and "like."

### Agreement in Present Simple Tense:

In the present simple tense, the verb form changes for the third-person singular (he/she/it) by adding an "s" or "es" to the base form of the verb.

Examples:

He plays the piano.

She runs in the park.

It rains a lot in this city.

In these sentences, the singular subjects "he," "she," and "it" require the singular verb forms "plays," "runs," and "rains" with the added "s" or "es" ending.

### Collective Nouns:

Collective nouns refer to a group of individuals as a single unit. When the collective noun is used in this sense, it takes a singular verb. However, if the collective noun refers to the individuals within the group, a plural verb is used.

Examples:

The team is practicing. (Referring to the team as a single unit)

The team are arguing among themselves. (Referring to the individuals within the team)

In the first sentence, the collective noun "team" is treated as a singular unit and requires the singular verb "is." In the second sentence, the collective noun "team" is treated as a collection of individuals, so the plural verb "are" is used.

### In case, the subjects are connected by AND; they require a plural verb.

Example:

Gold and Silver are precious metals.

If the subjects are connected by OR, the verb used will be singular

Example:

The dog or the pup is sick.

In case there are two different subjects; the verb is put matching the closure subject.

Example:

- Sachin or I am going for a party.
- Sachin or Rahul is going for the party.

### Indefinite Pronouns:

Certain indefinite pronouns are always treated as singular, regardless of the fact that they may refer to multiple people or things. The verbs that follow these indefinite pronouns should also be in the singular form.

Examples:

Everybody loves ice cream.

Nobody wants to go to the meeting.

Somebody left their bag on the bus.

In these examples, the indefinite pronouns "everybody," "nobody," and "somebody" are singular, so they take singular verbs "loves," "wants," and "left."



## TIPS TO REMEMBER

1. Singular subjects joined by the word *and* are generally plural. Both the Art teacher and the students (They) enjoy a student-centered approach.

2. Indefinite pronouns (someone, anyone, no one, anybody, somebody, nobody, one, either, neither) usually take a singular verb.

No one likes to fail at university.

3. Nouns used with a quantifier (some, any, all, most) can be singular or plural. This depends on whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

Some of the policies (They) were rejected whilst others were approved. (policies = plural countable noun)

Some of the research (It) was conducted at the University of Melbourne. (research = uncountable noun)

4. After a subject joined by *either ... or*, *neither ... nor*, or *not only ... but also*, the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it. Neither the lecturer nor the students want to reschedule the class. (Want agrees with students).

5. *There is* and *there are* agree with the noun that follows. There is flexibility in this kind of management structure. There are many advantages to this kind of management structure.

## DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Degrees of comparison, also known as the comparative and superlative forms, are used to compare and express different levels of qualities or characteristics of nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. Let's break down the three degrees of comparison with examples:

### Positive Degree:

The positive degree is the base form of an adjective or adverb, without making any comparison.

It is used when there is no need to compare two or more things.

Example with an adjective: "She is tall."

Example with an adverb: "He runs fast."

### Comparative Degree:

The comparative degree is used to compare two things, indicating that one has a higher or lower degree of the quality being described.

For most adjectives and adverbs, the comparative degree is formed by adding "-er" or using "more" before the adjective or adverb.

Example with an adjective: "She is taller than her sister."

Example with an adverb: "He runs faster than his friend."

### Superlative Degree:

The superlative degree is used to compare three or more things, indicating that one has the highest or lowest degree of the quality being described.

For most adjectives and adverbs, the superlative degree is formed by adding "-est" or using "most" before the adjective or adverb.

Example with an adjective: "She is the tallest person in her class."

Example with an adverb: "He runs the fastest among all the competitors."

### Exceptions and Irregular Forms:

Some adjectives and adverbs have irregular forms for the comparative and superlative degrees.

Examples:

Good (positive). - Better (comparative). - Best (superlative)

Bad (positive). - Worse (comparative). - Worst (superlative)

Well (positive). - Better (comparative). - Best (superlative)

Far (positive). - Farther (comparative). - Farthest (superlative)

It's important to note that there are also irregular adjectives that do not follow any specific pattern and have unique forms for the comparative and superlative degrees. Examples include "good," "bad," "little," "much," and "many."



## TENSES

SIMPLE TENSE		
Present	Past	Future
Tells us about what is happening currently	Tells us about what has already happened	Tells us about what will happen in the future
I sleep early	I slept early	I will sleep early
I drink water	I drank water	I will drink water
Subject + verb	Subject + verb (past tense)	Subject + will/shall + verb
CONTINUOUS TENSE		
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
an action or condition is happening now, frequently, and may continue into the future.	refers to a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past.	verb tense that indicates that something will occur in the future and continue for an expected length of time
I am eating something healthy	I was eating something healthy	I will be eating something healthy
They are travelling to Paris right now	They were travelling to Paris last month	They will be traveling to Paris next month
Subject + am/is/are + verb (present participle)	Subject + was/were + verb (present participle)	Subject + will be + verb (present participle - the root verb + -Ing).
PERFECT TENSE		
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
refers to an action or state that either occurred at an indefinite time in the past or began in the past and continued to the present time	a verb tense used to talk about actions that were completed before some point in the past.	The future perfect is a verb tense used for actions that will be completed before some other point in the future.
They have finished their report	They had finished their report	They will have finished their report
I have read so many books I can't keep count.	I had read many books before university started	I will have read at least 50 books by the end of the year.
Subject + have/has + past participle	Subject + had + past participle	Subject + will have + past participle



PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE		
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
something started in the past and is continuing at the present time.	shows that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past.	a verb tense that describes actions that will continue up until a point in the future.
They have been studying for hours.	They had been studying for hours.	They will have been studying for hours.
I have been reading since I was four years old.	I had been reading for at least a year before my brother learned to read.	I will have been reading for at least two hours before dinner tonight.
Subject + have/has + been + present participle (-Ing form)	Subject + had + been + present participle (-Ing form)	Subject + will have + been + present participle (-Ing form)

### EXAMPLES

#### Present Tenses:

Simple Present: She writes a novel.

Present Continuous: He is playing tennis right now.

Present Perfect: She has finished her homework.

Present Perfect Continuous: He has been working on the project all day.

#### Past Tenses:

Simple Past: They visited Paris last summer.

Past Continuous: They were studying when the phone rang.

Past Perfect: They had already eaten when I arrived.

Past Perfect Continuous: She had been waiting for hours before the train finally arrived.

#### Future Tenses:

Simple Future: We will travel to Japan next year.

Future Continuous: I will be working late tomorrow.

Future Perfect: By next month, I will have graduated.

Future Perfect Continuous: By this time next year, I will have been living in this city for a decade.

### CONDITIONALS

Zero Conditional	If I am sleepy, I sleep
First Conditional	If I am sleepy, I will sleep
Second Conditional	If I were sleepy, I would sleep
Third Conditional	If I had been sleepy, I would have slept

#### Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true, especially for laws and rules.

Examples:

If I drink too much coffee, I can't sleep at night.

Ice melts if you heat it.

When the sun goes down, it gets dark.

The structure is: if/when + present simple >> present simple.

#### First conditional

We use the first conditional when we talk about future situations, we believe are real or possible.

Examples:

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.

Arsenal will be top of the league if they win.

When I finish work, I'll call you.

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually: if/when + present simple >> will + infinitive.

It is also common to use this structure with unless, as long as, as soon as or in case instead of it.





Examples:

I'll leave as soon as the babysitter arrives.

I don't want to stay in London unless I get a well-paid job.

I'll give you a key in case I'm not at home.

You can go to the party, as long as you're back by midnight.

### Second conditional

The second conditional is used to imagine present or future situations that are impossible or unlikely in reality.

Examples:

If we had a garden, we could have a cat.

If I won a lot of money, I'd buy a big house in the country.

I wouldn't worry if I were you.

The structure is usually: if + past simple >> + would + infinitive.

When it is followed by the verb be, it is grammatically correct to say if I were, if he were, if she were and if it were. However, it is also common to hear these structures with was, especially in the he/she form.

## PARALLELISM

Parallelism, also known as parallel structure or parallel construction, is a rhetorical device in the English language that involves using similar grammatical forms or patterns in a series of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

The basic principle of parallelism is that elements with the same grammatical function should be expressed in a consistent manner. This can be achieved through the repetition of words, phrases, or grammatical structures. Here are some examples of parallelism in different contexts:

### Repetition of words:

"Easy come, easy go."

"He came, he saw, he conquered."

"Love not just me, but also my flaws."

### Repetition of phrases:

"I came, I saw, I conquered."

"She liked to swim, to hike, and to ride a bicycle."

"We must be honest in thought, word, and deed."

Examples:

If I were you, I wouldn't mention it.

If she was prime minister, she would invest more money in schools.

He would travel more if he was younger.

### Third conditional

The third conditional is used to imagine a different past. We imagine a change in a past situation and the different result of that change.

Examples:

If I had understood the instructions properly, I would have passed the exam.

We wouldn't have got lost if my phone hadn't run out of battery.

In third conditional sentences, the structure is usually: If + past perfect >> would have + past participle.

### Repetition of clauses:

"She was tired of the long commute, tired of the endless meetings, and tired of the late nights."

"The teacher told the students that they should study hard, that they should ask questions, and that they should believe in themselves."

### Pairing of grammatical structures:

"She enjoys singing, dancing, and playing the piano."

"He not only plays basketball but also excels in soccer."

"The company needs to hire employees who are skilled, motivated, and reliable."

Parallelism can also be used with conjunctions such as "and," "but," "or," and "nor" to create balanced and coordinated structures:

"You can either study hard or fail miserably."

"She is not only talented but also dedicated to her craft."



"The project requires both time and effort."

#### Parallel words

On the word level, a noun should be grouped with other nouns, an adjective with other adjectives, and so on.

Not parallel	
The company is looking for a candidate who is friendly, organized, meticulous, and is going to arrive to work on time.	The company is looking for a candidate who is friendly, organized, meticulous, and punctual.

#### Parallel clauses

Parallelism is also applicable to a series of clauses in a sentence.

Not parallel	Parallel
The report card stated that the student often talked in class, that he bullied other students, and rarely finished his homework.	The report card stated that the student often talked in class, that he bullied other students, and that he rarely finished his homework.

#### Lists after a colon

A list that follows a colon should always have parallel elements.

Not parallel	Parallel
Mainstream economists have attributed the recession to several key causes: deregulation policies, spike in interest rates, manufacturing orders declining, and the emergence of asset bubbles.	Mainstream economists have attributed the recession to several key causes: the enactment of deregulation policies, the spike in interest rates, the decline in manufacturing orders, and the emergence of asset bubbles.

#### Parallel construction in pairs

Use parallel construction when a sentence contains a pair of connected ideas.

Pairs can be connected by coordinating conjunctions, which include and, nor, but, or and yet.

Not parallel	Parallel
She planned to collect data by either using an online survey or phone interviews.	She planned to collect data by either using an online survey or conducting phone interviews.
	She planned to collect data through either online surveys or phone interviews.

Use parallel structure when a pair of ideas are linked by a correlative conjunction, such as not only...but also, either...or, and neither...nor.

Not parallel	Parallel
His paper argues that the distinctive divergence in the two artists' styles was not only shaped by their mutual rivalry but also because of the idiosyncratic tastes of patrons.	His paper argues that the distinctive divergence in the two artists' styles was shaped not only by their mutual rivalry but also by the idiosyncratic tastes of patrons.

The same rule applies to pairs connected by a word of comparison, such as over, than or as.

Not parallel	Parallel
He prefers movie nights at home over going to loud house parties.	He prefers movie nights at home over loud house parties.
	He prefers hosting movie nights at home over going to loud house parties.



## Active Voice and Passive Voice

### Active Voice

The structure of an active voice sentence is: Subject + Verb + Object.

In active voice sentences, the subject performs the action described by the verb. The subject is typically the "doer" of the action, while the object receives the action. Active voice is commonly used in everyday communication as it is direct, concise, and emphasizes the subject.

Examples:

"John (subject) ate (verb). an apple (object)." (John is the doer of the action.)

"The company (subject) launched (verb). a new product (object)." (The company is the doer of the action.)

"She (subject) wrote (verb). a novel (object)." (She is the doer of the action.)

### Passive Voice

The structure of a passive voice sentence is: Object + Verb + (by + Subject).

In passive voice sentences, the subject receives the action described by the verb. The focus is shifted from the subject to the object, and the subject becomes less important or may not be mentioned at all. Passive voice is used when the emphasis is on the action or the object rather than the subject.

The verb is constructed using a form of "be" (e.g., is, was, were). plus, the past participle of the main verb.

The subject that receives the action is introduced by "by," but it is not always mentioned.

Examples:

"The apple (object) was eaten (verb). by John (subject)." (The apple receives the action, and John is less emphasized.)

"A new product (object) was launched (verb). by the company (subject)." (The focus is on the product and the company is less emphasized.)

"The novel (object) was written (verb). by her (subject)." (The focus is on the novel, and her is less emphasized.)

### Choosing between Active and Passive Voice:

- Active voice is generally preferred in most cases as it is more straightforward and direct.
- Active voice is useful for clear and concise communication, and it puts emphasis on the subject.
- Passive voice can be used to shift focus, highlight the object, or when the subject is unknown or less important.
- Passive voice is commonly used in scientific or technical writing, formal documents, or situations where the doer of the action is not important or is unknown.
- It's important to note that using passive voice excessively can make sentences sound wordy or vague.



## Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct and indirect speech, also known as reported speech, are two ways of conveying someone else's words or thoughts in a sentence. Direct speech presents the original words of a speaker, while indirect speech reports those words in a modified form.

### Direct Speech:

Direct speech reproduces the exact words spoken by someone, enclosed in quotation marks.

It is used to convey speech or thoughts directly, as if the listener or reader is witnessing the conversation first-hand. In direct speech, the verb tense and pronouns are typically unchanged from the original statement.

Punctuation marks such as commas, question marks, and exclamation marks are used as appropriate.

Example: John said, "I will go to the party tonight."

### Indirect Speech:

Indirect speech reports someone's words or thoughts without using their exact words. It uses reporting verbs, changes in verb tense, pronouns, and word order to convey the reported statement.

Indirect speech is typically introduced by a reporting verb (e.g., said, told, asked). and does not use quotation marks.

The tense of the verb is often shifted back (changed to a past tense). in indirect speech.

Pronouns may change based on the context of the reporting sentence.

Example: John said that he would go to the party that night.

Breakdown of changes in indirect speech:

### Verb tense changes:

Present simple becomes past simple: "I go" changes to "he went."

Present continuous becomes past continuous: "I am going" changes to "he was going."

Present perfect becomes past perfect: "I have gone" changes to "he had gone."

Future tenses become conditional: "I will go" changes to "he would go."

### Pronoun changes:

First-person pronouns (I, me, we, etc.) often change to third-person pronouns (he, she, they, etc.) based on the subject of the reported sentence.

Example: "I am happy" changes to "He said that he was happy."

### Reporting verbs:

Reporting verbs such as "said," "told," "asked," "explained," etc., are used to introduce the reported speech.

These verbs can be followed by the conjunction "that" or used directly before the reported statement.

Example: John said, "I am tired" changes to John said that he was tired.

### Changes in adverbs and expressions of time and place:

Adverbs and expressions of time and place may also change according to the context of the reporting sentence.

Example: "I will meet you here tomorrow" changes to "He said he would meet me there the next day."

It's important to note that the rules for transforming direct speech into indirect speech can vary depending on the situation and the tense of the original statement. However, the general idea is to report the speaker's words or thoughts while adjusting the verb tense, pronouns, and other elements to fit the indirect reporting structure.


**Exercise 1**

Identify whether the underlined word is a noun, verb, adverb, or adjective.

1. The old man carefully read the lengthy novel by the dim light of the flickering candle.  
 A. verb; adverb                      B. adverb; adjective  
 C. adjective; adverb                D. adverb; verb  
 E. verb; adverb
2. The enthusiastic crowd cheered loudly as the talented musician performed a mesmerizing solo.  
 A. noun; adverb                      B. adverb; adjective  
 C. adjective; noun                  D. noun; verb  
 E. verb; noun
3. The adventurous hikers trekked through the dense forest, braving the unpredictable weather.  
 A. adjective                            B. adverb  
 C. noun                                 D. verb  
 E. none of these
4. The diligent student attentively listened to the professor's insightful lecture on quantum mechanics.  
 A. adjective                            B. adverb  
 C. noun                                 D. verb  
 E. none of these
5. The vibrant sunset painted the sky with hues of orange, pink, and purple.  
 A. noun; adverb                      B. adverb; verb  
 C. adjective; noun                  D. noun; noun  
 E. verb; verb
6. The legacy of colonization is marked by enduring social, economic, and political disparities, as well as deep-seated trauma and cultural fragmentation  
 A. noun; adjective                    B. adverb; verb  
 C. adjective; noun                  D. noun; adverb  
 E. noun; verb
7. Myths are traditional stories or legends that are passed down through generations.  
 A. noun; adjective                  B. adverb; verb  
 C. adjective; verb                    D. noun; adverb  
 E. noun; verb
8. The curious child eagerly explored the mysterious old house at the end of the narrow, winding road.  
 A. adjective                            B. adverb  
 C. noun                                 D. verb  
 E. none of these
9. The exhausted runner slowly crossed the finish line after completing the grueling marathon.  
 A. verb; adjective                    B. adverb; adjective  
 C. adjective; noun                  D. noun; adverb  
 E. noun; verb
10. The loud thunder echoed through the dark, stormy night, sending shivers down their spines.  
 A. verb; adjective                    B. adverb; adjective  
 C. verb; verb                         D. noun; noun  
 E. noun; verb


**Exercise 2**

Identify the sentence type of each sentence:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Could you please pass me the salt?</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>2. The sun sets in the west.</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>3. What time is the meeting?</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>4. Be careful when crossing the street!</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>5. What a beautiful sunset!</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> | <p>6. Please pass me the salt.</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>7. She walked to the store to buy some groceries.</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>8. What an amazing performance they gave!</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>9. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>10. The concert starts at 8 p.m.</p> <p>A. Declarative                      B. Interrogative</p> <p>C. Imperative                      D. Exclamatory</p> <p>E. None of these</p> |
|---|---|

**Exercise 3**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb combination:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. I need to _____ my keys. Have you seen them?</p> <p>A. Look for                      B. Look at</p> <p>C. Looking for                      D. Search at</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>2. Sarah always _____ her sister's advice.</p> <p>A. Agrees                      B. Agrees with</p> <p>C. Agrees because                      D. Agrees for</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>3. Can you _____ my dog while I'm on vacation?</p> <p>A. Read after                      B. Care take</p> <p>C. Look after                      D. Look in</p> <p>E. Look on</p> <p>4. Sorry, we _____ milk. Would you like something else to drink?</p> <p>A. Ran out of                      B. Ran short in</p> <p>C. Got out of                      D. Have out of</p> <p>E. Are of</p> | <p>5. After hours of negotiation, they finally _____ and accepted the terms.</p> <p>A. Gave upon                      B. Took upon</p> <p>C. Gave in                      D. Gave to</p> <p>E. Look at</p> <p>6. She can't _____ his constant complaining anymore.</p> <p>A. Put up with                      B. Put up for</p> <p>C. deal up with                      D. go on up with</p> <p>E. look down with</p> <p>7. She tried to _____ her controlling parents and establish her independence.</p> <p>A. Break away from                      B. Take away from</p> <p>C. Break to                      D. Gain from</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>8. The company decided to _____ its outdated inventory.</p> |
|--|---|



- A. Dispose off                      B. Dispose to  
C. Dispose of                      D. Dispose from  
E. None of these
9. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ the rules and regulations of the organization.  
A. Abide for                      B. Abide by  
C. Abide to                      D. Abide at  
E. Abide into

10. The concerned friend tried to \_\_\_\_\_ her from making a hasty decision.  
A. Persuade                      B. Look  
C. Talk to                      D. Dissuade  
E. None of these

#### Exercise 4

Read each question carefully. Choose the correct answer that demonstrates the appropriate agreement between the subject and verb, pronoun and antecedent, or noun and pronoun.

1. Maria and \_\_\_\_ are going to \_\_\_\_ the movie tonight.  
A. he / watch                      B. him / watch  
C. they / watches                      D. she / watches  
E. none of these
2. Neither of the boys has done \_\_\_\_\_ homework.  
A. their                      B. his  
C. his or her                      D. any  
E. each
3. Everyone in the class \_\_\_\_ excited about the upcoming field trip.  
A. is                      B. are  
C. have                      D. had  
E. be
4. Neither of the girls \_\_\_\_ finished \_\_\_\_ homework yet.  
A. have / their                      B. has / their  
C. has / her                      D. have / her  
E. none of these
5. Neither the cat nor the dogs \_\_\_\_ allowed on the couch.  
A. is                      B. are  
C. was                      D. were  
E. have
6. All the students should \_\_\_\_ own \_\_\_\_ book.  
A. has / his                      B. have / their  
C. has / their                      D. have / his  
E. None of these
7. The company announced that \_\_\_\_ will be relocating \_\_\_\_ headquarters.  
A. it / its                      B. they / their  
C. he / his                      D. we / our  
E. none of these
8. The number of applicants \_\_\_\_ increasing every day.  
A. are                      B. was  
C. is                      D. were  
E. None of these
9. The list of candidates, including those who \_\_\_\_ interviewed last week, \_\_\_\_ being considered for the position.  
A. was / is                      B. were / is  
C. was / are                      D. were / are  
E. none of these
10. None of the available options \_\_\_\_ appealing to me at the moment.  
A. is                      B. are  
C. were                      D. have been  
E. none of these

**Exercise 5**

Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the appropriate conjunction:

1. The climate in Delhi is hot, \_\_\_\_\_ it is also known to get chilly.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ it rains heavily on Sunday; she will not be able to navigate.
3. I adore dogs \_\_\_\_\_ they are very loving.
4. Priya doesn't have a vehicle, \_\_\_\_\_ Trisha will have to drive her home.
5. Neither my mom \_\_\_\_\_ my dad will be able to come to farewell on Wednesday.
6. Pay any attention to the narrative \_\_\_\_\_ give answers in full sentences.
7. Is today a Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday?
8. Shreya was studying in the car \_\_\_\_\_ her friend was watching the birds.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ my brother \_\_\_\_\_ my uncle has a vehicle.
10. The sun was extremely hot, \_\_\_\_\_ the breeze was slightly refreshing.

**Exercise 6**

Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the appropriate conjunction:

1. I go to the prime beach \_\_\_\_\_ I travel to Amili.  
(Wherever, whenever, until)
2. That is the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ (where, how, if) we resided last time on our visit.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you score well in the test; you will get an award.  
(How, until, if)
4. You will not qualify the exam, \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard.  
(When, if, unless)
5. I intend to for a vacation \_\_\_\_\_ in May \_\_\_\_\_ in June.  
(Either, or/ both / or, as)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I feel sad \_\_\_\_\_ joyful, I try to maintain a peaceful attitude. (if/or; whether/or; neither/nor)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ had the sun risen \_\_\_\_\_ the birds started chirping in the trees. (rather/than; no sooner/than; so/that)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are oats healthy, \_\_\_\_\_ nutritious. (Not only/but also; whether/or; so/that)
9. Shreya dislikes classical music, \_\_\_\_\_ can she listen to pop music. (Or, so, nor)
10. I am scared of heights, \_\_\_\_\_ I like the landscape from the top of this apartment. (Nor, or, yet)



**Exercise 7**

**Complete each sentence by filling in the blank with the appropriate Conjunctive Adverb:**

1. She studied diligently; \_\_\_\_\_, she still struggled to grasp the complex concepts. (however, therefore, on the other hand)
2. The team worked hard to improve their performance; \_\_\_\_\_, they won the championship. (therefore, nonetheless, in fact)
3. The weather forecast predicted rain; \_\_\_\_\_ the event organizers decided to proceed with the outdoor concert. (however, therefore, on the other hand)
4. The game ended in a tie as the teams were \_\_\_\_\_ equipped (however, similarly, on the other hand)
5. I usually love pastels; \_\_\_\_\_, this shade seems a little too bright. (therefore, nonetheless, in fact)
6. You have to be on time; \_\_\_\_\_, you'll miss the train. (nonetheless, however, otherwise)
7. Tina loves to read; \_\_\_\_\_, her sister Julia has never picked up a book and prefers to watch TV. (however, in contrast, again)
8. She really wanted to eat pasta; \_\_\_\_\_, she had a salad. (however, likewise, instead)
9. We were working hard; \_\_\_\_\_, they were lounging by the pool. (Meanwhile, instead, therefore)
10. He is a shy person; \_\_\_\_\_, he has plenty of friends. (otherwise, moreover, nevertheless)
11. He has an incredible voice; \_\_\_\_\_, he will be successful in his music career. (otherwise, undoubtedly, similarly)
12. We had hoped to go to Japan; \_\_\_\_\_, we ended up in Turkey. (otherwise, instead, again)
13. She not only excels in academics, but \_\_\_\_\_, she actively participates in various extracurricular activities. (moreover, undoubtedly, similarly)
14. He chose to spend his vacation exploring historical landmarks \_\_\_\_\_ relaxing on the beach. (rather than, likewise, instead)
15. The project faced numerous obstacles; \_\_\_\_\_, they managed to complete it successfully within the given deadline. (nonetheless, however, otherwise)
16. She decided to take the scenic route \_\_\_\_\_ the highway to enjoy the picturesque countryside. (rather than, undoubtedly, similarly)
17. If you don't feel like cooking, you can \_\_\_\_\_ order takeout from your favourite restaurant. (alternatively, therefore, on the other hand)
18. Many believed the project would fail, but \_\_\_\_\_, it turned out to be a resounding success. (nonetheless, however, on the contrary)
19. \_\_\_\_\_, it could also result in improved environmental sustainability. (however, on the flip side, therefore)
20. The new policy may lead to increased costs for businesses; \_\_\_\_\_, it could also result in improved environmental sustainability. (however, on the flip side, therefore)
21. She loves the city for its vibrant nightlife, but \_\_\_\_\_ she also appreciates the tranquillity of the countryside. (however, therefore, on the other hand)

**Exercise 8: TENSES 1**

Choose the correct verb form (simple present or present continuous) to complete each sentence:

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (solve). complex math problems every day.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (build). a new bridge in the city center.
3. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the backyard right now.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English at the language institute.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/understand). the instructions.

**I. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form (simple past or past continuous) in each sentence:**

1. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) late last night, my computer \_\_\_\_\_ (crash).
2. The firefighters \_\_\_\_\_ (put out) the fire when the neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ (call) for help.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the walls when the paintbrush \_\_\_\_\_ (slip) from her hand.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/expect) to see him because he \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) abroad.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (hike). in the mountains all day yesterday.

**II. Decide whether to use the present perfect or simple past tense to complete the following sentences:**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write). five novels so far.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (never/visit) Asia before their trip last year.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (just/finish) reading an entire book series.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see). that movie yet.

5. The company \_\_\_\_\_ (produce). high-quality goods for decades.

**III. Complete each sentence with the correct verb form (future simple or future continuous):**

1. By this time next month, I \_\_\_\_\_ (complete). my master's degree.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (perform) at the concert next week.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) studying for her exams all day tomorrow.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Japan next year.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/attend) the meeting because he'll be on vacation.

**IV. Mixed Tenses - Choose the correct verb tense to complete each sentence**

1. The chef \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) a gourmet meal before the guests arrived.
2. By the time we got there, they \_\_\_\_\_ (already/leave).
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a road trip next month if we \_\_\_\_\_ (find a reliable car.)
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball when the thunderstorm \_\_\_\_\_ (begin).
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him last year, and we \_\_\_\_\_ (maintain) a strong friendship since then.

**Exercise 9: TENSES 2**

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb form as per given in the parenthesis.

1. She has already \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) that museum. (Present Perfect)
2. By the time he arrives, she \_\_\_\_\_ (Wait) for three hours. (Future Perfect Continuous)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French in high school. (Simple Past)
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus since morning. (Present Perfect Continuous)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (live in this city for five years. (Present Perfect)
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have dinner at the restaurant when it started raining. (Past Continuous)
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (completed my training by next month. (Future Perfect)
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on this report all day. (Present Perfect Continuous)
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the project before the deadline. (Past Perfect)
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live in this city for ten years next month. (Future Perfect Continuous)
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) Spanish for two months. (Present Perfect Continuous)
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) their project. (Present Perfect)
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) by the end of the year. (Future Perfect)
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach last weekend. (Simple Past)
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book when I called her. (Past Continuous)
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer yesterday. (Simple Past)
17. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Europe in the summer. (Future Continuous)
18. They \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the project for a year by the time it is completed. (Future Perfect Continuous)
19. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on vacation next month. (Simple Future)
20. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus for an hour when it finally arrived. (Past Perfect Continuous)
21. They \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in that house for five years before they moved out. (Past Perfect Continuous)
22. He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) abroad next semester. (Future Continuous)
23. He \_\_\_\_\_ (already gone) when I arrived at the party. (Past Perfect)
24. We \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) a conference next week. (Future Continuous)
25. She \_\_\_\_\_ (Finish) her project by tomorrow. (Future Perfect)

**Exercise 10: TENSES 3**

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the given verbs

1. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ (never fall) in love until she \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Bill two years ago.
2. Soham \_\_\_\_\_ (not stop) studying until he \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) all of the exam topics.
3. When the old woman \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) that her grandson \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest) for robbery, she \_\_\_\_\_ (shock).
4. When Megha \_\_\_\_\_ (have) problems at school, her parents \_\_\_\_\_ (usually help) her to cope with them.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus for nearly an hour, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (not arrive) yet so I don't think we \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to) attend the event on time.
6. When Sakshi \_\_\_\_\_ (graduate) from university next year, she \_\_\_\_\_ (study) psychology for nearly four years.
7. While the children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) by the lake, one of them \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) his ball in the lake and \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to get it out himself.
8. Tomorrow at around 7.30 pm, I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to Mumbai.
9. The builders \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) building the starry dome by the end of the year 2000.
10. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) another look I \_\_\_\_\_ (realize) the shirt in the laundry \_\_\_\_\_ (shrink).

**Exercise 11: TENSE 4****Guess the tense of the following sentences**

1. **I will go to the store tomorrow.**
  - A. Simple Future
  - B. Future Continuous
  - C. Future Perfect
  - D. Present Perfect
  - E. None of these
2. **She is studying for her exam.**
  - A. Simple Present
  - B. Present Continuous
  - C. Present Perfect
  - D. Present Perfect Continuous
  - E. Simple Past
3. **Would you like a coffee?**
  - A. Past Continuous
  - B. Past Perfect
  - C. Conditional
  - D. Present Simple
  - E. Future Simple
4. **They had already finished their dinner when I arrived.**
  - A. Simple Past
  - B. Past Continuous
  - C. Past Perfect
  - D. Past Perfect Continuous
  - E. None of these
5. **We have been waiting for over an hour.**
  - A. Simple Present
  - B. Present Continuous
  - C. Present Perfect
  - D. Present Perfect Continuous
  - E. Simple Past
6. **He had been working on the project for months before it was completed.**
  - A. Present Continuous
  - B. Present Perfect
  - C. Present Perfect Continuous
  - D. Past Continuous
  - E. Past Perfect Continuous
7. **By the time she arrives, we will have been waiting for two hours.**
  - A. Present Continuous
  - B. Future Perfect Continuous
  - C. Present Perfect Continuous
  - D. Future Continuous
  - E. Future Perfect
8. **They had been planning their trip for months before they finally decided on the destination.**
  - A. Present Continuous
  - B. Future Perfect Continuous
  - C. Past Perfect Continuous
  - D. Future Continuous
  - E. Future Perfect
9. **I have never seen such a beautiful sunset before.**
  - A. Simple Present
  - B. Present Continuous
  - C. Present Perfect Continuous
  - D. Simple Past
  - E. Present Perfect
10. **He will be studying abroad next semester.**
  - A. Past Perfect
  - B. Past Perfect Continuous
  - C. Simple Future
  - D. Future Continuous
  - E. Future Perfect
11. **The company had been struggling financially for years before they finally declared bankruptcy.**
  - A. Simple Present
  - B. Present Continuous
  - C. Past Perfect Continuous
  - D. Simple Past
  - E. Present Perfect Continuous
12. **The concert starts at 8 p.m.**
  - A. Simple Present
  - B. Present Continuous
  - C. Simple Past
  - D. Past Perfect
  - E. Simple Future
13. **We were playing basketball when it started raining.**
  - A. Past Continuous
  - B. Past Perfect
  - C. Past Perfect Continuous
  - D. Simple Present
  - E. Present Perfect
14. **She will have finished her presentation by the time you arrive.**
  - A. Simple Future
  - B. Future Perfect
  - C. Future Continuous



- D. Future Perfect Continuous  
E. None of these
15. **I had been working on the assignment all night before realizing I made a mistake.**  
A. Present Perfect Continuous  
B. Simple Past  
C. Past Continuous  
D. Past Perfect  
E. Past Perfect Continuous
16. **They have been living in that house for over a decade.**  
A. Present Perfect Continuous  
B. Simple Past  
C. Past Continuous  
D. Past Perfect  
E. Past Perfect Continuous
17. **They will have graduated by the end of the year.**  
A. Simple Future  
B. Future Perfect  
C. Future Continuous  
D. Future Perfect Continuous

- E. None of these
18. **I eat breakfast every morning.**  
A. Present Continuous  
B. Simple Past  
C. Simple Present  
D. Past Perfect  
E. Simple Future
19. **We are having dinner at a fancy restaurant tonight.**  
A. Present Continuous  
B. Simple Past  
C. Simple Present  
D. Past Perfect  
E. Simple Future
20. **We were watching a movie all evening.**  
A. Present Continuous  
B. Simple Past  
C. Simple Present  
D. Past Perfect  
E. Past Continuous

### Exercise 12: TENSES 5

Select the sentence with the correct tense formation.

- Simple Present:
  - She sings beautifully.
  - She sang beautifully.
  - She is singing beautifully.
  - She has sung beautifully.
  - She will sing beautifully.
- Present Continuous:
  - He wrote poetry in his free time.
  - He has written poetry in his free time.
  - He is writing poetry in his free time.
  - He will write poetry in his free time.
  - He was writing poetry in his free time.
- Future Perfect:
  - He has written poetry in his free time.
  - He will write poetry in his free time.
  - He will be writing poetry in his free time.
  - He will have written poetry in his free time.
  - He was writing poetry in his free time.
- Present Continuous
  - The professor delivered a captivating lecture on quantum physics.
  - The professor is delivering a captivating lecture on quantum physics.
  - The professor has delivered a captivating lecture on quantum physics.
  - The professor will deliver a captivating lecture on quantum physics.
  - The professor was delivering a captivating lecture on quantum physics.
- Past Continuous
  - The novel, filled with intricate plot twists and vivid descriptions, is captivating readers around the world.
  - The novel, filled with intricate plot twists and vivid descriptions, captivated readers around the world.
  - The novel, filled with intricate plot twists and vivid descriptions, has captivated readers around the world.
  - The novel, filled with intricate plot twists and vivid descriptions, will captivate readers around the world.
  - The novel, filled with intricate plot twists and vivid descriptions, was captivating readers around the world.

**Exercise 13: PARALLELISM 1**

Correct the underlined part and maintain parallelism of the sentence

1. She enjoys hiking, biking, and to swim.  
Answer - \_\_\_\_\_
2. The company values creativity, teamwork, and working hard.  
Answer - \_\_\_\_\_
3. He likes to read books, playing video games, and watching movies.  
Answer - \_\_\_\_\_
4. The new employee is responsible for answering phones, filing paperwork, and schedule the appointments.  
Answer - \_\_\_\_\_
5. The chef prepared a delicious meal, decorated the table beautifully, and tells entertaining stories.  
Answer - \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 14: PARALLELISM 2**

Pick the correct option and maintain parallelism of the sentence

1. The teacher wants the assignment to be done  
A. precisely, carefully and as soon as possible.  
B. with accurate measure, carefully, immediately  
C. precisely, carefully and immediately  
D. precisely, with proper precaution and immediately.
2. Her actions on the battle field were  
A. bold, with lots of courage and laudable.  
B. bold, courageous and laudable.  
C. bold, with lots of courage and can be praised.  
D. bold, courageous and can be praised.
3. After the accident he was  
A. weak, vulnerable and stupid.  
B. not so strong, without any defense and stupid.  
C. weak, without any defense and stupid.  
D. weak, vulnerable and lacked intelligence.
4. After getting discharged from the hospital, the doctor advised him  
A. to stay at home, taking proper medication and avoiding junk food.  
B. staying at home, to take proper medication and to avoid junk food.  
C. to stay at home, to take proper medication and avoiding junk food.  
D. to stay at home, to take proper medication and to avoid junk food.
5. I asked her to finish reading the book  
A. as soon as possible and thoroughly.  
B. as quickly and as thoroughly.  
C. As quickly and in a detailed manner.  
D. soon as possible and to be as precise at it can be.
6. While visiting Paris we  
A. roamed around, eating at restaurants and enjoyed our stay there.  
B. roaming around, ate at restaurants and enjoyed our stay there.  
C. roamed around, ate at restaurants and enjoying our stay there.  
D. roamed around, ate at restaurants and enjoyed our stay there.
7. After a tiring day at work, I usually like to  
A. watching movies, playing video games and drink coffee.  
B. watch movies, play video games and drink coffee.  
C. watch movies, playing video games and drink coffee.  
D. watching movies, play video games and drinking coffee.
8. While taking an MBA entrance exam one should be  
A. precise, carefully and punctually.  
B. precise, careful and punctually.  
C. precisely, carefully, and punctual.  
D. precise, careful and punctual.
9. After losing an important game the coach blamed players' lack of  
A. concentration, proper attitude and motivation.  
B. concentrating, proper attitude and motivation.  
C. concentration, proper attitude and not being motivated.  
D. concentrating, proper attitude and not being motivated.
10. They always say money can't help you buy  
A. happiness, being peaceful and a perfect family.  
B. being happy, peace and a perfect family.  
C. happiness, peace and a perfect family.  
D. being happy, being peaceful and a perfect family.

**Exercise 15: PARARELLISM**

**Guess if the following sentences maintaining parallelism or not.**

1. I want to find a grocery shop that is not only close to my apartment but also, I want to find a cheap one.  
YES / NO
2. Either you must prove your point or accept ours.  
YES / NO
3. Without it, communication can turn into a ramble, become repetitive, and lose direction.  
YES / NO
4. I love most of the subjects I've in my class, but I especially love math, the way I can finish its exercises faster than my classmates, and mixing chemicals in the chemistry lab.  
YES / NO
5. They are living beings first and animals second.  
YES / NO
6. Though targeting and tailoring these subsidies will be challenging, the government could consider a subsidy that is linked to some performance, either exports or on higher productivity growth.  
YES / NO
7. Your housing costs include your mortgage payments, paying for property taxes and maintenance, cleaning, furniture, and insurance.  
YES / NO
8. Numerous species of fauna have fallen prey to not only poaching for commercial and medicinal reasons but also to deforestation.  
YES / NO
9. To remain in the race of technological advancement, it is important for the government to provide affordable and accessible internet service, provide access to electronic payment systems, develop human capital, and control misuse of technology.  
YES / NO
10. Jigar likes traveling, listening to music, reading novels, and to play tennis.  
YES / NO
11. Harvesting rain water and treating industrial waste will reduce pollution and help plants and animals recuperate.  
YES / NO
12. From one direction came the mob, and the police came from the other.  
YES / NO
13. I used to walk in front of the mirror wearing fashionable clothes and posing stylishly.  
YES / NO
14. It is true that I he you Rs. 35,00,000 and the payment was made last week.  
YES / NO
15. She has advised him to sleep early, eat healthy food and to exercise daily  
YES / NO
16. Either you can come with us to the beach, or you can stay home and relax.  
YES / NO
17. Not only did she complete the project on time, but she also had exceeded expectations.  
YES / NO
18. Either we finish the report today, or we work on it over the weekend.  
YES / NO
19. Either you study for the exam, or you are risking failing it.  
YES / NO
20. Neither the raincoat nor has the umbrella kept her dry in the heavy rain.  
YES / NO

**EXERCISE 16**

Here are a few sentences that you can try to convert from active voice to passive voice or vice versa:

(Remember that converting sentences from active to passive voice or vice versa involves changing the subject and the object in the sentence and modifying the verb form)

1. Active: The teacher explained the lesson.  
Passive:
2. Passive: A new bridge was built across the river by them.  
Active:
3. Passive: A beautiful poem was written by her.  
Active:
4. Active: The company will launch a new product next month.  
Passive:
5. Active: They are painting the walls of the house.  
Passive:
6. Passive: My laptop was stolen from the office.  
Active:
7. Active: The chef is preparing a delicious meal.  
Passive:
8. Passive: He was elected as the president by them.  
Active:
9. Active: The storm damaged several houses in the neighborhood.  
Passive:
10. Passive: The suspect was arrested by the police yesterday.  
Active:

**Exercise 17**

Change the following active sentences into passive voice.

1. I did not beat her at the race  
A. She is not beaten by me at the race  
B. She has not beaten by me at the race  
C. She was not beaten by me at the race
2. He will never forget this experience.  
A. This experience is not forgotten by him  
B. This experience would never be forgotten by him  
C. This experience will never be forgotten by him
3. Did she do her duty at the event?  
A. Was she done her duty at the event?  
B. Was her duty done by her at the event?  
C. Had her duty done by her at the event?
4. Have you finished the report?  
A. Has the report finished by you?  
B. Has the report been finished by you?  
C. Had the report been finished by you?
5. The police have caught the culprit  
A. The culprit has been caught by the police.  
B. The culprit was caught by the police.  
C. The culprit had been caught by the police.



**Exercise 18**

Change the following statements into Indirect speech.

1. "What is the time?" the stranger asked me.
2. After the argument, my brother said, "You were right."
3. The coach looked at me and said, "Bravo! You have performed excellently."
4. "Where do you live?" the stranger asked Rishabh.
5. My friend suddenly asks me, point blank, "why are you being so secretive?"

**Exercise 20**

**Relative Pronouns (Who, Whom, Which, Whose)**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate relative pronoun

1. \_\_\_\_\_ wrote this book? it is incredible!
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to recommend for this position?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ bag is on the table?
4. It doesn't look like this is the right address. \_\_\_\_\_ did you ask for directions?
5. We have two extra tickets for the concert. \_\_\_\_\_ wants to go with us?
6. It wasn't me! I have no idea \_\_\_\_\_ left the oven on.
7. I know exactly \_\_\_\_\_ I'm going to look for at the event
8. he managed to pass the exam in spite of all the difficulties, \_\_\_\_\_ surprised people around him
9. The police identified the murderer \_\_\_\_\_ fingerprints were on the knife.
10. They have achieved the best result, \_\_\_\_\_ is what they wanted all along.

**Exercise 19**

Change the following statements into direct speech.

1. Vikram said to me he would finish the report today.
2. He thanked me.
3. Lisa said that she hadn't received my email.
4. The team leader said that they had been working on that project for months.
5. Priya said that she couldn't find her keys anywhere.

**Exercise 21**

**Demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, or those)**

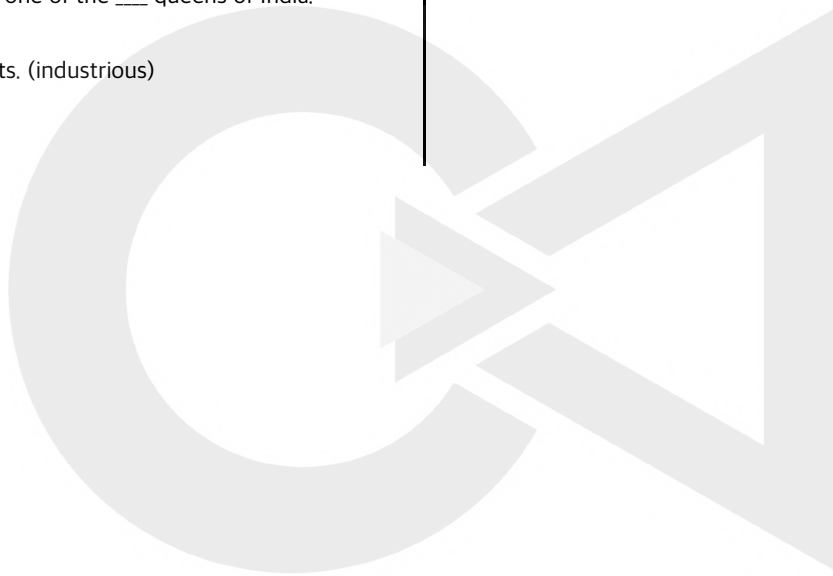
Fill in the blanks with the suitable demonstrative pronoun.

1. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ see windmills on that hill?
2. What is \_\_\_\_\_? The taste feels very different
3. Did you see \_\_\_\_\_ horrible accident on your way here?
4. Who painted \_\_\_\_\_ picture on that wall?
5. All \_\_\_\_\_ people here are waiting for their turn on the machine.
6. Remember our time at college? Weren't \_\_\_\_\_ days amazing?
7. Could you pass me \_\_\_\_\_ bottle of water, please?
8. Have a look at \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper article talking about the effects of social media.
9. Jay, \_\_\_\_\_ is my sister Tiya. She works in one of \_\_\_\_\_ big companies.
10. Gaurav, take \_\_\_\_\_ keys here and lock the front door \_\_\_\_\_ is ajar right now.

**Exercise 22: DEGREES OF COMPARISON**

Fill in the blanks with the correct degree of comparison.

1. Prevention is almost always \_\_\_ that cure. (good)
2. Shivaji Maharaj was one of the \_\_\_ kings of India. (great)
3. The weather here is just as \_\_\_ as it is there. (cool)
4. \_\_\_ minds are better than lazier ones. (sharp)
5. This is more helpful and \_\_\_\_\_ (kind) than anything anyone has ever done.
6. The longer you stay here the \_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) it gets to leave.
7. My sister prefers living there as if offers \_\_\_\_\_(promising) options
8. My \_\_\_ sister lives in Canada. (old)
9. Rani Lakshmi Bai was one of the \_\_\_ queens of India. (courageous)
10. Bees are the \_\_\_ insects. (industrious)



**ANSWER KEY:**

EXERCISE 1 – ANSWERS	EXERCISE 2 – ANSWERS	EXERCISE 3 – ANSWERS	EXERCISE 4 – ANSWERS	EXERCISE 5 – ANSWERS	EXERCISE 6 – ANSWERS
1) B	1) B	1) A	1) A	1) But	1) Whenever
2) E	2) A	2) B	2) B	2) if	2) Where
3) D	3) B	3) C	3) A	3) because	3) If
4) B	4) C	4) A	4) C	4) so	4) Unless
5) D	5) D	5) C	5) B	5) nor	5) Either/Or
6) A	6) C	6) A	6) B	6) and	6) Whether/ Or
7) C	7) A	7) A	7) A	7) or	7) No sooner/than
8) B	8) D	8) C	8) C	8) while	8) not only/ but also
9) A	9) A	9) B	9) D	9) Neither/nor	9) Nor
10) C	10) A	10) D	10) A	10) yet	10) Yet

EXERCISE 7 – ANSWERS		EXERCISE 8 – ANSWERS		
1) however	11) instead	1) solves	11) has written	21) had cooked
2) therefore	12) instead	2) are building	12) had never visited	22) had already left
3) on the other hand	13) moreover	3) are playing	13) has just finished	23) will go, find
4) similarly	14) rather than	4) teaches	14) haven't seen	24) were playing, began
5) nonetheless	15) nonetheless	5) don't understand	15) has produced	25) met, have maintained
6) in contrast	16) rather than	6) was working, crashed	16) will have completed	
7) instead	17) alternatively	7) were putting out, called	17) will perform	
8) meanwhile	18) on the contrary	8) was painting, slipped	18) will be studying	
9) nevertheless	19) on the flip side	9) didn't expect, was traveling	19) will travel	
10) undoubtedly	20) on the other hand	10) were hiking	20) won't attend	



EXERCISE 9 – ANSWERS			EXERCISE 10 – ANSWERS
1) Visited	11) has been studying	21) had been living	1) had never fallen / met
2) will have been waiting	12) have finished	22) will be studying	2) won't stop / covers
3) studied	13) will have graduated	23) had already left	3) heard / had been arrested/ was shocked
4) have been waiting	14) went	24) will be attending	4) has / usually help
5) have lived	15) was reading	25) will have finished	5) have been waiting / hasn't arrived / will be able to
6) were having	16) played		6) Graduates / will have been studying
7) will have completed	17) will be traveling		7) were playing/ dropped/ tried
8) have been working	18) will have been working		8) will be driving
9) had finished	19) will go		9) had finished
10) will have been living	20) had been waiting		10) had / realized/ had shrunk or have / realise / has shrunk

EXERCISE 11 – ANSWERS		EXERCISE 12 – ANSWERS		EXERCISE 13 – ANSWERS	EXERCISE 14 – ANSWERS	EXERCISE 15 – ANSWERS	
1) A	11) C	1) A		1) swimming	1) C	1) NO	11) YES
2) B	12) A	2) C		2) hard work	2) B	2) NO	12) NO
3) C	13) A	3) D		3) reading books	3) A	3) YES	13) YES
4) C	14) B	4) B		4) scheduling appointments	4) D	4) NO	14) NO
5) D	15) E	5) E		5) told entertaining stories	5) B	5) YES	15) NO
6) E	16) A				6) D	6) NO	16) YES
7) B	17) B				7) B	7) NO	17) NO
8) C	18) C				8) D	8) NO	18) YES
9) E	19) A				9) A	9) YES	19) NO
10) D	20) E				10) C	10) NO	20) NO


**EXERCISE 16 – ANSWERS**

1. The lesson was explained by the teacher.
2. They built a new bridge across the river.
3. She wrote a beautiful poem.
4. A new product will be launched by the company next month.
5. The walls of the house are being painted by them.
6. Someone stole my laptop from the office.
7. A delicious meal is being prepared by the chef.
8. They elected him as the president.
9. Several houses in the neighbourhood were damaged by the storm.
10. The police arrested the suspect yesterday.

**EXERCISE 17 – Answers**

1. She was not beaten by me at the race
2. This experience will never be forgotten by him
3. Was her duty done by her at the event?
4. Has the report been finished by you?
5. The culprit has been caught by the police.

**EXERCISE 18 – Answers**

1. The stranger asked me what the time was.
2. After the argument my brother told me that I was right.
3. The coach looked at me and told me that I had performed excellently.
4. The stranger asked Rishabh where he lived.
5. My friend suddenly asked me, point blank, why I was being so secretive.

**EXERCISE 19 – Answers**

1. Vikram said to me, "I will finish the report today"
2. He said, "Thank you"
3. "I didn't receive your email," said Lisa.
4. "We have been working on this project for months," said the team leader.
5. "I can't find my keys anywhere," said Priya.

EXERCISE 20 – ANSWERS	EXERCISE 21 – ANSWERS	EXERCISE 22 – ANSWERS
1) Who	1) those	1) Better
2) Whom	2) this	2) Greatest
3) Whose	3) that	3) Cool
4) Whom	4) that	4) sharper
5) Who	5) these	5) kinder
6) Who	6) those	6) more difficult
7) Whom	7) that	7) more promising
8) Which	8) this	8) older
9) Whose	9) this / those	9) most courageous
10) Which	10) these / that	10) most industrious



## SENTENCE CORRECTION

The first thing to do here is to remember all the grammar rules. Most importantly –

### 1. Subject-Verb Agreement

#### I. Singular Subject with Singular Verb:

When the subject of a sentence is singular, the verb that follows must also be in the singular form. Singular subjects refer to one person, thing, or entity.

##### Examples:

The cat is sleeping on the couch.

He walks to school every day.

She likes to read books.

#### II. Plural Subject with Plural Verb:

When the subject of a sentence is plural, the verb that follows must also be in the plural form. Plural subjects refer to more than one person, thing, or entity.

##### Examples:

The cats are sleeping on the couch.

They walk to school every day.

We like to read books.

#### III. Agreement in Present Simple Tense:

In the present simple tense, the verb form changes for the third-person singular (he/she/it) by adding an "s" or "es" to the base form of the verb.

##### Examples:

He plays the piano.

She runs in the park.

It rains a lot in this city.

#### IV. Special Cases:

##### Collective Nouns:

Collective nouns refer to a group of individuals as a single unit. When the collective noun is used in this sense, it takes a singular verb. However, if the collective noun refers to the individuals within the group, a plural verb is used.

##### Examples:

The team is practicing. (Referring to the team as a single unit)

The team are arguing among themselves. (Referring to the individuals within the team)

In the first sentence, the collective noun "team" is treated as a singular unit and requires the singular verb "is." In the

second sentence, the collective noun "team" is treated as a collection of individuals, so the plural verb "are" is used.

#### V. Indefinite Pronouns:

Certain indefinite pronouns are always treated as singular, regardless of the fact that they may refer to multiple people or things. The verbs that follow these indefinite pronouns should also be in the singular form.

##### Examples:

Everybody loves ice cream.

Nobody wants to go to the meeting.

Somebody left their bag on the bus.

In these examples, the indefinite pronouns "everybody," "nobody," and "somebody" are singular, so they take singular verbs "loves," "wants," and "left."

#### VI. In case, the subjects are connected by AND; they require a plural verb.

##### Example:

Gold and Silver are precious metals.

If the subjects are connected by **OR**, the verb used will be singular

##### Example:

The dog or the pup is sick.

In case there are two different subjects; the verb is put matching the closure subject.

##### Example:

• Sachin or I am going for a party.

• Sachin or Rahul is going for the party.

### TIPS TO REMEMBER

1. Singular subjects joined by the word and are generally plural.  
Both the Art teacher and the students (They) enjoy a student-centered approach.
2. Indefinite pronouns (someone, anyone, no one, anybody, somebody, nobody, one, either, neither) usually take a singular verb.  
No one likes to fail at university.



3. Nouns used with a quantifier (some, any, all, most) can be singular or plural. This depends on whether the noun is countable or uncountable.  
Some of the policies (They) were rejected whilst others were approved. (policies = plural countable noun)  
Some of the research (It) was conducted at the University of Melbourne. (research = uncountable noun)
4. After a subject joined by either ... or, neither ... nor, or not only ... but also, the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.  
Neither the lecturer nor the students want to reschedule the class. (Want agrees with students)
5. There is and there are agree with the noun that follows.  
There is flexibility in this kind of management structure.  
There are many advantages to this kind of management structure.

## 2. Tense errors

### Incorrect verb tense agreement:

This error occurs when the verb tense does not match the subject or the time frame being referred to. For example, saying "She is going to the store yesterday" instead of "She went to the store yesterday" is incorrect because the present tense "is going" doesn't match the past time frame "yesterday."

Inconsistent verb tense usage: In a sentence or a paragraph, it's important to maintain consistency in the use of verb tenses. Shifting between tenses without a clear reason can confuse the reader. For instance, saying "I play tennis yesterday, and I will go swimming tomorrow" mixes the present tense "play" with the past tense "yesterday" and the future tense "will go," resulting in inconsistency.

Misuse of continuous tenses: Continuous tenses (e.g., present Continuous, past Continuous) are used to describe ongoing or continuous actions. Misusing these tenses can lead to errors.

Failure to use appropriate time markers: Time markers, such as "yesterday," "today," "tomorrow," or specific dates, are crucial for indicating the timeframe in which an action occurred.

Omitting or misusing these markers can result in tense errors. For instance, saying "I saw him tomorrow" instead of "I will see him tomorrow" is incorrect because "saw" indicates a past action, while "tomorrow" refers to the future.

Incorrect sequence of tenses: When expressing relationships between events in different timeframes, it's important to

maintain the proper sequence of tenses. For example, saying "He said that he will come yesterday" instead of "He said that he would come yesterday" is incorrect because the verb in the reported speech ("will come") should be shifted to the past tense ("would come").

## 3. Confusion between I and Me

Often there is confusion on which form to use when there are two subjects or objects linked with AND, as in these examples:

a) Jenny and me/I joined the chess club.

b) Jill took Justin and me/I to the shop.

In sentence a) - Jenny and me/I are the subjects of the verb joined. Therefore, the subject pronoun 'I' is considered correct grammatically.

For sentence b) - Justin and me/I are the objects of took. Therefore 'me' is considered correct grammatically.

Note: Whenever a comparison is made using than or as, the objective form of Pronoun is used.

### Example:

- He is taller than I am.
- He writes as fast I am.
- I swim better than him.
- I am as tall as her.

## 4. Parallelism

While forming a sentence, the structure of the sentence should be kept parallel. If an infinitive is used, then all the phrases should have an infinitive. If a verb is used after it, then we use the objective cases.

Repetition of words:

"Easy come, easy go."

"He came, he saw, he conquered."

"Love not just me, but also my flaws."

Repetition of phrases:

"I came, I saw, I conquered."

"She liked to swim, to hike, and to ride a bicycle."

"We must be honest in thought, word, and deed."

Repetition of clauses:

"She was tired of the long commute, tired of the endless meetings, and tired of the late nights."

"The teacher told the students that they should study hard, that they should ask questions, and that they should believe in themselves."



### Pairing of grammatical structures:

"She enjoys singing, dancing, and playing the piano."

"He not only plays basketball but also excels in soccer."

"The company needs to hire employees who are skilled, motivated, and reliable."

Parallelism can also be used with conjunctions such as "and," "but," "or," and "nor" to create balanced and coordinated structures:

"You can either study hard or fail miserably."

"She is not only talented but also dedicated to her craft."

"The project requires both time and effort."

### **5. Repetition Error**

Sometimes also referred a 'redundancy', this is the error of writing the same thing twice.

#### Example:

- He returned back from Delhi.
- I hardly have any money to give you.

The correct way of saying these should be

- He came back from Delhi.
- I have no money to give you.

### **6. Modifier Error**

A common blunder is to leave a participle, without a subject.

#### Example:

Sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him.

Here, 'sitting' cannot be used for scorpion as it is grammatically incorrect. So, the correct way of saying should be: -

Sitting on the gate, he was stung by a scorpion or

While he was sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him.

#### More Examples:

He visited the place where Napoleon died during his holidays.

It seems as the participle 'during his holidays' is used for Napoleon while it is meant for the person visiting. So, the correct way of saying should be: -

During his holidays, he visited the place where Napoleon died.  
Using this, it is easy to grasp.

### **7. Comparisons**

The comparisons made should be between two similar things, like - The population of London is greater than any other city in India. We are comparing: -

- The population of London
- Any other city in India.

The correct comparison should be between the populations of both.

So, the correct expression should be:-

The population of London is greater than that of any other city in India.

Rule -

(a) When comparative degree is used with than, make sure that we exclude the thing compared from the rest of class of things by using the

#### Example:

- He is stronger than any man living. (Incorrect).
- He is stronger than any other man living. (Correct).

Similarly, Solomon was wiser than all other men.

(b) In superlative degree, we must include the thing compared.

#### Example:

- Solomon was the wisest of all men.
- He is the strongest of all men.

### **8. Difference Between some confusing words**

#### i) Few and Less

Few is used before countable nouns while 'less' is used before uncountable nouns.

#### Example:

- There a few children in the class today.
- There is less juice left in the jar.

#### ii) Few and A few

Few is equivalent to something negligible, hardly any while. A few is equivalent to some.

#### Example:

- Few persons can keep a secret.
- A few persons are convinced about the new manager.

#### iii) Little and A Little

'Little' and 'a little' are used for quantity in the same manner.

#### Example:

- There is little hope of his recovery (almost nil).
- A little tact would have saved the situation (some tact).

#### iv) Lay and Lie

We need to distinguish between these two words as they are used very differently.

(a) Lay, laid – read the examples given below to understand the difference clearly.





- 'Lay the table' ordered the mistress
- He laid the guitar by his side.
- The hen had laid an egg.
- (b) Lie, Lay, Lain
- Let me lie down here.
- He lay under the Banyan tree.
- He had lain in the sun for three hours yesterday.

### 9. VERB + PREPOSITION COMBINATION

A verb-preposition combination is a pair of words that consists of a verb followed by a preposition. This combination creates a new meaning or establishes a specific relationship between the verb and other elements in the sentence. Here's a simple explanation of verb-preposition combinations:

When a verb is followed by a preposition, it forms a verb-preposition combination. This pairing gives the verb a specific meaning or introduces additional information about the action. The preposition helps indicate the direction, location, manner, or other relationships associated with the verb.

For example:

"Look at": The combination of "look" (verb) and "at" (preposition) means to direct your gaze or attention toward something or someone. "Look at the beautiful sunset."

"Talk to": The combination of "talk" (verb) and "to" (preposition) means to communicate or have a conversation with someone. "She talked to her friend on the phone."

"Run into": The combination of "run" (verb) and "into" (preposition) implies accidentally encountering or colliding with something. "I ran into my old teacher at the grocery store."

### Always Remember!

1. Trust Your Ears - If you become stuck, 'say' the choices in your head and then select the passage that sounds best to your ears. Most test takers, particularly native English speakers, have internalized many more grammar rules than they can explicitly identify.

2. Know the Time - Use time cues (ex. before, during, as, in 1960) to eliminate options that contain verb tense errors. Remember, events that occur during the same time period must be in the same tense!

3. Run the Numbers - If a sentence is about some sort of numerical quantity (ex. the percentage of homeowners in Minneapolis or the number of women studying French) check for idiomatic errors. Remember: "fewer" describes a countable quantity, like people; "less" describes an uncountable quantity, like sugar. Also check for redundancy (ex. "went up by a 20% increase").



### SOLVED EXAMPLES

1. Some bat caves, like honeybee hives, have residents that take on different duties such as defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound a warning at the approach of danger, and scouting outside the cave for new food and roosting sites.

- A. Defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound
- B. Defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and sounding
- C. Defending the entrance, to act as sentinels and sound
- D. defending the entrance, to act as sentinels and to sound
- E. defending the entrance, to act as a sentinel sounding

**Answer: B**

Why is b the answer is grammatical sense and not the other?

Option B "defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and sounding" is the correct answer because it maintains parallel structure and concise syntax.

Let's analyse the options:

A. "defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound" - This option lacks parallel structure because the verb "to sound" is in the infinitive form while the previous verbs "defending" and "acting" are in the present participle form.

B. "defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and sounding" - This option maintains parallel structure by using present participle forms for all the verbs ("defending," "acting," "sounding"). It also maintains concise syntax by eliminating unnecessary repetitions (e.g., "to" before "sounding")

C. "defending the entrance, to act as sentinels and sound" - This option is not grammatically incorrect, but it breaks the parallel structure by using the infinitive form "to act" while the previous verb "defending" is in the present participle form. It also introduces a slight redundancy by using both "to act" and "and sound" to convey similar meanings.

D. "defending the entrance, to act as sentinels and to sound" - This option suffers from redundancy by using both "to act" and "to sound" to convey similar meanings. It is less concise compared to option b).

E. "defending the entrance, to act as a sentinel sounding" - This option lacks parallel structure because it combines the phrase "to act as a sentinel" with the word "sounding" in an unclear way. It does not convey the intended meaning effectively. In summary, option b) is the most grammatically correct and concise choice because it maintains parallel structure and eliminates unnecessary repetitions or ambiguities.

2. The team of board members must be ascertaining whether these are the best use of company funds

- A. Must be ascertained whether this is
- B. Must be ascertaining whether this is
- C. Must ascertain whether this is
- D. Must ascertain whether these are
- E. No error

**Answer: C**

Why is C the answer is grammatical sense and not the other?

Option C "must ascertain whether this is" is the correct answer because it maintains proper subject-verb agreement and clear syntax.

Let's analyse the options:

A. "must be ascertained whether this is" - This option is grammatically incorrect because it introduces a passive construction by using the verb "be ascertained." However, the subject "the team of board members" should be the one performing the action, so an active verb form is required.

B. "must be ascertaining whether this is" - This option breaks the subject-verb agreement because the verb "be ascertaining" is in the present participle form, while the subject "the team of board members" requires a finite verb form. Additionally, the syntax becomes unclear because it is unclear what the team of board members is ascertaining.

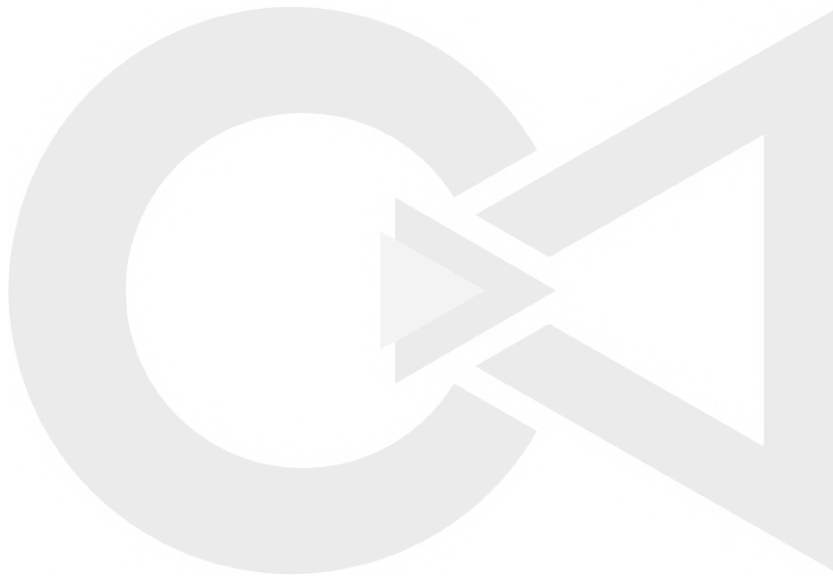
C. "must ascertain whether this is" - This option is the most grammatically correct and concise choice. It uses the finite verb form "ascertain" to match the subject "the team of board members." The syntax is clear, and it conveys the intended meaning effectively.

D. "must ascertain whether these are" - This option is grammatically incorrect because the subject "the team of board members" is singular, so the verb form "are" does not agree with it. The correct form would be "is" to maintain subject-verb agreement.

E. "No error" - This option is not the correct answer because the original sentence contains an error. The verb form "ascertaining" in the original sentence (option B) does not agree with the subject "the team of board members" and should be corrected.



In summary, option C is the correct answer because it maintains proper subject-verb agreement and clear syntax, conveying the intended meaning accurately and grammatically.



## Exercise – 1

1. The construct validity of parental alienation / (B) was confirmed by the existence of dose-response associations / (C) with others forms of relational violence, mental ill-health / (D) and impaired well-being.  
a) A b) C  
c) B d) D  
e) No Error

2. (A) The undiscovered creatures if any, / (B) is bound to be very different from us / (C) not only in shape but also in size / (D) because of different living conditions.  
a) B b) C  
c) A d) D  
e) No error

3. (A) The resolute astronaut embarked on an interstellar journey, / (B) venturing upon the vast unknown, / (C) propelled by a profound curiosity to / (D) unravel the mysteries of the universe.  
a) A b) C  
c) B d) D  
e) None of these

4. (A) Amidst the bustling streets of a vibrant metropolis, / (B) diverse culture intertwined, creating a tapestry of traditions, / (C) languages, and flavors that harmoniously / (D) celebrated the mosaic of humanity.  
a) A b) B  
c) C d) D  
e) No Error

5. (A) The velvety petals of a crimson rose delicately unfurled, / (B) releasing an intoxicating fragrance that stirs memories, / (C) evoking passion, and symbolizing love's enduring power.  
a) A b) B  
c) C d) No error  
e) Can't be determined

6. (A) In the heart of the Amazon rainforest, a symphony of biodiversity unfolds, / (B) as vibrant macaws soar above the lush canopy, / (C) while jaguars stealthily prowled through the undergrowth, / (D) embodying the untamed spirit of nature.  
a) A b) B  
c) C d) D  
e) No error

7. (A) The full moon shone brightly in the star-studded sky / (B) as the weary travelers set up camp, / (C) reminiscing on the adventures they had / (D) encountered on their arduous journey.  
a) A b) D  
c) C d) B  
e) No error

8. (A) The old oak tree stood proudly at the center of the meadow, / (B) its branches swaying gently in the breeze, / (C) while generations of families gathered beneath its shade, / (D) share stories and creates memories.  
a) A b) C  
c) D d) B  
e) No error

9. (A) The radiant sun cast its warm embrace upon the picturesque landscape, / (B) as a gentle breeze caresses the vibrant wildflowers / (C) that sway gracefully in the meadow, / (D) while butterflies flutter their delicate wings, adding a touch of ethereal beauty to the scene.  
a) D b) C  
c) B d) A  
e) No error

10. (A)The brilliant scientist meticulous conducts experiments in the state-of-the-art laboratory, / (B) carefully observing the reactions of chemicals as it interact, / (C) recording precise measurements, / (D)and eagerly noting down their observations to unlock the secrets of the natural world.  
a) A b) C  
c) Both A and B d) Both A and C  
e) Both B and D

11. A) The dedicated teacher stands before a classroom filled with eager minds, / (B) passionately sharing knowledge, fosters curiosity, / (C) and igniting a spark of enthusiasm within each student as they / (D) embark on a journey of discovery and intellectual growth.  
a) B b) C  
c) D d) A  
e) No error

12. (A) The mighty river flows relentlessly, carving its path through a rugged terrain, / (B) while diverse wildlife thrives in its embrace, from graceful swans gracefully gliding / (C) across its surface to playful otters frolicking into crystal-clear waters, / (D) embodying the harmonious balance of nature's resilience and beauty.  
a) B b) D  
c) A d) C



- e) No error
13. (A) The anticipation builds as the curtain rise, revealing a grand stage / (B) adorned with dazzling lights and intricate set designs, / (C) setting the stage for an unforgettable performance that will / (D) captivate audiences for years to come.  
a) D b) B  
c) Both A and C d) Both B and C  
e) Both C And D
14. (A) The scientists will embark on a ground-breaking research's expedition, / (B) delving into uncharted territories, / (C) utilizing cutting-edge technology, and uncovering discoveries that will / (D) revolutionize our understanding of the universe.  
a) C b) D  
c) A d) B  
e) No error
15. (A) If I had the power to turn back time, / (B) I revisit cherished moments, / (C) savoring the laughter, embracing loved ones, / (D) and relishing the simple joys that made life truly magical.  
a) A b) C  
c) D d) B  
e) No error
16. (A) If you work hard and seize every opportunity, / (B) success will be within your reach, / (C) opening doors to a future filled with endless possibility / (D) and fulfilment of your dreams.  
a) C b) D  
c) A d) B  
e) No error
17. (A) As the rain was pouring down, thunder rumbles in the distance, / (B) and lightning was illuminating the darkened sky, / (C) the children huddled together in the cozy living room, listening for / (D) captivating stories and feeling the warmth of their parents' love enveloping them.  
a) D b) B  
c) Both A and C d) Both B and C  
e) Both A and D
18. With a heavy workload and / tight deadline, the team knew / they had to burn the midnight fuel to / get the project completed on time.  
a) C b) D  
c) B d) A  
e) No error
19. Despite the initial setbacks, / she took the bull by the tail and persevered, / eventually achieving her dream of / becoming a successful entrepreneur.  
a) D b) B  
c) A d) C  
e) No error
20. The team knew they were floating on thin ice when / they decided to take on the ambitious project, / but they were determined to prove that / they could succeed against all odds.  
a) D b) C  
c) B d) A  
e) No error
21. An extensive array of fish species has evolved the capacity to generate and release electric currents, whether in bursts or as continuous electric fields around their bodies, using their power either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating.  
a) either to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or also for communicating and navigating.  
b) either for finding and attacking prey, defend themselves, or for communication and navigation.  
c) to find and attack prey, for defense, or communication and navigation.  
d) for finding and attacking prey, to defend themselves, or also for communication and navigation.  
e) to find and attack prey, to defend themselves, or to communicate and navigate
22. As the cost of wireless service has steadily dropped over the last year and as mobile phones have become increasingly common, many people are finding that they can avoid toll charges on their home phones, using their mobile phones for making long-distance calls at night or on weekends, at a time which many wireless companies provide unlimited airtime for a small monthly fee.  
a) phones, using their mobile phones for making long-distance calls at night or on weekends, at a time which  
b) phones, instead using mobile phones to make long-distance calls during the night or weekends, during which  
c) phones by using their mobile phones to make long-distance calls at night or on weekends, when  
d) phones using mobile phones for making long-distance calls during the night or weekends, when



- e) phones when using their mobile phones to make long-distance calls at night or on weekends, a time which
23. Elated by the reported earnings for the final quarter of the fiscal year, it was decided by the company manager to give his staff a raise.
- it was decided by the company manager to give his staff a raise
  - the decision of the company manager was to give his staff a raise
  - the company manager decided to give his staff a raise
  - the staff was given a raise by the company manager
  - a raise was given to the staff by the company manager
24. It is considered common knowledge in the supermarket industry that how items are placed on the shelves and the frequency of inventory turnovers can be crucial to profits.
- the frequency of inventory turnovers can be
  - the frequency of inventory turnovers is often
  - the frequency with which the inventory turns over is often
  - how frequently is the inventory turned over are often
  - how frequently the inventory turns over can be
25. Travelers to Mars would have to endure low levels of gravity for long periods of time, avoid large doses of radiation, contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward off contamination by Martian life-forms.
- contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even having to ward
  - contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding
  - contend with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps evenward
  - contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps event ward
  - contending with the chemically reactive Martian soil, and perhaps even warding
26. Declining values for farm equipment and land, the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is going to force many lenders to tighten or deny credit this spring.
- the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, is
  - which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, is
  - the collateral which is borrowed against by farmers to get through the harvest season, is
  - which farmers use as collateral to borrow against to get through the harvest season, are
  - the collateral against which farmers borrow to get through the harvest season, are
27. In everyday life, consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be hazardous substances, but many of them can be detrimental to health, especially if they are used incorrectly.
- Consumers may not think of household cleaning products to be
  - A consumer may not think of household cleaning products as
  - Consumers may not think of household cleaning products being
  - A consumer may not think of their household cleaning products being
  - Household cleaning products may not be thought of, by consumers, as
28. In the bustling city streets, where the cacophony of car horns and the rhythmic clatter of footsteps created a symphony of urban life, I found solace in the hidden pockets of green, where nature's melody harmonize with the chaotic cityscape.
- where natures melody harmonized with the chaotic cityscape.
  - where nature's melody harmonizes with the chaotic cityscape.
  - where nature's melody harmonize with the chaotic of cityscape.
  - where nature's melody harmonized with the chaotic of cityscape.
  - where nature's melody harmonized with the chaotic cityscape.
29. The times of physics and of evolution are incompatible. But this has not always been obvious because physics and evolution deals with different kind of objects.
- obvious because physics and evolution deals with different kind of objects.
  - obvious because physics and also evolution deals with different kind of objects.



- c) obvious because physics and evolution deal with different kind of objects.  
 d) obvious because physics and evolution deal with different kinds of objects.  
 e) None of these
30. The macromolecular proteins that living things use for catalysts within cells are made from smaller molecular building blocks called amino acids, which combines to form long chains typically between 50 and 2,000 amino acids long.
- a) proteins that living things use as catalysts within cells are made from smaller molecular building blocks called amino acids, which combine to form  
 b) proteins that living things use for catalysts within cells are made from smaller molecular building blocks called amino acids, which combine to form  
 c) proteins that living things use as catalysts within cells are made from smaller molecular building blocks called amino acids, which combines to form  
 d) proteins that living things use as catalysts with cells are made from smaller molecular building blocks called amino acids, which combine to form  
 e) None of these
31. In Rome, after unity was restored following the Western Schism, humanist circles, cultivating philosophy and searching out and share ancient texts tended of gather where there was access to a library.
- a) humanist circles, cultivated philosophy and searching out and sharing ancient texts tended to gather  
 b) humanist circles, cultivating philosophy and searching out and sharing ancient texts tended to gather  
 c) humanist circles, cultivating philosophy and searching out and sharing ancient texts tended to gatherings  
 d) humanist circles, cultivating philosophy and search out and sharing ancient texts tended to gather  
 e) None of these
32. The term 'stray' further marginalized Indian street dogs by branding them creatures who had roamed from their rightful place within a human dwelling. The British introduced this term into Indian law, and saw 'stray dogs' as fundamental illegitimate, in contrast with the pet's dogs they brought with them.
- a) into Indian law, and saw 'stray dogs' as fundamental illegitimate, in contrast with the pet's dog they brought with them.  
 b) into Indian law, and saw 'stray dogs' as fundamentally illegitimate, in contrast with the pet dogs they brought with them.  
 c) into Indian law, and saw 'stray dogs' as fundamentally illegitimate, in contrast with the pet's dog they brought with them.  
 d) into Indian law, and saw 'stray dogs' as fundamental illegitimate, in contrast with the pet dogs they brought with them.  
 e) None of these
33. In the small philosophical literature on irritation, there are two prevailing views: these that see it as a form of anger, and those that see it as a form of sensitivity.
- a) are two prevailing views: those that see it as a form of anger, and those that see it as a form of sensitivity.  
 b) Is two prevailing views: those that see it as a form of anger, and see it as a form of sensitivity.  
 c) are two prevailing views: those that see it as a form of anger, and these that see it as a form of sensitivity.  
 d) Is two prevailing view: those that see it as a form of anger, and those that see it as a form of sensitivity.  
 e) are two prevailing view: those that see it as a form of anger, and those that see it as a form of sensitivity.
34. As the sun dipped below the horizon, casting a golden glow across the tranquil ocean, her heart swollen with gratitude for the beauty that surrounded her, feeling a sense of peace wash over her for the gentle waves lapping at the shore.
- a) the beauty that surrounded her swole her heart and feeling a sense of peace wash over her like the gentle waves lapping at the shore.  
 b) swelled with gratitude for the beauty that surrounded her, feeling a sense of peace wash over her on the gentle waves lapping at the shore.  
 c) swelled with gratitude for the beauty that surrounded her, feeling a sense of peace wash over her like the gentle waves lapping at the shore.  
 d) swelled with gratitude for the beauty that surrounded her, feeling a sense of peace wash over her across the gentle waves lapping at the shore.  
 e) swollen with gratitude for the beauty that surrounded her, feeling a sense of peace wash over her like the gentle waves lapping at the shore.
35. With each step I took on the worn path, memories flooded my mind, conjuring images of laughter-filled summers





- spending chasing fireflies and carefree afternoons spent lying on the soft grass, basked in the warm embrace of the sun.
- conjuring images of laughter-filled summers spent chasing fireflies and carefree afternoons spending lying on the soft grass, basking in the
  - conjuring images of laughter-filled summers spent chasing fireflies and carefree afternoons spent lying on the soft grass, basked in the
  - conjuring images of laughter-filled summers spent chased fireflies and carefree afternoons spent lying on the soft grass, basking in the
  - conjuring images of laughter-filled summers spent chasing fireflies and carefree afternoons spent lying on the soft grass, basking in the
  - None of these
36. As the first rays of dawn paints the sky in hues of pink and orange, a chorus of birdsong fills the air, heralds the arrival of a new day, a fresh start brimming upon endless possibilities.
- heralded the arrival of a new day, a fresh start brimming with
  - heralding the arrival of a new day, a fresh start brimming with
  - heralding the arrival of a new day, a fresh start brimming upon
  - heralding the arrival of a new day, a fresh start brims with
  - heralds the arrival of a new day, a fresh start brimming with
37. In the depths of the forest, where sunlight trickled through the dense canopy, illuminating the moss-covered ground like nature's own dance floor, a mystical aura envelops everything, as if the spirits of the ancient trees whispers a secrets only the keenest of ears could decipher.
- a mystical aura enveloped everything, as if the spirits of the ancient trees whispered secrets only the keenest of
  - a mystical aura enveloped everything, as if the spirits of the ancient trees whispers secrets only the keenest of
  - a mystical aura envelope everything, as if the spirits of the ancient trees whispered secrets only the keenest of
  - a mystical aura envelope everything, as if the spirits of the ancient trees whispered secrets only the keenest of
  - a mystical aura envelope everything, as for the spirits of the ancient trees whispered secrets only the keenest of
38. Each of the students in the class were given the task but none of them could finish the same on time.
- the class were given the task also
  - the class were gave the task but
  - the class was given the task also
  - the class was given the task but
  - the class were given a task but
39. A research report on climate-change released last year shows the Atlantic Northwest is already seeing damage from rising temperatures.
- seen damages for rising temperatures
  - seeing damaging rising temperatures
  - seen damaging from rising temperatures
  - seeing damages for rising temperatures
  - No error
40. The team explores the problem and the consequences damage arises out of dumping about 5 to 13 million tons of plastic into the ocean each year.
- and the consequences damaging arising out of
  - and the consequential damaging arising out of
  - and the consequences for damages arising out of
  - and the consequential damage arising out of
  - No error
41. These days, especially after the pandemic, students from around the world have increasing started opting to online education.
- from around the world has increasingly started opt to online
  - from around the world have increasing starting opted to online
  - from around the world have increasingly started opting for online
  - from around the world have increasingly starting opting for online
  - No error
42. Contract based workers across various departments of the company have also not been paid their wages since the past few months.
- also not been paying their wages since the





- b) also not been paid their wages for the  
 c) also not been paid there wages for a  
 d) but not being pay their wages since the  
 e) No error
43. In today's fast-paced life, having leisure till outdoor activities such as taking a stroll down the park has become a rarity  
 a) Having leisure for outdoor activities such as  
 b) Having leisures till outdoor activities such as  
 c) Having leisure for outdoor activities such like  
 d) Having leisure in outdoor activities such as  
 e) No error
44. In relationships, people usually drag with their foot when it comes to initiating difficult topics of discussion or confrontation.  
 a) usually drag with their feet when it comes for  
 b) usually drag their foot when it comes to  
 c) usually drag their feet when it comes to  
 d) usually dragging their feet when it comes to  
 e) No error
45. The old house by the end of the road, was considered uninhabited. The accumulated dust and spider webs furnitures indicated that the family were long gone.  
 a) on the furnitures indicated that the family were long gone.  
 b) on the furnitures indicated that the family was long gone.  
 c) on the furniture indicated that the family was long gone.  
 d) on the furniture indicating that the family was long gone.  
 e) No error
46. Businesses that are zealous with improvement and perform the correct analysis periodically are the ones who are hungry for growth and are the ones that remain in the game in the long run.  
 a) are jealous for improvement and perform the correct  
 b) are zealous for improvement and perform the correct  
 c) are zealous with improvement and perform the correct  
 d) are zealous for improving and perform the correct  
 e) No error
47. The increasing unrest, lack of regularity, and constant uncertainty need to be addressed urgently.  
 a) constant uncertainty needs to be addressed urgently.  
 b) constant uncertainty need to be addressed urgently.  
 c) constant uncertainty need to be addressed urgency  
 d) constant uncertainly need to be addressed urgency  
 e) constant uncertainty need to be address urgently.
48. The team of board members must be ascertaining whether these are the best use of company funds  
 a) must be ascertained whether this is  
 b) must be ascertaining whether this is  
 c) must ascertain whether this is  
 d) must ascertain whether these are  
 e) No error
49. Some bat caves, like honeybee hives, have residents that take on different duties such as defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound a warning at the approach of danger, and scouting outside the cave for new food and roosting sites.  
 a) defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and to sound  
 b) defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and sounding  
 c) defending the entrance, to act as sentinels and sound  
 d) defending the entrance, to act as sentinels and to sound  
 e) defending the entrance, to act as a sentinel sounding
50. Like Rousseau, Tolstoy was rebelled against the unnatural complexity of human relations in modern society.  
 a) Like Rousseau, Tolstoy's rebellion was against the  
 b) As Rousseau, Tolstoy rebelled against the  
 c) As did Rousseau, Tolstoy's rebellion was against the  
 d) Tolstoy's rebellion, as Rousseau's, was against the  
 e) Like Rousseau, Tolstoy rebelled against the
51. They live in a sketchy neighborhood and hence his father does not like him hanging around with rowdy boys who are notorious.  
 a) does not like his hanging around  
 b) does not like him hang around  
 c) does not like his hang around  
 d) does not like he hanging around  
 e) No error
52. The company's success relies on their providing innovative solutions.  
 a) on they providing  
 b) on their providing  
 c) on them providing  
 d) on them to provide



- e) No error
53. On my regular walk around the park, I saw a group of children play happily in the playing ground.
- playing happily in the
  - play happily on the
  - to play happily in the
  - played happily on the
  - No error
54. The government announced their implementation new tax policies.
- they implementing
  - their implementing
  - them implementing
  - them to implement
  - No error
55. The manager encouraged their working harder to achieve their goals.
- them working
  - them to work
  - they working
  - they to work
  - No error
56. I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ fascinated by her talent.
- being
  - to be
  - be
  - been
  - No error
57. Despite the rain pouring heavily, she insisted to going to the beach.
- to go
  - her going
  - she going
  - on going
  - No error
58. Emma, together with her siblings, practiced \_\_\_\_\_ their musical instruments diligently.
- them playing
  - them to play
  - their playing
  - they playing
  - No error
59. The company CEO congratulated the employees on \_\_\_\_\_ their sales targets for the quarter.
- them achieving
  - them to achieve
  - they achieving
  - they to achieve
  - No error
60. Simi regrets \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night due to unforeseen circumstances.
- not going
  - to not go
  - her not going
  - she not going
  - No error
61. It is considered common knowledge that when individuals exercise regularly and maintain a balanced diet but it can improve their overall health.
- when individuals exercise regularly and maintain a balanced diet can improve
  - when individuals exercise regularly and maintain a balanced diet improves
  - when individuals exercise regularly and maintain a balanced diet improves upon
  - when individuals exercise regularly and maintain a balanced diet improving
  - when individuals exercise regularly and maintain a balanced diet, it can improve
62. Yesterday, Me and my sister went to the mall to us some dresses for the upcoming event in town
- Before, my sister and me went to the store
  - Yesterday, my sister and I went to the store
  - yesterday, my sister and me went to the store
  - Before, me and my sister went to the store
  - yesterday, my sister and myself went to the store
63. Jigar works as a teacher at the local school, where he teaches mathematics and science to middle school students. He often has incorporated interactive activities and visual aids into his lessons to make them more engaging and effective.
- He often incorporates interactive activities and visual aids into his lessons
  - He often incorporate interactive activities and visual aids into his lessons
  - He often has incorporate interactive activities and visual aids into his lessons
  - He often has had incorporated interactive activities and visual aids into his lessons
  - No error
64. Riya is sitting in her favorite café, sipping a hot cup of coffee while chatting with her friends, and discuss potential destinations and exciting activities they want to try on her upcoming vacation plans.
- discussing potential destinations and exciting activities they want to try on their
  - discussing potential destinations and exciting activities they want to try on her
  - discuss potential destinations and exciting activities they want to try on their



- d) discussing potential destination and exciting activities they want to try on their
- e) discussing potential destinations and exciting activities they want to try on there
65. Since 6 o'clock this morning, I have been working tirelessly on a research project that requires analyzing complex data sets, conducting extensive literature reviews, and collaborating with fellow researchers to develop innovative solutions.
- a) I have being working tirelessly on a research project that requires analyzing complex data sets
- b) I have had been working tirelessly on a research project that requires analyzing complex data sets
- c) I having been working tirelessly on a research project that requires analyzing complex data sets
- d) I has been working tirelessly on a research project that requires analyzing complex data sets
- e) I have been working tirelessly on a research project that requires analyzing complex data sets
66. By the time I arrived at the conference, the renowned keynote speaker had already delivered a captivating presentation on the future of artificial intelligence, which left the audience in awe and sparked intriguing discussions among attendees.
- a) on the future of an artificial intelligence, which had left the audience in awe and sparked intriguing discussions
- b) on the future of artificial intelligence, which had left the audience in awe and sparked intriguing discussions
- c) on the future of artificial intelligence, which has left the audience in awe and sparked intriguing discussions
- d) on the future of artificial intelligence, which has had left the audience in awe and sparked intriguing discussions
- e) No error
67. The rise in petrol prices did not lead to a proportionate cut off in consumption.
- a) proportionate cutting off in
- b) proportionate cut down in
- c) proportionate cut through in
- d) proportionately cut off in
- e) No error
68. Hardly had the thieves seen the polices than they started running towards the black van.
- a) thieves seen the police than
- b) thieves seen the polices when
- c) thieves seen the police when
- d) thieves seeing the polices when
- e) No error
69. We will start the game when we will get a green signal from our technical team.
- a) when we will be getting a green signal
- b) when we get a green signal
- c) then we will get a green signal
- d) then we get a green signal
- e) No error
70. It has been a few weeks since the incident, but the engineers are still not sure how the sudden collapse of the bridge came across.
- a) collapse of the bridge come across.
- b) collapse of the bridge coming across.
- c) collapse off the bridge came about.
- d) collapse of the bridge came about.
- e) No error
71. The team brainstormed for hours to come ahead with an innovative marketing strategy that would effectively reach the target audience, increase brand awareness, and ultimately drive sales.
- a. for hours to come up with an innovative marketing strategy
- b. for hours to come against with an innovative marketing strategy
- c. for hours to come for with an innovative marketing strategy
- d. for hours to come upon with an innovative marketing strategy
- e. No error
72. As a young entrepreneur, she came up above numerous obstacles and challenges, but her determination and resilience allowed her to overcome them and achieve success.
- a. she came up against numerous obstacle and challenge, but her
- b. she came up towards numerous obstacles and challenges, but her
- c. she came up against numerous obstacles and challenges, but her



- d. she came up towards numerous obstacle and challenges, but her
- e. she came up for numerous obstacles and challenges, but her
73. During the meeting, he brought ahead an important point that hadn't been considered before, sparking a productive discussion among the team.
- he brought for an important point that
  - he brought forward an important point that
  - he brought upon an important point that
  - he brought up an important point that
  - he brought ahead an important point thus
74. The implementation of stricter environmental regulations brought up a significant reduction in pollution levels in the city.
- brought forth a significant reduction
  - brought about a significant reduction
  - brought forward a significant reduction
  - brought ahead a significant reduction
  - No error
75. With her promotion, she took upon additional responsibilities and became the team leader, guiding and supporting her colleagues towards achieving their goals.
- she took off additional responsibilities
  - she took ahead additional responsibilities
  - she took on additional responsibilities
  - she took forward additional responsibilities
  - No error
76. Despite her initial excitement about the job opportunity, Sakshi was put up by the company's lack of transparency during the interview process, unprofessional behavior from the hiring manager, and negative reviews she found online, leading her to reconsider her decision and explore other options.
- Sakshi was put up to by the company's lack of transparency during the
  - Sakshi was put off by the company's lack of transparency during the
  - Sakshi was put forth by the company's lack of transparency during the
  - Sakshi was put forward by the company's lack of transparency during the
  - Sakshi was put on by the company's lack of transparency during the
77. Despite her initial resistance, she eventually gave up to the persistent requests of her friends and agreed to join them on a thrilling adventure hike through the rugged mountains.
- she eventually gave in to the persistent requests of her friends
  - she eventually gave up to the persistent requests of her friends
  - she eventually gave up for to the persistent requests of her friends
  - she eventually gave to the persistent requests of her friends
  - No error
78. The faulty electrical wiring in the old building gave on a strong smell of burning wires, causing concern among the occupants and prompting them to evacuate the premises for safety reasons.
- the old building gave up a strong smell of burning wires
  - the old building gave to a strong smell of burning wires
  - the old building gave with a strong smell of burning wires
  - the old building gave off a strong smell of burning wires
  - No error
79. He held on for genuine love, patiently waiting for a partner who would truly understand and accept him for who he was, rather than settling for superficial relationships.
- He held for genuine love, patiently waiting for a partner who
  - He held out for genuine love, patiently waiting for a partner who
  - He held onto for genuine love, patiently waiting for a partner who
  - He held for genuine love, patiently waiting of a partner who
  - No error
80. Scientists have made remarkable breakthroughs in understanding the complex mechanisms of the human immune system, shedding light on how it gives in to infections and how vaccines can effectively put up a defense against harmful pathogens.
- how vaccines can effectively put up a defense against



- b) how vaccines are effectively put up a defense against  
 c) how vaccines can effectively put on a defense against  
 d) how vaccines can effectively put for a defense against  
 e) No error
81. The young child displayed a cute and adorable smile.  
 a) cute or adorable smile.  
 b) cute but adorable smile.  
 c) a adorable smile.  
 d) a cute smile.  
 e) No error
82. Either we find a compromise in our negotiations but we risk reaching a stalemate that could prolong the dispute indefinitely.  
 a) Either we find a compromise in our negotiations or we risk reaching  
 b) Should we find a compromise in our negotiations or we risk reaching  
 c) If we find a compromise in our negotiations or we risk reaching  
 d) Either we find a compromise in our negotiations if we risk reaching  
 e) No error
83. Neither Riya, who prefers action-packed movies, nor Jigar, who enjoys romantic comedies, want to compromise on their choice for tonight's movie night, so they decide to take turns and alternate between genres each week.  
 a) or Jigar, who enjoys romantic comedies, wants to compromise on their choice  
 b) neither Jigar, who enjoys romantic comedies, wants to compromise on their choice  
 c) nor Jigar, who enjoys romantic comedies, wants to compromise on their choice  
 d) nor Jigar, who enjoys romantic comedies, want to compromise on his choice  
 e) nor Jigar, who enjoys romantic comedies, want to compromise on his choice
84. Either we can take a vacation to a tropical beach destination, or we should embark on an adventurous hiking trip in the mountains, depending on our preferences for relaxation or excitement.  
 a) nor we can embark on an adventurous hiking trip in the mountains  
 b) or we can embark to an adventurous hiking trip in the mountains  
 c) or we can embark for an adventurous hiking trip in the mountains  
 d) or we can embark on an adventurous hiking trip in the mountains  
 e) or we can embark on an adventurous hiking trip to the mountains
85. Not only does the new smartphone model offer advanced features and a sleek design, but also it comes with a competitive price, making it an attractive option for tech enthusiasts on a budget.  
 a) but it also comes with a competitive price  
 b) but also does comes with a competitive price  
 c) but it also comes with a competitive price  
 d) but also, it comes with a competitive price  
 e) but it also comes from a competitive price
86. Each and everyone in the class were given the task but none of them understood the exact deliverables and ended up scoring less  
 A. Being given the task  
 B. Was given the task  
 C. Been given the task  
 a) Both A and B  
 b) Only B  
 c) Only C  
 d) Both A and C  
 e) No correction required
87. The villages have seen that the monsoon has reasonably caught up, which should give a boost to agriculture and lead to the revival to some extent of consumption in their rural setups.  
 A. Boost agriculture  
 B. Give a boost to agriculture  
 C. Gave a boost on agriculture  
 a) Both A and C  
 b) Both B and C  
 c) Both A and B  
 d) Only C  
 e) No correction required
88. The officials have said that the information are needed to claim your windfall or special offer, keep your card or account active or verify details as part of regulatory procedure.  
 A. that they require the information so that it enables you  
 B. that the information is needed  
 C. that the information may come in need  
 a) Both A and C  
 b) Both A and B  
 c) Both B and C  
 d) Only C  
 e) All A, B and C



89. The students were informed that their permission slips needed to submit to participate in the field trip.
- A. needs to be submitted  
B. need to be submitted  
C. needed to be submitted
- a) Both A and C                      b) Both A and B  
c) Both B and C                      d) Only B  
e) All A, B and C
90. Neither the manager or the employees was satisfied with the outcome of the meeting, as both parties felt that

important issues were not adequately addressed or resolved.

- A. nor the employees were satisfied  
B. nor were the employees satisfied  
C. or the employees were satisfied
- a) Both A and C                      b) Both A and B  
c) Both B and C                      d) Only B  
e) All A, B and C



**ANSWER KEY:**

1) B	16) A	31) B	46) B	61) E	76) B
2) A	17) C	32) B	47) A	62) B	77) A
3) C	18) A	33) A	48) C	63) A	78) D
4) B	19) B	34) C	49) B	64) A	79) B
5) B	20) D	35) D	50) E	65) E	80) A
6) C	21) E	36) D	51) A	66) B	81) D
7) C	22) C	37) C	52) C	67) B	82) A
8) C	23) C	38) D	53) A	68) C	83) C
9) D	24) E	39) E	54) B	69) B	84) D
10) C	25) C	40) D	55) B	70) D	85) A
11) A	26) E	41) C	56) A	71) A	86) B
12) D	27) B	42) B	57) D	72) C	87) C
13) C	28) E	43) A	58) C	73) D	88) E
14) C	29) D	44) C	59) A	74) B	89) D
15) D	30) A	45) C	60) C	75) C	90) B



## READING COMPREHENSION (SHORT)

### Exercise - 1

#### (Q1-Q5)

Football is a popular sport in many Indian villages, especially among the youth. Many villages have their own football teams, and tournaments are organized regularly, often during festive occasions.

Football is an affordable sport that can be played on any open ground, and it does not require expensive equipment. Therefore, it is a popular choice among villagers who have limited resources but are passionate about sports.

Football is not only a recreational activity but also a means of socializing and building relationships in Indian villages. Villagers often gather around the football ground to watch the matches and cheer for their favourite teams. It creates a sense of community and togetherness among the villagers.

However, despite its popularity, the infrastructure for football in Indian villages is often poor. Many villages lack proper football fields, and the existing grounds are often in poor condition. Additionally, there is a lack of coaches and training facilities, which makes it difficult for talented players to reach their full potential.

Despite these challenges, football remains an important part of village life in India and continues to be a source of joy and entertainment for many.

1. What is the main reason for football's popularity in Indian villages?

- A. It is an affordable sport
- B. It is a means of socializing
- C. It does not require expensive equipment

Choose the correct options

- A. Only A
- B. Both A and B
- C. All A, B, C
- D. Only A and C
- E. None of these

2. What is the impact of football on village communities in India?

- A. It creates a sense of community and togetherness
- B. It improves the infrastructure in villages
- C. It leads to better job opportunities for youth
- D. It motivates one to train
- E. None of the above

3. What are the challenges facing the infrastructure for football in Indian villages?

- A. Lack of proper football fields
- B. Existing grounds in poor condition
- C. Expensive of coaches and training facilities

Choose the correct options

- A. Only A
- B. Both A and C
- C. All A, B, C
- D. Only A and B
- E. None of these

4. What is the significance of football in Indian village life?

- A. It is a means of earning money
- B. It is a source of joy and entertainment
- C. It leads to better health outcomes
- D. None of the above
- E. All of the above

5. What is the synonym of 'passionate'?

- A. Fervent
- B. Languid
- C. Fervour
- D. Lackadaisical
- E. None of the above





**(Q6-Q15)**

When submitting manuscripts to book publishers, utmost care should be taken. A suitable publisher should be chosen, by a study of their list of publications or an examination in the bookshops of the type of books in which they specialize. It is a waste of time and money to send the typescript of a novel to a publisher who publishes no fiction, or poetry to one who publishes no verse, though all too often this is done. A preliminary letter is appreciated by most publishers, and this should outline the nature and extent of the typescript and enquire whether the publisher would be prepared to read it (writers have been known to send out such letters of enquiry in duplicated form, an approach not calculated to stimulate a publisher's interest). It is desirable to enclose the cost of return postage when submitting the typescript and finally it must be understood that although every reasonable care is taken of material in the Publishers' possession, responsibility cannot be accepted for any loss or damage thereto.

Authors are strongly advised not to pay for the publication of their work. If a MS. Is worth publishing, a reputable publisher will undertake its publication at their own expense, except possibly for works of an academic nature. In this connection attention is called to the paragraphs on Self-publishing and vanity publishing, at the end of this section.

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| <p>6. Why is it not advisable to send a duplicated letter of enquiry to a publisher?</p> <p>A. It is unprofessional and unlikely to stimulate the publisher's interest</p> <p>B. It shows that the author is not serious about their work</p> <p>C. It is too expensive</p> <p>D. It is looked down upon</p> <p>E. None of the above</p> <p>7. What should a preliminary letter to a publisher include?</p> <p>A. The nature and extent of the finished novel.</p> <p>B. Enquiry about the publisher's willingness to read the manuscript</p> <p>C. The cost of return postage</p> <p>Choose the correct options</p> <p>A. Only A &amp; B                      B. All A, B and C</p> <p>C. Only B                              D. Only C</p> <p>E. Only B and C</p> <p>8. In view of the writer –</p> <p>A. The publisher will stick to their line of publication only.</p> <p>B. The publisher who does not publish the other books, may not understand the ingredients and pattern of publication.</p> <p>C. Publisher will not devote time to the Editing and reading the material which is not of its line of publication.</p> <p>D. Any publisher, not publishing the stuff of other type will not be able to do justice with the manuscript.</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>9. What is the synonym of 'vanity'?</p> <p>A. Praise                              B. Dissert</p> <p>C. Frailty                              D. Conceit</p> | <p>E. Modesty</p> <p>10. according to the passage, which of the following statements is true</p> <p>A. A well worded &amp; concise letter must be sent with manuscript to enable the publisher to have a glimpse of the manuscript.</p> <p>B. Introductory letter, as it helps in publication, must be invariably sent.</p> <p>C. More than one copy of the Preliminary/introductory letter must be submitted.</p> <p>D. The letters must have the contents in detail, to make the publisher read the same while devoting sufficient time.</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>11. What is a suitable Central idea of the passage?</p> <p>A. While submitting the manuscripts for publication, all the details are to be made abundantly clear with the publisher in writing along with the share of expenses. Any reputed publisher can be selected who may publish the manuscript.</p> <p>B. Manuscripts when sent for publication must have preliminary letter in more than one copy with cost of publication.</p> <p>C. The manuscripts before submission, must be personally discussed with the publishers, along with a letter and making it clear with him that only a part of publication expenses will be borne by the writer.</p> <p>D. Manuscripts must be submitted to reputed publisher, who publishes the material of that kind with a brief letter and cost of return expenses.</p> <p>E. None of these</p> |
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12. Why is it important to choose a suitable publisher when submitting a manuscript?

- A. To save time and money
  - B. To ensure that the manuscript is read by the appropriate person
  - C. To increase the chances of publication
- Choose the correct option

- A. Only A & B
- B. All A, B and C
- C. Only B
- D. Only C
- E. Only A and C

13. According to the writer

- A. Although the publisher would pay for the return expenses, no publication expenses will be borne by the publisher.
- B. Reputed publisher would publish the manuscript on its own expenses.
- C. Paying for the publication expenses will help in publication of the manuscript.
- D. Good publishers sometimes defer the publication according to the demand.

E. None of these

14. What is the responsibility of publishers regarding material in their possession?

- A. They are responsible for any loss or damage thereto
- B. They are responsible only for works of an academic nature
- C. They are not responsible for any loss or damage thereto
- D. None of the above
- E. All of the above

15. What is the author's responsibility regarding the publication of their work?

- A. They should pay for the publication of their work
- B. They should not pay for the publication of their work
- C. They should only pay for the publication of academic works
- D. They should quote a price prior to publication.
- E. None of the above

**(Q16 – Q20)**

On a recent train journey, my irritation flared by degrees. There were no tables or plugs, so I could not work. The chair was uncomfortable, my back sore, and the loudspeaker kept sounding directly overhead. I sighed and shifted in my seat, feeling my partner grow irritated by me, and this seemed to relieve me of the feeling. Moving closer, I tried to comfort her; at which point she got up to fetch her water bottle, took a few performative sips, and settled into the chair opposite. I found the dishonesty of this gesture grating and, as the train crawled towards our destination, irritation passed between us like a ball, both of us insisting that nothing at all was the matter.

Something about this ordinary, negligible feeling seems to make it inaccessible to critical reflection. Perhaps because, when irritable, we tend to be at our least reflective – preoccupied with those diminutive miseries whose oversize effect we know would not stand up to criticism. It is as though irritation always suspects itself to be ridiculous, and must avoid looking at itself too closely lest it be annoyed by its own speciousness.

16. What does the passage convey?

- A. irritability is a common feeling that is often neglected.
- B. critical reflection is avoided when irritable.
- C. Irritability sometimes makes one focus on the tiny issues or miseries.

Choose the correct options

- A. Only A & B
- B. All A, B and C
- C. Only B
- D. Only C
- E. Only A and C

17. What is the main issue the author has with their partner?

- A. The author perceives their partner's behaviour as dishonest & performative
- B. The author finds the train journey to be grating.
- C. The author is insincere and irritable during the train journey.
- D. None of the above.
- E. All of the above.

18. Why does the author suggest that irritability is often neglected in critical reflection?

- A. Because people are too lazy to reflect on their emotions
- B. Because irritability is too extreme to be taken seriously



- C. Because people fear that their irritability may appear ridiculous
  - D. Because irritability is not difficult to understand
  - E. None of these
19. What is the author's attitude towards irritability?
- A. Ironically sarcastic to negative
  - B. Sarcastically critical to suggestive
  - C. Positively humorous
  - D. Negative to analytical

- E. Formal to narrative
20. Which word aptly describes the word "speciousness" as used in the passage?
- A. Curiosity
  - B. Ability
  - C. Happiness
  - D. Fractiousness
  - E. Fallaciousness

**(Q21 – Q25)**

Research from linguistics demonstrates that the metaphors humans use to speak about time are profoundly embodied. Human bodies are directional, meaning our physiology has a direction: it faces forwards. Consider the positioning of our eyes or limbs, which are all oriented toward one direction. This embodied reality means that we are more capable of moving and acting on objects in front of us than behind. We also think about time in a similar way. Consider expressions like 'we are going into the weekend' or 'we've left the past behind.' In both sayings, we move forward into the future and away from the past. These are examples of what is known as the 'ego-moving' metaphor, in which time is construed as unidirectional, with the future in front of us and the past behind us. This metaphor influences the more abstract idea that we can act only on events in the future, not the past. Just as it is physically impossible to manipulate objects placed a metre behind your back, it is also impossible – according to the ego-moving metaphor – to manipulate events that occurred yesterday.

21. According to the passage –
- A. The metaphors used by humans to talk about time are profoundly embodied
  - B. Human bodies are not directional but human physiology is directional
  - C. Time is construed by humans as unidirectional.
- Choose the correct options
- A. Only A & B
  - B. All A, B and C
  - C. Only B
  - D. Only C
  - E. Only A and C
22. What is the 'ego-moving' metaphor?
- A. A metaphor in which time is construed as unidirectional
  - B. A metaphor in which time is construed as multidirectional
  - C. A metaphor in which time is disconnected from the body
  - D. A metaphor in which ego is related to time
  - E. A metaphor in which time is related to bodily functions

23. According to the passage, what does the statement "the metaphors humans use to speak about time are profoundly embodied" mean?
- A. The way humans think about time is completely abstract and has no physical basis
  - B. The way humans think about time is influenced by the directionality of the body
  - C. That time is influenced by the events of the past and the future
  - D. That past and future events are used to understand directionality of the ego moving metaphor
  - E. None of these
24. According to the passage, what is impossible to do?
- A. It is impossible to move according to time
  - B. It is impossible to remember the past
  - C. It is impossible to change the events of the past
  - D. It is impossible to change the events of the future
  - E. None of these
25. What is farthest in meaning of "embodied"?
- A. Representation
  - B. Epitomize
  - C. Personify
  - D. Symbolize
  - E. Conceal



**(Q26 – Q30)**

Nature writing is a genre of literature that encompasses various forms of nonfiction or fiction prose and poetry that explores the natural world and our relationship with it. It is a broad category that includes a diverse range of works, from scientific studies to lyrical essays, personal narratives to travelogues, and more.

At its core, nature writing is concerned with the natural world and our place in it. It is a reflection on the beauty, wonder, and complexity of the environment around us, and our interactions with it. Through the lens of nature, writers explore themes such as human-nature relationships, environmentalism, conservation, spirituality, and personal growth.

Nature writing encompasses a wide variety of works, ranging from those that place primary emphasis on natural history facts (such as field guides) to those in which philosophical interpretation predominate. It includes natural history essays, poetry, essays of solitude or escape, as well as travel and adventure writing.

Nature writing often draws heavily on scientific information and facts about the natural world; at the same time, it is frequently written in the first person and incorporates personal observations of and philosophical reflections upon nature.

Modern nature writing traces its roots to the works of natural history that were popular in the second half of the 18th century and throughout the 19th. An important early figure was the "parson-naturalist" Gilbert White (1720 – 1793), a pioneering English naturalist and ornithologist. He is best known for his *Natural History and Antiquities of Selbourne* (1789).

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| <p>26. According to the passage, what kind of works are written as part of nature writing?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Natural history essays and essays of solitude or escape</li> <li>B. Dictionaries and encyclopedias</li> <li>C. Travel and adventure writing</li> </ul> <p>Choose the correct options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Only C</li> <li>B. Only A and C</li> <li>C. Only A and B</li> <li>D. None of the above</li> <li>E. all of the above</li> </ul> <p>27. Which word aptly describes the word "reflections" as used in the passage?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. interpretation</li> <li>B. Reproduction</li> <li>C. style</li> <li>D. Images</li> <li>E. None of the above</li> </ul> <p>28. Nature writing emphasizes on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Historical facts about the nature</li> <li>B. Philosophical interpretations of the nature</li> <li>C. Nature – Human relationship</li> <li>D. Scientific information and facts</li> </ul> <p>Choose the correct options</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. None of the above</li> <li>B. Only A and D</li> <li>C. All the above</li> <li>D. Only B, A, and D</li> <li>E. ONLY A, C and D</li> </ul> <p>29. Based on the passage what is period to which the modern nature writing can be traced to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 1850 till 1999</li> <li>B. 1850 to 1899</li> <li>C. 1750 till 1900</li> <li>D. 1799 till 1980</li> <li>E. 1750 till 1899</li> </ul> <p>30. Which statement summarizes the above passage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The passage talks about from where the writers draw inspiration for nature writing, and how its importance is diminishing in the modern era.</li> <li>B. The passage talks about what nature writing is, the different types of nature writing, its style, and about the roots and pioneer of modern nature writing.</li> <li>C. The passage talks about human nature relationship and the human philosophy behind natural impacts.</li> <li>D. The passage talks about the life and lessons of Gilbert White, a profound naturalist and ornithologist.</li> <li>E. The passage talks about how the nature writing is missing in the modern era and needs to be revived.</li> </ul> |
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**(Q31-Q34)**

Meerkats are small mammals that belong to the mongoose family. They are native to parts of southern Africa, and are famous for their unique behaviour. Meerkats are highly social animals and live in groups of up to 50 individuals. Within the group, there is a hierarchy based on age and dominance. The alpha pair is usually the oldest and largest meerkats in the group, and they are responsible for leading the group and making decisions.

Meerkats are active during the day and spend most of their time foraging for food. They are omnivores and eat a variety of insects, lizards, and small mammals. Meerkats have a keen sense of smell and use it to locate prey. They also have excellent eyesight and are able to spot predators from a distance.

One of the most interesting behaviours of meerkats is their sentinel behaviour. Meerkats take turns acting as sentinels or lookouts while the others forage for food. The sentinel will climb to a high point and scan the surrounding area for predators. If a predator is spotted, the sentinel will emit a warning call, and the others will quickly retreat to safety.

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| <p>31. What is sentinel behaviour in meerkats?</p> <p>A. Foraging for food during the day</p> <p>B. Taking turns as the alpha pair</p> <p>C. Being on a lookout for predators</p> <p>D. Building burrows for shelter</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>32. What is the alpha pair responsible for in a meerkat group?</p> <p>A. Foraging for food</p> <p>B. Making decisions and leading the group</p> <p>C. Climbing to high points and acting as sentinels</p> <p>D. Emitting warning calls when predators are spotted</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>33. According to the passage –</p> <p>A) They also have excellent eyesight and are able to spot predators from a distance.</p> | <p>B) The alpha pair of the meerkats are the only omnivores in the mob.</p> <p>C) Meerkats are active during the day</p> <p>D) Meerkats have a keen sense of taste and eat insects, lizards, and small mammals.</p> <p>Choose the correct options</p> <p>A. Only A &amp; D</p> <p>B. All A, B, C and D</p> <p>C. Only A</p> <p>D. Only A and C</p> <p>E. Only B and C</p> <p>34. What is closest in meaning to “forage”?</p> <p>A. Neglect</p> <p>B. Scavenge</p> <p>C. Dissuade</p> <p>D. Discard</p> <p>E. Recuperate</p> |
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**(Q35 – Q39)**

Our core economic problems – poverty, inequality, exclusion, and insecurity – have many roots. But they are reproduced and reinforced on a daily basis in the course of production, as an immediate by-product of firms’ employment, investment, and innovation decisions. In the language of economists, these decisions are rife with externalities for society, i.e., they have consequences that spill over to many people, firms, and other parts of the economy. Some of these externalities are well recognized in economics. Learning and innovation spill overs from R&D form the rationale for tax credits and other public subsidies. Environmental externalities and the effects of greenhouse gas emissions on climate change form the basis for environmental regulation.

But in our contemporary world, these externalities are broader and also include what may be called “good jobs” externalities. “Good jobs” are a pathway to the middle class. They pay sufficiently well to allow for a reasonable living standard with some security and savings, are relatively stable and with safe working conditions, and offer some career progression. Firms that generate “good jobs” contribute to the vitality of their communities. Conversely, a shortage of good jobs comes at social, political, and economic costs. Social consequences can take the form of exclusion, broken families, drug abuse, addiction, and crime. Political ills such as polarization, the rise of populism, backlashes against globalization and immigration, decline in trust in government, experts, and institutions can follow.

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| <p>35. According to the passage, what are some of the core economic problems?</p> <p>A. Pollution and climate change</p> <p>B. Poverty, inequality, exclusion, and insecurity</p> <p>C. Learning and innovation spill overs</p> | <p>D. Good jobs externalities</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>36. What are “good jobs” externalities?</p> <p>A. The effects of greenhouse gas emissions on climate change</p> |
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- B. The consequences of spill overs from R&D
- C. Firms that create jobs that contribute to the vitality of their communities
- D. Shortages created in the market
- E. None of the above

37. According to the passage, "good jobs" –

- A. They create a pathway to the middle class
- B. They do not offer career progression
- C. They allow for a reasonable living standard
- D. They relatively stable and with safe working conditions

Choose the correct option

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| A. Only A & D      | B. All A, B, C and D |
| C. Only A and D    | D. Only B and C      |
| E. Only A, B and C |                      |

38. What are some social consequences of a shortage of good jobs?

- A. Pollution and climate change
- B. Broken families, drug abuse, addiction, and crime
- C. Polarization and the rise of populism
- D. Decline in trust in government, experts, and institutions

Choose the correct option

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| A. Only A and D    | B. All A, B, C and D |
| C. Only A          | D. Only B            |
| E. Only A, B and C |                      |

39. What word is closest in meaning to "polarisation"?

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| A. Unification   | B. Association |
| C. Certification | D. Subdivision |
| E. None of these |                |

#### (Q40 – Q42)

The octopus may navigate its ocean home with ease, but it can seem like a creature from another planet. It populates our popular visions of cosmic beings and extra-terrestrial life, with its eight arms, three hearts, and a malleable body without bones. What's more, its ability to camouflage itself, coupled with a propensity to hide in tight holes, make it a master of disguise. If seen, a water siphon that expels inhaled water can instantly propel the creature away from danger in any direction in three-dimensional aquatic space. Its web of radially symmetrical arms allow it to crawl in any direction with equal competence, regardless of how its head is oriented. Its soft and malleable body can move through any crevasse larger than its beak. And with its two eyes positioned on opposite sides of its head, it has a near-total field of vision with almost nothing hidden 'behind'. These abilities give the octopus a radically different relationship to its surroundings compared with other species, human or otherwise. It is a relationship free of constraints.

40. According to the paragraph, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an octopus?

- A. Three hearts
- B. Malleable body without bones
- C. Two eyes positioned on the same side of its head
- D. Ability to camouflage itself

Choose the correct option

- A. Only C
- B. All A, B, C and D
- C. Only A
- D. Only B
- E. Only A, B and C

41. How do the octopuses fit in the human understanding of the world?

- A. They radicalise the idea of adjusting
- B. They have a malleable body similar to humans
- C. They tease the human intrigue about cosmic and extra-terrestrial life.
- D. They have equal competence as humans
- E. None of these

42. How does an octopus navigate in three-dimensional aquatic space?

- A. By using its water siphon
- B. By crawling in any direction with equal competence
- C. By camouflaging itself
- D. By expelling inhaled water
- E. By being aware at all times



**(Q43 – Q45)**

Animal sentience refers to the capacity of animals to have subjective experiences, such as feelings and emotions. This includes the ability to feel pleasure, pain, and other sensations, as well as the ability to have conscious experiences. Sentience is often used as a criterion for determining the moral status of animals, as it is argued that animals that possess sentience should be afforded moral consideration and treated with respect.

Scientific research has shown that a wide range of animals, from mammals and birds to fish and invertebrates, exhibit behaviours and physiological responses that suggest they possess sentience. For example, many animals show evidence of pain perception and will exhibit behaviours indicative of pain when subjected to painful stimuli. Similarly, many animals exhibit social behaviour and communication that suggests they are capable of experiencing emotions such as joy, fear, and anxiety.

The recognition of animal sentience has important implications for how we treat and interact with animals. It suggests that animals are not simply mindless automatons, but rather beings that are capable of experiencing the world in their own way. This has led to increased interest in animal welfare, as well as calls for improved animal protection laws and regulations. It has also led to increased scrutiny of activities such as animal testing and factory farming, which are seen by many as inhumane and unethical.

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| <p>43. What is animal sentience primarily concerned with?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Animals' social appearance</li> <li>B. Animals' cognitive abilities</li> <li>C. Animals' capacity for subjective experiences</li> <li>D. Animals' instinctual behaviours</li> <li>E. None of the above</li> </ul> <p>44. What is often used as a criterion for determining the moral status of animals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The affordability of these animals</li> <li>B. The intelligence displayed by the sentience</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>C. The respect the sentience demands</li> <li>D. The possession of sentience</li> <li>E. None of the above</li> </ul> <p>45. Which of the following animals does the paragraph mention as exhibiting behaviours suggestive of sentience?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Invertebrates only</li> <li>B. Fish and mammals only</li> <li>C. Birds and mammals only</li> <li>D. mammals, birds, fish, and invertebrates</li> <li>E. None of the above</li> </ul> |
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**(Q46 – Q50)**

The Hardy Boys is a popular series of children's detective novels that were first published in 1927. The books were created by the American writer Edward Stratemeyer and were initially ghost-written by several authors under the pseudonym Franklin W. Dixon. The series follows the adventures of two teenage brothers, Frank and Joe Hardy, who live in the fictional town of Bayport. Frank and Joe are amateur detectives who often find themselves caught up in thrilling mysteries and dangerous situations.

Each book in the series typically begins with Frank and Joe stumbling upon a mystery or crime, such as a missing person or stolen treasure. The boys then use their intelligence, wit, and bravery to solve the case, often encountering obstacles and danger along the way.

The Hardy Boys books have become famous for their fast-paced plots, thrilling action, and intriguing mysteries. The series has spawned numerous adaptations, including television shows, comic books, and movies.

Over the years, the Hardy Boys series has evolved, with new stories being added to the canon and the characters being updated to reflect modern times. However, the core elements of the series – the brothers' close relationship, their love of adventure, and their commitment to justice – have remained constant, making the Hardy Boys a beloved fixture of children's literature.

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| <p>46. What was the original pseudonym used for the authors of the Hardy Boys books?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Franklin W. Dixon</li> <li>B. Edward Stratemeyer</li> <li>C. Bayport Press</li> <li>D. The Hardy Boys Society</li> <li>E. None of the above</li> </ul> | <p>47. Which of the following is NOT a typical plot element in the Hardy Boys series?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Time travel</li> <li>B. Missing persons</li> <li>C. Stolen treasure</li> <li>D. Dangerous situations</li> <li>E. None of the above</li> </ul> |
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48. What is the defining characteristic of Frank and Joe Hardy's relationship?

- A. Rivalry and competition
- B. Distant but connected
- C. Close and supportive
- D. slow and mysterious

Choose the correct option

- A. Only C and D
- B. All A, B, C and D
- C. Only A
- D. Only C
- E. Only B and C

49. In what ways have the Hardy Boys series been adapted?

- A. Animated films and video games
- B. Radio dramas and stage plays
- C. Theme Park attractions and merchandise
- D. Television shows, comic books, and movies
- E. None of the above

50. How has the Hardy Boys series evolved over the years?

- A. The setting has changed to a different fictional town.
- B. The brothers' commitment to justice has diminished.
- C. New stories and characters have been added to the canon.
- D. The books have become slower-paced and less action-packed.
- E. None of the above

**(Q51 – Q55)**

When the inadequacy of good/middle class jobs is driven by secular trends such as technology and globalization, neither of these strategies quite work. Economic insecurity, inequality, and poor productivity (except for those at the very top) are today structural problems. Secular trends in technology and globalization are hollowing out the middle of the employment distribution. These trends exhibit themselves in the form of bad jobs that do not offer stability, sufficient pay, and career progression and permanently depressed labour markets outside major metropolitan centres. These problems need a different strategy that tackles the creation of good jobs directly. The focus necessarily turns to firms, to help them internalize the economic and social spill overs they are responsible for. Hence, the productive sector must be at the heart of such a strategy. This calls for targeting the middle cell of the matrix, focusing on direct interventions in the productive sphere with the goal of expanding the supply of middle-skill jobs.

51. According to the paragraph, which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to the inadequacy of good/middle-class jobs?

- A. Economic security
- B. Technological advancements
- C. Globalization
- D. Poor productivity

Choose the correct option

- A. Only C and D
- B. Only A, B, and D
- C. Only D
- D. Only C
- E. Only B and D

52. The paragraph suggests that the current structural problems in the job market are primarily caused by:

- A. Technological advancements and globalization
- B. Economic inequality and poor productivity
- C. Lack of stability and career progression
- D. Hollowing out of major metropolitan centres
- E. None of the above

53. What is the proposed focus of the strategy mentioned in the paragraph?

- A. Providing stability and career progression to all job sectors
- B. Targeting firms to internalize their economic and social spill overs
- C. Creating a permanently depressed labour market outside major metropolitan centres
- D. Expanding the supply of high-skill jobs
- E. None of the above

54. Which segment of the employment distribution is not as affected by the secular trends mentioned in the paragraph?

- A. The top segment
- B. The bottom segment
- C. The middle segment
- D. Major metropolitan centres

Choose the correct options

- A. Only C and D
- B. Only A, B, and D
- C. Only D





- D. Only C  
E. Only B and D
55. The strategy discussed in the paragraph aims to address the problem of inadequate jobs by:
- A. Implementing policies to reduce economic inequality  
B. Encouraging technological advancements in major metropolitan centres

- C. Focusing on direct interventions in the productive sphere  
D. Reducing the impact of globalization on the labour market  
E. None of these

**(Q56 – Q60)**

Scientifically, the concept of a flat Earth faces numerous challenges and contradictions supported by extensive evidence from various scientific disciplines. Gravity, a fundamental force of nature, pulls matter towards its centre of mass, resulting in the formation of spherical objects. The shape of celestial bodies, including Earth, is a direct consequence of gravity and is consistent with the laws of physics. Observations and measurements of Earth's curvature further refute the idea of a flat Earth. When ships sail towards the horizon, they gradually disappear from view, starting with the hull and then the mast, as they go beyond the horizon's curve. The ability to see different constellations at different latitudes, the occurrence of sunrises and sunsets, and the changing nature of shadows throughout the day all align with a curved Earth.

During lunar eclipses, when the Earth is positioned between the Sun and the Moon, the shadow cast on the Moon is consistently round, further supporting the spherical shape of our planet. Moreover, images of Earth captured from space, including those from satellites, space probes, and astronauts, consistently depict a spherical Earth. These images are reinforced by technologies such as GPS, which rely on a spherical Earth model to accurately determine positions on its surface.

56. According to the paragraph, what all contradicts the flat earth theory?
- A. Gravity that pulls matter towards the centre of the mass  
B. The pull of gravity results into formation of spherical objects  
C. Shape of celestial bodies as a consequence of gravity  
D. Earth's curvature and its measurements.

Choose the correct option

- A. Only A and C  
B. Only A, B, and D  
C. Only A and B  
D. All A, B, C and D  
E. Only B and D
57. which fundamental force is responsible for shaping celestial bodies into a spherical shape?
- A. Magnetism  
B. The Fundamental force of nature  
C. Electromagnetic force  
D. spherical objects  
E. None of these

58. Which observation mentioned in the paragraph contradicts the idea of a curved Earth?
- A. Ships disappearing beyond the horizon  
B. Different constellations visible at different latitudes  
C. Changing nature of shadows throughout the day  
D. The round shadow cast on the Moon during a lunar eclipse  
E. None of these
59. What is the tone of the passage?
- A. Belligerent and bellicose  
B. Informative and scientific  
C. Argumentative and sarcastic  
D. Informative and cynical  
E. None of these
60. What word is closest in meaning to 'refute'?
- A. Verify  
B. Endorse  
C. Rebut  
D. Explain  
E. Claim



**(Q61 – Q65)**

The Climate of India comprises a wide range of weather conditions across a vast geographic scale and varied topography, making generalisations difficult. Based on the Köppen system, India hosts six major climatic subtypes, ranging from arid desert in the west, alpine tundra and glaciers in the north, and humid tropical regions supporting rainforests in the southwest and the island territories. Many regions have starkly different microclimates. The country's meteorological department follows the international standard of four climatological seasons with some local adjustments: winter (December, January and February), summer (March, April and May), a monsoon rainy season (June to September), and a post-monsoon period (October to November).

India's geography and geology are climatically pivotal: the Thar Desert in the northwest and the Himalayas in the north work in tandem to affect a culturally and economically important monsoonal regime. As Earth's highest and most massive mountain range, the Himalayas bar the influx of frigid katabatic winds from the icy Tibetan Plateau and northerly Central Asia. Most of North India is thus kept warm or is only mildly chilly or cold during winter; the same thermal dam keeps most regions in India hot in summer.

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| <p>61. Based on the passage what are the types of climates in India</p> <p>A. Tundra, Tropical, Humid and Arid</p> <p>B. Summer, Winter, Monsoon and Post-Monsoon</p> <p>C. Winter, Summer, Tundra and Monsoon</p> <p>D. Winter, Tropical, Humid and Monsoon</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>62. The Indian monsoon is controlled by</p> <p>A. Thar desert in the northwest</p> <p>B. Himalayas in the north</p> <p>C. Either (A. or (B.</p> <p>D. (A. and (B. work in tandem</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>63. According to the passage, generalizing with respect to the Indian climate is difficult because:</p> <p>A. The weather conditions are different based on geography and topography</p> <p>B. The weather conditions are consistent across geographic scale and varied topography</p> <p>C. The country's meteorological department is indecisive.</p> <p>Choose the correct option</p> <p>A. Only B</p> <p>B. B and C</p> <p>C. Only A</p> | <p>D. A and C</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>64. Which word in the passage means the opposite of the word "retreat"</p> <p>A. Influx</p> <p>B. Regret</p> <p>C. Evacuation</p> <p>D. Arid</p> <p>E. Refute</p> <p>65. What is the role of the Himalayas as described in the given passage?</p> <p>A. It is the highest mountain range and adds to India's beautification</p> <p>B. Stop the icy cold winds from the Tibetan plateau and Central Asia</p> <p>C. Keep the temperature controlled in the northern part of India</p> <p>D. Help regulate the monsoon in India</p> <p>Choose the correct option</p> <p>A. Only A and B</p> <p>B. Only A, B and C</p> <p>C. Only B, C and D</p> <p>D. Only A</p> <p>E. None of the above</p> |
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**(Q66 – Q68)**

Tiger preservation in India epitomizes the arduous endeavour to safeguard this charismatic species and mitigate the encroaching threats that imperil its existence. Renowned for its biodiversity richness, India stands as a bastion for these majestic felines, harbouring a significant population of the endangered Bengal tiger (*Panthera Tigris Tigris*).

Conservation measures are implemented through a multifaceted approach encompassing comprehensive habitat protection, stringent anti-poaching operations, and proactive community engagement initiatives. The formulation and implementation of robust conservation policies and legislations have been instrumental in fortifying the conservation framework.

Prime tiger habitats, including national parks and wildlife reserves, serve as sanctuaries for these elusive predators, affording them a sanctuary where they can flourish undisturbed. Stringent vigilance and rigorous patrolling efforts are imperative to curb the menace of poaching, which poses a grave threat to the tiger population. Deploying cutting-edge technology, such as surveillance cameras and satellite tracking systems, has bolstered the efficacy of anti-poaching measures, enabling swift action against those involved in illicit wildlife trade.

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| <p>66. What role do comprehensive conservation policies and legislations play in tiger preservation in India?</p> <p>A. They ensure efficient anti-poaching operations.</p> <p>B. They establish sanctuaries for tigers.</p> <p>C. They provide cutting-edge technology for tracking tigers.</p> <p>D. They strengthen the overall conservation framework.</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>67. Which technology has been utilized to enhance the effectiveness of anti-poaching measures in tiger conservation?</p> <p>A. Satellite tracking systems and surveillance cameras</p> | <p>B. Drone surveillance systems and facial recognition technology</p> <p>C. Infrared cameras and remote sensing devices</p> <p>D. Acoustic monitoring and DNA analysis techniques</p> <p>E. None of these</p> <p>68. How can poaching be controlled and eventually stopped?</p> <p>A. Providing sanctuaries where they can flourish undisturbed</p> <p>B. Stringent vigilance and rigorous patrolling</p> <p>C. (A. and B. both work in tandem</p> <p>D. Either (A. or (B.</p> <p>E. None of these</p> |
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**(Q69 – Q72)**

Cotton is one of the most widely grown and important crops in the world. It is primarily grown for its soft, fluffy fibres, which are used to make a variety of textile products, including clothing, bedding, and towels. Cotton production involves several stages, from planting and cultivation to harvesting and manufacturing.

The process begins with preparing the land and planting cotton seeds. Cotton plants require warm temperatures and a sufficient water supply to grow properly. After a few months, the cotton plants produce flowers, which then develop into cotton bolls containing seeds and fibres.

When the cotton bolls mature, they are harvested either mechanically or by hand. Mechanical harvesting involves machines that pick the cotton from the plants, while hand harvesting involves laborers carefully picking the cotton by hand. Once harvested, the cotton fibres are separated from the seeds through a process called ginning.

After ginning, the cotton fibres undergo further processing to remove impurities and create uniformity in fibre length. This process is known as carding and is typically done using machines. The carded cotton fibres are then spun into yarn, which can be used for various textile applications.

The yarn is then woven or knitted into fabric, which undergoes additional processes such as dyeing, printing, and finishing to achieve the desired colour, pattern, and texture. The fabric is then used by manufacturers to create a wide range of cotton products, including clothing, home textiles, and industrial textiles.

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| <p>69. According to this paragraph, what is the primary purpose of cultivating cotton?</p> <p>A. To produce seeds for cooking oil extraction</p> | <p>B. To obtain fluffy fibres for textile products</p> <p>C. To enhance soil fertility for other crops</p> <p>D. To promote biodiversity in agricultural ecosystems</p> |
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- E. None of these
70. Which process involves separating cotton fibres from the seeds?

- A. Ginning
- B. Carding
- C. Dyeing
- D. Harvesting

Choose the correct option

- a) Only A and B
- b) Only A, B and C
- c) Only B, C and D
- d) Only A
- e) None of the above

71. What are the final products created by manufacturers using cotton fabric?

- A. Cooking utensils and household items
- B. Industrial machinery and equipment
- C. Clothing and home textiles
- D. Automotive parts and components
- E. None of the above

72. What is the tone of the passage?

- a) Sarcastic and authentic
- b) Informational and neutral
- c) Cynical and negative
- d) Biased and informational
- e) Caustic and positive





**ANSWER KEY:**

1) C	16) B	31) C	46) B	61) B
2) A	17) A	32) B	47) A	62) D
3) D	18) C	33) D	48) D	63) C
4) B	19) D	34) B	49) D	64) A
5) A	20) E	35) B	50) C	65) C
6) A	21) E	36) C	51) C	66) D
7) E	22) A	37) E	52) A	67) A
8) D	23) B	38) D	53) B	68) C
9) D	24) C	39) D	54) B	69) B
10) A	25) E	40) C	55) C	70) D
11) D	26) B	41) C	56) D	71) C
12) B	27) A	42) D	57) B	72) B
13) B	28) C	43) C	58) E	
14) C	29) E	44) D	59) B	
15) B	30) B	45) D	60) C	



## READING COMPREHENSION (LONG)

(Q1-Q5)

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where humans are passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had its own sanctuaries, where humans either did not go at all or only as tool-using animals in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where humans cannot go with overwhelming forces at their command. They can strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world today. Tomorrow they certainly will have done so, unless they exercise due foresight and self-control in the meantime.

There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions, and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of tonight. Civilized humans begin by destroying the very forms of wild life they learn to appreciate most when they become still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where humans are passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that humans have to protect a sanctuary does away with their purely passive attitude. Then, they can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivora to death. But, except in cases where experiments have proved their intervention to be beneficial, the less they upset the balance of Nature the better, even when they try to be an earthly Providence.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

1. Tone of the Author as expressed in the passage can be best described
  - A. Ironically sarcastic to negative
  - B. Sarcastically critical to suggestive
  - C. Sarcastically humorous
  - D. Descriptive to analytical
  - E. Objective to narrative
2. The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except
  - A. the pests themselves are part of the food chain
  - B. parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations
  - C. the elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature
  - D. elimination of these insects would require the use of insecticides that kill a wide range of insects
  - E. these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities
3. In the last paragraph, the author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is
  - A. Totally wrong
  - B. Unhelpful
  - C. Somewhat idealistic
  - D. indefensible
  - E. immutable
4. What should be the most appropriate central idea of this passage
  - A. Author proposes a programme for not disturbing the balance of nature as it is beneficial for mankind.
  - B. In view of the author man should not intervene in natural environments.
  - C. Author argues that man kills big animals but saves mosquitoes & other parasites.
  - D. Ecological balance, if not maintained by man will be harmful in long run.
  - E. Man is selfish by nature so he is up against the wild life which is harmful for his survival



5. It can be inferred that the passage is
- A. part of a speech delivered to an educated audience
  - B. a speech delivered in a court of law
  - C. part of an article in a scientific journal
  - D. extracted from the minutes of a nature club
  - E. from a polemical article published in a magazine

**(Q6 – Q15)**

The alienating parent uses manipulative parenting behaviour to change the child's thoughts and feelings about the other parent. For example, convincing the child that the other is a bad parent and a bad person who does not deserve their love and respect promotes negative themes that highlight the other parent's real, exaggerated or imagined shortcomings and flaws. Unsubstantiated and false allegations of forms of abuse can be used by one parent to gain advantage over the other parent – allegations of domestic violence, physical and sexual abuse of children, or neglect. Parental alienation is manifested in the child with hostile feelings and cognitions against a parent, often with lack of ambivalence and appropriate-ate justifications.

In Nordic countries, parts of the academic community have been reluctant to recognize the phenomenon as harmful to children's health and functioning. Some researchers still claim that parental alienation lacks construct validity. The Ministry of Children and Equality in Norway has warned against having confidence in a party to the court who refers to parental alienation. The Ministry has taken the view that parental alienation is not scientifically documented, and that it may lead to victims of violence and abuse being distrusted. Research on health consequences is most closely related to harmful effects on children, and on adults who have been exposed to such impacts as children. Consistent findings with impaired mental and social health confirm that this phenomenon has construct validity. An increasing body of research is now also linked to parents who are victims of alienation by the other parent or by public officials.

Alienated parents often have significant anxiety, depression, stress, and physical symptoms. They may feel powerless, hopeless, and socially isolated. Several studies found that they felt they had lost part of their identity due to losing their role as a parent. Four studies reported high levels of suicidality among alienated parents. This, too, confirms that this is a phenomenon that has construct validity and substantially impacts public health.

Over the past couple of years, some key professional bodies in Norway have also recognized that this phenomenon entails a major health risk that must be taken seriously by health care institutions as well as judicial bodies. Historically, parental alienation has been viewed with suspicion by advocates fighting domestic violence against women. Some spokespersons for this important campaign still hold the opinion that parental alienation is a fake excuse from male perpetrators of domestic violence, whereas some now realize that parental alienation is not a gender-specific phenomenon as it is also directed against mothers

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

6. According to the paragraph, what is parental alienation?
- A. When a parent tries to change the child's thoughts and feelings about the other parent.
  - B. When a parent physically abuses their child.
  - C. When a parent neglects their child.
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
7. What type of behavior does the alienating parent use to change the child's thoughts and feelings about the other parent?
- A. Positive reinforcement
  - B. Manipulative parenting behavior



- C. Ignoring the child  
D. Feeding them food all the time  
E. None of these
8. What is an example of manipulative parenting behavior?  
A. Telling the child positive things about the other parent  
B. Using the child to get out of difficult situations  
C. Encouraging the child to have a good relationship with the other parent  
D. Convincing the child that the other parent is a bad person who does not deserve their love and respect  
E. None of these
9. What can the alienating parent use to gain an advantage over the other parent?  
(a) Unsubstantiated and false allegations of forms of abuse  
(b) Encouraging the child to have a good relationship with the other parent  
(c) Telling the child positive things about the other parent  
A. Only (a) & (b)      B. All (a), (b) and (c)      C. Only (a)      D. Only (c)      E. Only (b) and (c)
10. How is parental alienation manifested in the child?  
A. With positive feelings and cognitions towards both parents  
B. With ambivalence and appropriate justifications towards both parents  
C. With hostile feelings and cognitions against a parent  
D. All of the above  
E. None of the above
11. Why have parts of the academic community in Nordic countries been reluctant to recognize parental alienation as harmful to children's health and functioning?  
A. Because they believe it lacks construct validity  
B. Because they believe it is not scientifically documented  
C. because they believe it is a gender-specific phenomenon  
D. All of the above  
E. None of the above
12. What is the Ministry of Children and Equality in Norway's view on parental alienation?  
A. It is a scientifically documented phenomenon that can lead to violence and abuse  
B. It is a fake excuse from male perpetrators of domestic violence  
C. They have confidence in a party to the court who refers to parental alienation  
D. None of the above  
E. All of the above
13. What do studies suggest about the health consequences of parental alienation?  
A. It has no impact on mental and social health  
B. It has construct validity and confirms harmful effects on children as well as adults  
C. It only impacts parents who are victims of alienation by public officials  
D. All of the above  
E. None of the above
14. Which word aptly describes the word "IMPAIRED" as used in the passage?  
A. Restored    B. Captured    C. Debilitated    D. Invigorated    E. None of these
15. What is the historical view of parental alienation by advocates fighting domestic violence against women?  
A. They view it with suspicion as a fake excuse from male perpetrators of domestic violence





- B. They recognize it as a major health risk that must be taken seriously
- C. They believe it is a gender-specific phenomenon only directed towards men
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

**(Q16 – Q25)**

Once there was a poor Brahmin named Raghu. He could not find enough work to do. Sometimes, he and his family had to go without food. At last Raghu decided to leave his village in search of work. Early next morning, he left the house. He walked the whole day until he came to a thick jungle. He was tired, thirsty and hungry. While looking around for water to drink, he found a well. He went to the well and looked in. There he saw a jaguar, a monkey, a snake, and a man. They had all fallen into the well "O, noble Brahmin, "the jaguar called out to him, "Please help me out, so that I can go back to my family. "But you are a jaguar," said Raghu, "How do I know you will not kill me?" "Don't be afraid of me, I promise I will not do you any harm," replied the jaguar. Raghu reached into the well and pulled out the jaguar. The jaguar thanked him and said "I am Jagking I live in a cave in the mountains. I shall be most delighted if I can repay my debt to you someday. "Raghu then heard the monkey calling out to him from the well. The Brahmin at once pulled the monkey out. The monkey thanked the Brahmin. "If you are ever in need of food, just drop in at my place below that big mountain Valkey is my name "Now the snake called out to him for help, "Help you! exclaimed Raghu "You are a snake What if you bite me?" I shall never bite you, said the snake. So, Raghu pulled the snake out of the well. The snake said "Remember, if you are ever in any difficulty, just call out my name Nagsnake, and wherever you are, I shall find you." The jaguar, the monkey and the snake took leave of the Brahmin.

But before they left, they spoke to him about the man in the well. "Please do not help him," said Jagking." If you do," said Nagsnake "you will be in trouble yourself". As soon as they left, the man in the well began to call out for help. Raghu felt sorry for the man and pulled him out of the well. "Thank you for your Kindness, "said the man. "I am Seth Charandas. I am a goldsmith. If you ever need my help, do not hesitate to visit my humble house near the city." The goldsmith then left for home.

After sometime, the Brahmin continued his journey. But he could not find any work. He then remembered Jagking, Valkey, Nagsnake and Seth Charandas. He thought it was time to seek their help. He first went to Valkey. The monkey was overjoyed to see him. He gave him a warm welcome and offered him some really delicious fruits. The Brahmin told him how grateful he was. Now Raghu went to see Jagking, the jaguar. As soon as Jagking saw Raghu coming, he ran out to welcome him. He gave Raghu a beautiful gold necklace and other precious jewellery. Raghu thanked Jagking for the jewellery and parted. His journey had at last brought him luck, he thought. He would be able to sell the ornaments for a good price. But who could help him to sell the ornaments? He then remembered Seth Charandas.

He went to him. The goldsmith was glad to see Raghu. I have come to ask for your help, "said Raghu "Here are some ornaments. Please give me a good price for them. "Seth Charandas took the jewellery and examined it carefully. "I shall certainly help you, "he said. "But let me show them to another goldsmith. Please wait here, I will be right back. "He then went out with the ornaments. Seth at once rushed to the place of the King. He said "A man brought these ornaments to me and asked me to sell them. But they are the ornaments I made for the Prince who is missing." "Who is the man? Where is he?" thundered the King. "This rogue must have murdered my little prince and robbed his jewels!" "He is a Brahmin named Raghu, Your Majesty," replied the goldsmith, "and he is there, in my house." The King called for his most dreaded soldiers. "Arrest the Brahmin who is in the goldsmith's house and seized Raghu. Raghu was thrown in a dark room.

He then remembered the words of Nagsnake, the snake. So, he called out to him. Suddenly, almost like magic, Nagsnake slithered his way down a narrow window into the dingy cell. "O Lord!" hissed Nagsnake, "how did you manage to get yourself arrested? Raghu cried and then told the snake what happened. "I have a plan." Hissed Nagsnake. "I shall creep into the Queen's room and bite her said



Nagsnake, "She will faint. No matter what they do she will remain asleep. The poison will remain in her body until you place your hand on her forehead," explained Nagsnake. He then left Raghu and went to the palace. He crept into the Queen's room and bit her. He then left Krishnan and went to the palace. He crept into the Queen's room and bit her. The Queen fainted. The sad news that the Queen had been bitten by a snake spread all over the Kingdom. Vaidyas came from far and near, but their medicines had no effect. No one could revive the Queen. Finally, the King declared that anyone who could cure the Queen would be handsomely rewarded. Many people went to the palace but all of them failed.

"I can cure the Queen", Raghu told the guards. the king was sceptical but desperate so he allowed him. At once they took him to the Queen. Raghu sat beside the Queen and placed his hand on her forehead. Soon, she opened her eyes and sat up. The King was overjoyed and shed tears of happiness. He embraced Raghu and thanked him. "Your Majesty" said Raghu, "I was sent to prison for a crime I did not commit." Raghu told the king the whole story. the king was fuming with rage when he heard what the goldsmith had done. He at once had the goldsmith arrested. The king then presented Raghu with a large house and a thousand pieces of gold. Raghu sent for his family and they all lived happily ever after.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

16. What can possibly be the moral of the story?
  - A. Trust oneself before trusting others
  - B. Try and try until you succeed
  - C. You cannot change people but you can change yourself
  - D. A good deed never goes unrewarded
  - E. One must be the change one wishes to see in this world
17. Why did Raghu decide to leave his village?
  - A. As he wanted to search for food in a village different from his own
  - B. As his family had requested him to do so
  - C. As he could not find much work in his own village and his family had to starve sometimes because of it
  - D. As his village people had asked him to leave their village and look for work somewhere else
  - E. None of these
18. Why did Raghu go to meet Seth Charandas?
  - A. As he knew that Seth Charandas had contact with the King which could prove to be beneficial
  - B. As he thought that Seth Charandas could help him in selling the ornaments gifted to him by Jagking
  - C. As Raghu was extremely fond of Seth Charandas
  - D. As Seth Charandas had requested Raghu to sell ornaments only to him
  - E. None of these
19. Why did the jaguar the monkey and the snake tell Raghu not to save the man in the well?
  - A. As the man in the well was a thief
  - B. As the man in the well was a goldsmith
  - C. As the man in the well had cheated the snake the monkey and the jaguar
  - D. As the snake the monkeys and the jaguar hated the man as they had known him for a very long time
  - E. None of these
20. What did Valkey do after seeing Raghu at his house?
  - (a) He gave Raghu directions to Jagking's house
  - (b) He welcomed Raghu to his house



- (c) He offered tasty fruits to Raghu
- A. Only (a)                      B. Only (b)                      C. Only (c)                      D. Only (b) and (c)                      E. Only (a) and (c)
21. What plan did Nagsnake have to save Raghu from the dungeon?
- A. That he would enter the Queen's chamber and see her
- B. That he would sneak Raghu out of the dungeon without anyone noticing
- C. That he would bite the King and make him unconscious
- D. That he would bite Raghu and make everyone believe that he was dead
- E. None of these
22. What did the King do on learning the truth about Raghu and Seth Charandas?
- A. He congratulated the snake on his efforts to see Raghu
- B. He called for Raghu's wife and family
- C. He put Raghu back in the dungeon as he still held Raghu responsible for the prince's death
- D. He presented gold to Raghu and also a house to live in
- E. None of these
23. What did Seth Charandas tell the King about Raghu?
- A. That Raghu had brought those ornaments for selling which had been made for the missing prince
- B. That Raghu was an honest Brahmin who had left his village
- C. That Raghu had killed the prince
- D. That Raghu had brought fake ornaments for selling
- E. None of these
24. What did the king do to save the Queen after the vaidyas failed to revive her?
- A. He punished the snake for having harmed the Queen
- B. He announced a reward to anyone who could save the Queen
- C. He immediately called for Raghu to cure the Queen
- D. He asked his guards to immediately look for some time who could cure the Queen
- E. None of these
25. Why was Raghu afraid to save Nagsnake from the well?
- A. As he thought that Nagsnake would capture him soon as he got out of the well
- B. As he thought Nagsnake would eat him
- C. As Nagsnake had threatened him with dire consequences
- D. As he thought Nagsnake would bite him once he was out of the well
- E. None of these

**(Q26 – Q32)**

In the early 1920's, settlers came to Alaska looking for gold. They travelled by boat to the coastal towns of Seward and Knik, and from there by land into the gold fields. The trail they used to travel inland is known today as the Iditarod Trail, one of the National Historic Trails designated by the Congress of the United States. The Iditarod Trail quickly became a major thoroughfare in Alaska, as the mail and supplies were carried across this trail. People also used it to get from place to place, including the priests, ministers, and judges who had to travel between villages. In the winter, the settlers' only means of travel down this trail was via dog sled.

Once the gold rush ended, many gold-seekers went back to where they had come from, and suddenly there was much less travel on the Iditarod Trail. The introduction of the airplane in the late 1920's meant dog teams were no longer the standard mode of transportation, and of course with the airplane carrying the mail and supplies, there was less need for land travel in general. The final blow to the use of the dog teams was the appearance of snowmobiles.

By the mid 1960's, most Alaskans did not even know the Iditarod Trail existed, or that dog teams had played a crucial role in Alaska's early settlements. Dorothy G. Page, a self-made historian, recognized how few people knew about the former use of sled dogs as working animals and about the Iditarod Trail's role in Alaska's colourful history. To raise awareness about this aspect of Alaskan history, she came up with the idea to have a dog sled race over the Iditarod Trail. She presented her idea to an enthusiastic musher, as dog sled drivers are known, named Joe Redington, Sr. Soon the Pages and the Redingtons were working together to promote the idea of the Iditarod race.

Many people worked to make the first Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race a reality in 1967. The Aurora Dog Mushers Club, along with men from the Adult Camp in Sutton, helped clear years of overgrowth from the first nine miles of the Iditarod Trail. To raise interest in the race, a \$25,000 purse was offered, with Joe Redington donating one acre of his land to help raise the funds. The short race, approximately 27 miles long, was put on a second time in 1969.

After these first two successful races, the goal was to lengthen the race a little further to the ghost town of Iditarod by 1973. However, in 1972, the U.S. Army reopened the trail as a winter exercise, and so in 1973, the decision was made to take the race all the way to the city of Nome—over 1,000 miles. There were many who believed it could not be done and that it was crazy to send a bunch of mushers out into the vast, uninhabited Alaskan wilderness. But the race went! 22 mushers finished that year, and to date over 400 people have completed it

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

26. The primary purpose of this passage is to –
- A. recount the history of the Iditarod trail and the race that memorializes it
  - B. describe the obstacles involved in founding the Iditarod race
  - C. outline the circumstances that led to the establishment of the Iditarod trail
  - D. re-establish the important place of the Iditarod trail in Alaska's history
  - E. None of these
27. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that all of the following contributed to the disuse of the Iditarod Trail except –
- A. more modern forms of transportation
  - B. depleted gold mines
  - C. highway routes to ghost towns
  - D. reduced demand for land travel
  - E. None of these
28. As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for mode?



- A. Formula      B. Way      C. Preference      D. Option      E. None of these
29. According to the passage, the initial Iditarod race –  
A. was funded through the sale of musher entrance fees  
B. was founded by an advocate for Alaskan history  
C. ended at the ghost town of Iditarod  
D. boasted a total of 400 entrants  
E. None of these
30. As used in paragraph 3, the phrase “self-made historian” implies that Dorothy G. Page –  
A. was employed by the state to keep its dog sled history alive  
B. was determined to honour the glories of the gold rush in spite of her questionable credentials  
C. had pursued the study of Alaska’s history out of her own interest  
D. had personally educated others about Alaska’s history  
E. None of these
31. In 1925, when a diphtheria outbreak threatened the lives of people in the remote town of Nome, the government used the Iditarod Trail to transport medicine nearly 700 miles to the town. If the author chose to include this fact in the passage, it would best fit in  
A. Paragraph 1B. Paragraph 2      C. Paragraph 3      D. Paragraph 5      E. None of these
32. Based on information in the passage, it can be inferred that because the U.S. Army reopened the Iditarod Trail in 1972,  
A. more people could compete in the Iditarod race  
B. the mushers had to get permission from the U.S. Army to hold the race  
C. the trail was cleared all the way to Nome  
D. the Iditarod race became a seasonal Army competition  
E. None of these

**(Q33 – Q37)**

Once upon a time, there was a small village in a sunny and dry region. The villagers were struggling to make a living due to the harsh climate and lack of fertile land. One day, a wise old man visited the village and suggested that they start cultivating aloe vera plants.

At first, the villagers were sceptical. They had never heard of aloe vera before and did not know how to cultivate it. But the old man explained that aloe vera was a succulent plant that thrives in arid climates and can survive with little water. He also explained that aloe vera has many medicinal properties and is highly valued in the market.

The villagers were intrigued and decided to give it a try. They cleared a small patch of land and planted a few aloe vera saplings. To their surprise, the plants started growing rapidly and soon covered the entire area. The villagers learned how to take care of the plants and soon became experts in aloe vera cultivation.

As their knowledge grew, they started experimenting with different uses for the plant. They discovered that aloe vera gel could be used to treat burns, wounds, and other skin conditions. They also found that aloe vera juice had a range of health benefits, from aiding digestion to boosting the immune system.

As word of their success spread, other villages in the region started adopting aloe vera cultivation. The demand for aloe vera products grew, and the villagers started selling their produce in local markets. They soon became known for their high-quality aloe vera products, and their village became a hub for aloe vera cultivation.



Today, the village is a thriving community, thanks to the success of their aloe vera cultivation. They have expanded their farming practices to include other crops, but aloe vera remains at the heart of their success. The villagers are proud of their heritage and continue to pass down their knowledge of aloe vera cultivation to future generations.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

33. Why were the villagers struggling to make a living?
  - A. Due to the harsh climate and lack of fertile land.
  - B. Due to less availability of plants
  - C. Due to increase in frequency of storms
  - D. Due to less knowledge about agriculture
  - E. None of these
34. What are some of the medicinal properties of aloe vera?
  - (a) Aloe vera gel can be used to treat burns, wounds
  - (b) Aloe vera gel can be used as a hair pack
  - (c) Aloe vera gel can be used to treat allergies
  - (d) Aloe vera juice aids digestion and boosts the immune system.

A. Only (a)                      B. Both (a) and (b) C. All (a), (b), (c) and (d)                      D. Only (a) and (d)

E. None of these
35. What is the significance of aloe vera to the village today?
  - A. They go to other villages and spread the word of its benefits.
  - B. They innovate newer ideas to use for the plant
  - C. Aloe vera remains at the heart of the village's success, and they continue to pass down their knowledge of aloe vera cultivation to future generations.
  - D. Aloe vera is a boon that they now pray to and they also have rewarded the wise man for giving them advice
  - E. None of these
36. How did the villagers become experts in aloe vera cultivation?
  - A. By experimenting with different uses for the plant
  - B. By learning from trial and error
  - C. By receiving formal training from the old man
  - D. By attending agricultural courses in nearby towns
  - E. none of these
37. Why did other villages in the region start adopting aloe vera cultivation?
  - A. Because they had no other crops to cultivate
  - B. Due to the success of this village and its inhabitants.
  - C. Because the old man told them about it too
  - D. Because aloe vera products were sold to them
  - E. none of these



**(Q38 – Q42)**

Living in smaller countries with tribal populations can be complex and challenging due to a variety of factors. These countries often have a complex history of colonization and conflict, which can result in deep-seated tensions between different ethnic groups and tribes. Additionally, these countries may lack the resources and infrastructure necessary to support a diverse population, leading to disparities in access to education, healthcare, and other basic needs.

One of the key complexities of living in these countries is the challenge of balancing traditional tribal values and practices with modernization and globalization. Many tribal populations have deep cultural traditions and customs that are important to their identity and way of life, but may conflict with modern laws and regulations. For example, traditional practices such as hunting, fishing, and agriculture may be difficult to reconcile with conservation and environmental protection efforts.

Another complexity of living in smaller countries with tribal populations is the challenge of preserving cultural heritage and identity in the face of globalization and cultural assimilation. As these countries become more connected to the global economy and culture, traditional ways of life and cultural practices may be threatened by the homogenizing influence of mass media and consumerism. It can be difficult to balance the desire to preserve traditional ways of life and cultural heritage with the need to adapt and evolve in a rapidly changing world.

Finally, living in smaller countries with tribal populations can also be challenging due to the lack of political representation and influence. Tribal communities may be marginalized and underrepresented in national politics and decision-making processes, leading to a lack of resources and support for their needs and priorities. This can result in a cycle of poverty and underdevelopment that can be difficult to break.

Overall, living in smaller countries with tribal populations can be complex and challenging due to a variety of historical, cultural, and political factors. It requires a nuanced understanding of local customs and traditions, as well as a commitment to preserving cultural heritage and promoting social justice and equity.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

38. What are the challenges faced by smaller countries with tribal populations?
  - (a) Lack of resources and infrastructure necessary to support a diverse population
  - (b) Disparities in access to education, healthcare, and other basic needs
  - (c) Loosing traditional tribal values and practices with modernization and globalization.
  - (d) Lack of political representation and influence

A. Only (a)                      B. Only (a), (b) and (d)                      C. All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

D. Only (a) and (b)

E. None of these
39. What is one factor that can lead to deep-seated tensions between different ethnic groups and tribes in these countries?
  - A. Lack of resources
  - B. A complex history of colonization and conflict
  - C. Lack of access to education
  - D. Disagreements over tribal leadership
  - E. None of the above
40. What is the main challenge while connecting with the world at a global stage?
  - A. Homogenizing influence of mass media and consumerism
  - B. Preserving culture yet pursuing growth
  - C. Lack of understanding of global cultures and customs



- D. Both a and b  
E. Both a and d
41. What is the tone of the passage?  
A. Subjective and negative  
B. Biased and opiated  
C. Objective and unbiased  
D. Emotional and positive  
E. None of these
42. What is the closest antonym of 'disparities'?  
A. Uniformity B. Difficulties C. Reformation D. Tragedy E. None of these

**(Q43 – Q47)**

Nearly a century ago, biologists found that if they separated an invertebrate animal embryo into two parts at an early stage of its life, it would survive and develop as two normal embryos. This led them to believe that the cells in the early embryo are undetermined in the sense that each cell has the potential to develop in a variety of different ways. Later biologists found that the situation was not so simple. It

matters in which plane the embryo is cut. If it is cut in a plane different from the one used by the early investigators, it will not form two whole embryos. A debate arose over what exactly was happening. Which embryo cells are determined, just when do they become irreversibly committed to their fates, and what are the "morphogenetic determinants" that tell a cell what to become? But the debate could not be resolved because no one was able to ask the crucial questions in a form in which they could be pursued productively. Recent discoveries in molecular biology, however, have opened up prospects for a resolution of the debate. Now investigators think they know at least some of the molecules that act as morphogenetic determinants in early development. They have been able to show that, in a sense, cell determination begins even before an egg is fertilized. Studying sea urchins, biologist Paul Gross found that an unfertilized egg contains substances that function as morphogenetic determinants. They are located in the cytoplasm of the egg cell; i.e., in that part of the cell's protoplasm that lies outside of the nucleus. In the unfertilized egg, the substances are inactive and are not distributed homogeneously. When the egg is fertilized, the substances become active and, presumably, govern the behaviour of the genes they interact with. Since the substances are unevenly distributed in the egg, when the fertilized egg divides, the resulting cells are different from the start and so can be qualitatively different in their own gene activity. The substances that Gross studied are maternal messenger RNA's –products of certain maternal genes. He and other biologists studying a wide variety of organisms have found that these particular RNA's direct, in large part, the synthesis of histones, a class of proteins that bind to DNA. Once synthesized, the histones move into the cell nucleus, where sections of DNA wrap around them to form a structure that resembles beads, or knots, on a string. The beads are DNA segments wrapped around the histones; the string is the intervening DNA. And it is the structure of these beaded DNA strings that guides the fate of the cells in which they are located.

**Based on the passage, answer the following questions**

43. It can be inferred from the passage that the morphogenetic determinants present in the early embryo are  
A. located in the nucleus of the embryo cells  
B. evenly distributed unless the embryo is not developing normally  
C. inactive until the embryo cells become irreversibly committed to their final function  
D. identical to those that were already present in the unfertilized egg  
E. present in larger quantities than is necessary for the development of a single individual
44. The main topic of the passage is –





- A. the early development of embryos of lower marine organisms
  - B. the main contribution of modern embryology to molecular biology
  - C. the role of molecular biology in disproving older theories of embryonic development
  - D. cell determination as an issue in the study of embryonic development
  - E. scientific dogma as a factor in the recent debate over the value of molecular biology
45. According to the passage, when biologists believed that the cells in the early embryo were undetermined, they made which of the following mistakes?
- A. They did not attempt to replicate the original experiment of separating an embryo into two parts.
  - B. They did not realize that there was a connection between the issue of cell determination and the outcome of the separation experiment.
  - C. They assumed that the results of experiments on embryos did not depend on the particular animal species used for such experiments.
  - D. They assumed that it was crucial to perform the separation experiment at an early stage in the embryo's life.
  - E. They assumed that different ways of separating an embryo into two parts would be equivalent as far as the fate of the two parts was concerned
46. It can be inferred from the passage that the initial production of histones after an egg is fertilized takes place
- A. in the cytoplasm
  - B. in the maternal genes
  - C. throughout the protoplasm
  - D. in the beaded portions of the DNA strings
  - E. in certain sections of the cell nucleus
47. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is dependent on the fertilization of an egg?
- A. Copying of maternal genes to produce maternal messenger RNA's
  - B. Synthesis of proteins called histones
  - C. Division of a cell into its nucleus and the cytoplasm
  - D. Determination of the egg cell's potential for division
  - E. Generation of all of a cell's morphogenetic determinants



**(Q48 – Q52)**

Myths are deeply rooted in human culture and have served various purposes throughout history. They often originate from oral traditions and are passed down through generations, offering explanations for natural phenomena, human behaviour, and the origins of the world. These narratives are rich in symbolism, archetypes, and supernatural elements, making them captivating and memorable. Myths frequently feature gods, goddesses, heroes, and supernatural creatures, who embody certain qualities or represent forces of nature. For example, the Greek myth of Prometheus explains the origin of fire and its significance in human civilization.

While myths are culturally significant and can offer valuable insights into the human condition, it is important to recognize that they are not meant to be understood as literal truth. Instead, they provide metaphorical or symbolic explanations that reflect the beliefs, values, and experiences of a particular culture or community. As societies have advanced in scientific understanding, many of the phenomena once explained through myths are now understood through empirical evidence and rigorous scientific inquiry. Nonetheless, myths continue to hold cultural and literary value, as they often encapsulate universal themes and convey moral or ethical lessons.

Half-truths, on the other hand, are statements that contain some element of truth but are presented in a deceptive or incomplete manner. They can be intentionally crafted to mislead or manipulate, or they may arise from a lack of thorough understanding or information. In politics, for instance, politicians may selectively present facts that support their narratives while disregarding contradictory evidence. This can distort public understanding and shape opinions based on incomplete or skewed information. In advertising, companies often use half-truths to promote their products by highlighting certain benefits while downplaying potential drawbacks. This tactic can mislead consumers into making uninformed decisions.

The digital age has amplified the prevalence and impact of myths and half-truths. The rapid dissemination of information through social media and the internet has made it easier for misinformation to spread. In this era of "fake news," it is increasingly important for individuals to critically evaluate the information they encounter. Fact-checking websites, reputable news sources, and academic research can provide tools to discern fact from fiction. Media literacy and critical thinking skills are essential for navigating the complex landscape of myths, half-truths, and misinformation.

To combat the influence of myths and half-truths, it is crucial to promote evidence-based thinking, scientific literacy, and media literacy. Education plays a pivotal role in developing these skills, equipping individuals with the tools to analyse information critically and seek reliable sources. Encouraging a healthy scepticism and fostering an environment that values evidence-based reasoning can help create a society that is less susceptible to the influence of myths and half-truths.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

48. What is the tone of the passage?
  - A. objective and analytical
  - B. dismissive and condescending
  - C. sensationalistic and dramatic
  - D. confrontational and adversarial
  - E. None of the above
49. How are myths relevant across generations?
  - A. Because they are rich in symbolism, archetypes, and supernatural elements.
  - B. Because they often encapsulate universal themes and convey moral or ethical lessons.
  - C. Because they often originate from oral traditions and offer explanations for natural phenomena, human behaviour, and the origins of the world.
  - D. Because they frequently feature gods, goddesses, heroes, and supernatural creatures, who embody certain qualities or represent forces of nature.



- E. None of these
50. Which of the following statements are true?
- (a) Some myths are now understood through empirical evidence and rigorous scientific inquiry.  
(b) myths encapsulate universal themes and convey moral or ethical lessons.  
(c) Half truths are helpful to make decisions and provides tool to discern fact from fiction
- A. Only (a)                      B. Both (a) and (b)                      C. Only (b)                      D. Only (c)  
E. All (a),(b) and (c)
51. In combating the influence of myths and half-truths in the digital age, which of the following approaches is emphasized as crucial?
- A. Encouraging blind acceptance of information from reputable news sources.  
B. Relying solely on fact-checking websites for accurate information.  
C. Fostering an environment that discourages critical evaluation of information.  
D. Developing evidence-based thinking, scientific literacy, and media literacy.  
E. None of these
52. Which term can be used as a synonym for "prevalence" as used in the passage?
- A. Abundance                      B. Rarity                      C. Scarcity                      D. Unimportance                      E. None of these

**(Q53 – Q57)**

Management is a set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly. The most important aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organising, staffing, controlling, and problem-solving. Leadership is a set of processes that creates organizations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles. This distinction is absolutely crucial for our purposes here: Successful transformation is 70 to 90 per cent leadership and only 10 to 30 per cent management. Yet for historical reasons, many organizations today don't have much leadership. And almost everyone thinks about the problems here as one of managing change.

For most of this century, as we created thousands and thousands of large organizations for the first time in human history, we did not have enough good managers to keep all those bureaucracies functioning. So many companies and universities developed management programmes, and hundreds and thousands of people were encouraged to learn management on the job. And they did. But people were taught little about leadership. To some degree, management was emphasized because it's easier to teach than leadership. But even more so, management was the main item on the twentieth-century agenda because that's what was needed. For every entrepreneur or business builder who was a leader, we needed hundreds of managers to run their ever-growing enterprises.

Unfortunately for us today, this emphasis on management has often been institutionalized in corporate cultures that discourage employees from learning how to lead. Ironically, past success is usually the key ingredient in producing this outcome. The syndrome, as I have observed it on many occasions, goes like this: success creates some degree of market dominance, which in turn produces much growth. After a while keeping the ever-larger organization under control becomes the primary challenge. So attention turns inward, and managerial competencies are (nurtured). With a strong emphasis on management but not on leadership, bureaucracy and an inward focus take over. But with continued success, the result mostly of market dominance, the problem often goes unaddressed and an unhealthy arrogance begins to evolve. All of these characteristics then make any transformation effort much more difficult.

Arrogant managers can over-evaluate their current performance and competitive position, listen poorly, and learn slowly. Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities. Bureaucratic cultures can



(smother) those who want to respond to shifting conditions. And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organisations to break out of the morass.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

53. Why, according to the author, is a distinction between management and leadership crucial?  
A. Leaders are reactive whereas managers are proactive.  
B. Organisations are facing problems of not getting good managers.  
C. Organisations are pursuing the strategy of status quo.  
D. In today's context, organisations need leaders much more than managers in transforming them.  
E. None of these
54. Why did companies and universities develop programmes to prepare managers in such a large number?  
A. Companies and universities wanted to generate funds through these programmes.  
B. A large number of organisations were created and they needed managers in good number.  
C. Organisations did not want spend their scarce resources in training managers.  
D. Organisations wanted to create communication network through trained managers.  
E. None of these
55. Which of the following is not the characteristic of bureaucratic culture?  
A. Managers listen poorly and learn slowly.  
B. Managerial competencies are nurtured  
C. Employees clearly see the forces that present threats and opportunities.  
D. Prevalence of unhealthy arrogance.  
E. Managers tend to stifle initiative and innovation.
56. Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word 'smother' as used in the passage?  
A. suppress    B. encourage    C. instigate    D. criticize    E. attack
57. How has the author defined management?  
A. It is the process of adapting organisations to changing circumstances.  
B. It is the system of aligning people with the direction it has taken.  
C. It refers to creating a vision to help direct the change effort.  
D. Creating better performance through customer orientation.  
E. None of these

**(Q58 – Q61)**

European colonists, driven by a relentless pursuit of power, wealth, and resources, unleashed a wave of aggression and exploitation upon the world during the era of colonialism. With their sights set on expanding their empires and dominating foreign lands, European powers embarked on brutal conquests, leaving a trail of devastation in their wake.

Motivated by a toxic combination of economic greed, religious zealotry, and the belief in their cultural and racial superiority, European colonists engaged in a systematic campaign of subjugation, exploitation, and destruction. They employed ruthless tactics, such as military conquest, forced labour, slavery, and cultural erasure, to assert their dominance over indigenous peoples and extract valuable resources.

The colonists' aggression was particularly evident in their relentless pursuit of wealth and resources. They plundered the riches of conquered lands, stripping them of valuable commodities such as gold, silver, spices, and timber. Entire civilizations were ravaged and decimated, as the colonists mercilessly exploited the labour of indigenous populations, forcing them into back-breaking work in mines, plantations, and factories.

Moreover, the rampant exploitation extended to the natural environment. European colonists saw the land as a commodity to be conquered and exploited for their own benefit, with little regard for the delicate ecological balance or the indigenous peoples who relied upon it for their survival. Forests were razed, rivers polluted, and ecosystems disrupted, leading to irreparable damage to the environment and the displacement of countless species.

The colonists' aggression also manifested in the imposition of their own cultural, religious, and social systems upon indigenous peoples. They sought to erase indigenous identities, languages, and customs, forcefully imposing their own values and norms. This cultural imperialism aimed to erode the rich heritage and traditions of indigenous cultures, leaving a lasting legacy of cultural oppression and loss.

Furthermore, the colonists' exploitation was not limited to the physical realm. They also engaged in intellectual and academic theft, appropriating indigenous knowledge, artifacts, and cultural expressions without proper acknowledgement or respect. Indigenous peoples' wisdom, innovations, and contributions were often erased or attributed to European sources, perpetuating a skewed narrative that reinforced European dominance.

The consequences of European colonists' aggression and exploitation continue to reverberate today. The legacy of colonization is marked by enduring social, economic, and political disparities, as well as deep-seated trauma and cultural fragmentation among indigenous communities. The scars of colonization are etched into the collective memory of affected nations, serving as a reminder of the enduring impact of European colonists' ruthless pursuits.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

58. What were the motivations driving European colonists during the era of colonialism?
- A. Pursuit of power and wealth
  - B. Desire for religious freedom
  - C. Belief in cultural and racial superiority
  - D. Expanding empires and dominating foreign lands
  - E. All of the above
59. Which of these statements are true?
- (a) European colonizers were motivated by economic greed, religious zealotry and racial superiority



- (b) European colonists disengaged from systematic campaign of subjugation, exploitation, and destruction.  
(c) They employed ruthless tactics, such as military conquest, forced labour, slavery, and cultural erasure, to gain trust from indigenous people.

A. Only (a)      B. Only (a) and (c)      C. Only (c)      D. Only (a) and (b)      E. Only (b)

60. What were the different forms of exploitation by the European colonizers?

- (a) Ruining the ecological balance that the indigenous peoples did not care for  
(b) Eroding the rich heritage and traditions of indigenous cultures  
(c) They engaged in Intellectual and academic theft, appropriating indigenous knowledge, artifacts, and cultural expressions without proper acknowledgement or respect.  
(d) Forcefully imposing values and norms that the colonizers believed in

A. Only (b)      B. Only (b) and (c)      C. Only (a), (b) and (d)      D. Only (b), (c), (d)  
E. All (a), (b), (c) and (d)

61. Which term can be used as a synonym for "cultural imperialism" as used in the passage?

- A. Cultural diffusion      B. Cultural assimilation  
C. Cultural preservation      D. Cultural exchange  
E. None of the above

#### (Q62 – Q67)

Social media is a technological marvel that has devolved into a cesspool of vanity, comparison, and shallow validation. It presents us with a distorted version of reality, where carefully crafted personas and meticulously filtered images reign supreme. Meticulously crafted posts manipulate our insecurities and cravings, exploiting our desire to fit into their meticulously curated world. We become mere pawns in the game, mindlessly scrolling through an endless stream of vacuous content, numbing our minds with vapid endorsements and mindless challenges. Behind the façade of smiling faces and glamorous vacations lies a harsh truth: a never-ending race for attention, popularity, and the elusive pursuit of online validation.

We measure our worth in likes, comments, and followers, sacrificing genuine experiences for the sake of capturing the perfect selfie or crafting a clever caption. Our self-worth becomes intertwined with digital metrics, as we anxiously wait for that dopamine rush that comes with a notification. But amidst the sea of online personas, genuine connections drown. We substitute authentic human interaction with a barrage of emojis and shallow compliments. Friendships become reduced to virtual acquaintances, and the art of conversation fades into oblivion. We willingly surrender our privacy, our personal data, and our minds to the ever-watchful algorithms, which feed us an endless stream of tailored content, further entrenching us in our own echo chambers.

But hey, who needs genuine connections and meaningful conversations when we can exchange heartfelt emotions for a multitude of superficial likes and retweets? Social media, the colossal facade that moulds us into a society of validation-seeking, attention-starved automatons, always craving the next dopamine hit, forever chasing hollow illusions of happiness and relevance. It is a brave new world we live in, where narcissism reigns supreme, and authenticity withers away like a forgotten memory.

Social media, once hailed as a means of connecting the world, has become a catalyst for isolation, comparison, and the erosion of our true selves. It is a virtual asylum, where we voluntarily lock ourselves away, craving validation while losing touch with the essence of what it means to be human.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

62. How does social media manipulate and exploit our desires and insecurities for its own gain?



- A. By presenting carefully curated content that plays on our insecurities and desires for acceptance and validation.  
B. By feeding us an endless stream of tailored content, further entrenching us in our own echo chambers.  
C. By fuelling the cycle of seeking validation through likes, comments, and followers.  
D. All of the above  
E. None of the above
63. What would be an appropriate title for the passage?  
A. Social Media and its growth  
B. The Dark Underbelly of social media  
C. Isolated individuals  
D. Harsh reality of the world  
E. None of these
64. Which of the following statements is false?  
A. Social media presents itself as a tool for connecting people, yet it often creates a sense of isolation.  
B. Creates a world where narcissism reigns supreme, and authenticity withers away like a forgotten memory.  
C. Sponsors glamorous vacations and asks for validation via likes, comments and followers  
D. All of the above  
E. None of the above
65. What does the passage mean by "attention-starved automatons"?  
A. Individuals lacking individuality seeking validation online  
B. Individuals lacking social manners seeking emotional relationships  
C. Individuals lacking sadness seeking for dopamine hits  
D. All of the above  
E. None of the above
66. What is the meaning of 'cesspool of vanity'?  
A. A sense of shallowness and selflessness  
B. Excessive focus on superficiality and self-importance  
C. Lack of self-centeredness and narcissism  
D. All of the above  
E. None of the above
67. What is the tone of the passage?  
A. Cynical and negative  
B. Positive or optimistic  
C. Destructive and ingenuine  
D. Authentic and biased  
E. None of the above



## (Q68 – Q74)

It wasn't the room on the roof, but a large room with a balcony in front and a small veranda at the back. On the first floor of an old shopping complex, still known as Astley Hall, it faced the town's main road, although a walled-in driveway separated it from the street pavement. A neem tree grew in front of the building, and during the early rains, when the neem pods fell and were crushed underfoot, they gave off a rich, pungent odour which I can never forget.

I had taken the room at the very modest rent of thirty-five rupees a month, payable in advance to the stout Punjabi widow who ran the provisions store downstairs. Her provisions ran to rice, lentils, spices and condiments, but I wasn't doing any cooking then; there wasn't time, so for a quick snack I'd cross the road and consume a couple of samosas or vegetable patties. Whenever I received a decent, I'd make myself ham sandwiches. If any of my friends were around, like Peter or Anand, they'd make short work of the ham sandwiches.

I don't think I ever went hungry, but I was certainly underweight and undernourished, eating irregularly at cheap restaurants and dhabas and suffering frequent stomach upheavals. The years I spent abroad had done nothing to improve my constitution, as there, too, I had lived largely on what was sold over the counter in snack bars—baked beans on toast being the standard fare.

At the corner of the block, near the Orient Cinema, was a little restaurant called Komal's, run by a rotund Sikh gentleman who seldom left his seat near the window. Here I had a reasonably good lunch of dal, rice and a vegetable curry for two or three rupees.

There were a few other regulars—a college teacher, a couple of salesmen and occasionally someone waiting for a film show to begin. Peter and Anand did not trail me to this place, as it was a little lowbrow for them (Peter being Swiss and Anand being from Doon School); nor was it frequented much by students or children. It was lower middle-class, really; professional men who were still single and forced to eat in the town came here. I wasn't bothered by anyone here. And it suited me in other ways, because there was a news stand close by and I could buy a paper or a magazine and skim through it before or after my meal. Determined as I was to make a living by writing, I had made it my duty to study every English language publication that found its way to Dehra (most of them did), to see which of them published short fiction. A surprisingly large number of magazines did publish short stories; the trouble was, the rates of payment were not very high, the average being about twenty-five rupees a story. Ten stories a month would therefore fetch me two hundred and fifty rupees—just enough for me to get by!

After eating at Komal's, I'd make my way to the upmarket Indiana for a cup of coffee, which was all I could afford there. Indiana was for the smart set. In the evenings it boasted a three-piece band, and you could dance if you had a partner, although dancing cheek to cheek went out with the Second World War. From noon to three, Larry Gomes, a Dehra boy of Goan origin, tinkled on the piano, playing old favourites or new hits.

That spring morning, only one or two tables were occupied by business people, who weren't listening to the music—so Larry went through a couple of old numbers for my benefit. At twenty-four, I was very old-fashioned. Larry received three hundred rupees a month and a free lunch, so he was slightly better off than me. Also, his father owned a small music and record shop a short distance away.

While I was sipping my coffee and pondering upon my financial affairs (which were non-existent, as I had no finances), I walked the rich and baggy-eyed Maharani of Magador with her daughter Indu. I stood up to greet her and she gave me a gracious smile.

She knew that some years previously, I had been infatuated with her daughter. She had even intercepted one of my love letters, but she had been quite sporting about it, and had told me that I wrote a nice letter. Now she knew that I was writing stories for magazines, and she said, 'We read your story in the Weekly last week. It was quite charming; didn't I say you'd make a good writer?' I blushed and thanked her, while Indu gave me a mischievous smile. She was still at college.





'You must come and see us someday,' said the Maharani and moved on majestically. Indu, small-boned and petite and dressed in something blue, looked more than ever like a butterfly, soft, delicate, flitting away just as you thought you could touch her.

They sat at a table in a corner, and I returned to contemplate the coffee stains on the tablecloth for, I had, of course, splashed my coffee all over the place.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

68. What was the main reason behind the narrator's frequent stomach upheavals?
  - A. Lack of proper nutrition
  - B. Consumption of ham sandwiches
  - C. Irregular eating habits
  - D. Low-quality food at cheap restaurants
  - E. None of the above
69. Which of the following statements about Komal's restaurant is NOT true?
  - A. It was frequented by college teachers.
  - B. It was a little lowbrow for the narrator's friends.
  - C. It served dal, rice, and vegetable curry for a reasonable price.
  - D. It was popular among children and students.
  - E. There was a newsstand close to it
70. Inference Question: Based on the passage, why did the Maharani intercept the narrator's love letter?
  - A. She disapproved of the narrator's writing influence on her daughter.
  - B. She wanted to discourage the narrator from pursuing a relationship with her daughter.
  - C. She was curious about the content of the letter.
  - D. She wanted to test the narrator's writing skills.
  - E. None of the above
71. Identify the type of clause used in the following sentence: "While I was sipping my coffee and pondering upon my financial affairs, I walked the rich and baggy-eyed Maharani of Magador with her daughter Indu."
  - A. Adjective clause
  - B. Adverb clause
  - C. Noun clause
  - D. Relative clause
  - E. None of these
72. What is the significance of the neem tree in front of the building?
  - A. It provides shade for the balcony.
  - B. Its pods add a pleasant fragrance to the surroundings.
  - C. It acts as a natural barrier between the building and the street.
  - D. It is used as a source of timber for construction.
  - E. None of these
73. How does the author perceive Indiana, the upmarket coffee shop?
  - A. The coffee shop offers live music and dancing.
  - B. The coffee shop is a popular spot for business people.
  - C. The coffee shop is known for its affordable prices.
  - D. The coffee shop has a nostalgic ambiance.
  - E. None of the above



74. Identify the grammatical error in the following sentence:

"I had took the room at the very modest rent of thirty-five rupees a month."

- A. at the      B. very modest      C. rupees a month      D. Rent of      E. had took

(Q75 – Q82)

"There you go little lady" A man said holding the door as I entered, He was lengthy with a thin build. He was wearing a brown suit with gold buttons and suspenders with a top hat; which was now in his hands as he greeted me at the entrance. I walked 'head at a faster pace, as being a flapper ain't safe at this time of night in a city like New Orleans. You never know what kind of dangers lurk near you. As I headed in, the sound of jazz music and rowdy men filled my ears,

"You best fix your hair; Otto isn't going to let you get up on that stage looking like that." Ruth muttered to me as she walked past me holding what seemed to be 4 or 5 whiskey bottles for a table of men a couple feet behind me. Otto was the head honcho at the Cadillac club, he had little to no respect for the women that he employed and was always taking credit and ownership of the work us, girls did around the club. He was an older man, mid 50's with narrowed deep brown eyes and peppered curls. One thing about Otto was that you always knew when he was near; He had terrible heart disease and all other sorts of illnesses that caused an horrendous cough anytime he exhaled. I walked to the little ladies dressing room a couple doors down the hallway. I was expecting 8 or so other girls in the room but was shocked when I walked in to see only 4 others. Virginia turned to look at me, her blonde bouncy curls were already laid and swooped neatly on top of her head, at first glance it was hard to notice the blood dripping from her nose.

"I don't know why we stick around for Otto when he treats us like we don't got no business being round here"

Helen said holding a now blood-soaked napkin to Virginia's face, we could all hear his cough echoing throughout the room as if he knew we were talking about him,

"Lord knows there's no Cadillac Club without us show girls, he's already lost 5 girls just this week, at this rate the club will be cut by next month."

The Cadillac club was the most popular speakeasy in New Orleans, it opened just weeks after the prohibition started last year.

"I just want to know what Otto would do if his little secret got out, he knows he can't sell alc-" "No, no, no! I Can't lose another job Helen, It's not that big of a deal,"

Virginia said, wiping the last bits of blood and tears from her face,

"Let's just have a good show tonight" As she finished her sentence, Ruth walked back into the dressing room,

"We got to be out in-" as she was talking, the music came to an abrupt stop, I've never heard the club this quiet. Ruth started back up,

"Hey, what's going-"

Suddenly the lights were cut out. A blood curdling scream was let out from the main dining area, a man's scream. All of us looked at each other before we all split into different directions of the dressing room for cover. What seemed like hours was actually 3 minutes before the lights randomly were cut back on. I peered around the room to make sure the other girls were okay before I headed to the door. I peeked my head out to see everyone gathered around the centre table near the stage. Below them, I could make out two freshly shined, pointed shoes, and slacks laid out on the floor. I approached to see it was Otto, he was dead.



It wasn't long after we discovered Otto when people began to panic. Otto's body was eerily calm; it looked as if he was only peacefully asleep. Clink, clink, I turned to see the men had now lined up by the exit and were waiting fearfully to leave. Clink, Clink, the door made a tapping sound as it rubbed against the large lock that was placed on the door, we were stuck. Around Otto's body was a now spilled glass of whiskey. I picked up the glass from the floor and held it to the light, I was apprehensive and breathing so heavily, that the glass a foot away from my face had fogged up. Beneath the ice, there was a white powdery substance at the bottom of the glass. He had been poisoned. My cold hands, now shaking with angst, dropped to my mouth causing me to shatter the glass. Suddenly a hand was placed on my shoulder, I turned to see a large man who was one of our regulars. He let out a large sigh,

"Don't go blaming yourself now darlin, there's nothing we could've done for him,"

I was confused, "You know Otto had heart disease" I went to respond but before I could, I noticed 3 men attempting to push a 4th out a small window sitting above the stage, there was a phone booth just in front of the alleyway a couple stores down the road. I knew we had to leave before law enforcement showed up to the scene, we would be arrested if they knew what kind of place the Cadillac Club was. I ran to the back where the rest of the girls were resting,

"What's with all that noise, Meredith?"

said Helen as she pinned the last curl on top of her head.

"Umm,"

I stuttered,

"he's dead".

They all turned to look at me "Well.. what do you mean he's dead?" muttered Helen, "I don't.. I don't know what happened, I walked out and he was on the floor". The silence was deafening, they all had wide, blank stares. Except for Virginia, she had a vacant expression and was staring herself in the face.

"We best get out of here before the police show"

I stated, it was quiet as we packed our things, I waited as the other girls headed out. I peered over to the back of the dressing room in Virginia smoking a freshly lit cigarette, I could hear the sirens beginning to surround the building.

"Grab my bag for me would ya"

she asked, I turned around to the stack of small lockers behind me where the girls and I kept our stuff. I grabbed the black and blue striped bag from Virginia's locker, causing a small capsule of white powder to fall from the pocket of her bag. I peered upwards in her direction to see her eyes staring back. The red and blue lights began to seep through the window at the top of the room. Just then, the lights cut out again.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

75. How did the protagonist realize that Otto had been poisoned?
- A. She found a glass with a white powdery substance.
  - B. She witnessed someone putting poison in his drink.
  - C. She noticed a suspicious character near Otto before his death.
  - D. She overheard a conversation about poisoning Otto.



- E. None of these
76. What is the significance of the phrase "being a flapper ain't safe at this time of night in a city like New Orleans"?
- A. It highlights the dangers faced by women who work as flappers in New Orleans during the night-time.
  - B. It emphasizes the cultural significance of flappers in New Orleans.
  - C. It suggests that New Orleans is known for its lively nightlife.
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
77. How does the author characterize Otto?
- (a) As a helpful employer.
  - (b) As a respected and beloved figure at the Cadillac Club.
  - (c) As a physically weak and sickly man.
  - (d) A selfish and non-caring boss
- A. Only (a)                      B. Only (b)                      C. Only (a) and (c)                      D. Only (c) and (d)
- E. Only (b), (c) and (d)
78. Why does the protagonist suggest leaving the scene before the police arrive?
- A. They don't want the police to discover the illegal activities at the Cadillac Club.
  - B. They believe the police will blame them for Otto's death.
  - C. They want to avoid being questioned by the police about the incident.
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
79. What is the purpose of the final sentence, "Just then, the lights cut out again"?
- A. It indicates that the electricity in the building is unreliable.
  - B. It creates suspense and suggests a potentially dangerous situation.
  - C. It symbolizes the darkness and uncertainty surrounding Otto's death.
  - D. It implies that there is a hidden connection between the lights and Otto's death.
  - E. None of these
80. In the sentence "He was wearing a brown suit with gold buttons and suspenders with a top hat; which was now in his hands as he greeted me at the entrance," which word is incorrectly used and should be replaced?
- A. Which                      B. Brown                      C. Top                      D. Was                      E. Greeted
81. Identify the verb tense used in the following sentence: "I walked 'head at a faster pace."
- A. Present tense                      B. Past tense                      C. Future tense
- D. Past perfect tense                      E. None of the above
82. Which sentence demonstrates correct subject-verb agreement?
- A. "The men by the exit was waiting fearfully to leave."
  - B. "The lights in the club was cut out suddenly."
  - C. "The girls at the Cadillac club was preparing for the show."
  - D. "The sound of jazz music and rowdy men fills my ears."
  - E. None of the above



## (Q83 – Q87)

“Have you ever wondered what the future might look like for you?” Asked the businessman to the younger child, the war had just begun. Arhan wanted to be a dancer, but he knew it was not easy to convince a parent who found solace in stability. Creativity was nothing but a leisurely pursuit in the eyes of the experienced father. He frowned with concern at his son’s choice because he worried that this preference of his may not let him guard his son against the ugly and insinuating “ways of the world.”

“I know what’s the best for me,” said Arhan to his elder brother Ritik who tried to straighten out the matter. Ritik, about a decade older than Arhan was unable to either side with his father or brother. His father was not completely wrong either. Creativity does not promise success. When responsibility comes to the forefront, creativity takes a backseat and it is dismissed as a mere hobby. The once-ignited passion corrodes, and regret creeps in, but the past remains unchanged. Ritik was baffled at the irony that the father-son duo was both right and wrong. Subjectivity is strange, every other concept is relative and nothing is absolute. Hence, in life, nobody plays the villain out of their own free will. Only unfavourable situations forcibly turn one character into the bad guy and the other becomes a victim of their unfortunate circumstances.

“An experienced man possesses the intellectual acumen to comprehend what the future might unravel.” Said Ritik to Arhan with a deep sigh. “Is it the same person I am talking to?” blurted Arhan. Ritik had consistently supported his brother through the thick and thin but now he refused to do so. Would he like to review the past? Does he regret living his life on his terms now? How did he become so docile? Was it the same brother Arhan was talking to who always stood for what is right?

Ritik refused to let his brother uncover the bitter truth.

Only if he had listened to his father, he would not have had to go through a separation. His father had anticipated the outcome ages ago. If he had obeyed the highly-experienced gentleman instead of being headstrong and adamant, life could have been different today. As is customary, he was warned by his parents, but now his mother only smiled from the frame hung in the hallway next to the entrance.

A man of good repute is torn apart from deep within. Although he befits the image of a gentleman, in all truth, the real man hides behind the epiphany. Ritik kept the truth to himself; he managed a way out to resolve the matter. Time and experience allow a man to articulate the situation in his favour and keep the matters of the past in the past, “dead and buried”.

**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

83. What did Arhan’s parent think?
- A. That creativity is not a career path but merely a leisurely hobby
  - B. That there is peace and solace in a stable life
  - C. He was worried about his son being out in world and wanted to protect him in his own way.
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
84. According to the passage who is the real villain?
- A. The father for being adamant
  - B. The brother for not trying hard enough
  - C. The unfavourable situations that turn one into a ‘bad’ character.
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above



85. According to the passage –
- A. every other concept is relative and nothing is absolute
  - B. Time and experience allow a man to articulate the situation in his favour and keep the matters of the past in the past
  - C. Only a
  - D. Only b
  - E. Both a and b
86. Which sentence in the passage contains a subject-verb agreement error?
- A. "Creativity does not promise success."
  - B. "The once-ignited passion corrodes, and regret creeps in."
  - C. "Ritik was baffled at the irony that the father-son duo was both right and wrong."
  - D. "Only unfavourable situations forcibly turn one character into the bad guy."
  - E. None of these
87. Which sentence in the passage contains an error in verb tense consistency?
- A. "Arhan wanted to be a dancer, but he knew it was not easy to convince a parent who found solace in stability."
  - B. "Ritik, about a decade older than Arhan, was unable to either side with his father or brother."
  - C. "If he had obeyed the highly-experienced gentleman instead of being headstrong and adamant, life could have been different today."
  - D. "Ritik kept the truth to himself; he managed a way out to resolve the matter."
  - E. None of these

**(Q88 – Q92)**

In the heart of the big bustling city, where the sounds of car horns and sirens compose a symphony of chaos, I found myself living an ordinary life—or as ordinary as one can be in this madhouse. Every morning, I would wake up to the delightful melody of jackhammers and the aromatic scent of exhaust fumes. Ah, the sweet serenade of urban living!

As I ventured out onto the streets, it was like entering a battlefield of pedestrians armed with smartphones, their eyes glued to screens, oblivious to the world around them. Dodging their erratic movements became an art form, a dance of survival. The city had become a playground for the smartphone-addicted, where bumping into others was a regular occurrence, yet no apologies were ever exchanged. It seemed the unwritten rule of the concrete jungle was to keep your eyes on the screen and let the world fend for itself.

Oh, the marvels of public transportation! The trains packed like sardine cans, where personal space became a distant memory. You had to be skilled in the art of contortion to squeeze your way in. Once inside, the aroma of stale sweat and the echo of loud conversations would greet you with open arms. Ah, the joys of being intimately acquainted with strangers before the day even began.

And let's not forget the blissful noise pollution that accompanied every step. The construction sites competing for the title of the loudest, the street performers showcasing their "talents" with a relentless determination, and the street vendors shouting their deals at the top of their lungs. It was a perpetual symphony of cacophony, a soundtrack that reminded you that peace and quiet were only distant dreams.

But amidst the chaos, the city possessed a strange allure. The bright lights, towering skyscrapers, and vibrant nightlife could seduce even the most cynical souls. It was a magnetic force that drew you in, despite the daily frustrations. The city held promises of opportunities and adventures, if only you could endure the daily trials and tribulations.



So, I embraced the sarcastic charm of the city, finding solace in its absurdity. It became a comedy of errors, a constant reminder that life is often a series of comical mishaps and unexpected encounters. I learned to navigate the streets with a hint of scepticism and a generous serving of sarcasm, for in this city, you couldn't take anything too seriously.

And as the city never slept, neither did my sarcasm. It became my Armor, my shield against the madness. It was my way of saying, "I see your chaos, city, and I raise you a sarcastic comment." And in that little act of rebellion, I found my place in the big bustling city, existing with a smirk on my face, ready to face whatever absurdity the day had in store.

In the end, the city was a paradox—a chaotic mess of contradictions that both frustrated and captivated. And I, a humble resident of this urban jungle, couldn't help but embrace it with a sarcastic smile.

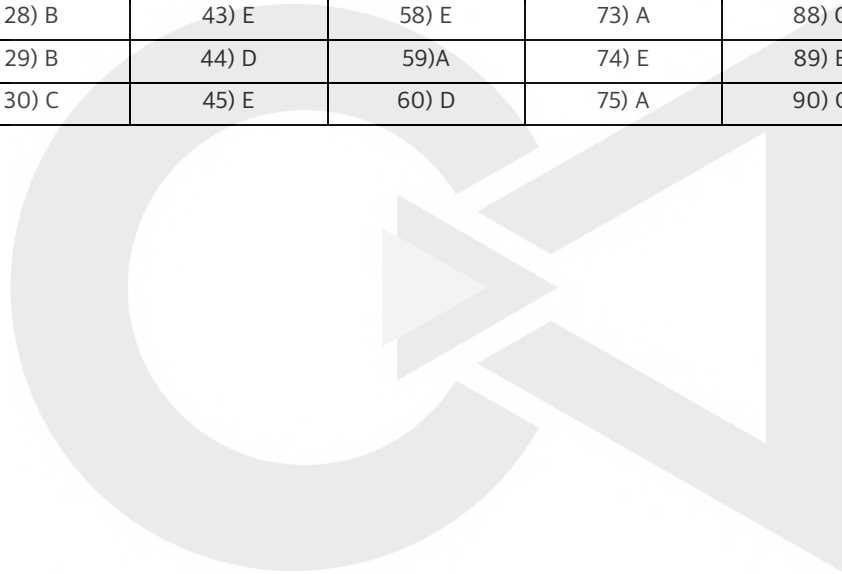
**Based on the Passage, answer the following questions:**

88. What is the tone of the passage?  
A. Serious                      B. Joyful                      C. Sarcastic                      D. Melancholic                      E. None of these
89. According to the passage, what is a common occurrence on the city streets?  
(a) Apologies for bumping into others  
(b) People navigating the streets without smartphones  
(c) Pedestrians actively observing their surroundings  
(d) Smartphone-addicted pedestrians  
A. Only (a)                      B. Only (b) and (c)                      C. Only (c) and (d)                      D. Only (a) and (d)  
E. None of these
90. How does the author describe public transportation in the city?  
A. A serene and peaceful experience                      B. A spacious and comfortable journey  
C. A packed and sweaty ordeal                      D. A quiet and relaxing commute  
E. None of these
91. What effect does the author's use of sarcasm have on the reader?  
A. It confuses the reader and makes the passage difficult to understand.  
B. It engages the reader and adds humour to the narrative.  
C. It alienates the reader and creates a negative tone.  
D. It emphasizes the seriousness of the city's challenges  
E. None of these
92. According to the passage –  
A. Some of the city's elements can seduce even the most cynical souls  
B. The city is magnetic force that drew you in, despite the daily frustrations.  
C. The city holds promises of opportunities and adventures, if only you could endure the daily trials and tribulations.  
D. All of the above  
E. None of the above



**ANSWER KEY:**

1) B	16) D	31) A	46) A	61) B	76) A	91) B
2) E	17) C	32) C	47) B	62) D	77) D	92) D
3) C	18) B	33) A	48) A	63) B	78) D	
4) D	19) E	34) D	49) C	64) C	79) B	
5) A	20) D	35) C	50) B	65) A	80) A	
6) A	21) E	36) B	51) D	66) B	81) B	
7) B	22) D	37) B	52) A	67) A	82) D	
8) D	23) A	38) B	53) D	68) C	83) D	
9) C	24) B	39) B	54) B	69) D	84) C	
10) C	25) D	40) D	55) C	70) B	85) E	
11) A	26) A	41) C	56) A	71) B	86) C	
12) D	27) C	42) A	57) C	72) B	87) B	
13) B	28) B	43) E	58) E	73) A	88) C	
14) C	29) B	44) D	59) A	74) E	89) E	
15) A	30) C	45) E	60) D	75) A	90) C	







## VOCABULARY

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Which of the following is a synonym for "exquisite"?</p> <p>A. Beautiful                      B. Ugly</p> <p>C. Mediocre                      D. Amazing</p> <p>E. Average</p> <p>2. Choose the synonym for "surreptitious":</p> <p>A. Open                              B. Blatant</p> <p>C. Covert                            D. Evident</p> <p>E. Transparent</p> <p>3. What is the synonym for "arduous"?</p> <p>A. Difficult                          B. Easy</p> <p>C. Simple                            D. Complex</p> <p>E. Challenging</p> <p>4. Which word is a synonym for "obsolete"?</p> <p>A. Current                          B. Modern</p> <p>C. Outdated                        D. Contemporary</p> <p>E. Recent</p> <p>5. Choose the synonym for "quell":</p> <p>A. Agitate                          B. Incite</p> <p>C. Stir                                D. Suppress</p> <p>E. Provoke</p> <p>6. Which word is a synonym for "enigmatic"?</p> <p>A. Clear                              B. Puzzling</p> <p>C. Obvious                          D. Transparent</p> <p>E. Explicit</p> <p>7. Choose the synonym for "acquire":</p> <p>A. Lose                                B. Obtain</p> <p>C. Discard                          D. Relinquish</p> <p>E. Abandon</p> <p>8. What is the synonym for "plentiful"?</p> <p>A. Scarce                            B. Abundant</p> <p>C. Sparse                            D. Limited</p> <p>E. Meager</p> <p>9. Which word is a synonym for "exhausted"?</p> <p>A. Energetic                        B. Weary</p> <p>C. Active                            D. Vigorous</p> <p>E. Dynamic</p> <p>10. Choose the synonym for "elated":</p> <p>A. Depressed                        B. Joyful</p> <p>C. Miserable                        D. Sad</p> <p>E. Despondent</p> <p>11. Which word is a synonym for "frugal"?</p> <p>A. Extravagant                      B. Thrifty</p> <p>C. Wasteful                          D. Lavish</p> | <p>E. Generous</p> <p>12. Choose the synonym for "mitigate":</p> <p>A. Intensify                        B. Aggravate</p> <p>C. Exacerbate                      D. Alleviate</p> <p>E. Worsen</p> <p>13. What is the synonym for "veracious"?</p> <p>A. Dishonest                        B. Truthful</p> <p>C. Deceptive                        D. Fraudulent</p> <p>E. Lying</p> <p>14. Which word is a synonym for "resilient"?</p> <p>A. Fragile                            B. Vulnerable</p> <p>C. Robust                            D. Weak</p> <p>E. Delicate</p> <p>15. Choose the synonym for "ravenous":</p> <p>A. Full                                B. Satiated</p> <p>C. Famished                        D. Content</p> <p>E. Fulfilled</p> <p>16. Which word is a synonym for "pulchritudinous"?</p> <p>A. Ugly                                B. Attractive</p> <p>C. Plain                               D. Handsome</p> <p>E. Beautiful</p> <p>17. Choose the synonym for "penurious":</p> <p>A. Wealthy                          B. Poor</p> <p>C. Stingy                            D. Generous</p> <p>E. Affluent</p> <p>18. What is the synonym for "ephemeral"?</p> <p>A. Permanent                        B. Enduring</p> <p>C. Transient                        D. Lasting</p> <p>E. Everlasting</p> <p>19. Which word is a synonym for "onerous"?</p> <p>A. Easy                                B. Simple</p> <p>C. Burdensome                      D. Effortless</p> <p>E. Light</p> <p>20. Choose the synonym for "ubiquitous":</p> <p>A. Rare                                B. Scarce</p> <p>C. Prevalent                        D. Limited</p> <p>E. Infrequent</p> <p>21. Which word is a synonym for "ubiquitous"?</p> <p>A. Rare                                B. Scarce</p> <p>C. Prevalent                        D. Limited</p> <p>E. Infrequent</p> <p>22. Choose the synonym for "resolute":</p> <p>A. Indecisive                        B. Firm</p> |
|---|--|



- C. Flexible  
 E. Uncertain  
 23. What is the synonym for "alacrity"?  
 A. Sluggishness  
 B. Hesitation  
 C. Eagerness  
 D. Lethargy  
 E. Procrastination  
 24. Which word is a synonym for "inquisitive"?  
 A. Indifferent  
 B. Curious  
 C. Apathetic  
 D. Disinterested  
 E. Unconcerned  
 25. Choose the synonym for "ephemeral":  
 A. Enduring  
 B. Lasting  
 C. Transitory  
 D. Permanent  
 E. Everlasting  
 26. Which word is a synonym for "alleviate"?  
 A. Aggravate  
 B. Intensify  
 C. Mitigate  
 D. Escalate  
 E. Worsen  
 27. Choose the synonym for "magnanimous":  
 A. Selfish  
 B. Generous  
 C. Greedy  
 D. Stingy  
 E. Miserly  
 28. What is the synonym for "quintessential"?  
 A. Typical  
 B. Ordinary  
 C. Essential  
 D. Insignificant  
 E. Average  
 29. Which word is a synonym for "zealous"?  
 A. Indifferent  
 B. Apathetic  
 C. Enthusiastic  
 D. Disinterested  
 E. Unconcerned  
 30. Choose the synonym for "ephemeral":  
 A. Enduring  
 B. Lasting  
 C. Transitory  
 D. Permanent  
 E. Everlasting  
 31. Which word is a synonym for "perplexing"?  
 A. Clear  
 B. Puzzling  
 C. Obvious  
 D. Transparent  
 E. Explicit  
 32. Choose the synonym for "arduous":  
 A. Easy  
 B. Simple  
 C. Challenging  
 D. Effortless  
 E. Undemanding  
 33. What is the synonym for "magnificent"?  
 A. Mediocre  
 B. Splendid  
 C. Ordinary  
 D. Average  
 E. Mundane  
 34. Which word is a synonym for "auspicious"?  
 A. Unfavourable  
 B. Inauspicious  
 C. Lucky  
 D. Fortunate  
 E. Promising  
 35. Choose the synonym for "capricious":  
 A. Predictable  
 B. Consistent  
 C. Stable  
 D. Unchanging  
 E. Whimsical  
 36. What is the antonym of "volatile"?  
 A. Stable  
 B. Unpredictable  
 C. Erratic  
 D. Changeable  
 E. Fickle  
 37. Choose the antonym of "meticulous":  
 A. Careless  
 B. Thorough  
 C. Diligent  
 D. Exacting  
 E. Precise  
 38. What is the antonym of "obsolete"?  
 A. Current  
 B. Outdated  
 C. Ancient  
 D. Obsolete  
 E. Archaic  
 39. Choose the antonym of "magnanimous":  
 A. Petty  
 B. Generous  
 C. Benevolent  
 D. Altruistic  
 E. Noble  
 40. What is the antonym of "eminent"?  
 A. Unknown  
 B. Prominent  
 C. Renowned  
 D. Distinguished  
 E. Notable  
 41. Choose the antonym of "arduous":  
 A. Easy  
 B. Difficult  
 C. Challenging  
 D. Laborious  
 E. Demanding  
 42. What is the antonym of "concur"?  
 A. Disagree  
 B. Agree  
 C. Assent  
 D. Consent  
 E. Approve  
 43. Choose the antonym of "rampant":  
 A. Subdued  
 B. Uncontrolled  
 C. Pervasive  
 D. Widespread  
 E. Overwhelming  
 44. What is the antonym of "innate"?  
 A. Acquired  
 B. Natural  
 C. Inborn  
 D. Inherent  
 E. Congenital



45. Choose the antonym of "surreptitious":  
 A. Open B. Secret  
 C. Covert D. Stealthy  
 E. Furtive
46. What is the antonym of "precocious"?  
 A. Immature B. Talented  
 C. Gifted D. Advanced  
 E. Prodigy
47. Choose the antonym of "disparate":  
 A. Similar B. Different  
 C. Diverse D. Varied  
 E. Distinct
48. What is the antonym of "complacent"?  
 A. Ambitious B. Content  
 C. Satisfied D. Confident  
 E. Arrogant
49. Choose the antonym of "apathy":  
 A. Concern B. Indifference  
 C. Aversion D. Disinterest  
 E. Aloofness
50. What is the antonym of "ephemeral"?  
 A. Permanent B. Brief  
 C. eternal D. Transitory  
 E. Evanescent
51. What is the antonym of "immutable"?  
 A. Changeable B. Fixed  
 C. Invariable D. Unalterable  
 E. Constant
52. Choose the antonym of "frugal":  
 A. Extravagant B. Thrifty  
 C. Economical D. Prudent  
 E. Frugal
53. What is the antonym of "reprehensible"?  
 A. Blameworthy B. Praiseworthy  
 C. Disgraceful D. Repugnant  
 E. Culpable
54. Choose the antonym of "sporadic":  
 A. Consistent B. Regular  
 C. Continuous D. Intermittent  
 E. Occasional
55. What is the antonym of "miserly"?  
 A. Generous B. Stingy  
 C. Frugal D. Thrifty  
 E. Niggardly
56. Choose the antonym of "imminent":  
 A. Distant B. Looming  
 C. Impending D. Approaching  
 E. Threatening
57. What is the antonym of "acclaim"?  
 A. Criticism B. Praise  
 C. Applause D. Commendation  
 E. Admiration
58. Choose the antonym of "obscure":  
 A. Clear B. Hidden  
 C. Vague D. Ambiguous  
 E. Unclear
59. What is the antonym of "restraint"?  
 A. Freedom B. Control  
 C. Limitation D. Constraint  
 E. Suppression
60. Choose the antonym of "affable":  
 A. Aloof B. Friendly  
 C. Approachable D. Amiable  
 E. Cordial
61. What is the antonym of "exquisite"?  
 A. Common B. Beautiful  
 C. Elegant D. Ordinary  
 E. Delicate
62. Choose the antonym of "profound":  
 A. Superficial B. Deep  
 C. Intellectual D. Thoughtful  
 E. Intense
63. What is the antonym of "obscure"?  
 A. Well-known B. Hidden  
 C. Uncertain D. Ambiguous  
 E. Enigmatic
64. Choose the antonym of "cordial":  
 A. Hostile B. Friendly  
 C. Warm D. Amiable  
 E. Affable
65. What is the antonym of "meticulous"?  
 A. Careless B. Thorough  
 C. Diligent D. Precise  
 E. Scrutinizing
66. Choose the antonym of "zealous":  
 A. Indifferent B. Passionate  
 C. Enthusiastic D. Dedicated  
 E. Ardent
67. What is the antonym of "opaque"?  
 A. Transparent B. Clouded



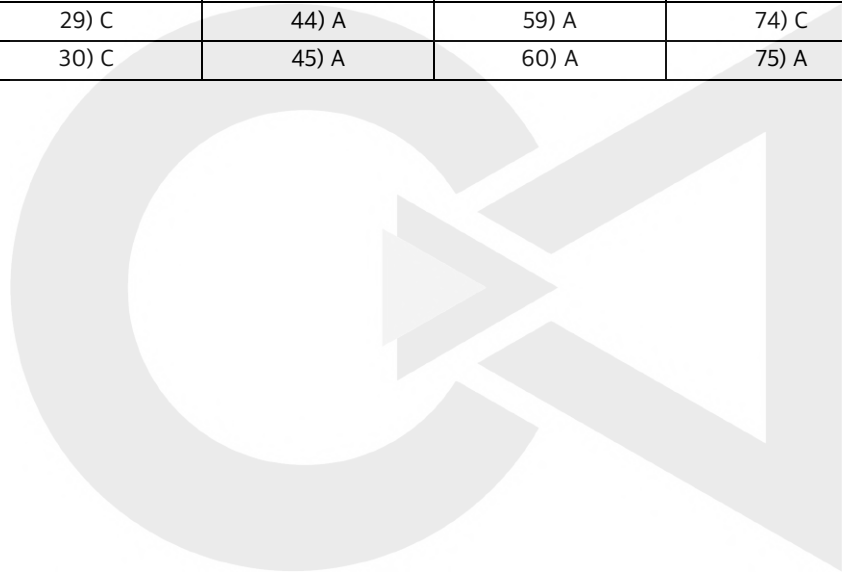
- C. Murky                      D. Hazy  
E. Translucent
68. Choose the antonym of "volatile":  
A. Stable                      B. Unpredictable  
C. Explosive                  D. Fickle  
E. Changeable
69. What is the antonym of "enigma"?  
A. Clarity                      B. Puzzle  
C. Mystery                      D. Riddle  
E. Conundrum
70. Choose the antonym of "frivolous":  
A. Serious                      B. Playful  
C. Lighthearted                  D. Trivial  
E. Jovial
71. What does the phrase "a bitter pill to swallow" mean?  
A. To experience a sudden and unexpected disappointment  
B. To face the consequences of one's actions  
C. To accept something unpleasant or difficult  
D. To overcome a challenging obstacle  
E. To achieve a long-awaited goal
72. What does the idiom "burning the midnight oil" mean?  
A. To sleep deeply and restfully  
B. To waste time on unproductive activities  
C. To work or study late into the night  
D. To relax and enjoy leisure activities  
E. To engage in creative pursuits
73. What does the phrase "grasp the nettle" mean?  
A. To avoid facing a difficult situation  
B. To confidently tackle a challenging task  
C. To fearfully avoid taking risks  
D. To dismiss or ignore someone's opinion  
E. To indulge in excessive luxury or extravagance
74. What does the idiom "a leopard can't change its spots" mean?  
A. People are prone to repeating their mistakes  
B. People can change their behaviour with effort  
C. People's true nature or characteristics cannot be easily changed  
D. People's actions speak louder than their words  
E. People should be judged based on their past actions
75. What does the phrase "a feather in one's cap" mean?  
A. To have achieved something noteworthy or admirable  
B. To be burdened by a heavy responsibility  
C. To be envious of someone else's success  
D. To have a unique or eccentric personal style  
E. To be recognized for one's artistic talent
76. What does the phrase "let the cat out of the bag" mean?  
A. To reveal a secret or surprise prematurely  
B. To handle a difficult situation with care  
C. To entertain others with humorous stories  
D. To be excessively cautious and fearful  
E. To bring order and structure to a chaotic situation
77. What does the idiom "barking up the wrong tree" mean?  
A. To confront someone aggressively  
B. To pursue an incorrect or misguided course of action  
C. To imitate or mimic someone's behaviour  
D. To encounter unexpected challenges or obstacles  
E. To become excessively talkative or argumentative
78. What does the phrase "cut to the chase" mean?  
A. To avoid unnecessary details and get to the main point  
B. To engage in physical combat or confrontation  
C. To pursue a risky or daring venture  
D. To make a drastic change or decision  
E. To create an elaborate and intricate plan
79. What does the idiom "hit the nail on the head" mean?  
A. To cause damage or harm accidentally  
B. To persevere and overcome challenges  
C. To criticize someone severely  
D. To express oneself clearly and effectively  
E. To accurately identify or describe the main point or issue
80. What does the phrase "in the same boat" mean?  
A. To be stranded or abandoned  
B. To be engaged in a competitive rivalry  
C. To share the same difficulties or circumstances  
D. To have conflicting opinions or viewpoints  
E. To take immediate and decisive action



81. What does the phrase "a wolf in sheep's clothing" mean?
- A. A dangerous person who pretends to be harmless or friendly
  - B. A rare and valuable item or artifact
  - C. A situation that is unpredictable and volatile
  - D. A person who is innocent and naive
  - E. A deceptive tactic used in negotiations
82. What does the idiom "the ball is in your court" mean?
- A. The situation is out of your control
  - B. It is your turn to make a decision or take action
  - C. The situation is unpredictable and can go either way
  - D. You are responsible for a mistake or failure
  - E. You have the power to influence the outcome
83. What does the phrase "to throw caution to the wind" mean?
- A. To take calculated risks and embrace uncertainty
  - B. To act in a reckless or impulsive manner
  - C. To abandon all hope and give up
  - D. To disregard the opinions or judgments of others
  - E. To make a significant financial investment
84. What does the idiom "to rain cats and dogs" mean?
- A. To experience extreme weather conditions
  - B. To have an abundance of good luck
  - C. To be surrounded by noisy and chaotic surroundings
  - D. To feel sad or melancholic
  - E. To encounter unexpected obstacles or difficulties
85. What does the phrase "to bite the bullet" mean?
- A. To endure a difficult or unpleasant situation with bravery
  - B. To express anger or frustration openly
  - C. To make a hasty decision without considering the consequences
  - D. To face the consequences of one's actions
  - E. To criticize or find fault with someone or something
86. What does the phrase "to have a chip on one's shoulder" mean?
- A. To be easily offended or provoked
  - B. To possess exceptional intelligence or skills
  - C. To have a deep sense of gratitude and appreciation
  - D. To be in a position of power or authority
  - E. To have a remarkable physical strength
87. What does the idiom "to cut corners" mean?
- A. To take the shortest possible route to a destination
  - B. To perform a task or job hastily and without care
  - C. To make an unexpected or unconventional move
  - D. To divide responsibilities or tasks among multiple individuals
  - E. To prioritize efficiency and productivity
88. What does the phrase "to throw in the towel" mean?
- A. To admit defeat or give up
  - B. To request assistance or support
  - C. To offer an alternative or compromise
  - D. To express frustration or dissatisfaction
  - E. To celebrate a significant achievement or milestone
89. What does the idiom "to hit the ground running" mean?
- A. To start a new job or project with enthusiasm and momentum
  - B. To achieve immediate success or positive outcomes
  - C. To encounter unexpected obstacles or setbacks
  - D. To embrace change and adapt quickly
  - E. To prioritize efficiency and productivity
90. What does the phrase "to steal someone's thunder" mean?
- A. To intentionally disrupt or sabotage someone's plans or achievements
  - B. To take credit for someone else's ideas or work
  - C. To overshadow or diminish someone's success or attention
  - D. To forcefully express one's opinions or objections
  - E. To deceive or mislead someone for personal gain


**ANSWER KEY:**

1) A	16) E	31) B	46) A	61) D	76) A
2) C	17) C	32) C	47) A	62) A	77) B
3) E	18) C	33) B	48) A	63) A	78) A
4) C	19) C	34) E	49) A	64) A	79) E
5) D	20) C	35) E	50) A	65) A	80) C
6) B	21) C	36) A	51) A	66) A	81) A
7) B	22) B	37) A	52) A	67) A	82) B
8) B	23) C	38) A	53) B	68) A	83) B
9) B	24) B	39) A	54) A	69) A	84) A
10) B	25) C	40) A	55) A	70) A	85) A
11) B	26) C	41) A	56) A	71) C	86) A
12) D	27) B	42) A	57) A	72) C	87) B
13) B	28) C	43) A	58) A	73) B	88) A
14) C	29) C	44) A	59) A	74) C	89) A
15) C	30) C	45) A	60) A	75) A	90) C





## CLOZE TEST

### Exercise -1

In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These members are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

#### Directions (1 to 5):

The concept of (1) \_\_\_\_\_ has fascinated humanity for centuries. It is a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ dimension that shapes our perception and experience of the world. Time can be seen as a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ river, constantly flowing and carrying us along its currents. It is both a measurable quantity and a subjective experience, often described as (4) \_\_\_\_\_. Theories such as Einstein's theory of relativity have deepened our understanding of time and its relationship to space. Time has both practical and philosophical implications, raising questions about the nature of existence, the passage of moments, and the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of time itself.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. philosophy | B. nature      |
| C. time          | D. space       |
| E. abstract      |                |
| 2. A. mysterious | B. elusive     |
| C. fundamental   | D. perpetual   |
| E. abstract      |                |
| 3. A. meandering | B. relentless  |
| C. stagnant      | D. ephemeral   |
| E. perpetual     |                |
| 4. A. linear     | B. cyclical    |
| C. intangible    | D. infinite    |
| E. fleeting      |                |
| 5. A. perception | B. measurement |
| C. essence       | D. illusion    |
| E. continuity    |                |

#### Directions (6 to 9):

Supply and demand are fundamental concepts in economics that shape market dynamics. The law of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ states that as the price of a good or service increases, the quantity supplied also increases, ceteris paribus. On the other hand, the law of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ states that as the price of a good or service increases, the quantity demanded decreases, ceteris paribus. The interaction between supply and demand determines the equilibrium price and quantity in a market. When supply exceeds demand, there is a (8) \_\_\_\_\_, leading to downward pressure on prices. Conversely, when demand exceeds supply, there is a (9) \_\_\_\_\_, resulting in upward pressure on prices. Understanding these forces is crucial for analysing market behaviour, making informed business decisions, and predicting future economic trends.

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 6. A. scarcity         | B. equilibrium |
| C. diminishing returns | D. supply      |
| E. demand              |                |
| 7. A. scarcity         | B. equilibrium |
| C. diminishing returns | D. supply      |
| E. demand              |                |
| 8. A. surplus          | B. shortage    |
| C. equilibrium         | D. recession   |
| E. inflation           |                |
| 9. A. surplus          | B. shortage    |
| C. equilibrium         | D. recession   |
| E. inflation           |                |


**Directions (10 to 14):**

Fiscal policy refers to the use of government (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ measures to influence the economy. One of the primary tools of fiscal policy is government (12) \_\_\_\_\_, which involves the collection of revenue through taxes. Taxes can be progressive, proportional, or regressive, depending on the tax structure and income levels. Another tool is government (13) \_\_\_\_\_, which involves government spending on goods, services, and infrastructure projects. Government spending can stimulate economic growth and address societal needs. Additionally, fiscal policy can involve the use of subsidies and (14) \_\_\_\_\_ payments to promote specific industries or provide support to individuals and families in need. The effective implementation of fiscal policy requires careful consideration of economic conditions and policy objectives.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 10. A. policies    | B. regulations   |
| C. actions         | D. strategies    |
| E. initiatives     |                  |
| 11. A. monetary    | B. fiscal        |
| C. economic        | D. legislative   |
| E. regulatory      |                  |
| 12. A. expenditure | B. investment    |
| C. taxation        | D. revenue       |
| E. allocation      |                  |
| 13. A. investment  | B. regulation    |
| C. expenditure     | D. taxation      |
| E. policy          |                  |
| 14. A. initiatives | B. subsidies     |
| C. transfers       | D. interventions |
| E. programs        |                  |

**Directions (15 to 18):**

Winter is a season characterized by cold temperatures, shorter days, and the presence of (15) \_\_\_\_\_. The falling of snow creates a picturesque landscape, transforming the surroundings into a winter wonderland. Many people enjoy engaging in various outdoor activities during winter, such as (16) \_\_\_\_\_, ice skating, and building snowmen. Winter also brings the joy of celebrating holidays like (17) \_\_\_\_\_ and New Year's Eve, where families and friends come together to create warm memories. It is a time when cozy blankets, hot beverages, and roaring fires provide comfort and solace from the chilly weather. Despite the challenges that winter can bring, it is a season that often evokes a sense of (18) \_\_\_\_\_ and a reminder of the beauty of nature's cycles.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 15. A. snow        | B. frost           |
| C. icicles         | D. mist            |
| E. chill           |                    |
| 16. A. skiing      | B. snowboarding    |
| C. sledding        | D. hiking          |
| E. gardening       |                    |
| 17. A. Christmas   | B. Thanksgiving    |
| C. Halloween       | D. Valentine's Day |
| E. Fourth of July  |                    |
| 18. A. tranquility | B. serenity        |
| C. nostalgia       | D. wonder          |
| E. solitude        |                    |




**Directions (19 to 23):**

Mumbai, often referred to as the "City of Dreams," is a bustling metropolis and the financial capital of India. Situated on the western coast, Mumbai is known for its vibrant (19) \_\_\_\_\_, diverse culture, and iconic landmarks. The city's fast-paced lifestyle and entrepreneurial spirit attract people from all over the country and the world. However, Mumbai is also faced with significant challenges such as overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, and socioeconomic disparities. The local (20) \_\_\_\_\_ is a lifeline for millions of Mumbaikars, connecting different parts of the city through a vast network of trains, buses, and taxis. Moreover, Mumbai is home to the thriving (21) \_\_\_\_\_ film industry, producing a staggering number of films each year. The city's resilience and spirit shine through, as Mumbaikars continue to navigate and adapt to the dynamic nature of this bustling (22) \_\_\_\_\_ landscape. Whether it's for work or leisure, Mumbai offers a plethora of (23) \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities and experiences.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 19. A. energy         | B. architecture   |
| C. nightlife          | D. diversity      |
| E. cuisine            |                   |
| 20. A. transportation | B. administration |
| C. governance         | D. education      |
| E. healthcare         |                   |
| 21. A. Bollywood      | B. fashion        |
| C. culinary           | D. art            |
| E. technology         |                   |
| 22. A. urban          | B. rural          |
| C. suburban           | D. coastal        |
| E. cosmopolitan       |                   |
| 23. A. career         | B. recreational   |
| C. cultural           | D. educational    |
| E. social             |                   |

**Directions (24 to 28):**

Festivals are an integral part of cultures worldwide, serving as celebrations of traditions, values, and beliefs. These vibrant occasions bring communities together, fostering a sense of (24) \_\_\_\_\_ and unity. From religious ceremonies to cultural events, festivals showcase a rich tapestry of rituals, music, dance, and gastronomy. They often involve elaborate preparations, such as creating intricate decorations, donning traditional attire, and preparing special delicacies. Festivals not only provide a platform for artistic expressions but also contribute to the local economy through tourism and commerce. However, the preservation of (25) \_\_\_\_\_ heritage, environmental sustainability, and inclusivity are important considerations in the modern era of festivals. Striking a balance between tradition and innovation is essential to ensure the longevity and relevance of these cherished celebrations. As festivals evolve, they also serve as catalysts for (26) \_\_\_\_\_ change, fostering intergenerational connections and providing opportunities for cultural exchange. The integration of technology has enabled festivals to reach wider audiences, with virtual and augmented reality enhancing the immersive experiences. Despite the challenges posed by modernization, festivals continue to be a testament to the (27) \_\_\_\_\_ and (28) \_\_\_\_\_ of human communities, celebrating the richness of their collective histories and aspirations.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 24. A. diversity | B. camaraderie   |
| C. harmony       | D. exuberance    |
| E. nostalgia     |                  |
| 25. A. cultural  | B. spiritual     |
| C. artistic      | D. social        |
| E. historical    |                  |
| 26. A. societal  | B. environmental |
| C. economic      | D. technological |
| E. political     |                  |
| 27. A. unity     | B. innovation    |
| C. resilience    | D. progress      |
| E. collaboration |                  |
| 28. A. spirit    | B. creativity    |
| C. vibrancy      | D. adaptability  |
| E. ingenuity     |                  |


**Directions (29 to 33):**

Globalization has transformed the world into an interconnected web of economies, cultures, and societies. This phenomenon has led to the integration of markets, increased cross-border trade, and the flow of ideas and information at an unprecedented pace. While globalization has brought numerous benefits, it has also raised concerns about (29)\_\_\_\_\_ and inequality. The rise of multinational corporations has led to complex supply chains and the outsourcing of labour, impacting local industries and employment. Additionally, the homogenization of cultures and the erosion of traditional practices have been observed as a consequence of globalization. However, globalization has also presented opportunities for innovation, collaboration, and (30)\_\_\_\_\_. Through technological advancements, individuals and businesses can connect and collaborate across continents, fostering global networks and partnerships. As the world becomes more interconnected, it becomes crucial to navigate the challenges and opportunities of globalization while preserving cultural diversity, promoting sustainable development, and ensuring equitable distribution of resources. Governments, organizations, and individuals have a shared responsibility to address the environmental impact of globalization, embrace (31) \_\_\_\_\_ practices, and promote social justice on a global scale. Education and awareness play a vital role in cultivating global citizenship and fostering a sense of (32) \_\_\_\_\_ among individuals. Embracing lifelong learning and fostering a culture of (33) \_\_\_\_\_ are essential in adapting to the changing dynamics of a globalized world.

- |     |                     |                   |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------|
| 29. | A. homogeneity      | B. diversity      |
|     | C. fragmentation    | D. convergence    |
|     | E. polarization     |                   |
| 30. | A. entrepreneurship | B. adaptability   |
|     | C. resilience       | D. creativity     |
|     | E. sustainability   |                   |
| 31. | A. ethical          | B. inclusive      |
|     | C. responsible      | D. transparent    |
|     | E. progressive      |                   |
| 32. | A. empathy          | B. unity          |
|     | C. cooperation      | D. responsibility |
|     | E. belonging        |                   |
| 33. | A. curiosity        | B. exploration    |

- |                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| C. growth        | D. innovation |
| E. collaboration |               |

**Directions (34 to 38):**

Forests are vital ecosystems that provide numerous ecological, economic, and social benefits. They are home to a diverse range of plant and animal species, playing a crucial role in maintaining (34)\_\_\_\_\_. Forests also act as carbon sinks, absorbing and storing carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change. Furthermore, forests are a valuable source of timber and non-timber forest products, supporting the economy and livelihoods of many communities. However, forests face various threats such as deforestation, habitat loss, and illegal (35)\_\_\_\_\_. These activities not only disrupt ecosystems but also contribute to biodiversity loss and climate change. Conservation efforts, including reforestation and sustainable (36)\_\_\_\_\_ practices, are essential for the preservation and (37) \_\_\_\_\_ of forests. Additionally, promoting community participation and raising awareness about the importance of forests are crucial steps towards achieving long-term (38) \_\_\_\_\_ of these valuable ecosystems.

- |     |                                 |                       |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 34. | A. biodiversity                 | B. ecological balance |
|     | C. carbon footprint             | D. natural resources  |
|     | E. environmental sustainability |                       |
| 35. | A. logging                      | B. pollution          |
|     | C. hunting                      | D. extraction         |
|     | E. encroachment                 |                       |
| 36. | A. harvesting                   | B. management         |
|     | C. conservation                 | D. exploitation       |
|     | E. restoration                  |                       |
| 37. | A. protection                   | B. utilization        |
|     | C. exploitation                 | D. depletion          |
|     | E. restoration                  |                       |
| 38. | A. preservation                 | B. sustainability     |
|     | C. degradation                  | D. conservation       |
|     | E. rejuvenation                 |                       |


**Directions (39 to 43):**

Forests are complex ecosystems that provide essential ecological services and support a wide array of (39)\_\_\_\_\_. They are characterized by high levels of (40)\_\_\_\_\_, with countless interactions among different species. Forests play a crucial role in regulating local and global climates by sequestering (41)\_\_\_\_\_, a major greenhouse gas responsible for global warming. Additionally, forests act as natural water filters, protecting water quality and ensuring a steady supply of fresh water. Despite their ecological significance, forests are facing escalating threats, including (42)\_\_\_\_\_ activities, climate change, invasive species, and habitat fragmentation. These threats have severe consequences, leading to loss of biodiversity, soil degradation, and increased vulnerability to natural disasters. Conservation efforts are critical to protect and restore forest ecosystems. This includes implementing sustainable (43)\_\_\_\_\_ practices, promoting community-based initiatives, and enhancing collaboration between stakeholders to address the complex challenges facing forests.

- |     |                    |                      |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 39. | A. biodiversity    | B. ecosystems        |
|     | C. habitats        | D. niches            |
|     | E. trophic levels  |                      |
| 40. | A. interdependence | B. biodiversity      |
|     | C. complexity      | D. symbiosis         |
|     | E. productivity    |                      |
| 41. | A. oxygen          | B. carbon dioxide    |
|     | C. methane         | D. nitrogen          |
|     | E. water vapor     |                      |
| 42. | A. deforestation   | B. industrialization |
|     | C. urbanization    | D. agricultural      |
|     | E. logging         |                      |
| 43. | A. logging         | B. forestry          |
|     | C. conservation    | D. reforestation     |
|     | E. management      |                      |

**Directions (44 to 48):**

Forests are intricate ecosystems that provide a myriad of ecological services essential for the well-being of our planet. They act as a vital (44)\_\_\_\_\_, absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen through the process of photosynthesis. This makes them significant players in mitigating (45)\_\_\_\_\_ change by reducing greenhouse gas concentrations. Forests

also serve as home to a remarkable variety of flora and fauna, supporting (46)\_\_\_\_\_ and promoting genetic diversity. However, forests are under increasing pressure due to rampant (47)\_\_\_\_\_ activities, unsustainable land use practices, and climate-related disturbances. These threats lead to forest (48)\_\_\_\_\_, soil erosion, and disruption of natural regeneration processes. It is crucial to adopt holistic approaches to forest conservation, which involve not only protecting existing forests but also restoring degraded areas and establishing sustainable management practices. By safeguarding the integrity of forests, we can ensure the continuity of their invaluable ecological functions and secure a sustainable future for generations to come.

- |     |                    |                         |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 44. | A. carbon sink     | B. biodiversity hotspot |
|     | C. habitat network | D. watershed            |
|     | E. nutrient cycle  |                         |
| 45. | A. climatic        | B. geologic             |
|     | C. atmospheric     | D. environmental        |
|     | E. planetary       |                         |
| 46. | A. adaptation      | B. migration            |
|     | C. pollination     | D. dispersion           |
|     | E. predation       |                         |
| 47. | A. logging         | B. mining               |
|     | C. industrial      | D. agricultural         |
|     | E. construction    |                         |
| 48. | A. degradation     | B. fragmentation        |
|     | C. depletion       | D. devastation          |
|     | E. regeneration    |                         |

**Directions (49 to 53):**

Food plays a fundamental role in our lives, providing nourishment, sustenance, and enjoyment. It is essential for our (49)\_\_\_\_\_ well-being, supplying the nutrients and energy our bodies need to function properly. Food also has cultural and social significance, connecting people through shared meals and traditions. However, the global food system faces numerous challenges. One of the key issues is (50)\_\_\_\_\_, as millions of people around the world suffer from hunger and malnutrition. Additionally, unsustainable agricultural practices, including excessive use of (51)\_\_\_\_\_ and pesticides, contribute to environmental degradation and threaten biodiversity. Moreover, the prevalence of processed and unhealthy foods has led to a rise in (52)\_\_\_\_\_ diseases such



as obesity and diabetes. Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach, including promoting sustainable agriculture, supporting small-scale farmers, improving food distribution systems, enhancing food education, and fostering (53) \_\_\_\_\_ between stakeholders. By ensuring access to safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food for all, we can strive for a healthier, more equitable, and sustainable future.

49. A. physical B. emotional  
C. mental D. social  
E. overall
50. A. food security B. food waste  
C. food safety D. food quality  
E. food diversity
51. A. fertilizers  
B. genetically modified organisms (GMOs)  
C. antibiotics  
D. hormones  
E. preservatives
52. A. chronic B. infectious  
C. degenerative D. nutritional  
E. metabolic
53. A. education B. collaboration  
C. innovation D. policy  
E. advocacy

**Directions (54 to 58):**

The global food system is a complex web of (54) \_\_\_\_\_ activities, encompassing production, distribution, and consumption. It is influenced by various factors, including climate change, population growth, and socio-economic disparities. One of the pressing challenges is achieving (55) \_\_\_\_\_, as millions of people worldwide still lack access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. In addition, the food industry's reliance on intensive (56) \_\_\_\_\_ practices has raised concerns about environmental sustainability and animal welfare. Moreover, the rise of highly processed and ultra-processed foods has contributed to the increasing prevalence of (57) \_\_\_\_\_ diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, and obesity. Tackling these issues requires a holistic approach, integrating sustainable farming techniques, resilient food systems, equitable food policies, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_. Additionally, promoting food literacy and fostering a shift towards plant-

based diets can contribute to healthier individuals and a more sustainable future.

54. A. interconnected B. interdependent  
C. intricate D. multifaceted  
E. dynamic
55. A. food security B. food sovereignty  
C. food self-sufficiency D. food justice  
E. food sufficiency
56. A. agricultural B. industrial  
C. organic D. subsistence  
E. commercial
57. A. chronic B. infectious  
C. degenerative D. metabolic  
E. nutritional
58. A. food governance  
B. technological innovation  
C. community engagement  
D. behavioral change  
E. infrastructure development

**Directions (59 to 63):**

In today's interconnected world, the global economy is heavily influenced by (59) \_\_\_\_\_ factors that shape trade patterns and economic growth. One of the key drivers is technological (60) \_\_\_\_\_, which has revolutionized industries and transformed business models. The rise of e-commerce and digital platforms has expanded market reach and facilitated cross-border transactions. Additionally, globalization has led to increased (61) \_\_\_\_\_, with goods and services flowing across national boundaries at an unprecedented pace. However, this interconnectedness also poses challenges, such as the vulnerability to (62) \_\_\_\_\_ shocks and the widening income inequality gap. To address these issues, policymakers must strive for inclusive and sustainable economic (63) \_\_\_\_\_, promoting fair trade practices, investing in innovation, and fostering social welfare policies.

59. A. geopolitical B. demographic  
C. environmental D. technological  
E. socio-cultural
60. A. disruption B. advancement  
C. integration D. revolution  
E. expansion
61. A. trade barriers B. market volatility



- C. capital flows  
E. cultural exchange
62. A. economic  
C. environmental  
E. social
63. A. development  
C. stability  
E. sustainability
- D. labor migration  
B. political  
D. financial
- B. growth  
D. transformation

**Directions (64 to 68):**

The concept of (64)\_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental principle in economics, representing the idea that resources are limited while human wants and needs are infinite. This scarcity necessitates the need for (65)\_\_\_\_\_, which involves making choices to allocate resources efficiently and effectively. The study of economics examines how individuals, businesses, and governments make these decisions in the face of competing demands. Economic theories and models provide frameworks to analyze various economic phenomena, such as supply and (66)\_\_\_\_\_ dynamics, market equilibrium, and the impacts of government policies. Furthermore, economics explores the interplay between different economic agents, including producers, consumers, (67)\_\_\_\_\_, and the (68)\_\_\_\_\_. It also encompasses broader concepts like economic growth, inflation, unemployment, and income distribution. Understanding the principles of economics helps individuals and policymakers make informed decisions to promote economic well-being, address societal challenges, and foster international cooperation.

64. A. scarcity  
C. equilibrium  
E. opportunity cost
65. A. resource allocation  
C. economic efficiency  
E. production possibility
66. A. demand  
C. supply  
E. quantity
67. A. intermediaries  
C. competitors  
E. investors
68. A. government  
B. international institutions
- B. utility  
D. demand
- B. market equilibrium  
D. rational choice
- B. demand and supply  
D. price
- B. stakeholders  
D. regulators

- C. labor unions  
D. financial institutions  
E. environmental organizations

**Directions (69 to 73):**

Art is a diverse and expressive form of human creativity that encompasses various mediums, styles, and techniques. It serves as a means of (69)\_\_\_\_\_, allowing individuals to communicate ideas, emotions, and experiences. One prominent movement in art history is (70)\_\_\_\_\_, which emerged in the early 20th century as a reaction against traditional artistic conventions. Artists associated with this movement aimed to break free from established norms and explore new avenues of self-expression. Another influential art movement is (71)\_\_\_\_\_, characterized by its emphasis on spontaneity, emotional expression, and the use of bold, vibrant colors. The works produced during this movement often evoke intense emotions and capture the essence of the artist's inner world. Furthermore, the art world is enriched by various forms such as (72)\_\_\_\_\_, sculpture, photography, and performance art, each with its own unique characteristics and methods of expression. Art plays a vital role in society, fostering cultural identity, challenging perspectives, and provoking thought and reflection. Moreover, art has the power to transcend boundaries and bring people from different backgrounds together, fostering a sense of (73)\_\_\_\_\_.

69. A. communication  
C. interpretation  
E. inspiration
70. A. Cubism  
B. Impressionism  
C. Surrealism  
D. Abstract Expressionism  
E. Renaissance
71. A. Abstract Expressionism  
B. Dadaism  
C. Pop Art  
D. Realism  
E. Minimalism
72. A. painting  
C. literature  
E. dance
73. A. unity  
B. connection
- B. representation  
D. exploration



C. community

D. collaboration

E. understanding

**Directions (74 to 78):**

Literature is a rich and complex art form that encompasses various genres, themes, and narrative techniques. One prominent literary movement is (74)\_\_\_\_\_, which emerged in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as a response to the disillusionment caused by World War I. Writers associated with this movement explored themes of existentialism, alienation, and the fragmented nature of human experience. Another influential literary technique is (75)\_\_\_\_\_, a narrative approach that presents multiple perspectives and subjective realities. This technique challenges traditional linear storytelling and offers readers a more nuanced understanding of the characters and their world. Moreover, the concept of (76)\_\_\_\_\_ in literature refers to the underlying message or moral lesson conveyed through a story. It often reflects the author's worldview or societal critique. In addition to novels and short stories, literature encompasses various forms such as (77) \_\_\_\_\_, poetry, and plays. Each form presents unique opportunities for artistic expression and exploration of human emotions and experiences. Through its power to provoke thought, evoke

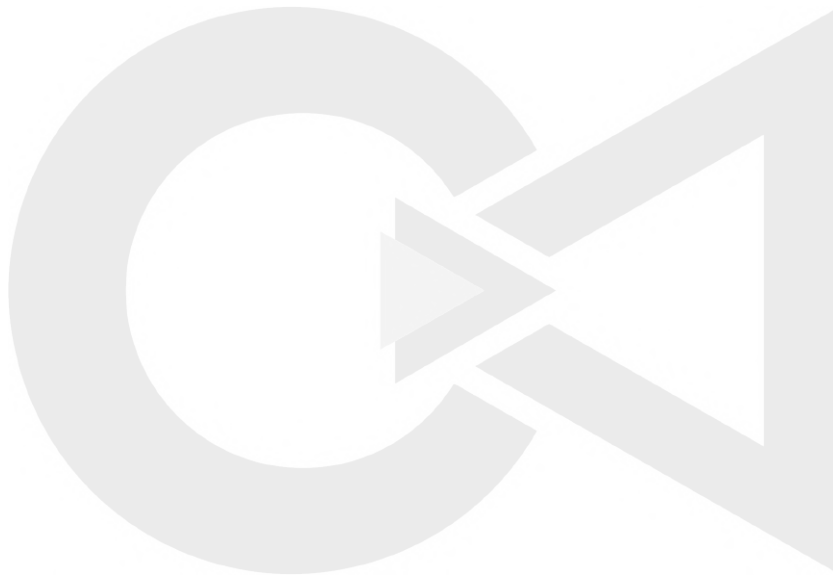
emotions, and transport readers to different worlds, literature continues to captivate and inspire audiences worldwide.

Furthermore, literature serves as a medium for (78)\_\_\_\_\_, allowing individuals to share their diverse perspectives, cultures, and experiences.

- |     |                            |                  |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------|
| 74. | A. Modernism               | B. Postmodernism |
|     | C. Romanticism             | D. Realism       |
|     | E. Naturalism              |                  |
| 75. | A. stream of consciousness |                  |
|     | B. magical realism         |                  |
|     | C. intertextuality         |                  |
|     | D. metafiction             |                  |
|     | E. unreliable narrator     |                  |
| 76. | A. allegory                | B. symbolism     |
|     | C. theme                   | D. imagery       |
|     | E. irony                   |                  |
| 77. | A. essays                  | B. memoirs       |
|     | C. graphic novels          | D. biographies   |
|     | E. fables                  |                  |
| 78. | A. dialogue                | B. empathy       |
|     | C. reflection              | D. storytelling  |
|     | E. connection              |                  |

**ANSWER KEY:**

1) C	11) B	21) A	31) C	41) B	51) E	61) C	71) B
2) C	12) D	22) A	32) A	42) A	52) C	62) B	72) A
3) B	13) C	23) A	33) C	43) C	53) B	63) E	73) C
4) E	14) C	24) C	34) E	44) A	54) A	64) A	74) A
5) D	15) A	25) A	35) A	45) A	55) A	65) A	75) A
6) D	16) A	26) A	36) B	46) C	56) B	66) B	76) C
7) E	17) A	27) C	37) E	47) D	57) C	67) B	77) C
8) A	18) D	28) D	38) B	48) B	58) D	68) B	78) E
9) B	19) A	29) B	39) A	49) E	59) A	69) A	
10) A	20) A	30) D	40) C	50) A	60) D	70) D	





## PARAJUMBLES

### How to solve them?

#### 1. Identifying an Opening Statement

Look for the sentence that clearly introduces a person, place, committee, or concept in the Para Jumble. That will most likely be the opening sentence.

##### Example:

- A. but the truth will be out only when he decides.
- B. Nobody really knows many details about the project
- C. but everyone is looking forward to it.
- D. Raghu, a renowned scientist, is now working on something exceptional.
- E. some of them are even spreading rumours.

the correct sequence is DBCEA

##### Introductory Line:

Clearly the first line must be statement D. This is because the whole passage talks the project the scientist is working on. So the first sentence must necessarily introduce the person. He is referred to by his name in this sentence whereas the remaining sentences refer to him as 'he' and the project as 'it.' This is another indication that sentence D is the opening line.

#### 2. Eliminating Incorrect options

Once you have determined a possible sequence, try to eliminate incorrect options. Look for logical inconsistencies or sentences that disrupt the flow of information.

##### Example:

- A. The dog barked loudly, startling the cat.
- B. He quickly ran to the door, trying to calm down the situation.
- C. The cat hissed and arched its back in defence.
- D. The neighbours gathered outside, wondering what was happening.
- E. It turned out to be a false alarm caused by a passing squirrel.

Let's say we have determined a possible sequence for these sentences: A, C, B, D, E. Now, let's apply the strategy of eliminating incorrect options:

##### Look for logical inconsistencies:

Read through the sequence and check for any sentences that do not fit logically or disrupt the flow of information. In this case, the sequence appears to be logically consistent so far.

##### Start with the first sentence:

Sentence A, "The dog barked loudly, startling the cat," seems to be a suitable opening sentence as it introduces an action that sets the scene.

### Analyse the next options:

Consider the remaining sentences and their relationship with the previous sentence. Sentence C, "The cat hissed and arched its back in defence," logically follows Sentence A as it provides the cat's reaction to the dog's bark.

##### Check Sentence B:

Sentence B, "He quickly ran to the door, trying to calm down the situation," seems to follow Sentence C well, as it describes someone's response to the cat's defensive reaction.

##### Examine Sentence D and E:

Sentence D, "The neighbours gathered outside, wondering what was happening," logically follows Sentence B, as the commotion might attract the attention of the neighbours. Sentence E, "It turned out to be a false alarm caused by a passing squirrel," concludes the paragraph, providing a resolution to the situation.

##### Evaluate the overall coherence:

Upon reviewing the possible sequence of A, C, B, D, E, we find that the sentences flow logically, maintaining a coherent and meaningful paragraph.

By following these steps, we have eliminated any incorrect options and arrived at a coherent sequence. This approach helps identify any sentences that do not fit logically or disrupt the flow of information, ensuring a more accurate arrangement of the jumbled sentences.

#### 3. Following a time sequence

- A. In the evening, children frolicked in the park, their laughter filling the air with joy.
- B. As dawn broke, the sleepy town stirred to life.
- C. The twinkling lights and the chill weather of the night really brought some magic into the town.
- D. The coffee shop welcomed its morning rush
- E. The sunny afternoon brought along some peace and quiet

The right sequence is BDEAC

B. "As dawn broke, the sleepy town stirred to life." This sentence sets the starting point of the story, indicating the beginning of the day.

D. "The coffee shop welcomed its morning rush." This sentence represents the morning activity, indicating that people are starting their day and visiting the coffee shop.





E. "The sunny afternoon brought along some peace and quiet." This sentence transitions to the afternoon, indicating a change in time and the atmosphere of the town.

A. "In the evening, children frolicked in the park, their laughter filling the air with joy." This sentence represents the evening activities, indicating a further progression of time from the afternoon.

C. "The twinkling lights and the chill weather of the night really brought some magic into the town." This sentence concludes the story, indicating the night-time atmosphere and the end of the day.

Therefore, the correct sequence is BDEAC, which follows a chronological order from the morning to the evening.

#### 4. Identifying Central Theme

Always spot the central theme of each Para Jumble. The flow of the story/dialogue goes a long way in piecing together the paragraph in the correct order.

In the above example the central theme is 'the town'. Most Parajumbles will have a central theme.

#### 5. Follow the Activities

At times, the Para Jumble will have sentences talking about activities. In such cases by just analysing which activity happens when the question can be solved very easily.

##### Example:

- A. He accumulates some capital and goes into a business venture with his sons.
- B. In order to increase his salary he works through the night.
- C. They open a shop to create men's garments.
- D. Later he takes the garments and sells it on New York's streets.
- E. He takes garments from the sweatshop to finish at home with the help of his wife and older children at night.
- F. A Russian tailor artisan comes to America, takes to the needle trade, works in sweatshop for small salary.

The correct sequence is FEBDAC.

Central theme: The struggle of a tailor and his steps to success  
Activity Tracking:

Opening statement: F clearly specifies the person and his work, so it's the opening statement.

Now, rest of the sequence:

A man works in a shop to earn his daily bread. He then goes home and works again with his family's help. He then starts

working through the night to earn more. Only after having worked day and night does his work get ready for sale.

The sequence just shown should give you hints for part of the answer. After F, the order is E-B-D.

Sentence C speaks of a shop that the man opens. So he has to arrange for the capital first. Hence A will come before C.

Therefore, the logical order is FEBDAC. If the sentences are too lengthy, do not spend a lot of time reading every detail of it. Be vigilant and quick in spotting 'special words' like connectives, articles, pronouns and adjectives.

#### 5. Conjunctions

There will be sentences having 'connectives' like although, though, if, until, since, but, after, alternatively, besides, then, yet, because, consequently, notwithstanding, and, when, meanwhile, so, however, for, whoever, whatever, whenever, nevertheless, therefore, furthermore, whereas, moreover etc. These sentences are almost never the opening ones. They always refer to people or events mentioned in previous sentences.

##### Example:

- A. Healthy chips by many other smaller brands has challenged the giants by offering prices that attracted the value-conscious Indian consumer.
- B. In fact unbranded players are offering packs that are twice the size of a branded product with similar or better quality at cheaper prices.

Ans: The correct sequence is A-B  
Central theme: The tough competition given to FMCG companies by smaller brands  
Here the connective 'in fact' clearly indicates that sentence B should follow A)

Hence the correct order is A-B.

#### 6. Articles

Even articles can help to some extent in these questions. 'The' is a definite article, whereas 'a' and 'an' are indefinite articles. 'The' is used to denote something or someone specific or when the person or thing for which the article has been used has already been introduced. 'A' or 'an' are used while introducing something for the first time and also for stating general facts. Like, 'A hit-and-run case usually has a ten-year jail term as punishment in India'

##### Example:

- A. A boy and his friend played all day in the garden near our house.
- B. The next day, I didn't see the boy in the garden, though his friend was there.



**Central theme:** Boy playing in the garden In the second sentence, 'the' has been used along with 'boy' because he has already been introduced to the reader in another sentence. Also here we are talking specifically about 'that' boy. Hence, the correct order is A-B.

### 7. Pronouns

Pronouns like he, she, they, it, them, their, him, her etc. are used when the person being talked about has already been introduced. Some Para Jumbles can be tackled by taking pronouns as a guide.

#### Example:

- A. John walked into the bookstore and bought a new novel.
- B. He couldn't wait to start reading it.
- C. The book had received rave reviews from critics.

Explanation:

In this example, the pronouns "he" and "it" and the reference to "the book" help establish the order of sentences and maintain coherence.

Sentence A introduces the character "John" who walks into a bookstore and purchases a new novel. The pronoun "he" in Sentence B refers back to "John" from the previous sentence. It indicates that John is excited and eagerly anticipating the start of reading the novel he purchased. The pronoun "it" in Sentence B refers back to the "new novel" mentioned in Sentence A)

Sentence C then provides additional information about the novel by mentioning that "the book" had received rave reviews from critics. The reference to "the book" in Sentence C connects back to the novel that John bought, reinforcing the continuity of the topic.

By paying attention to the pronouns and references, we can understand that the proper sequence of the sentences is ACB. The pronouns "he" and "it," along with the reference to "the book," create a logical connection between the sentences, allowing the reader to follow the narrative flow and comprehend the paragraph's meaning.

#### Exception

In the case of pronouns in the first person like 'I,' taking cues from them can get baffling. Such Para Jumbles have to be solved using other approaches.

#### Example:

- A. I am a student preparing for MBA CET
- B. I request you to provide some helpful tips to solve the Verbal Ability questions.

Ans: The correct sequence is AB. Central theme: An MBA CET aspirant and their request

Here, pronouns can be of no help. It is best to think of it this way: only after introducing yourself, you can talk about your need for some helpful tips.

Hence, the order is AB.

### 7. Adjectives

Adjectives like 'simpler', 'better', 'cleverer' etc. are comparative. Hence, they always hold a relation to other things. Such adjectives can also be of good help in solving Para Jumbles.

#### Example:

- A. The first movie was good, but the second one was better.
- B. It had a more engaging plot and stronger character development.
- C. However, some people still preferred the first movie for its unique visual style.

The correct sequence is ABC

Explanation:

In this example, the comparative adjective "better" in Sentence A establishes a comparison between two movies. The adjective indicates that the second movie is of higher quality or more favourable than the first one.

By considering the use of "better" as a comparative adjective, we can determine the logical order of the sentences:

In this arrangement, Sentence A introduces the comparison between the two movies, with the second one being considered better. Sentence B provides further details about the strengths of the second movie. Finally, Sentence C acknowledges that despite the second movie being better overall, some individuals still have a preference for the first movie due to its unique visual style.

By recognizing the use of comparative adjectives like "better," we can determine the order of sentences in a Para Jumble. These adjectives establish a comparison and guide the logical progression of the paragraph by highlighting differences in quality or preference between different options.


**Exercise-1**

1.
  - A. The rotor connects to the generator, either directly (if it's a direct drive turbine) or through a shaft and a series of gears (a gearbox) that speed up the rotation and allow for a physically smaller generator.
  - B. This translation of aerodynamic force to rotation of a generator creates electricity.
  - C. When wind flows across the blade, the air pressure on one side of the blade decreases.
  - D. The difference in air pressure across the two sides of the blade creates both lift and drag. The force of the lift is stronger than the drag and this causes the rotor to spin.
  - E. A wind turbine turns wind energy into electricity using the aerodynamic force from the rotor blades, which work like an airplane wing or helicopter rotor blade.
    - a) EDCAB                      b) ECDAB
    - c) AEBDC                    d) ADCEB
    - e) EABCD
2.
  - A. Similarly, scientists use synthesis to make new materials or chemicals that can be used in many different ways.
  - B. It means putting things together to make something new.
  - C. For example, when you build a tower using building blocks or mix different colours of paint to make a new colour.
  - D. Synthesis is a big term
  - E. They take small pieces, called molecules, and combine them in a specific way to make a new molecule with different properties.
    - a) DBCAE                      b) DCAEB
    - c) BCEAD                    d) DBCEA
    - e) CDABE
3.
  - A. But it remained tall and steadfast
  - B. Over the years it had witnessed the growth and decline of countless trees and animals that had come and gone over the years.
  - C. In the middle of a dense forest, there stood a magnificent oak tree.
  - D. And today it continues to grow and thrive, a testament to the enduring power and beauty of nature.
  - E. It had lived in the forest for centuries.
    - a) DCABE                      b) DABCE
    - c) CEADB                    d) CEBAD
    - e) CABED
4.
  - A. The music teacher handed out sheet music to the students.
  - B. The students practiced playing their instruments.
  - C. The band played a beautiful melody.
  - D. The audience applauded at the end of the performance.
  - E. The band tuned their instruments before the performance.
    - a) EDACB                      b) EBDAC
    - c) EABCD                    d) EBACD
    - e) EDCAB
5.
  - A. After a while she stopped to take a drink of water.
  - B. The trail led through a dense forest.
  - C. The hiker enjoyed the peace and quiet of nature.
  - D. Within 3 hours she reached the summit and took in the view.
  - E. Steadily she packed up their gear and started down the mountain.
    - a) BCDEA                      b) CBADE
    - c) DCABE                    d) BCADE
    - e) EDBCA
6.
  - A. It read 'milk', 'bread' 'eggs', and 'cheese'
  - B. John went to the store to buy some groceries.
  - C. He started walking through the aisles.
  - D. And carefully selected the items he needed.
  - E. He pulled out the list from his pocket
    - a) EDCAB                      b) BEACD
    - c) CBEAD                    d) CDEAB
    - e) BECAD
7.
  - A. She sat on a bench under a tree and opened it
  - B. The sun was shining and a light breeze was blowing, making the pages move.
  - C. Slowly she lost herself in the story and read for hours.



- D. Simi went to the park to read a book.  
 E. Simi changed her position to keep reading in peace.  
 a) DACBE                      b) BDAEC  
 c) BADEC                      d) DBECA  
 e) DABEC

8.

- A. These Individuals or groups can perpetuate existing power imbalances.  
 B. To address these imbalances, it may be necessary to challenge the underlying power structures.  
 C. Power can be institutionalized in certain structures, such as governments, corporations, and other organizations.  
 D. These structures can concentrate power in the hands of a few individuals or groups.  
 E. Working towards creating more equitable systems may be necessary.  
 a) DCAEB                      b) CDABE  
 c) BCDAE                      d) CDEAB  
 e) BCEAD

9.

- A. One of the most effective ways to realize these benefits is through horticulture, which provides opportunities for interaction  
 B. Humans receive benefits from exposure to nature and interaction with natural environments.  
 C. for interaction with nature than urban populations. Rural dwellers have greater access to natural environments, agriculture, and opportunities for the development of gardens within the home.  
 D. Urban dwellers often have less access to natural environments and fewer opportunities to engage in horticulture. Community gardening can make these benefits accessible to large populations in rural or urban areas.  
 E. with nature on multiple levels. These benefits can be realized by large numbers of people in different settings. Rural populations are likely to have more opportunities  
 a) DBAEC                      b) DAECB  
 c) BAECD                      d) BEACD  
 e) DECBA

10.

- A. Cute small dogs appear to be struggling especially hard.

- B. One explanation for this is that small dogs on average get less training and socialisation than large dogs, and the emphasis with small dogs is often on cute 'tricks' rather than life-relevant skills like recall.  
 C. For example, if your Pom is snarling and lunging at a pedestrian walking past, you simply scoop her into your arms. Problem solved.  
 D. The smaller the dog, the greater the number of reported problematic behaviours.  
 E. Training may seem less important with a dog that weighs 3 lbs (1.4 kg) than with an 80 lbs (36.3 kg) dog because small dogs can be easily overpowered physically by humans.  
 F. Studies have found an inverse relationship between size and behavioural problems.  
 a) AFBEDC                      b) EAFBDC  
 c) AFDDEC                      d) FADBCE  
 e) ECAFDDB

11.

1. A few workmen came to cut down the tree  
 A. It took them all morning  
 B. They did not know what to do with the roots  
 C. It was not an easy job to cut down such a huge tree  
 D. They decided to dig out the roots  
 6. The roots ran so deep that they were not able to finish the job by dusk  
 a) ABCD                      b) CABD  
 c) BCDA                      d) ABCD  
 e) DBCA

12.

1. The reconstruction of history by post-revolutionary science texts involves more than a multiplication of historical misconstructions.  
 A. As pedagogy this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.  
 B. Because they aim quickly to acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, laws, and theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.  
 C. But when combined with the generally unhistorical air of science writing and with the occasional systematic misconception, one impression is likely to follow.



D. Those misconstructions render revolutions invisible; the arrangement of the still visible material in science texts implies a process that, if it existed, would deny revolutions a function.

6. Science has reached its present state by a series of individual discoveries and inventions that, when gathered together, constitute the modern body of technical knowledge.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) BADC | b) DCAB |
| c) CABD | d) DBAC |
| e) ACDB |         |

13.

1. The truth is that in life there are no gains without pains,

- A. Gainers lose their motivation if there is no real struggle
- B. Life, indeed, would be dull if there were no difficulties
- C. No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy
- D. Both winner and loser enjoy a game most if it is closely contested to the last.

6. Whether we like it or not, life is an ever evolving, continuous competition.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) BCDA | b) BCAD |
| c) CADB | d) ADBC |
| e) BDCA |         |

14.

1. Making people laugh is a complex task.

- A. At times, the intended humour may simply not come off as 'funny'
- B. Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience in order to guarantee a sales benefit.
- C. There are many advertisements which do amuse but do not even begin to set the cash tills ringing.
- D. Making people laugh while trying to sell something to them is a tougher challenge, since the commercial can fall flat on two grounds.

6. There are indications that in substituting the hard sell for a more entertaining approach, some agencies have rather thrown out the baby with the bath water.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) BADC | b) DABC |
| c) BCDA | d) CBDA |
| e) ADBC |         |

15.

1. One day Akshay went to live in a village.

- A. But it was a very dull animal.

B. So, Akshay bought a donkey for himself with the money he had.

C. He started talking to people around and a neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.

D. Every family there had a donkey to carry things for them.

6. It did not like to work and loved sleeping.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| a) CDBA | b) ADBC |
| c) BCDA | d) BDCA |
| e) DCBA |         |

**(Q16 – Q20)**

A. It was all very new and overwhelming.

B. The buildings were tall and looked important.

C. And seemed almost utopic.

D. And whoever were inside had some power and contributed to some growth.

E. Like whatever happened inside them meant something.

16. Which of the following is the THIRD statement after rearrangement?

- |                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| a) A             | b) C |
| c) D             | d) B |
| e) None of these |      |

17. Which of the following is the FIFTH Statement after rearrangement?

- |                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| a) B             | b) C |
| c) E             | d) A |
| e) None of these |      |

18. Which of the following is the SECOND statement after rearrangement?

- |                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| a) C             | b) A |
| c) D             | d) E |
| e) None of these |      |

19. Which of the following is the FOURTH statement after rearrangement?

- |                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| a) B             | b) E |
| c) D             | d) C |
| e) None of these |      |

20. Which of the following is the FIRST statement after rearrangement?

- |                  |      |
|------------------|------|
| a) B             | b) D |
| c) E             | d) A |
| e) None of these |      |

**(Q21 – Q25)**

- A. She suspected foul play and decided to hire a private detective.
- B. The eldest child, a lawyer, was the one who had helped him with the will.
- C. It had clear terms that everything was going to charity.
- D. The patriarch of the family died under mysterious circumstances, leaving behind everything he had to his three children.
- E. So, the suddenness of his death and a completely new will left her dumbfounded.
21. Which of the following is the SECOND statement after rearrangement?
- a) D    b) E
- c) A    d) B
- e) C
22. Which of the following is the FOURTH Statement after rearrangement?
- a) B    b) C
- c) E    d) A
- e) D
23. Which of the following is the FIRST statement after rearrangement?
- a) B    b) D
- c) E    d) A
- e) C
24. Which of the following is the FIFTH statement after rearrangement?
- a) E    b) B
- c) A    d) D
- e) B
25. Which of the following is the THIRD statement after rearrangement?
- a) B    b) C
- c) D    d) B
- e) A

(Q26 – Q30)

- Which means that the crop is sown in October-November and harvested in March-April.
- This season is characterized by cool and dry weather, which is ideal for the growth of wheat.
- Wheat is an important staple food crop in India,
- It is grown in the winter or rabi season, which is from October to March.

- E.      and the country is one of the largest producers of wheat in the world.
26. Which of the following is the FOURTH statement after rearrangement?
- a) B    b) C  
c) A    d) D  
e) E
27. Which of the following is the SECOND Statement after rearrangement?
- a) A    b) C  
c) B    d) C  
e) E
28. Which of the following is the FIFTH statement after rearrangement?
- a) D    b) C  
c) B    d) E  
e) A
29. Which of the following is the FIRST statement after rearrangement?
- a) C    b) A  
c) E    d) B  
e) D
30. Which of the following is the THIRD statement after rearrangement?
- a) B    b) E  
c) D    d) C  
e) A

(Q31 – Q36)

- A. The day was busy, it was one chore after another.
- B. It took less than ten minutes to dampen his positive mood and to ruin the pace he had set up since morning.
- C. He yet continued, at a milder pace, before returning to the much-needed comfort of his home.
- D. So, he took a break and rewarded himself with an iced tea and set out again.
- E. He set out post breakfast and finished the first three things on his list before noon with great efficiency
- F. Because now, the afternoon heat was making everything seem exhausting & tiresome.
31. Which of the following is the FIFTH statement after rearrangement?
- a) D
- b) C
- c) F
- d) A
- e) B

32. Which of the following is the SECOND statement after rearrangement?

  - C
  - D
  - E
  - A
  - B

33. Which of the following is the THIRD statement after rearrangement?

  - D
  - E
  - C
  - F
  - A

34. Which of the following is the FIRST statement after rearrangement?

  - C
  - E
  - F
  - A
  - B

35. Which of the following is the SIXTH statement after rearrangement?

  - D
  - A
  - F
  - B
  - C

36. Which of the following is the FOURTH statement after rearrangement?

  - B
  - A
  - E
  - C
  - D

37.

  - The book was a bestseller in several countries.
  - The author had been working on the book for over a decade.
  - The book's themes of love and loss resonated with readers.
  - The book was adapted into a critically acclaimed film.
  - ABDC
  - DABC
  - BCDA
  - BDCA
  - None of these

38.

  - The museum's collection features works by several renowned artists.
  - The museum's architecture is a blend of modern and traditional styles.
  - The museum offers educational programs for students of all ages.
  - The museum is open seven days a week and admission is free.
  - BACD
  - BCAD
  - BDCA
  - ABDC

e) None of these

39.

  - This is a crucial stage of life where a lot of changes occur.
  - It is also the time when one starts to take important decisions about their future.
  - The teenage years are some of the most difficult years to navigate.
  - Adolescents are often confused about who they are and where they fit in.
  - Parents and educators must provide support and guidance to help teenagers navigate this stage.
  - CDEBA
  - CDABE
  - DCABE
  - CADBE
  - ADCBE

40.

  - Plates can be viewed as art pieces themselves, especially those that are decorated with intricate designs or painted with beautiful patterns. Historically, plates have been used as a medium for artistic expression,
  - of larger installations or sculptures. As both an everyday item and an art form, plates offer a versatile and accessible medium for creative expression.
  - plates as a canvas, creating unique pieces that blur the line between functional object and artwork.
  - Some artists create one-of-a-kind plates using techniques such as etching, carving, or glazing, while others use plates as a part
  - such as the hand-painted porcelain plates produced in the Ming and Qing dynasties of China)
  - DCABE
  - AECDDB
  - EDACB
  - EACDB
  - ACEDB



(Q41 – Q45)

### Paragraph 1:

- Lila submitted her business plan and was accepted into the incubator program.
- She worked tirelessly day and night, honing her skills and building her network.
- The same dreams that she had seen since she entered the world of corporates.
- It wasn't easy, but she persevered and never gave up.

### Paragraph 2:

- e. She wanted to become a successful businesswoman, but she didn't know where to start.
- f. Lila was an ambitious young woman with big dreams.
- g. One day, she heard about a startup incubator that was offering resources and support to entrepreneurs.
- h. She knew that this was her chance to make her dreams a reality.

### Paragraph 3:

- i. He decided to invest in her startup, and suddenly Lila had the funding she needed to take her business to the next level.
- j. She met a venture capitalist who was impressed by her business plan and saw the potential in her idea)
- k. One day, Lila got her big break.
- l. With the help of her team and the support of the incubator program, Lila's business grew and thrived.

#### Paragraph 4:

- m. She became a successful entrepreneur and an inspiration to many young women who wanted to follow in her footsteps.
- n. But she was mindful that the dreams had come true only because of the opportunities that luckily came her way.
- o. She was grateful for the opportunities that had come her way and vowed to continue working hard to make a positive impact on the world.
- p. Lila knew that she had made the right decision by taking a chance and pursuing her dreams.
41. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 1?
- a) BCDA                                      b) CABD
- c) ABCD                                      d) DABC
- e) None of these
42. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 2?
- a) FGHE                                      b) EFGH
- c) FEGH                                      d) GFEH
- e) None of these
43. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 3?
- a) KJIL                                        b) LIJK

- c) IKJL                      d) JIKL
- e) None of these

44. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 4?  
a) POMN  
b) NOMP  
c) ONMP  
d) MPNO  
e) None of these
45. What is the right order of the paragraphs to form a coherent passage?  
a) 2134  
b) 3214  
c) 4123  
d) 1243  
e) 3142

(Q46 – Q50)

**Paragraph 1:**

- In the end, Emily won the competition. She was thrilled and knew that her life would never be the same.
- They supported her as she pursued her music career, and Emily knew that she had made the right decision by following her heart.
- Her parents were proud of her and finally saw the value in her dream.
- The audience was cheering and applauding, and the judges praised her for her talent and hard work.

### Paragraph 2:

- e. She dreamed of being a famous singer and spent most of her free time practicing her vocals and writing songs.
- f. Despite her parents' objections, Emily decided to pursue her passion.
- g. However, her parents were not supportive of her dream. They wanted her to focus on her studies and pursue a more practical career.
- h. Emily was a high school student who loved music.

### Paragraph 3:

- i. However, she refused to give up and continued to work hard, day and night. Finally, the day of the grand finale arrived.
- j. She had to compete against talented performers from all over the country, and the pressure was intense.
- k. Emily was overjoyed and grateful for the opportunity. As the competition progressed, Emily faced many challenges.
- l. Emily was nervous but excited. She stepped onto the stage and gave the performance of her life.

**Paragraph 4:**

- m. On the day of the audition, Emily sang her heart out.
- n. She was nervous, but she knew that this was her chance to show the world what she was capable of.





- o. She saved up her money and bought a ticket to audition for a talent competition in the city.
- p. The judges were impressed by her talent and gave her a spot in the competition.

46. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 1?

- a) BCDA                                      b) CABD  
 c) ABCD                                      d) DACB  
 e) None of these

47. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 2?

- a) FGHE                                      b) EFGH  
 c) FEGH                                      d) HEGF  
 e) None of these

48. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 3?

- a) KJIL                                      b) LIJK  
 c) IKJL                                      d) JIKL  
 e) None of these

49. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 4?

- a) POMN                                      b) NOMP  
 c) ONMP                                      d) MPNO  
 e) None of these

50. What is the right order of the paragraphs to form a coherent passage?

- a) 2431                                      b) 3214  
 c) 4123                                      d) 1243  
 e) 3142

**(Q51 – Q55)**

**Paragraph 1:**

- A) The memory of its magnificence would forever be etched in her heart.
- b. With a reluctant farewell, she bid adieu to the majestic waterfall.
- c. As she left, a vow was made to return and bask in the waterfall's beauty once again.
- d. She trekked back through the forest, feeling a renewed sense of connection with the natural world.

**Paragraph 2:**

- e. The spray kissed her face, rejuvenating her spirit.
- f. She dipped her hand into the cool water, feeling its gentle power.
- g. Time stood still as she absorbed the tranquility and serenity of the surroundings.
- h. Birds chirped and butterflies danced around, as if celebrating the enchantment of the waterfall.

**Paragraph 3:**

- i. Sunlight filtered through the canopy, creating a mesmerizing play of light and shadow.

- j. The sound of rushing water grew louder with each step.

- k. And there it was, a magnificent waterfall cascading down moss-covered rocks.

- l. The hike through the lush forest led to a hidden paradise.

**Paragraph 4:**

- m. Vibrant wildflowers adorned the edges, adding a touch of color to the serene scene.

- n. Mist rose from the base, creating a refreshing and invigorating atmosphere.

- o. The water sparkled as it tumbled gracefully into a crystal-clear pool below.

- p. The sight of the waterfall's grandeur left her in awe of nature's beauty.

51. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 1?

- a) BADC                                      b) CABD  
 c) ABCD                                      d) DACB  
 e) None of these

52. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 2?

- a) FGHE                                      b) HGEF  
 c) FEHG                                      d) GFEH  
 e) None of these

53. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 3?

- a) KJIL                                      b) LIJK  
 c) IKJL                                      d) JIKL  
 e) None of these

54. What is the right order of the sentences in paragraph 4?

- a) PNMO                                      b) NOMP  
 c) ONMP                                      d) NMOP  
 e) None of these

55. What is the right order of the paragraphs to form a coherent passage?

- a) 2341                                      b) 3214  
 c) 3421                                      d) 1243  
 e) 3142

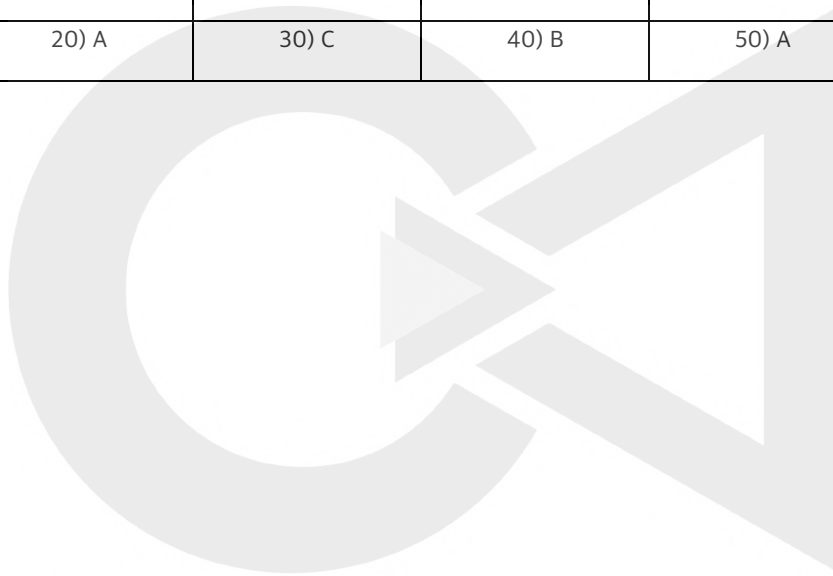
**(Q56 – Q60)**

- A. However, it is important to keep in mind that olive oil is still a high-fat food and should be consumed in moderation as part of a balanced diet.
- B. Research suggests that consuming it may help lower the risk of heart disease, stroke, and certain types of cancer.



**ANSWER KEY:**

1) B	11) B	21) D	31) C	41) B	51) A
2) A	12) D	22) C	32) C	42) C	52) C
3) D	13) E	23) B	33) A	43) A	53) B
4) C	14) B	24) C	34) D	44) D	54) C
5) D	15) A	25) B	35) E	45) A	55) C
6) B	16) C	26) C	36) A	46) D	56) D
7) E	17) B	27) E	37) E	47) D	57) C
8) B	18) D	28) C	38) C	48) A	58) A
9) C	19) A	29) A	39) B	49) C	59) D
10) C	20) A	30) C	40) B	50) A	60) B





## MATCH THE COLUMN

**Solved Examples:**

1.

	Column I		Column II
1	He is tired, yet	A)	write, and paint.
2	The cat is sleeping peacefully, while	B)	he keeps pushing forward.
3	She studied hard for the test, so	C)	it's raining outside.
4	She loves to read,	D)	she expects to do well.
5	I want to go to the beach, but	E)	the dog is barking loudly.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

A. 1D; 2E; 3B; 4A; 5C

B. 1B; 2E; 3D; 4A; 5C

C. 1B; 2E; 3C; 4D; 5A

D. 1D; 2E; 3C; 4B; 5A

E. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D; 5E

**Answer – B**

How?

"He is tired, yet" is followed by "he keeps pushing forward" in Column II (Option B)). This combination indicates that despite being tired, the person continues to persevere and move forward.

"The cat is sleeping peacefully, while" is paired with "the dog is barking loudly" in Column II (Option E)). This combination showcases the contrast between the peaceful sleep of the cat and the noisy barking of the dog.

In Column I, it mentions that "She studied hard for the test, so..." and in Column II, it says "she expects to do well." This combination suggests a cause-and-effect relationship, where the effort put into studying leads to the expectation of a good outcome.

"She loves to read" is followed by "write and paint" in Column II (Option A)). This combination indicates that in addition to loving to read, she also enjoys activities like writing and painting. It maintains parallelism

"I want to go to the beach, but" is followed by "write, and paint" in Column II (Option A). This combination does not convey a logical relationship. The correct combination for this sentence would be "it's raining outside" (Option C), indicating that the desire to go to the beach is hindered by the rain.



2.

	Column I		Column II
1	Through this initiative, teachers at elementary level will be able to acquire scientific temperament	A)	Google has shut down its travel planning app, Trips.
2	In favour of steering users more towards its Maps,	B)	the waves crashing onto the shore.
3	The mother is about to take her son	C)	and knowledge of other important educational aspects and transfer it to students.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. Only 3B  
 B. Only 2A  
 C. Only 1C  
 D. All 1C, 2A, 3B  
 E. None of these

**Answer – C**

How?

3B:

The mother is about to take her son the waves crashing onto the shore.

The sentence doesn't make any sense contextually. The pair C-E is hence invalid.

1C:

Through this initiative, teachers at elementary level will be able to acquire scientific temperament and knowledge of other important educational aspects and transfer it to students.

The above sentence is correct both grammatically and contextually.

2A:

In favour of steering users more towards its Maps, Google has shut down its travel planning app, Trips.

The above sentence too is correct both grammatically and contextually.

Option (C) is hence the correct answer.


**Exercise – 1**
**Set 1**

	Column I		Column II
1	The gentle breeze rustles	A)	through the leaves of the trees.
2	The laughter of children	B)	paints a breath-taking landscape.
3	The colours in the autumn foliage	C)	brings a sense of warmth and comfort.
4	The comfort of one's own blanket	D)	fills the playground with joy.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1D; 2B; 3A; 4C  
 B. 1A; 2D; 3B; 4C  
 C. 1B; 2D; 3C; 4A  
 D. 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D  
 E. None of these

**Set 2**

	Column I		Column II
1	We party and	A)	invited all our friends
2	We eat pizza only when	B)	she feels hungry
3	They gathered around the table,	C)	we are too lazy to cook
4	Despite the rain,	D)	sharing stories over a delicious home-cooked meal.
5	The dog barks loudly when	E)	she decided to get out and travel

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 2B; 3D; 4C; 5A  
 B. 1D; 2E; 3C; 4E  
 C. 1C; 2B; 4E; 5A  
 D. 1A; 2D; 4C; 5B  
 E. 2C; 3D; 4E; 5B

**Set 3**

	Column I		Column II
1	Normal people don't have destinies and that is a blessing,	A)	doors and roofs all built extraordinarily tall, as if a race of ten-foot giants lived there.
2	Everything that you've ever done,	B)	because it means that nothing is impossible.
3	The island rises from the sea shaped much like a tall captain	C)	with a flattened top and a reef encircling it like a brim.
4	The island's town had one outstanding feature —	D)	you have been meant to do.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1D; 2B; 3A; 4C  
 B. 1D; 2A; 3B; 4C  
 C. 1B; 2D; 3C; 4A  
 D. 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D  
 E. None of these

**Set 4**

	Column I		Column II
1	The theory of relativity revolutionized our understanding of the universe.	A)	It's important to take proactive measures to mitigate the impact of rising temperatures.
2	Shakespeare's plays continue to captivate audiences around the world.	B)	Understanding the intricacies of the human mind requires extensive research.
3	The human brain is a complex organ that controls various bodily functions.	C)	Einstein's ground-breaking work reshaped the field of physics.
4	Climate change poses a significant threat to global ecosystems.	D)	Appreciating artistry through timeless masterpieces is a testament to human creativity.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2D; 3B; 4A  
 B. 1B; 2C; 3D; 4A  
 C. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 D. 1D; 2A; 3C; 4B  
 E. None of these

**Set 5**

	Column I		Column II
1	The patient's condition deteriorated rapidly, requiring immediate medical intervention.	A)	The protesters raised their voices, demanding justice and equality for all.
2	The singer's captivating voice resonated throughout the concert hall, leaving the audience spellbound.	B)	The orchestra's melodic notes filled the auditorium, evoking a range of emotions in the listeners.
3	The political turmoil intensified, leading to widespread protests and demonstrations.	C)	The doctors and nurses collaborated seamlessly, providing top-notch care to the critically ill.
4	The author's eloquent prose transported readers to a vivid world of imagination and emotion.	D)	The bookworm immersed themselves in the novel, savouring each page with anticipation.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1B; 2C; 3D; 4A  
 B. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 C. 1D; 2A; 3C; 4B  
 D. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 E. None of these

**Set 6**

	Column I		Column II
1	The rain poured heavily, drenching everyone in its path.	A)	The students eagerly tasted the chef's flavourful creation, savouring each bite.
2	The alarm clock blared loudly, jolting the person awake.	B)	They hastily got out of bed, realizing they were running late for work.
3	The car skidded on the wet road, causing a collision with a lamppost.	C)	The pedestrians sought shelter under awnings, trying to stay dry.
4	The teacher's voice echoed in the classroom, capturing the students' attention.	D)	The students scribbled notes as the teacher explained a complex concept.
5	The chef seasoned the dish with a perfect blend of herbs and spices.	E)	The driver frantically called for help, shaken by the unexpected accident

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2E; 3B; 4A; 5C  
 B. 1C; 2B; 3E; 4D; 5A  
 C. 1B; 2C; 3E; 4D; 5C  
 D. 1D; 2C; 3E; 4A; 5E  
 E. 1E; 2B; 3C; 4D; 5A

**Set 7**

	Column I		Column II
1	The snowflakes gently fell from the sky, creating a winter wonderland.	A)	The gardeners meticulously tended to the blooming flowers, ensuring their vibrant colours.
2	The crowd erupted in cheers as the team scored the winning goal.	B)	The crowd embraced in celebration, congratulating the team for their victory.
3	The scent of blooming flowers filled the air, signalling the arrival of spring.	C)	The children bundled up in warm clothes, ready to build snowmen and have snowball fights.
4	The alarm system blared loudly, alerting everyone to evacuate the building.	D)	The employees quickly exited the building, following the emergency evacuation procedures.
5	The toddler's laughter echoed in the park, spreading joy to those around.	E)	The music played in the background, adding to the festive atmosphere of the park.
		F)	brings a sense of warmth and comfort.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1F; 2B; 3A; 4D; 5E  
 B. 1C; 2F; 3A; 4D; 5E  
 C. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D; 5E  
 D. 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D; 5E  
 E. None of these



**Set 8**

	Column I		Column II
1	The sun slowly dipped below the horizon, casting a warm orange glow.	A)	The beachgoers strolled along the shore, enjoying the tranquil atmosphere.
2	The soft purring of a contented cat	B)	The viewers marvelled at the artist's skill, admiring the intricate details of the artwork.
3	The waves gently lapped against the shore, creating a soothing melody.	C)	The detective pieced together the evidence, slowly unravelling the mystery.
4	The detective scrutinized the crime scene, searching for any clues.	D)	The comedian interacted with the audience; improvising jokes based on their reactions.
5	The audience erupted in laughter as the comedian delivered a hilarious punchline.	E)	The sky turned darker, signalling the approaching nightfall.
6	The artist meticulously brushed strokes on the canvas, creating a masterpiece.		

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

A. 1F; 2B; 3A; 4D; 5E

B. 1C; 2F; 3A; 4D; 5E

C. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D; 6E

D. 1E; 3A; 4C; 5D; 6B

E. 1B; 2C; 6A; 4D; 5E

**Set 9**

	Column I		Column II
1	Despite facing numerous obstacles and enduring countless setbacks, she persevered with unwavering determination,	A)	savouring the rich aroma of freshly brewed coffee and immersing herself in the pages of a captivating novel.
2	The ancient ruins, weathered by centuries of time and bearing the scars of history, stood stoically against the backdrop of the vast, sprawling landscape,	B)	creating a serene symphony of nature that echoed through the stillness of the evening.
3	As the sun dipped below the horizon, casting a warm, golden glow across the tranquil waters of the lake, the trees rustled softly in the gentle breeze,	C)	evoking a profound sense of awe and reverence in all who beheld their magnificence.
4	Amidst the bustling streets and towering skyscrapers of the metropolis, where the pulse of the city reverberated through the air, she found solace in the quiet corner of a quaint coffee shop,	D)	fuelled by her belief in her abilities and an unyielding passion for her craft, ultimately achieving the remarkable feat she had set out to accomplish.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

A. 1D; 2C; 3B; 4A

B. 1D; 2C; 3A; 4B

C. 1D; 2B; 3C; 4A

D. 1C; 2D; 3B; 4A

E. 1A; 2C; 3B; 4D

**Set 10**

	Column I		Column II
1	The intricate tapestry of human emotions, woven with threads of joy, sorrow, love, and longing, creates a mosaic of experiences that shape our journey through life,	A)	of human endeavours and the cyclical nature of progress, reminding us of the intricate dance between continuity and change.
2	In the realm of scientific exploration, where curiosity and innovation converge, researchers delve into the mysteries of the universe, peering through telescopes to uncover	B)	breathing life into vivid landscapes, evoking emotions that transcend the confines of reality, and offering a portal into the depths of the human spirit.
3	Through the lens of history, we gain glimpses into the tapestry of the past, where the triumphs and tribulations of civilizations intertwine, illuminating the profound impact	C)	reminding us of the profound beauty and complexity that resides within each individual soul.
4	In the realm of imagination, where dreams take flight and possibilities know no bounds, the artist's brush strokes dance across the canvas,	D)	distant galaxies, dissecting microscopic organisms to unravel the intricacies of life, and pushing the boundaries of knowledge to unravel the secrets that lie hidden in the cosmos.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1D; 2C; 3A; 4B  
 B. 1C; 2D; 3A; 4B  
 C. 1D; 2B; 3C; 4A  
 D. 1C; 2D; 3B; 4A  
 E. 1A; 2C; 3B; 4D

**Set 11**

	Column I		Column II
1	The delicate petals of the cherry blossoms, adorning the branches like a vibrant pink canopy,	A)	reminding us of its immense strength and untamed spirit.
2	The rhythmic pounding of the ocean waves against the rugged cliffs echoes the timeless power of nature,	B)	create a breath-taking spectacle that symbolizes the ephemeral beauty of life and the arrival of spring.
3	Within the vast expanse of the rainforest, a symphony of vibrant colours and exotic sounds unfolds, where majestic creatures	C)	conveying a story of passion, discipline, and unyielding dedication to the art form.
4	The intricate dance of a ballerina, gracefully twirling and leaping across the stage, captivates the audience,	D)	roam freely and ancient trees reach towards the heavens, fostering a delicate balance of life and harmony.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1F; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 B. 1C; 2F; 3A; 4D  
 C. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4C  
 D. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 E. 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D

**Set 12**

	Column I		Column II
1	In the world of gastronomy, where flavours fuse and culinary boundaries are pushed, a symphony of ingredients harmonize on the plate,	A)	evoking a sense of wonder and curiosity about the mysteries that lie beyond.
2	The twinkling stars that dot the night sky, millions of light-years away, invite us to contemplate the vastness of the universe and our place within it,	B)	transporting visitors to a bygone era and offering a glimpse into the rich tapestry of human history.
3	In the realm of technology, where innovation knows no bounds, artificial intelligence continues to revolutionize our lives, from autonomous vehicles that navigate our roads	C)	to virtual assistants that respond to our every command, reshaping the way we live, work, and interact.
4	The ancient ruins of Machu Picchu, nestled high in the Andes Mountains, bear witness to the architectural marvels of the Inca civilization,	D)	creating a sensory experience that tantalizes the taste buds and ignites the imagination.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1F; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 B. 1C; 2F; 3A; 4D  
 C. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4C  
 D. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 E. 1D; 2A; 3C; 4B

**Set 13**

	Column I		Column II
1	The poignant melodies of a melancholic ballad, accompanied by the soulful strumming of a guitar,	A)	resonate deep within the hearts of listeners, conveying emotions that words alone cannot express.
2	The delicate dance of the butterfly, fluttering from flower to flower, serves as a reminder of the interconnectedness	B)	the thrill of competition create an electrifying atmosphere, showcasing the indomitable spirit and the pursuit of excellence.
3	In the realm of sports, where athletes push their physical and mental limits, the roar of the crowd and	C)	where new landscapes, cultures, and experiences await, offering a profound sense of freedom and a deeper connection with the world.
4	The vast expanse of the open road stretches ahead, beckoning travellers to embark on a journey of discovery,	D)	of all living beings and the beauty that emerges when we embrace diversity and harmony.
		E)	it burned brightly, and where the light fell on the wall, there the wall became transparent like a veil

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1F; 2B; 3E; 4D  
 B. 1A; 2D; 3B; 4C  
 C. 1C; 2F; 3A; 4D  
 D. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4E  
 E. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D

**Set 14**

	Column I		Column II
1	Usually, we know what to do when we go to a museum.	A)	Beautiful, finely crafted objects are available to be looked at, and otherwise left alone.
2	By hiding the truth,	B)	or we can embark on an adventurous hiking trip in the mountains, depending on our preferences for relaxation or excitement.
3	Either we can take a vacation to a tropical beach destination,	C)	as both of them would rather spend a quiet evening at home reading their favourite books.
4	Neither John nor Mary is interested in attending the party tonight,	D)	we are attempting to fool someone.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1F; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 B. 1A; 2D; 3B; 4C  
 C. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4C  
 D. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 E. 1D; 2A; 3C; 4B

**Set 15**

	Column I		Column II
1	The sun rises over the rolling hills of the English countryside,	A)	and fought tirelessly for equality and justice.
2	She has visited the ancient ruins of Machu Picchu in Peru,	B)	of Borneo, surrounded by exotic wildlife and lush greenery.
3	Nelson Mandela led the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa	C)	marvelling at the architectural wonders of the Inca civilization.
4	As the rain poured down, we were hiking through the dense rainforests	D)	casting a golden glow on the picturesque landscape.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1F; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 B. 1D; 2C; 3A; 4B  
 C. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4C  
 D. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 E. 1D; 2A; 3C; 4B

**Set 16**

	Column I		Column II
1	After years of planning, the team had finally reached the summit	A)	Greece, soaking up the sun on pristine beaches.
2	Tomorrow, we will embark on a thrilling safari adventure in the Serengeti National Park,	B)	exploring the Great Barrier Reef and its diverse marine life.
3	By this time next year, she will be studying marine biology in Australia,	C)	of Mount Everest, feeling a profound sense of accomplishment.
4	By the time they return from their backpacking trip through Europe,	D)	hoping to spot majestic lions and graceful giraffes.
5	If I were to win the lottery, I would travel to the beautiful islands of	E)	they will have experienced the rich cultures of several countries.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2E; 3B; 4A; 5C  
 B. 1B; 2C; 3E; 4D; 5C  
 C. 1D; 2C; 3E; 4A; 5E  
 D. 1E; 2B; 3C; 4D; 5A  
 E. 1C; 2D; 3B; 4E; 5A

**Set 17**

	Column I		Column II
1	He decided to take on multiple projects at once,	A)	as it led to better opportunities.
2	Let's not worry about potential problems now;	B)	but I think he's bitten off more than he can chew.
3	Investing all your money in a single stock	C)	we'll cross that bridge when we come to it.
4	Losing that job turned out to be a blessing in disguise,	D)	is like putting all your eggs in one basket.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1B; 2C; 3D; 4A  
 B. 1D; 2C; 3A; 4B  
 C. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4C  
 D. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D  
 E. 1D; 2A; 3C; 4B

**Set 18**

	Column I		Column II
1	Instead of just talking about environmental conservation,	A)	when he became the target of playful pranks.
2	I've shared all the necessary information with you. Now,	B)	let's participate in a beach clean-up. Actions speak louder than words.
3	Jay accidentally let the cat out of the bag	C)	and spoiled the surprise party.
4	After years of teasing his classmates, Mark finally got a taste of his own medicine	D)	the ball is in your court to make a decision.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1B; 2C; 3D; 4A  
 B. 1D; 2C; 3A; 4B  
 C. 1B; 2D; 3C; 4A  
 D. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4C  
 E. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D

**Set 19**

	Column I		Column II
1	When discussing the issue, he hit the nail on the head	A)	I solved it in seconds.
2	The math problem was a piece of cake;	B)	with his accurate analysis.
3	The photograph captured their emotions perfectly;	C)	because it started raining cats and dogs.
4	We had to cancel our picnic	D)	truly, a picture is worth a thousand words.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1B; 2C; 3D; 4A  
 B. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4B  
 C. 1D; 2C; 3A; 4B  
 D. 1B; 2D; 3C; 4A  
 E. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4C

**Set 20**

	Column I		Column II
1	Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants convert sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide into oxygen and glucose,	A)	that nothing, not even light, can escape its grasp.
2	The Industrial Revolution, which began in the 18th century, brought about significant advancements in	B)	providing the basis for most of the Earth's ecosystems.
3	In astronomy, a black hole is a region in space with such a strong gravitational pull	C)	estimated 390 billion individual trees and produces 20% of the world's oxygen.
4	The Amazon rainforest, also known as the 'Lungs of the Earth,' is home to an	D)	manufacturing, transportation, and technology, leading to profound social and economic changes.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1B; 2C; 3D; 4A  
 B. 1B; 2A; 3D; 4B  
 C. 1D; 2C; 3A; 4B  
 D. 1B; 2D; 3C; 4A  
 E. 1B; 2D; 3A; 4C

**Set 21**

	Column I		Column II
1	The birds flew	A)	on podium
2	They jumped	B)	across the sky.
3	The birds died	C)	behind the podium
4	They hiked	D)	at the sky

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1B; 2F; 3D; 5A                                      B. 2B; 4F; 5C  
 C. 1B; 4F; 5C    D. 2B; 3E; 4C; 5F  
 E. 3E; 4F; 5C

**Set 22**

	Column I		Column II
1	Social structures, encompassing family units, social classes, institutions, and cultural norms, form the foundation of societies,	A)	of climate change effects are crucial for the long-term well-being of both humanity and the planet.
2	The preservation of the natural environment is of paramount importance, as the delicate balance of ecosystems, the need for sustainable resource management, and the mitigation	B)	the role of the state in regulating markets, shaping economic opportunities, and addressing income disparities.
3	Different economic systems, ranging from capitalism to socialism, exhibit distinct approaches to resource allocation, wealth distribution, and	C)	influencing individuals' identities, opportunities, and interactions within a given community

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1D; 2B; 3A    B. 1C; 2A; 3B  
 C. 1B; 2C; 3A    D. 1D; 2B; 3C  
 E. None of these

**Set 23**

	Column I		Column II
1	Education serves as a transformative force, equipping individuals with knowledge, skills, and critical thinking abilities necessary	A)	and policies that prioritize preventive care, disease management, and healthcare infrastructure development.
2	Technological advancements, spanning from artificial intelligence and robotics to biotechnology and renewable energy, have the potential to	B)	revolutionize industries, improve quality of life, and address global challenges with innovation and efficiency.
3	Ensuring accessible and high-quality healthcare for all is a fundamental aspect of societal well-being, requiring comprehensive healthcare systems, equitable distribution of resources,	C)	to navigate an ever-changing world, fostering personal growth, social mobility, and contributing to societal progress.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2B; 3A    B. 1C; 2A; 3B  
 C. 1B; 2C; 3A    D. 1D; 2B; 3C

## Set 24

	Column I		Column II
1	Protecting and upholding human rights is an essential duty of governments and societies, encompassing civil, political, economic,	A)	necessitating multilateral initiatives, diplomatic negotiations, and shared responsibilities among nations.
2	International cooperation and collaboration are pivotal in addressing global challenges, such as poverty, climate change, terrorism, and public health crises,	B)	and contributes to the tapestry of a multicultural society, celebrating the unique contributions of different communities.
3	Cultural diversity, with its richness of traditions, languages, beliefs, and values, fosters social cohesion, promotes mutual understanding,	C)	and social rights, and ensuring equal opportunities, justice, and dignity for every individual, regardless of their background.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1A; 2B; 3C  
B. 1C; 2B; 3A  
C. 1B; 2C; 3A  
D. 1C; 2A; 3B  
E. None of these

## Set 25

	Column I		Column II
1	Wildfires burning through the Canadian province of Nova Scotia have destroyed several houses and	A)	to a US reconnaissance aircraft over the South China Sea.
2	Air New Zealand will weigh passengers throughout June before they board their flight.	B)	stating that Russia will not negotiate on the idea while trying to win the war.
3	The US military on Tuesday said that a Chinese fighter jet flew aggressively close	C)	forced more than 16,000 people to evacuate their homes.
4	A European Union (EU) diplomat has reacted to Ukraine's proposal seeking a post-war demilitarised zone,	D)	According to them, it is an "essential" initiative to ensure "the safe and efficient operation of the aircraft".

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1D; 2B; 3A; 4C  
B. 1C; 2A; 3B; 4D  
C. 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D  
D. 1C; 2D; 3A; 4B  
E. 1B; 2D; 3A; 4C





## Set 26

	Column I		Column II
1	Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro, who visited Brazil for the first time in several years to attend South American summit,	A)	if its economic and political crisis intensifies, compounding the effects of the 2022 floods.
2	UK PM Rishi Sunak announced a new set of measures aimed at curbing underage vaping. "My daughters are 10 and 12...and I don't want the way vapes are marketed, promoted and sold to be attractive to them...	B)	said there's a need to build new geopolitical order.
3	According to a United Nations report, acute food insecurity in Pakistan is likely to deteriorate in the coming months	C)	Trump has vowed to issue an executive order but it'd pose legal challenges as the right to citizenship at birth is enshrined in US' Constitution.
4	Ex-US President Donald Trump has said he will end automatic citizenship for children of illegal immigrants born in the country if re-elected as president in 2024.	D)	That's why I'm launching a new crackdown...to protect children and go after...rogue companies and online crooks who're putting vapes into their hands," he said.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1D; 2B; 3A; 4C  
 B. 1C; 2A; 3B; 4D  
 C. 1B; 2D; 3A; 4C  
 D. 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D  
 E. None of these

## Set 27

	Column I		Column II
1	She has not only mastered the art of gourmet cooking	A)	but also delves deep into complex characters.
2	By the time she turns 40,	B)	but also integrating innovative augmented reality features.
3	They are not only developing a cutting-edge mobile app	C)	but also curated her own collection of unique recipes.
4	This acclaimed author not only captivates readers with his thrilling plots	D)	she will have travelled to every continent, fulfilling her lifelong wanderlust.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2D; 3A; 4B  
 B. 1B; 2C; 3D; 4A  
 C. 1C; 2D; 3B; 4A  
 D. 1E; 2D; 3A; 4C  
 E. 1B; 2A; 3C; 4D


**Set 28**

	Column I		Column II
1	I woke up early in the morning, got dressed, and set off on a refreshing jog	A)	by the author's vivid descriptions and compelling storytelling.
2	She carefully opened the book, eagerly delving into its pages, immersing herself in the captivating world created	B)	creating a mouth-watering dish that filled the kitchen with delightful aromas.
3	The chef skilfully chopped the vegetables, sautéed them in olive oil, and seasoned them with a blend of aromatic herbs,	C)	skilfully blending colours and capturing the essence of beauty in each brushstroke.
4	They hopped on their bikes, pedalled with determination, and raced down the hill,	D)	through the park, enjoying the invigorating feeling of the crisp air against my face.
5	The artist picked up the paintbrush, dipped it into vibrant hues, and began creating a masterpiece on the canvas,	E)	feeling the wind rush past them and the thrill of adrenaline coursing through their veins.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2E; 3B; 4A; 5C  
 B. 1B; 2C; 3E; 4D; 5C  
 C. 1D; 2C; 3E; 4A; 5E  
 D. 1E; 2B; 3C; 4D; 5A  
 E. 1D; 2A; 3B; 4E; 5C

**Set 29**

	Column I		Column II
1	The children giggled and squealed with delight as they jumped into the refreshing pool,	A)	ensuring that they grasped the knowledge with ease and enthusiasm.
2	The guitarist strummed the strings with precision, letting the melodies flow effortlessly from the instrument,	B)	splashing water everywhere and creating a joyful atmosphere of pure happiness.
3	He meticulously assembled the intricate puzzle pieces, carefully fitting them together one by one,	C)	until the image gradually revealed itself, showcasing a stunning landscape of mountains and lakes.
4	The teacher explained the complex scientific concepts, providing clear examples and engaging the students in interactive discussions,	D)	pushing their limits and experiencing the exhilaration of the great outdoors.
5	They embarked on a thrilling adventure, hiking through dense forests, climbing steep cliffs, and conquering challenging trails,	E)	captivating the audience with the enchanting sounds of his music.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2E; 3B; 4A; 5C  
 B. 1B; 2C; 3E; 4D; 5C  
 C. 1D; 2C; 3E; 4A; 5E  
 D. 1B; 2E; 3C; 4A; 5D  
 E. 1D; 2A; 3B; 4E; 5C

**Set 30**

	Column I		Column II
1	The mechanic inspected the car, diagnosed the issue, and swiftly repaired the faulty engine,	A)	blooming of colourful flowers and the harvest of delicious fruits and vegetables from her garden.
2	She carefully planted the seeds in the fertile soil, watered them diligently, and patiently nurtured the growing plants, eagerly anticipating the	B)	setting her off on a thrilling quest to unravel the secrets of a long-lost treasure.
3	In the mystical land of Everwood, a young orphan named Lily discovers an ancient map hidden in the attic,	C)	ultimately shining as the lead actress in a captivating production that touches the hearts of audiences.
4	Against all odds, a shy and introverted teenager finds her voice and inner strength when she joins a local theatre group,	D)	restoring its performance and ensuring a smooth and reliable driving experience for the owner.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1D; 2B; 3A; 4C  
 B. 1D; 2A; 3B; 4C  
 C. 1B; 2D; 3A; 4C  
 D. 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D  
 E. None of these

**Set 31**

	Column I		Column II
1	In the bustling city streets, two strangers' paths unexpectedly collide, sparking a serendipitous connection	A)	and lead a group of determined rebels in a daring mission to restore hope and rebuild a shattered society.
2	Deep beneath the ocean's surface, a team of courageous marine biologists ventures into uncharted depths,	B)	encountering awe-inspiring creatures and unlocking the mysteries of an underwater world that holds the key to humanity's future.
3	In a post-apocalyptic world ravaged by war, a young survivor must navigate treacherous landscapes, outsmart cunning adversaries,	C)	that leads them on a whirlwind romance filled with laughter, tears, and the discovery of profound love.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1A; 2C; 3B  
 B. 1C; 2B; 3A  
 C. 1B; 2C; 3A  
 D. 1A; 2B; 3C  
 E. None of these

## Set 32

	Column I		Column II
1	Against the backdrop of a grand ballroom, a talented but underestimated dancer strives to prove her worth,	A)	challenges the very essence of humanity, forcing society to confront ethical dilemmas and redefine the boundaries of progress.
2	Amidst the chaos of a war-torn country, a resilient young girl embraces the power of education,	B)	dazzling the audience with a mesmerizing performance that transcends societal expectations and transforms her destiny.
3	In a futuristic world governed by advanced technology, a brilliant scientist makes a ground-breaking discovery that	C)	defying all odds to attend school and becoming an inspiration to her community, igniting a wave of change and hope.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1A; 2C; 3B  
B. 1C; 2B; 3A  
C. 1B; 2C; 3A  
D. 1A; 2B; 3C  
E. None of these

## Set 33

	Column I		Column II
1	China is the manufacturer of most EV batteries because it is ahead in mineral mining, training engineers and building factories. Other nations may take decades to catch up with China's pace. By 2030, China is reportedly	A)	It deployed the next-generation NVS-01 navigation satellite, weighing about 2232 kg, into a Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit.
2	PUBG successor BGMI servers went live in India on Monday after nearly a year-long ban on the game. It will be initially available to play for three months	B)	The revised incentives will come into effect from June 1, 2023 and succeed the programme rolled out first on January 30, 2023.
3	ISRO on Monday launched the GSLV-F12/NVS-01 mission from Srihari Kota.	C)	and during this time, the government will monitor it.
4	The government-backed Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) announced a revamped incentive programme ending the first phase of its discounting schemes.	D)	expected to make twice the number of batteries as the rest of the world as it's the largest controller of cobalt, nickel and graphite.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1B; 2C; 3D; 4A  
B. 1D; 2A; 3B; 4D  
C. 1B; 2C; 3A; 4D  
D. 1D; 2C; 3A; 4B  
E. 1B; 2D; 3A; 4C

**Set 34**

	Column I		Column II
1	I tap my foot nervously as I wait	A)	heap of paperwork to finish.
2	The doors open on	B)	a deep wooden bowl of stew with a small loaf of bread
3	She fell asleep to the sound of	C)	the fire crackling
4	This afternoon I have a	D)	for my blood test results.
5	The kind man handed the beggar	E)	the ground floor

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2D; 3B; 4E; 5A  
 B. 1D; 2E; 3C; 4A; 5B  
 C. 1C; 2B; 3E; 4D; 5A  
 D. 1E; 2D; 3A; 4C; 5B  
 E. 1B; 2E; 3C; 4D; 5A

**Set 35**

	Column I		Column II
1	The gardens were called the widows' because they were kept by two widows,	A)	world-famous picture from the walls of the Louvre.
2	The laborers came back from the river, and	B)	mother and daughter.
3	In Vienna the previous day they had learned of the mysterious vanishing of a	C)	See what a great road of light lies across the water! Isn't it beautiful, mother?
4	The flakes of snow covered her long fair hair,	D)	which fell in beautiful curls around her neck
		E)	one of them riding a horse was quite near, and the light from the fire quivered upon him.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2D; 3A; 4B  
 B. 1B; 2C; 3E; 4A  
 C. 1B; 2E; 3A; 4D  
 D. 1E; 2C; 3D; 4B  
 E. None of these

**Set 36**

	Column I		Column II
1	When Thornton Gobar opened the front door to his home,	A)	he stumbled backward in surprise.
2	Thornton quickly glanced at the	B)	forlornly at the spot it once sprouted
3	Thornton's heart sank—the flower he planted just yesterday	C)	as a hovercraft zoomed over his home
4	Thornton Gobar lifted his gaze to the sky	D)	was unrecognizable amidst the throng.
5	Thornton tossed the weed aside and stared	E)	front-left corner of the newly-minted garden.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1A; 2E; 3D; 4C; 5B  
 B. 1C; 2B; 3E; 4C; 5A  
 C. 1C; 2D; 3A; 4B; 5E  
 D. 1A; 2E; 3D; 4B; 5C  
 E. None of these

**Set 37**

	Column I		Column II
1	The house is perfectly quiet now;	A)	everyone is asleep.
2	My shirt is itchy,	B)	Has my love ever since been so disinterested?
3	There are the physicians that	C)	live and breathe medicine
4	I spend time in front of a book,	D)	the fabric coarse and irritating.
		E)	though not quite reading

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1E; 2B; 3A; 4C  
 B. 1A; 2D; 3C; 4B  
 C. 1A; 2D; 3C; 4E  
 D. 1D; 2C; 3A; 4B  
 E. None of these

**Set 38**

	Column I		Column II
1	This story is not new but	A)	two distinct perspectives
2	We may study this social contract from	B)	indirect communication, too
3	People are animals,	C)	a reversal of an old one.
4	Sulking is a form of	D)	too, of course
5	Verbalising this comes		

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2D; 3A; 5B  
 B. 1B; 2C; 3E; 4A  
 C. 1B; 2E; 3A; 5D  
 D. 1C; 2A; 3D; 4B  
 E. None of these

**Set 39**

	Column I		Column II
1	The majestic waterfall	A)	gracefully flutters among the flowers.
2	The ancient castle stands	B)	as a testament to a bygone era.
3	The rhythmic beats of the drums	C)	echo through the night.
4	The delicate butterfly	D)	cascades down the rocky cliffs.
5	The scent of freshly baked bread	E)	fills the bakery.
6	The towering skyscrapers define		

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1F; 2B; 3A; 4D; 5E  
 B. 1C; 2F; 3A; 4D; 5E  
 C. 1C; 2B; 3A; 4D; 6E  
 D. 1A; 3E; 4C; 5D; 6B  
 E. 1D; 2B; 3C; 4A; 5E

**Set 40**

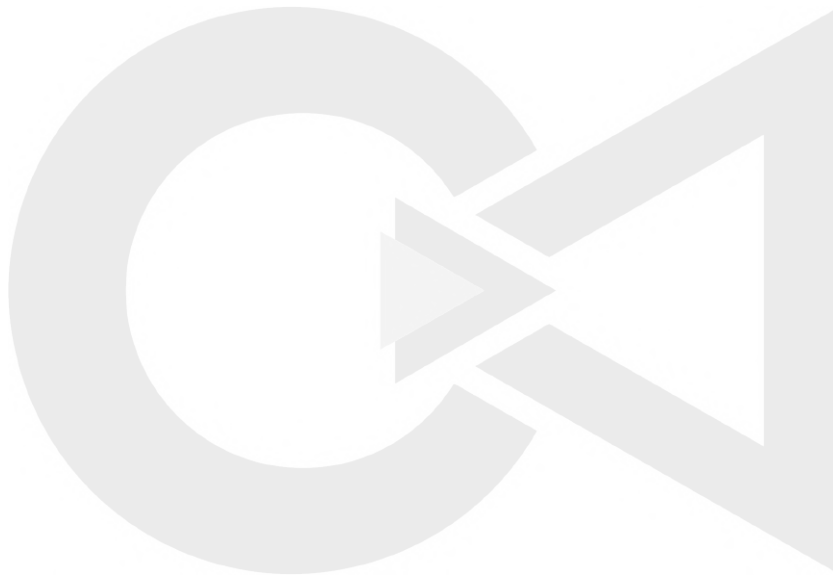
	Column I		Column II
1	The starry night sky	A)	the urban landscape.
2	The roaring waves crash	B)	against the sandy shore.
3	The chirping birds greet the dawn	C)	dazzles with its twinkling lights.
4	The towering skyscrapers define	D)	redefine the boundaries of progress.
		E)	with their cheerful melodies.

Which of the following is the right combination for sentences in Column I and Column II?

- A. 1C; 2B; 3E; 4A  
 B. 1B; 2C; 3E; 4D  
 C. 1B; 2E; 3C; 4A  
 D. 1C; 2A; 3E; 4D  
 E. None of these

**ANSWER KEY:**

1) B	11) C	21) C	31) B
2) E	12) E	22) A	32) C
3) C	13) B	23) A	33) D
4) A	14) B	24) D	34) B
5) D	15) B	25) D	35) A
6) B	16) E	26) C	36) A
7) C	17) A	27) C	37) C
8) D	18) C	28) E	38) D
9) A	19) B	29) D	39) E
10) B	20) E	30) C	40) D







## VERBAL REASONING

### Exercise - 1

- Select the word that does not belong in the following group:  
A. Unparalleled B. Supreme  
C. Epitome D. Summit  
E. None of the above
- Select the word that does not belong in the following group:  
A. Inhabitant B. Autochthon  
C. Resident D. Immigrant  
E. Aborigine
- Select the word that does not belong in the following group:  
A. Snug B. Amenity  
C. Torment D. Cozy  
E. None of the above
- Select the word that does not belong in the following group:  
A. Lane B. Driver  
C. Signal D. Diversion  
E. None of the above
- Select the word that does not belong in the following group:  
A. Suspension B. Cleat  
C. Stern D. Hull  
E. Keel
- Find the probable starters for the following passage.  
\_\_\_\_\_ and the forces of Akbar. The first major encounter took place at the Battle of Haldighati in 1576. Though vastly outnumbered, Maharana Pratap and his loyal Rajput warriors fought with unmatched bravery and skill. The battle was fierce, with the clash of swords and the thundering sound of horses echoing through the valley. Despite their valor, Maharana Pratap's forces were eventually pushed back. The battle ended in a tactical retreat for Mewar, with Maharana Pratap narrowly escaping capture. Though the outcome was not in his favor, his determination remained unshaken. He took

- refuge in the rugged terrain of the Aravalli hills, from where he continued to rally support and build his forces
- The stage was set for a monumental battle between Maharana Pratap
  - There was a stage set for the battle between Maharana Pratap
  - The monumental Battle between Maharana Pratap
  - It was about time for the monumental battle between Maharana Pratap
  - The most revered rivalries of that era were between Maharana Pratap
- Find the probable starters for the following passage.  
\_\_\_\_\_ trading and his creation of a prominent digital asset exchange. However, Sam's downfall began when his empire started showing cracks. Allegations of market manipulation and unscrupulous practices tarnished his reputation. Regulatory scrutiny intensified, leading to legal battles and fines. As the truth unraveled, investors lost faith in Sam's ability to navigate the complex financial landscape. The once-loyal supporters turned their backs on him, and his empire crumbled under the weight of mounting debts and public mistrust. Sam Bankman's fall from grace served as a cautionary tale, reminding the world of the perils of unchecked ambition and the consequences of disregarding ethical principles in the pursuit of success
- His rise for fame was fueled by his involvement in cryptocurrency
  - His meteoric rise to fame was fueled by his involvement in cryptocurrency
  - His meteoric rise to fame was fuel for his involving in cryptocurrency
  - His astronomic rise to fame is fueled by his involvement with cryptocurrency
  - None of the above
- Find the probable starters for the following passage.  
\_\_\_\_\_ an economic storm brewed in the year 2008. The roots of this storm lay in the housing market, where risky lending practices and a housing bubble had grown unchecked. As the bubble



burst, it sent shockwaves through the financial system. Banks faltered, stock markets plummeted, and thousands lost their jobs and homes. The repercussions were felt globally, as economies intertwined and interdependent. Ordinary citizens faced the brunt of the recession. Families struggled to make ends meet, dreams shattered by foreclosures and bankruptcies. Confidence in the financial system waned, and the world held its breath, waiting for a solution. Governments and central banks intervened, implementing bailouts and stimulus packages to stabilize the crumbling economy. Slowly, the storm began to subside, but scars remained. Lessons were learned, regulations tightened, and a collective vow was made to prevent such a catastrophe from happening again. The 2008 recession served as a stark reminder of the fragility of the global economy, the dangers of unchecked greed, and the need for responsible financial practices to protect the livelihoods of ordinary people

- A. In A bustling city and a quiet suburb of the United States,
- B. In the Quiet cities and quiet suburbs of the United States,
- C. In the bustling cities and quiet suburbs of the United States,
- D. In cities and suburbs of the United States,
- E. None of the above

9. Find the probable starters for the following passage.

\_\_\_\_\_ of determination and entrepreneurial spirit. Born in a modest middle-class family, he set out on his journey with a vision to create a transformative financial institution. With unwavering focus and innovative thinking, Uday founded Kotak Mahindra Bank in 2003. In the face of challenges, he navigated the complexities of the banking industry, leveraging his expertise to transform the institution into a powerhouse. Uday's relentless pursuit of excellence and adherence to ethical practices earned him the respect of peers and customers alike. Through strategic acquisitions and prudent management, he expanded the bank's footprint across India, offering a comprehensive range of financial services. Uday's leadership and foresight propelled Kotak

Mahindra Bank to new heights, becoming one of the leading private banks in India. His strong belief in empowering employees and embracing technology fueled the bank's growth in the digital era. Today, Uday Kotak stands as a testament to the power of dreams and hard work, inspiring countless individuals to chase their aspirations and redefine success. His remarkable rise serves as a reminder that with vision, determination, and integrity, anything is possible.

- A. Uday Kotak's prominence is a tale
- B. It is no secret that Uday Kotak's story is
- C. Uday Kotak's story
- D. Uday Kotak's ascent to prominence is a tale
- E. None of the above

10. Find the probable starters for the following passage.

\_\_\_\_\_ theatres, including Europe, the Pacific, Africa, and Asia. Notable events like the Battle of Stalingrad, the D-Day invasion of Normandy, and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki shaped the course of the war. Millions of lives were lost, and atrocities like the Holocaust shocked humanity. However, the determination of the Allied forces ultimately triumphed over the Axis powers. Germany surrendered in 1945, followed by Japan, marking the end of the deadliest conflict in history. World War II brought about significant geopolitical changes, the establishment of the United Nations, and the start of the Cold War. Its impact continues to shape the world to this day

- A. The war was live streamed across various
- B. The battles were spread over various
- C. The broadcast of the war was done through
- D. The division in the conflicts was done through
- E. The war witnessed intense battles across various

11. Find the probable starters for the following passage.

\_\_\_\_\_ surge of emotions. Gazing at the opposing army, he saw his relatives, friends, and revered teachers standing as enemies. Consumed by moral dilemma, Arjuna laid down his bow, feeling unable to fight. Sensing his friend's distress, Krishna approached Arjuna with profound wisdom. He began delivering the timeless teachings of the Bhagavad Gita, guiding Arjuna towards clarity and righteousness. Krishna reminded him



of his duty as a warrior and the impermanence of life. Through their intimate conversation, Krishna unveiled his divine form to Arjuna, revealing his true identity as Lord Vishnu, the Supreme Being. Witnessing Krishna's immense cosmic form, Arjuna was awestruck and humbled. Krishna's words resonated deep within Arjuna's soul, rejuvenating his spirit and reigniting his resolve. With renewed courage and conviction, Arjuna picked up his bow, ready to fulfill his duty on the battlefield. This cherished anecdote illustrates the unwavering friendship between Krishna and Arjuna, as Krishna selflessly guided his dear friend in times of darkness, leading him towards enlightenment and purpose

- A. As the battle raged on, Arjuna was overwhelmed by a
- B. As the battle enraging on, Arjuna was overwhelming by a
- C. As the battle rages on, Arjuna gets overwhelmed by a
- D. As the battle raged Arjuna was overwhelmed by a
- E. None of the above

12. Find the probable starters for the following passage.

\_\_\_\_\_ and unwavering loyalty. Bheem, the mighty Pandava prince from the epic Mahabharata, was renowned for his colossal strength and insatiable appetite. As the competition began, the onlookers were filled with anticipation. Hanuman and Bheem were given a challenge to uproot a gigantic tree with their bare hands. The spectators marveled at the sheer force displayed by both warriors. Bheem, relying on his brute strength, exerted all his power but could only manage to shake the tree. Meanwhile, Hanuman, invoking the blessings of Lord Rama, embraced the tree with devotion and chanted the Lord's name. Empowered by his unwavering faith, Hanuman uprooted the tree effortlessly, leaving everyone astonished. The incident highlighted the significance of inner strength and divine devotion. Hanuman's deep faith in Lord Rama showcased that true strength comes from within, while Bheem's valiant effort displayed his physical prowess. It left an indelible impression on all those who witnessed the awe-inspiring display of power and faith by these two legendary figures.

- A. Hanuman, a monkey and a devotee of Lord Rama, stood tall with his love for Rama
- B. Hanuman, the devout devotee of Lord Rama, stood tall with his immense power
- C. Hanuman, the devout devotee, sat with his immense power
- D. Hanuman, a dedicated devotee of Lord Rama, sat straight with his power of devotion

13. Find the probable starters for the following passage.

\_\_\_\_\_ Emperor Akbar, a discussion about the nature of true wisdom arose. Emperor Akbar, known for his admiration of Birbal's wit and intellect, decided to put his favorite courtier to the test. One day, Akbar presented a beautiful, bejeweled golden bowl to his courtiers and challenged them with a riddle. He asked, "What is the one thing that can make a wise man appear foolish?" Various courtiers provided their answers, each attempting to impress the emperor. Finally, it was Birbal's turn. He approached the golden bowl and whispered something in its ear. The courtiers were baffled by Birbal's action. Curiosity filled Akbar's eyes as he inquired about Birbal's response. With a subtle smile, Birbal replied, "Your Majesty, the one thing that can make a wise man appear foolish is his own reflection. When one is consumed by pride and ego, even the wisest of men can lose sight of their true self." Amused by Birbal's cleverness, Akbar realized the truth in his words and acknowledged him as the victor of the riddle, once again appreciating his unparalleled wisdom and wit.

- A. On one occasion while on a visit of
- B. One fine day in the forest
- C. Once upon a time in the grand court of
- D. Once
- E. None of the above

14. Find the probable starters for the following passage.

\_\_\_\_\_ entered the cabin. Inside, we discovered an array of old photographs and handwritten letters scattered across the floor. As we read the letters, a fascinating story unraveled before our eyes. It turned out that the cabin once belonged to a renowned explorer who travelled the world in search of rare artifacts. His journals revealed tales of thrilling adventures and encounters with



exotic cultures. We were captivated by his tales of bravery and the pursuit of knowledge. After spending hours engrossed in the explorer's words, we left the cabin, feeling inspired and filled with a newfound sense of adventure. That day, we realized that even in the unlikeliest of places, extraordinary stories could be found, reminding us of the wonders that await those who dare to explore.

- A. We got the better of our curiosity and
  - B. We stumbled and
  - C. More than one of these
  - D. Curiosity got the better of us, and we
  - E. None of the above
15. Find the probable starters for the following passage.  
\_\_\_\_\_ campus library to return a stack of books before class. As I walked in, I noticed a sign on the door that read, "Library closed for renovations, please use temporary drop box." Feeling a bit flustered, I headed towards the designated drop box outside. With books in hand, I approached the drop box, but something seemed off. It looked like a large blue mailbox, complete with a small slot on top. Without thinking twice, I inserted my books through the slot, hearing a satisfying thud as they hit the bottom. Feeling accomplished, I turned to leave when I noticed a group of students staring at me with puzzled expressions. Confused, I looked back at the drop box, only to realize that I had mistakenly used the mailbox next to it. Mortified, I quickly retrieved my books, apologizing profusely to the amused onlookers. From that day forward, I made sure to double-check before returning anything!
- A. I went to the
  - B. I entered the
  - C. I rushed
  - D. Once morning, I rushed to the
  - E. One morning, I rushed to the
16. 'Riding' is related to 'bike' the same way 'violin' is related to \_\_\_\_.
- A. Used
  - B. Playing
  - C. Dancing
  - D. Riding
  - E. Making

17. If 'Uzumaki' is related to 'Naruto' then what is related to 'Sasuke'
- A. Uzumaki
  - B. Hyuga
  - C. Uchiha
  - D. Namikaze
  - E. Senju
18. 'Tanks' are related to 'Army' the same way 'Fighter jets' are related to
- A. Navy
  - B. Seals
  - C. Army
  - D. Air force
  - E. Police
19. 'Sukhoi' is related to Russia the same was 'Rafale' is related to \_\_\_\_.
- A. India
  - B. Brazil
  - C. United Kingdom
  - D. Israel
  - E. France
20. 'loan' is related to 'compound interest' the same way 'Fixed deposit' is related to \_\_\_\_.
- A. Simple interest
  - B. Compound interest
  - C. Reducing interest
  - D. No interest
  - E. None of the above
21. If "Kilo" means "hecto", "hecto" means "Deca", "Deca" means "Deci", and "Deci" means "Centi". Then what is 1 decagram called?
- A. Decigram
  - B. Hectogram
  - C. Centigram
  - D. Kilogram
  - E. None of the above
22. If "Kent" is "Pure it", "Pure it" is "Dantkanti", "Dantkanti" is "Vicco Vajradanti", and "Vicco Vajradanti" is "Kohinoor Deo" then what is Dant kanti called?
- A. Pure it
  - B. Kent
  - C. Dantkanti
  - D. Vicco vajradanti
  - E. Kohinoor deo



**Directions (Q104-Q108)**

If "Sleeping" means "Standing", "Standing" means "Sitting", "Sitting" means "Dancing", "Dancing" means "Singing", "Singing" means "Driving", "Driving" means "riding", "riding" means "Playing", "Playing" means "Throwing", "Throwing" means "Beating".

23. What does a singer do?

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Sleeping | B. Beating |
| C. Riding   | D. Driving |
| E. Standing |            |

24. What is a bike used for

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Riding   | B. Driving |
| C. Throwing | D. Beating |
| E. Playing  |            |

25. If little Johnny is playing ball with Stewie, and he is \_\_\_\_\_ the ball towards Stewie.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| A. Beating | B. Throwing |
| C. Playing | D. Standing |
| E. Sitting |             |

26. What is Dancing called?

- |                      |            |
|----------------------|------------|
| A. Riding            | B. Singing |
| C. Dancing           | D. Beating |
| E. None of the above |            |

27. What is Sleeping called

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. Sleeping | B. Riding        |
| C. Standing | D. None of these |
| E. Beating  |                  |

**Directions:** In each of the following questions, two statements and five connectors are given. Only one of the connectors from those given can be used to combine the given two statements into one sentence without changing the meaning. Choose that connector as your answer

28.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| I. The school has the best research infrastructure in the town.   |            |
| II. The students are not at all interested in pursuing education. |            |
| A. Owing to   | B. Hence   |
| C. Because of   | D. However |
| E. None of the above  |            |

29.

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| I. I didn't want to get into the depth of the matter at any cost.            |                |
| II. I took the book from the shelf and started reading with great attention. |                |
| A. Instead   | B. In contrast |
| C. On the other hand   | D. However     |
| E. None of the above   |                |

30.

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| I. I am of the opinion that there is no problem with his technique to play the short ball. |                  |
| II. I will talk to him about this the first thing after the match today.                   |                  |
| A. Nonetheless   | B. Because       |
| C. Hence   | D. By comparison |
| E. None of the above   |                  |

31.

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| I. The monsoon has been very late this year and it has only started raining now.       |           |
| II. The farmers are demanding compensation from the government for their revenue loss. |           |
| A. Nevertheless  | B. Though |
| C. Owing to  | D. Yet    |
| E. None of the above   |           |

32.

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| I. The team played its heart out in the match.                                 |            |
| II. The result had nothing to show for the efforts put into the match by them. |            |
| A. Nonetheless   | B. Since   |
| C. As  | D. Because |
| E. None of the above   |            |

33.

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| I. The office has got the best staff in the town for this job.         |                  |
| II. The higher management is not at all interested in its development. |                  |
| A. By virtue of  | B. By comparison |
| C. The contrary  | D. However       |
| E. None of the above   |                  |

34.

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| I. Utility employees should not be made to resign from the company at any cost. |              |
| II. In the long run the company is bound to suffer.                             |              |
| A. Nevertheless   | B. Otherwise |



- C. In any case                      D. Instead  
E. None of the above

35.

- I. The notification by the Reserve Bank of India to do away with stapling of currency notes by banks has not done much difference.  
II. Banks are left with no other option but to issue the old notes to their customers in the absence of fresh notes from the RBI

- A. Due to                              B. Because of  
C. As                                  D. Hence  
E. None of the above

36.

- I. I am of the opinion that my father would have done it the same way had he known this fact.  
II. The differences we had when he was alive.

- A. Due to                              B. Instead of  
C. Because of                      D. As  
E. Since

37.

- I. The popularity of cricket eating into the share of revenue of other sports in India for many years now.  
II. All other sports are suffering and India is not able to win medals in Olympics in all such sports.

- A. Because of                      B. Therefore  
C. Henceforth                    D. Due to  
E. None of the above

**Directions:** From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

38. What happens to our brains as we age is of crucial importance not just to science but to public policy. By 2030, for example, 72 million people in the US will be over 65, double the figure in 2000 and their average life expectancy will likely have edged above 20 years.

However, this demographic time-bomb would be much less threatening if the elderly were looked upon as intelligent contributors to society rather than as dependents in long-term decline.

- A. The idea that we get dumber as we grow older is just a myth, according to brain research that will encourage anyone old enough to know better.  
B. It is time we rethink what we mean by the ageing mind before our false assumptions result in decisions and policies that marginalize the old or waste precious public resources to re-mediate problems that do not exist.  
C. Many of the assumptions scientists currently make about 'cognitive decline' are seriously flawed and, for the most part, formally invalid.  
D. Using computer models to simulate young and old brains, Ramscar and his colleagues found they could account for the decline in test scores simply by factoring in experience

39. The better behavior resulting from smart devices is just one threat to the insurance industry. Conventional risk pools (for home or car insurance, for example) are shrinking as preventable accidents decline, leaving the slow-footed giants of the industry at risk. Business is instead moving to digital-native insurers, many of which are offering low premiums to those willing to collect and share their data. Yet the biggest winners could be tech companies rather than the firms that now dominate the industry. Insurance is increasingly reliant on the use of technology to change behavior; firms act as helicopter parents to policyholders, warning of impending harm—slow down; reduce your sugar intake; call the plumber—the better to reduce unnecessary payouts



- A. The growing mountain of personal data available to individuals and, crucially, to firms is giving those with the necessary processing power the ability to distinguish between low-risk and high-risk individuals.
- B. Cheap sensors and the tsunami of data they generate can improve our lives; black boxes in cars can tell us how to drive more carefully and wearable devices will nudge us toward healthier lifestyles.
- C. Yet this sort of relationship relies on trust, and the Googles and Apples of the world, on which consumers rely day-by-day and hour-by-hour, may be best placed to win this business.
- D. The uncertainty that underpins the need for insurance is now shrinking thanks to better insights into individual risks.
40. The expenditure of time, money and sparse judicial and prosecutorial resources is often justified by claims of a powerful deterrent message embodied in the ultimate punishment- the death penalty. But studies repeatedly suggest that there is no meaningful deterrent effect associated with the death penalty and further, any deterrent impact is no doubt greatly diluted by the amount of time that inevitably passes between the time of the conduct and the punishment. In 2010, the average time between sentencing and execution in the United States averaged nearly 15 years.
- A. A single federal death penalty case in Philadelphia was found to cost upwards of \$10 million — eight times higher than the cost of trying a death eligible case where prosecutors seek only life imprisonment.
- B. The ethics of the issue aside, it is questionable whether seeking the death penalty is ever worth the time and resources that it takes to sentence someone to death.
- C. Apart from delaying justice, the death penalty diverts resources that could be used to help the victims' families heal.
- D. A much more effective deterrent would be a sentence of life imprisonment imposed close in time to the crime.
41. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has come out with the dismaying prediction that the southwest monsoon this year will be below normal. If this prognosis holds true, it may mar the prospects of redeeming the rabi crop output losses through bumper harvests in the later kharif season. India's farm sector has certainly acquired a degree of resilience when it comes to the monsoon – as reflected in the positive growth numbers in all the weak monsoon years since 2009. However, monsoon rainfall and its distribution still remain crucial.
- A. They impact supplies and prices of most farm commodities, especially coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fruit and livestock products, as well as the rural sector demand for consumer goods.
- B. A poor monsoon and subsequent food inflation might well throw off the Reserve Bank of India's schedule for rate cuts.
- C. Nevertheless, the first stage monsoon forecast of the IMD should normally be taken with a pinch of salt, as the weather agency's accuracy record on this count is none too inspiring.
- D. The monsoon's behavior this year seems to bear out the notion that climate change is affecting the Indian monsoon and altering its rainfall calendar
42. By calling for exempting unionized businesses from the minimum wage, unions are creating more incentives for employers to favor unionized workers over the non-unionized sort. Such exemptions strengthen their power. This is useful because for all the effort unions throw at raising the minimum wage, laws for better pay have an awkward habit of undermining union clout.
- A. High rates of unionization make minimum-wage rules unnecessary as collaborative wage setting achieves the flexibility goals of a low minimum wage and the fairness goals of a high one.
- B. Workers who have no real alternative to employment in the unregulated shadows of the labor market are even more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse than workers with the legal right to take low wages.
- C. The labor ethos of worker solidarity seems hollow if non-union workers are underpriced by union workers





- and left unemployed or scrambling for unauthorized work.
- D. Once employers are obliged to pay the same minimum wage to both unionized and non-unionized labor, workers often see less reason to pay the dues to join a union.
43. The premise that the choice of major amounts to choosing a career path rests on the faulty notion that the major is important for its content, and that the acquisition of that content is valuable to employers. But information is fairly easy to acquire and what is acquired in 2015 will be obsolete by 2020. What employers want are basic but difficult-to-acquire skills. When they ask students about their majors, it is usually not because they want to assess the applicants' mastery of the content, but rather because they want to know if the students can talk about what they learned. They care about a potential employee's abilities: writing, researching, quantitative, and analytical skills
- A. As students flock to the two or three majors they see as good investments, professors who teach in those majors are overburdened, and the majors themselves become more formulaic and less individualized.
- B. Often it is the art historians and anthropology majors, for example, who, having marshaled the abilities of perspective, breadth, creativity, and analysis, have moved a company or project or vision forward.
- C. Furthermore, the link between education and earnings is notoriously fraught, with cause and effect often difficult to disentangle.
- D. A vocational approach to education eviscerates precisely the qualities that are most valuable about it: intellectual curiosity, creativity and critical thinking.
44. The 16th century in Europe was a great century of change. The humanists and artists of the Renaissance would help characterize the age as one of individualism and self-creativity. Humanists such as Petrarch helped restore the dignity of mankind while men like Machiavelli injected humanism into politics. When all is said and done, the Renaissance helped to secularize European society
- A. The year 1543 can be said to have marked the origin of the Scientific Revolution, with Copernicus publishing *De Revolutionibus* and setting in motion a wave of scientific advance.
- B. The century witnessed the growth of royal power, the appearance of centralized monarchies and the discovery of new lands.
- C. The very powerful notion that man makes his own history and destiny took root.
- D. In the meantime, urbanization continued unabated as did the growth of universities.
45. As democratic nation states reorient themselves to being accountable to global financial markets, non-democratic bodies such as the World Trade Organization, and trade agreements such as General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and Trade in Services Agreement, they will necessarily become less responsive to the aspirations of their own citizens. With overt repression not always the most felicitous or cost-effective policy option, it has become imperative to find ways and means to ideologically tame the economically excluded. This is critical because growing discontent could lead to political instability.
- A. This is where behavioral economics in monitoring and 'nudging' the behavior of the financial elite comes in.
- B. Hence the new focus on the minds and behavior of the poor.
- C. Ergo the drive to find market-led solutions to socio-economic problems.
- D. Development is about freeing prices and making markets more efficient.
46. The real threat from ISIS is not territorial but ideological. Fighters are flocking to the fledgling caliphate because they are attracted to the notion that violence and bloodshed can create a space of totalitarian homogeneity. It's not simply the attraction of a particular religious interpretation. ISIS offers a counter-narrative to nationalism and the emptiness of godless globalization. The society that the caliphate has created is multi-ethnic, transnational, and fully conversant in the latest technology.
- A. We may well look back at the first year of the Islamic State and wax nostalgic about how comparatively placid it was.





- B. And yet it also offers a very specific, historically grounded identity.
- C. However, ISIS is not a state. States are part of the world that ISIS rejects.
- D. It has a 100-year plan for taking over the world and imposing its own version of Islamic orthodoxy.
47. Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.
- Most people at their first consultation take a furtive look at the surgeon's hands in the hope of reassurance. Prospective patients look for delicacy, sensitivity, steadiness, perhaps unblemished pallor. On this basis, Henry Perowne loses a number of cases each year. Generally, he knows it's about to happen before the patient does: the downward glance repeated, the prepared questions beginning to falter, the overemphatic thanks during the retreat to the door.
- A. Other people do not communicate due to their poor observation.
- B. Other patients don't like what they see but are ignorant of their right to go elsewhere.
- C. But Perowne himself is not concerned.
- D. But others will take their place, he thought.
- E. These hands are steady enough, but they are large
48. Trade protectionism, disguised as concern for the climate, is raising its head. Citing competitiveness concerns, powerful industrialized countries are holding out threats of a levy on imports of energy-intensive products from developing countries that refuse to accept their demands. The actual source of protectionist sentiment in the OECD countries is, of course, their current lackluster economic performance, combined with the challenges posed by the rapid economic rise of China and India - in that order.
- A. Climate change is evoked to bring trade protectionism through the back door.
- B. OECD countries are taking refuge in climate change issues to erect trade barriers against these two countries.

- C. Climate change concerns have come as a convenient stick to beat the rising trade power of China and India.
- D. Defenders of the global economic status quo are posing as climate change champions.
- E. Today's climate change champions are the perpetrators of global economic inequity.
49. Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.
- Matan cherry is Indian Jewry's most famous settlement. It's pretty streets of pastel-colored houses, connected by first-floor passages and home to the last twelve saree-and-sarong-wearing, white-skinned Indian Jews are visited by thousands of tourists each year. Its synagogue, built in 1568, with a floor of blue-and-white Chinese tiles, a carpet given by Haile Selassie and the frosty Yahweh selling tickets at the door, stands as an image of religious tolerance.
- A. Matta cherry represents, therefore, the perfect picture of peaceful co-existence.
- B. India's Jews have almost never suffered discrimination, except for European colonizers and each other.
- C. Jews in India were always tolerant.
- D. Religious tolerance has always been only a façade and nothing more.
- E. The pretty pastel streets are, thus, very popular with the tourists.
50. Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.
- Given the cultural and intellectual interconnections, the question of what is 'Western' and what is 'Eastern' (or 'Indian') is often hard to decide, and the issue can be discussed only in more dialectical terms. The diagnosis of a thought as 'purely Western' or 'purely Indian' can be very illusory.
- A. Thoughts are not the kind of things that can be easily categorized.



- B. Though 'Occidentalism' and 'orientalism' as dichotomous concepts have found many adherents.
- C. 'East is East and West is West' has been a discredited notion for a long time now.
- D. Compartmentalizing thoughts is often desirable.
- E. The origin of a thought is not the kind of thing to which 'purity' happens easily

**ANSWER KEY:**

1) E	11) A	21) A	31) C	41) D
2) D	12) B	22) D	32) A	42) D
3) C	13) C	23) D	33) D	43) D
4) B	14) D	24) E	34) B	44) D
5) A	15) E	25) A	35) C	45) D
6) A	16) B	26) B	36) B	46) B
7) B	17) C	27) C	37) D	47) C
8) C	18) D	28) D	38) B	48) D
9) D	19) E	29) A	39) C	49) A
10) E	20) A	30) A	40) D	50) E



## SENTENCE CORRECTION SOLUTIONS

1. **Answer: B**  
**Solution**  
It should be "other" and not "others"
2. **Answer: A**  
**Solution**  
The plural word 'creatures' agrees with the verb 'are' and not 'is' as it is used in (B)
3. **Answer: C**  
**Solution**  
The phrase "venturing into the vast unknown" would be more appropriate and commonly used in this context. "Into" is used to indicate movement or entry into a specific place or area, whereas "upon" suggests a more static or surface-level relationship.
4. **Answer: B**  
**Solution**  
"diverse culture" is in the singular form, which suggests a singular culture rather than multiple cultures. However, since we are referring to a variety of cultures coming together, it is more accurate and grammatically correct to use the plural form "cultures" to convey that there are multiple diverse cultures involved.
5. **Answer: B**  
**Solution**  
The verb "unfurled" in part A is in the past tense, indicating that the petals of the rose have already completed the action of unfurling. However, the verb "stirs" in part B is in the present tense, suggesting an ongoing or continuous action. This creates a mismatch in the verb tenses within the sentence.
6. **Answer: C**  
**Solution**  
In Part C, there is a verb tense inconsistency. The verb "prowled" is in the past tense, which does not match the present tense used in the rest of the sentence. To maintain consistency, we should use the present tense.
7. **Answer: C**  
**Solution**  
The preposition "about" is more suitable in this context, indicating that the weary travelers are remembering or reflecting upon the adventures they had encountered. "On" is not incorrect grammatically, but "about" is a more commonly used preposition in this particular expression.
8. **Answer: C**  
**Solution**  
The preposition "about" is to be used instead of "on" (C) reminiscing about the adventures they had encountered on their arduous journey. Using "about" conveys that the weary travelers are recalling or thinking back on the adventures they had experienced during their challenging journey.
9. **Answer: D**  
**Solution**  
In Part A, there is a verb tense inconsistency. The verb "cast" is in the past tense, which does not match the present tense used in the rest of the sentence.
10. **Answer: C**  
**Solution**  
(A) The adverb "meticulous" should be modified to "meticulously" to match the adverb form that describes how the scientist conducts the experiments. The corrected version is: "The brilliant scientist meticulously conducts experiments in the state-of-the-art laboratory."  
(B) The pronoun "it" is incorrect because it does not agree in number with the plural subject "chemicals." It should be replaced with "they" to maintain subject-verb agreement. The corrected version is: "carefully observing the reactions of chemicals as they interact."
11. **Answer: A**  
**Solution**  
As per the rule of parallelism, the right sentence formation should be "The dedicated teacher stands before a classroom filled with eager minds passionately sharing knowledge, fostering curiosity and igniting a spark of enthusiasm within each student as they embark on a journey of discovery and intellectual growth."
12. **Answer: D**  
**Solution**  
The preposition "into" implies movement from one place to another, indicating that the otters are entering or going inside the crystal-clear waters. However, the intended meaning is that the otters are playing or frolicking within the waters, not specifically entering them. Using the preposition "in" instead of "into" accurately conveys the idea that the otters are enjoying themselves within the crystal-clear waters, without implying a specific movement into the water.



13. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

(A) In the original sentence, "rise" is in the present tense, while the preceding phrase "The anticipation builds" is in the present progressive tense. To maintain consistency, both phrases should be in the same tense. (C) The error lies in the article "a" before the word "unforgettable." Since "unforgettable" begins with a vowel sound, the correct article to use is "an" instead of "a."

14. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The error lies in the usage of the possessive form "research's" before the word "expedition." The possessive form is not required in this context because "research" is not possessing or owning the expedition. Instead, "research" is being used as an attributive noun to describe the type of expedition.

15. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The phrase "If I had the power to turn back time" sets up a hypothetical condition or unreal situation, indicating that the speaker does not actually possess the power to go back in time. In such cases, the conditional form of the verb is used. To maintain grammatical consistency, the verb form "revisit" should be changed to "would revisit" to match the conditional mood established by the phrase "If I had the power to turn back time."

16. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The plural form "possibilities" instead of the singular form "possibility" should be used. By using the plural form "possibilities," the sentence properly conveys that there are multiple potential outcomes and opportunities in the future.

17. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

A) The correct form should be "thunder rumbled" instead of "thunder rumbles." The tense inconsistency is the error here. Since the sentence is set in the past tense with "rain was pouring down," the verb "rumbled" should also be in the past tense to maintain consistency. C) The word "for" is not the appropriate preposition to use after "listening." Instead, the correct preposition to use in this context is "to," which is used to indicate the target or direction of listening.

18. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The correct Idiom is "burn the midnight oil"

19. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The correct idiom is "take the bull by the horns"

20. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The correct idiom is "walking on thin ice"

21. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The sentence explains that fish discharge electric currents for several purposes, which are most efficiently and effectively described in a parallel structure: *to find and attack, to defend, or to communicate and navigate*. The use of *either* is inappropriate in this sentence because more than two uses of electric currents are listed; idiomatic usage requires *either* to be followed by *or* to identify alternatives, not by *also*.

The different ways in which the various species of fish use their electric power are correctly expressed in a series of parallel infinitives.

22. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

This sentence explains how people avoid toll charges on their home phones, and this purpose is best clarified by using the preposition *by* to connect the phrase *can avoid* . . . with the explanatory *using their mobile phones*. The phrase *at a time* which is confusing because it seems to suggest a time other than at night or on weekends. Which is the wrong relative pronoun for referring to time; substituting *when* for the entire phrase streamlines the sentence and makes its meaning clear.

23. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Who was elated? The company manager was elated. The long modifying phrase that introduces the sentence describes a person, not it, so the delighted person must be the subject of the sentence. Correcting the modification error also changes the construction from the wordy passive voice, *it was decided by x*, to the more concise active voice, *x decided*; the active voice is generally preferred. In option c, the modifying phrase correctly modifies the company manager; using the active voice creates a more concise sentence.



24. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

two activities are considered crucial, and those two activities should appear as grammatically parallel elements in the sentence. The first is how items are placed on shelves, so the second should be how frequently the inventory turns over. In option e, the two clauses, how items are placed on shelves and how frequently the inventory turns over, are parallel.

25. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

This sentence provides a list of three conditions Mars travelers would certainly have to contend with, along with one additional thing they might have to do—ward off contamination by Martian life-forms. The items in the list are most clearly and effectively structured in parallel—as phrases beginning with infinitive verb forms—to endure, (to) avoid, (to) contend, (to) ward off. Because the sentence introduces all these actions as something travelers would have to do, repeating the hav[ing] to construction in the final item of the list is redundant. Option C, uses proper grammar and parallel construction.

26. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

Because a lengthy construction appears between the subject and the verb, it may be hard to see at first that the plural subject values does not agree with the singular verb is. Values requires are. In option e, the plural subject values agree with the plural verb are.

27. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

option b) is grammatically correct:

Verb usage: The verb "think" is followed by the preposition "of" and the noun phrase "household cleaning products." In this context, it is more appropriate to use "think of... as" to indicate how consumers perceive or consider household cleaning products.

Singular form: The noun phrase "A consumer" is singular, which agrees with the verb "may not think."

28. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

the verb "harmonize" is in the present tense ("harmonize"), but it should agree with the past tense of the main verb ("found") in the sentence. Therefore, to maintain

grammatical consistency, the verb in the adjective clause should be in the past tense:

Corrected: "where nature's melody harmonized with the chaotic cityscape"

By changing the verb to its past tense form, "harmonized," we ensure that the verb agrees with the tense of the main verb and maintain grammatical correctness in the sentence.

29. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Option d maintains Subject-verb agreement: The subject of the sentence is the plural noun phrase "physics and evolution." Therefore, the verb form "deal" should be used to match the plural subject. Plural objects: The phrase "different kinds of objects" correctly describes the objects dealt with by physics and evolution. The adjective "different" is used to highlight the distinct nature of the objects, and the plural form "kinds" agrees with the plural noun "objects."

30. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

option a) is grammatically correct:

Verb tense agreement: The verb "combine" agrees in present tense with the rest of the sentence, which is set in the present tense. This maintains consistency throughout the sentence.

Subject-verb agreement: The subject "amino acids" is plural, and the verb "combine" agrees with it correctly. Parallel structure: Option a) maintains parallelism by using the phrase "proteins that living things use as catalysts within cells" to describe the proteins. This phrase matches the structure of the previous part of the sentence that describes the proteins as catalysts.

31. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

option b) is grammatically correct:

Verb tense consistency: The sentence begins with the past tense phrase "after unity was restored," indicating that the events described happened in the past. Therefore, the verbs that follow should also be in the past tense. In option b), "cultivating" and "searching" are present participle verbs that express ongoing actions in the past. Parallel structure: The phrase "cultivating philosophy and searching out and sharing ancient texts" maintains parallelism in the sentence. Both actions are described



with the present participle form, which is appropriate for the ongoing nature of the activities.

Subject-verb agreement: The subject of the sentence is "humanist circles," which is a plural noun phrase.

Therefore, the verb form "tended" (plural) correctly matches the subject.

32. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Here's an explanation of why option b is grammatically correct:

Adjective agreement: The word "fundamentally" is an adverb that modifies the adjective "illegitimate." The adverb "fundamentally" is used to describe the extent or nature of the illegitimacy. Therefore, it should be in its adverbial form and not in the adjective form "fundamental."

Plural noun agreement: The phrase "pet dogs" refers to multiple dogs, so the noun "dogs" should be in its plural form to match the plural subject. The possessive form "pet's" is not necessary because the sentence is referring to dogs in general as pets, rather than a specific dog belonging to the pet.

Parallel structure: Option b) maintains parallelism by using the phrase "fundamentally illegitimate" to describe how the British saw "stray dogs." Both terms are adjectives modifying the noun "dogs," and they should be in the same form to maintain parallel structure.

33. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

Here's an explanation of why option a) is grammatically correct:

Subject-verb agreement: The subject of the sentence is "two prevailing views," which is plural. Therefore, the verb form "are" (plural) correctly matches the subject.

Pronoun usage: The pronoun "those" is used to refer to the views that see irritation as a form of anger and the views that see it as a form of sensitivity. It is the appropriate pronoun to use in this context to indicate different groups or categories of views.

34. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Here's an explanation of why option c) is grammatically correct:

Verb tense agreement: The verb "swelled" agrees in past tense with the rest of the sentence, which is set in the

past tense. This maintains consistency throughout the sentence.

Parallel structure: Option c) maintains parallelism by using the phrase "feeling a sense of peace wash over her" to parallel the previous phrase "swelled with gratitude for the beauty that surrounded her." Both phrases use the present participle "feeling" and "washing" to describe the emotions and sensations experienced by the subject.

Simile comparison: The phrase "like the gentle waves lapping at the shore" provides a simile to compare the sense of peace washing over her to the gentle waves lapping at the shore. This comparison enhances the imagery and emotional experience conveyed in the sentence.

35. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Here's an explanation of why option d) is grammatically correct:

Verb tense agreement: The verb "spent" agrees in past tense with the rest of the sentence, which is set in the past tense. This maintains consistency throughout the sentence.

Parallel structure: Option d) maintains parallelism by using the phrase "chasing fireflies" to parallel the previous phrase "spent lying on the soft grass." Both phrases use the past participle "spent" to describe the actions and experiences of the subject.

Gerund form: The phrase "basking in the" uses the gerund form "basking" to describe the subject's state or activity.

This form is appropriate in the sentence because it indicates the ongoing action of basking in the warm embrace of the sun.

36. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Here's an explanation of why option b) is grammatically correct:

Verb tense agreement: The verb "heralding" agrees in present participle form with the present tense of the sentence. This maintains consistency throughout the sentence.

Parallel structure: Option b) maintains parallelism by using the phrase "heralding the arrival of a new day" to parallel the following phrase "a fresh start brimming with." Both phrases use the present participle form to describe the actions and characteristics of the subject.



Preposition usage: The phrase "brimming with" is the correct preposition choice to indicate that the fresh start is filled abundantly with endless possibilities.

37. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Here's an explanation of why option c) is grammatically correct:

Verb tense agreement: The verb "envelopes" agrees in present tense with the rest of the sentence, which is set in the present tense. This maintains consistency throughout the sentence.

Verb tense agreement: The verb "whispered" agrees in past tense with the past action described in the sentence. The spirits of the ancient trees are personified as whispering secrets.

Subject-verb agreement: The subject "a mystical aura" is singular, and the verb "envelopes" agrees with it correctly.

Parallel structure: Option c) maintains parallelism by using the phrase "whispered secrets" to parallel the previous phrase "illuminating the moss-covered ground." Both phrases use the past tense and describe actions.

38. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Option d is the correct answer because it maintains subject-verb agreement and proper grammar. Subject-verb agreement: The subject of the sentence is "the class," which is a singular noun. Therefore, the verb form "was" (singular) should be used to match the subject. Grammar: The phrase "given the task but" is used to describe what happened to the class. The verb "given" is in the past participle form to show that the task was assigned to them. The conjunction "but" is used to contrast or introduce a conflicting idea in the sentence.

39. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The original sentence is correct in the given form and therefore the bold part needs no replacement.

40. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The given part is grammatically as well as contextually incorrect as two nouns 'consequences' and 'damage' are coming together and making no sense. Instead of 'consequences' the adjective 'consequential' would make sense in the given context of the sentence. Besides, usage of the second verb 'arises' is also ungrammatical here.

Instead of 'arises', present participle 'arising' should be used here.

41. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

As we can observe that the sentence is made in Present Perfect Tense, usage of 'increasing' is ungrammatical in the sentence. Instead of it, the adverb 'increasingly' should be used here. Besides, the verb 'opt' always takes preposition 'for' after it. Therefore, 'to' must be replaced by 'for' to make it a grammatically correct sentence.

42. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Since is used for a definite point of time, whereas "few months" implies a time period and not a point of time, thus the phrase needs replacement.

For denoting a period of time, the preposition "for" is used. With helping verb "have" third form of verb is used, thus "paid" is correctly placed.

43. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The word 'leisure' must be followed the preposition 'for' instead of 'till' in this context. The expression "leisure for" means 'free time for.'

44. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The correct idiomatic expression in this sentence is 'drag their feet' and not 'drag with their foot'.

Drag one's feet (Idiom):

Meaning: Be deliberately slow or reluctant to act.

45. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

There are two errors in the underlined part. Firstly, the term 'furniture' is a collective noun. Collective nouns are used in singular form. Therefore, 'furniture's' must be replaced by 'furniture' in order to make the sentence correct. Secondly, the word 'family' has been used in singular form and should be followed by a singular verb. Therefore, 'were' should be replaced by 'was' in order to make it a grammatically correct sentence.

46. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The word 'zealous' must be followed the preposition 'for' instead of 'with' in this context. The expression "zealous for" means 'passionate about.' Hence 'for' should be used





in place of 'with' to make the sentence grammatically and contextually correct.

47. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

Subject-verb agreement: The subject of the sentence is "the increasing unrest, lack of regularity, and constant uncertainty," which is a singular noun phrase. Therefore, the verb form "needs" (singular) should be used to match the subject.

48. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

"must ascertain whether this is" - This option is the most grammatically correct and concise choice. It uses the finite verb form "ascertain" to match the subject "the team of board members." The syntax is clear, and it conveys the intended meaning effectively. It maintains proper subject-verb agreement and clear syntax, conveying the intended meaning accurately and grammatically.

49. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Option b) "defending the entrance, acting as sentinels and sounding" is the correct answer because it maintains parallel structure and concise syntax.

50. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The preposition 'like' correctly compares two equal nouns, in this case, two writers. The comparison must be between two equal elements; it cannot be between a person and an event. "Like Rousseau, Tolstoy rebelled against the" - This option is the most grammatically correct and concise choice. It maintains parallel structure by using the verb form "Tolstoy rebelled" to match "Rousseau" in the previous clause. It also maintains proper syntax and clarity.

51. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The noun or pronoun relating to a gerund should always be in the possessive case. A gerund is a verb form which functions as a noun. It is present in verb+ (Ing) form. Hence the possessive pronoun 'his' should be used in place of the objective pronoun 'him' to make the sentence grammatically correct.

52. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

In this sentence, the phrase "on" is followed by a gerund

(verb form ending in -Ing) "providing." The correct pronoun to use before a gerund is "them" as the object of the preposition. Hence, "them providing" is the correct option.

53. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The verb "saw" is followed by an object, which in this case is a gerund phrase "playing happily." Therefore, "playing happily" is the correct option.

54. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The phrase "announced" is followed by a gerund phrase "their implementing," indicating possession. Therefore, "their implementing" is the correct option.

55. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The verb "encouraged" is followed by the pronoun "them" before the infinitive "to work." Therefore, "them to work" is the correct option.

56. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

In this sentence, the phrase "can't help" is used to express the inability to resist or prevent a certain feeling or reaction. When used in this construction, "can't help" is typically followed by a gerund (-Ing form of the verb) to indicate the action or state that cannot be avoided.

Similarly, in the given sentence, "being" is the gerund form of the verb "be." It functions as the object of the phrase "can't help," indicating that the speaker cannot avoid or prevent the feeling of fascination towards her talent.

57. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The phrase "insisted" is followed by the preposition "on" and the gerund "going." Therefore, "ongoing" is the correct option.

58. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The phrase "together with" is followed by the possessive form "their" before the gerund "playing." Thus, "their playing" is the correct option.

59. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The preposition "on" is followed by the pronoun "them" before the gerund "achieving." Therefore, "them achieving" is the correct option.





60. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The verb "regrets" is followed by the possessive form "her" before the gerund phrase "not going to the party." Thus, "her not going" is the correct option.

61. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

This option introduces a dependent clause with the conjunction "when" to provide additional context. The use of the phrase "it can improve" maintains parallel structure and demonstrates the cause-and-effect relationship between exercise, diet, and overall health.

62. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Option (b) uses the correct sentence structure by using the pronoun "I" instead of "me" when referring to oneself as the subject of the sentence when combined with another person.

63. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

Tense consistency: The sentence is written in the present tense, so the verb "incorporates" (present tense) is appropriate.

64. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

option a) is grammatically correct:

Subject-verb agreement: The subject "they" is plural, so the verb "discussing" agrees with it in terms of number.  
Verb form: The verb "discussing" is the present participle form, which is used to indicate an ongoing action.

Possessive pronoun: The possessive pronoun "their" is used to indicate that the potential destinations and exciting activities belong to Riya's friends.

65. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The sentence is written in the present perfect continuous tense, which is used to describe an ongoing action that started in the past and is still continuing in the present. The form of the verb "work" is "have been working," indicating that the action of working started at 6 o'clock this morning and is still ongoing. The correct verb form is "have been working" because "I" is the subject and it requires the first-person singular form of the verb "have." Additionally, the verb "requires" is used in the present

tense to describe the ongoing requirement of analyzing complex data sets.

66. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The sentence is written in the past perfect tense to describe an action that happened before another past action. The verb "deliver" is in the past perfect tense "had already delivered" because it occurred before the main action of "I arrived at the conference." The verb "left" is also in the past tense to match the past perfect tense of the preceding verb. The phrase "on the future of artificial intelligence" is correctly used to specify the topic of the keynote speaker's presentation. Therefore, option b) is the correct answer as it maintains the correct verb tenses and phrasing.

67. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Usage of the phrasal verb 'cut off' which means 'an act of stopping or interrupting the supply of something' is inappropriate in this sentence. 'Cut down' which means 'reduced in scope or length' would be suitable in this context.

68. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Firstly, the term 'police' is a collective noun. Collective nouns are used in singular form. Therefore, 'polices' must be replaced by 'police' in order to make the sentence correct.

Secondly, 'hardly' and 'when' form a pair of coordinating conjunctions. Coordinating conjunctions join phrases, words, etc. of equal ranks. Therefore, 'when' should be used instead of 'than' in order to make it a grammatically correct sentence.

69. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

When the sentence contains two actions, both of them should not be in the future tense. The action which takes place first should be in the simple present tense. In the given sentence, the first action is getting the green signal and the second action is starting the race. Therefore, 'will' should be omitted so as to make the sentence correct.

70. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Usage of the phrasal verb 'come across' which means 'meet or find by chance' is inappropriate in this sentence.



'Come about' which means 'happen or occur' would be suitable in this context.

71. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The verb phrase "to come up with" is a commonly used expression that means to generate, create, or develop something, typically in response to a problem or challenge. It implies the act of producing an idea, solution, or plan through creative thinking or problem-solving. By using the verb phrase "to come up with," the sentence emphasizes that the team's objective during the brainstorming session was to produce or develop an innovative marketing strategy.

72. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The phrase "came up against" means to encounter or face difficulties or obstacles. The correct preposition to use with "obstacles" and "challenges" is "against," indicating the opposition or resistance she faced. Option c) correctly uses the phrase "came up against" and also maintains subject-verb agreement. The word "obstacles" should be plural to match the plural noun "challenges." Therefore, option c) is the correct answer.

73. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The phrase "brought up" means to introduce or mention a topic or point for discussion. In this sentence, the person brought up an important point during the meeting. Option d) correctly uses the phrase "brought up" and maintains the intended meaning of the sentence. The other options do not convey the same meaning or may introduce grammatical errors. Therefore, option d) is the correct answer.

74. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The phrase "brought about" means to cause or initiate something. In this sentence, the implementation of stricter environmental regulations caused a significant reduction in pollution levels. Option b) correctly uses the phrase "brought about" and maintains the intended meaning of the sentence. The other options do not convey the same meaning or may introduce grammatical errors. Therefore, option b) is the correct answer.

75. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The phrase "took on" means to accept or assume responsibility for something. In this sentence, with her promotion, she accepted additional responsibilities and became the team leader. Option c) correctly uses the phrase "took on" and conveys the intended meaning of the sentence. The other options do not convey the same meaning or may introduce grammatical errors. Therefore, option c) is the correct answer.

76. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The phrase "put off" means to cause someone to feel disinterested, discouraged, or disillusioned. In this sentence, Sakshi's initial excitement about the job opportunity was diminished or discouraged by the company's lack of transparency, unprofessional behavior, and negative reviews. Option b) correctly uses the phrase "put off" and accurately conveys the intended meaning. The other options do not convey the same meaning or may introduce grammatical errors. Therefore, option b) is the correct answer.

77. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The phrase "gave in" means to yield or surrender to something, especially after resisting it initially. In this sentence, despite her initial resistance, she eventually yielded or surrendered to the persistent requests of her friends and agreed to join them on the adventure hike. Option a) correctly uses the phrase "gave in" and accurately conveys the intended meaning. The other options do not convey the same meaning or introduce grammatical errors. Therefore, option a) is the correct answer.

78. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The phrase "gave off" means to emit or release something, usually in the form of a smell, gas, or light. In this sentence, the faulty electrical wiring in the old building emitted or released a strong smell of burning wires. Option d) correctly uses the phrase "gave off" and accurately conveys the intended meaning. The other options do not convey the same meaning or introduce grammatical errors. Therefore, option d) is the correct answer. "Gave off" can also be used to describe the behavior or demeanor of a person. In this context, it refers



to the way someone expresses or exhibits a certain quality, impression, or vibe.

79. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The verb phrase "held out" is an idiomatic expression that is used to describe someone's persistence, determination, or refusal to give up or settle for something. It implies that a person continues to wait, resist, or endure in pursuit of a particular goal, despite challenges, difficulties, or temptations to give in. Option b) accurately conveys this meaning and is the correct choice.

80. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The phrase "put up a defense" is an idiomatic expression that means to take action or make efforts to protect oneself or others against something threatening or harmful. In this context, it refers to how vaccines can effectively provide protection and defend the body against harmful pathogens.

81. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

the words "cute" and "adorable" convey the same meaning and are redundant. It can't be 'adorable' here because 'a' is used.

82. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The sentence presents a conditional statement, expressing two possible outcomes. The phrase "either...or" is used to introduce two alternatives, indicating that one of them must be chosen. In this case, the two alternatives are "finding a compromise in our negotiations" and "risking reaching a stalemate."

Option a) correctly captures the intended meaning by presenting the two alternatives using the "either...or" construction.

83. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

In the sentence, we have two subjects connected by "neither...nor" - "Riya" and "Jigar." When using "neither...nor," the verb should agree with the second subject, which is "Jigar" in this case. Therefore, the verb "wants" should be in the singular form to match the singular subject "Jigar."

Options (a), (b), (d), and (e) use incorrect verb forms, either in the plural form or with the wrong pronoun. Only

option (c) correctly uses the singular verb form "wants" to agree with the singular subject "Jigar."

The possessive pronoun "their" is used to indicate that both Riya and Jigar have a collective choice or decision.

84. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

In this sentence, parallelism is broken by using "can" in the first alternative ("we can take a vacation") and "should" in the second alternative ("we should embark on an adventurous hiking trip"). Hence d is correct

85. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The phrase "not only...but also" is used to present two or more parallel elements in a sentence. In this case, the sentence presents two parallel elements: "advanced features and a sleek design" and "a competitive price." To maintain parallelism and ensure clarity, it is important to use consistent sentence structure. In this case, the phrase "not only" is followed by "does" to maintain parallelism with the verb "offer" in the first part of the sentence. Similarly, "but also" is followed by "it comes" to maintain parallelism with the verb "offer" and indicate that the second element, "a competitive price," is also being presented.

86. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

There is the error in the subject-verb agreement here because the subject here is in singular form whereas the corresponding verb has been used in the plural form i.e., were given. The subject -each is singular and is followed by singular verbs only. Therefore, it should have been was given.

87. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The correct phrase to use in this context is "give a boost to agriculture." Statement A, "Boost agriculture," is grammatically incorrect as it lacks the article "a" before "boost." Statement C, "Gave a boost on agriculture," is incorrect because it uses the past tense ("gave") instead of the present tense needed in this sentence.

88. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The sentence should be corrected to maintain proper subject-verb agreement and clarity. Statement A clarifies that the officials require the information to enable the



individual to claim their windfall or special offer. Statement B states that the officials have said the information is needed. Statement C suggests that the information may be needed in the future. All three options provide valid corrections to improve the sentence's grammar and meaning. Therefore, the correct answer is e) All A, B, and C.

89. **Answer: D**

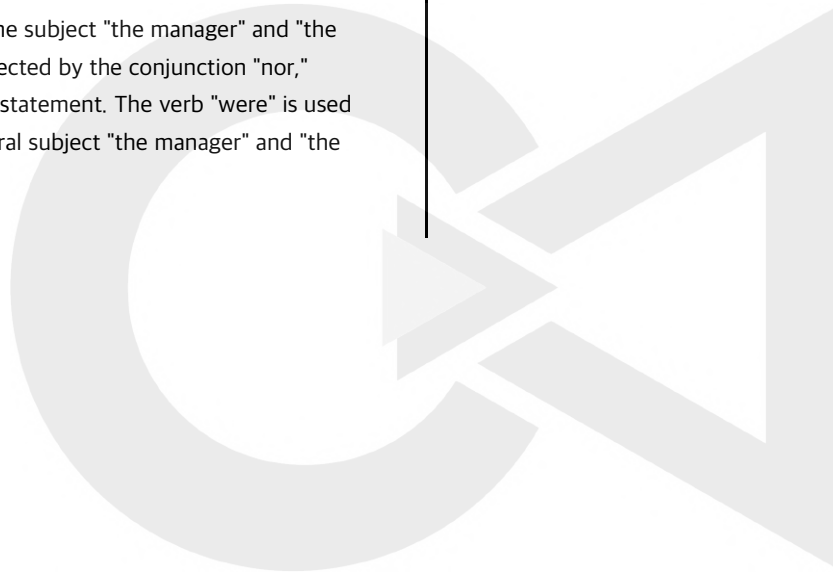
**Solution**

In this option, the verb "need" agrees with the plural subject "permission slips." It indicates that the permission slips should be submitted for the students to participate in the field trip.

90. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

In this option, both the subject "the manager" and "the employees" are connected by the conjunction "nor," indicating a negative statement. The verb "were" is used to agree with the plural subject "the manager" and "the employees."





## READING COMPREHENSION (SHORT) SOLUTIONS

1. **Answer: C****Solution**

The passage explains that football's popularity in Indian villages can be attributed to multiple factors. Firstly, it is an affordable sport that can be played on any open ground, which addresses the financial limitations of the villagers (option A... Secondly, football serves as a means of socializing and building relationships in the community (option B. Lastly, it does not require expensive equipment, making it accessible to villagers with limited resources (option C. Therefore, all of these factors contribute to the popularity of football in Indian villages.

2. **Answer: A****Solution**

paragraph 3 states that football in Indian villages not only serves as a recreational activity but also brings villagers together, creating a sense of community and togetherness. Villagers gather around the football ground to watch matches and cheer for their favorite teams, fostering social bonds and relationships. Therefore, the impact of football on village communities in India is that it creates a sense of community and togetherness.

3. **Answer: D****Solution**

refer to paragraph 4. It takes about the unavailability of proper football fields and poor conditions of the grounds. Whereas nowhere is it mentioned that coaches are expensive. Hence only A. and B. are correct statements.

4. **Answer: B****Solution**

the answer can be found throughout the passage rather than in a specific paragraph. The passage mentions that football is an affordable and popular sport in Indian villages, and it brings villagers together to watch matches and cheer for their favorite teams. This creates a sense of community and togetherness among the villagers. Additionally, it highlights that despite the challenges, football remains an important part of village life in India.

5. **Answer: A****Solution**

"Fervent" is the correct answer because it is a synonym for "passionate." Both words convey a strong and intense feeling of enthusiasm, dedication, or commitment.

6. **Answer: A****Solution**

according to the passage, sending a duplicated letter of enquiry to a publisher is not advisable because it is unprofessional and unlikely to stimulate the publisher's interest. Duplicated letters give the impression that the author is not serious about their work and may not be putting in the effort to personalize their communication. Therefore, it is important to send a unique and well-crafted letter to make a professional impression.

7. **Answer: E****Solution**

Option (E) is the correct answer because it includes both the nature and extent of the finished novel and the enquiry about the publisher's willingness to read the manuscript, which are the essential components of a preliminary letter to a publisher. It also includes the cost of return postage as an additional consideration.

8. **Answer: D****Solution**

The passage suggests that if a publisher doesn't specialize in a specific type of material, they may not do justice to the manuscript. Publishers with expertise in a particular genre or type of publication are better equipped to handle and understand the requirements of that specific work.

9. **Answer: D****Solution**

Option d is the correct answer because "conceit" is a synonym of "vanity." Both words refer to an excessive or inflated sense of self-importance or pride.

10. **Answer: A****Solution**

Option a is correct because the passage suggests that a well-worded and concise letter should be sent with the manuscript to give the publisher a glimpse of its content.

11. **Answer: D****Solution**

Option d is the correct answer because the central idea of the passage is that manuscripts should be submitted to reputable publishers who specialize in publishing similar material. A brief letter should accompany the manuscript, along with the cost of return expenses.

12. **Answer: B****Solution**



According to the passage, choosing a suitable publisher is important to ensure that the manuscript is read by the appropriate person. This increases the chances of publication and saves time and money by avoiding submissions to publishers who may not be interested in the specific type of material. Therefore, all of the given options A, B, and C are valid reasons for choosing a suitable publisher.

13. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

According to the writer, a reputed publisher would publish the manuscript at their own expense, except possibly for works of an academic nature. This means that the publisher would bear the costs of publication, indicating that the author does not need to pay for the publication expenses. Therefore, option B is the correct statement according to the writer's perspective.

14. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

According to the passage, publishers are not responsible for any loss or damage to the material in their possession. This means that if any loss or damage occurs to the manuscript while it is in the publisher's possession, the publisher is not held accountable. Therefore, option C accurately reflects the responsibility of publishers regarding the material in their possession.

15. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

According to the passage, the author's responsibility regarding the publication of their work is that they should not pay for the publication of their work. The passage states that if a manuscript is worth publishing, a reputable publisher will undertake its publication at their own expense, except possibly for works of an academic nature. Therefore, the author should not be required to pay for the publication of their work.

16. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The second paragraphs begin with saying that irritability is an "ordinary" (common) and "negligible" (neglected) feeling. The next sentence says it is not used in "critical reflection." And the next sentence talks about how it makes us focus on "diminutive" (tiny) miseries.

17. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

refer to the fifth sentence of the first paragraph "...at which point she got up to fetch her water bottle, took a few performative sips, and settled into the chair opposite. I found the dishonesty..."

18. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

refer to the last sentence of the second paragraph "It is as though irritation always suspects itself to be ridiculous..."

19. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The passage suggests that the author has a somewhat negative attitude towards irritability as they are in a negative situation themselves and are accounting a personal experience but at the same time, they are analyzing the concept of irritability and talking about its nature.

20. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

"Speciousness" refers to something that seems plausible or true but is actually deceptive or misleading, and "fallaciousness" means based on a mistaken belief or unsound reasoning.

21. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

For statement A refer to the first sentence of the passage, "the metaphors humans use to speak about time are profoundly embodied."

Statement B is only partly right. The former part of the statement "human bodies are not directional" is incorrect. Refer to second sentence of the passage "Human bodies are directional." Hence this whole statement is considered incorrect.

For statement C refer to the eight sentence of the paragraph "...time is construed as unidirectional..." Hence only A and C is the right answer

22. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The passage defines the 'ego-moving' metaphor as a metaphor in which time is construed as unidirectional, with the future in front of us and the past behind us.

23. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The passage argues that the way humans speak about time is embodied, meaning it is influenced by the



directionality of the body. It gives examples of how we think about time in a forward-moving way and explains how this is influenced by the body. This can be found throughout the passage, but is most clearly stated in the first and second sentences.

24. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

the last line of the paragraphs talks about how, according to the ego metaphor it is impossible to "manipulate events that occurred yesterday" i.e., events of the past.

25. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

"conceal" is the farthest in meaning to "embodies, while rest of the words are closest in meaning to "embodied"

26. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Only A and C" is the correct answer. The passage mentions that works written as part of nature writing include natural history essays and essays of solitude or escape, as well as travel and adventure writing. These genres of literature are specifically mentioned in the passage as being part of nature writing. Dictionaries and encyclopedias are not mentioned in relation to nature writing, so option C. is incorrect. Therefore, option B. is the correct choice.

27. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

"interpretation" is the correct answer to describe the word "reflections" as used in the passage. In the context of nature writing, the word "reflections" refers to thoughtful considerations or contemplations upon nature. It implies that the writers engage in personal interpretation and analysis of their observations and experiences with the natural world. The word "interpretation" aligns well with the concept of reflecting upon nature and deriving meaning from it. Therefore, option A. is the appropriate choice.

28. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

"All the above" is the correct answer to describe the emphasis of nature writing. According to the passage, nature writing explores various aspects of the natural world and our relationship with it. It encompasses historical facts about nature (option A., philosophical interpretations of nature (option B., and scientific information and facts about the natural world (option D.

Therefore, nature writing emphasizes all of these aspects, making option C. the correct choice.

29. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The passage states that modern nature writing traces its roots to the works of natural history that were popular in the second half of the 18th century (1750s) and throughout the 19th century (1800s). Therefore, the period for modern nature writing can be traced from 1750 to 1899, making option E. the correct choice.

30. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Option B. is the correct answer because it summarizes the main points discussed in the passage, including the definition and forms of nature writing, its themes

31. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The last passage states that meerkats take turns acting as sentinels or lookouts while the others forage for food, and the sentinel will climb to a high point and scan the surrounding area for predators.

32. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The passage states that the alpha pair, which is usually the oldest and largest meerkats in the group, are responsible for leading the group and making decisions.

33. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

paragraph 2 of the passage talks about meerkats being active in the day and that all of them are omnivores. It further states that they have a keen sense of smell (not taste, and have excellent eyesight. Hence only A and C are correct

34. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

paragraph 2 of the passage talks about meerkats being active in the day and that all of them are omnivores. It further states that they have a keen sense of smell (not taste, and have excellent eyesight. Hence only A and C are correct  
and style, and the historical roots of modern nature writing with the mention of Gilbert White.

35. **Answer: B**



**Solution**

The passage states: "Our core economic problems – poverty, inequality, exclusion, and insecurity..."

36. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The passage states: "Firms that generate 'good jobs' contribute to the vitality of their communities."

37. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The passage states: "'Good jobs' are a pathway to the middle class. They pay sufficiently well to allow for a reasonable living standard with some security and savings, are relatively stable and with safe working conditions, and offer some career progression."

38. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The passage states: "Social consequences can take the form of exclusion, broken families, drug abuse, addiction, and crime."

39. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Although the word "polarization" is not explicitly mentioned in the passage, it is mentioned in relation to political ills. The rise of populism is mentioned as one of the consequences, which can be seen as a form of division or subdivision within society.

40. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The paragraph states that an octopus has "two eyes positioned on opposite sides of its head." This means that its eyes are not located on the same side of its head.

41. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The paragraph mentions "It populates our popular visions of cosmic beings and extra-terrestrial life, with its eight arms, three hearts, and a malleable body without bones." The word "our" refers to "humans".

42. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The paragraph states that an octopus has a "water siphon that expels inhaled water." This ability allows the creature to instantly propel itself away from danger in any direction in three-dimensional aquatic space.

43. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The paragraph states that animal sentience refers to the capacity of animals to have subjective experiences, such as feelings and emotions. This implies that animal sentience is primarily concerned with animals' ability to have subjective experiences rather than their social appearance, cognitive abilities, or instinctual behaviors.

44. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The paragraph mentions that sentience is often used as a criterion for determining the moral status of animals. It is argued that animals possessing sentience should be afforded moral consideration and treated with respect. Therefore, the possession of sentience is the correct criterion for determining the moral status of animals mentioned in the paragraph.

45. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The paragraph states that scientific research has shown that a wide range of animals, from mammals and birds to fish and invertebrates, exhibit behaviors and physiological responses that suggest they possess sentience. Therefore, the paragraph mentions all of the options as exhibiting behaviors suggestive of sentience.

46. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Edward Stratemeyer was the American writer who created the Hardy Boys series and initially used the pseudonym Franklin W. Dixon for the ghost-written books.

47. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

While missing persons, stolen treasure, and dangerous situations are common plot elements in the Hardy Boys series, time travel is not a typical theme found in these books.

48. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Throughout the series, Frank and Joe Hardy are depicted as having a close and supportive relationship. They work together as a team, relying on each other's strengths to solve mysteries and face challenges.

49. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The correct answer is D. – The Hardy Boys series has been adapted into various forms of media, including television





shows, comic books, and movies. While animated films, video games, radio dramas, stage plays, theme park attractions, and merchandise may exist, they are not mentioned as adaptations in the given paragraph.

50. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Over time, new stories and characters have been added to the Hardy Boys series, allowing it to evolve and stay relevant to changing times. The other options presented in the question (a, b, and D. are not supported by the information provided in the paragraph.

51. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The middle paragraph states that "Economic insecurity, inequality, and poor productivity (except for those at the very top) are today structural problems." This indicates that poor productivity is indeed a factor contributing to the inadequacy of good/middle-class jobs.

52. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The paragraph suggests that the structural problems in the job market are driven by "secular trends such as technology and globalization." Therefore, technological advancements and globalization are the primary factors mentioned. The answer can be found at the beginning of the paragraph where it states that the inadequacy of good/middle-class jobs is driven by "secular trends such as technology and globalization."

53. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The paragraph mentions that the strategy calls for focusing on firms to help them internalize the economic and social spill overs they are responsible for. This implies that the proposed focus is on firms. The answer can be found towards the end of the paragraph where it talks about the strategy of targeting firms.

54. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The paragraph states that "Secular trends in technology and globalization are hollowing out the middle of the employment distribution." This indicates that the middle segment of the employment distribution is most affected. Hence the others are not as affected.

55. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The paragraph suggests that the strategy should focus on direct interventions in the productive sphere to tackle the creation of good jobs. This implies that the strategy aims to address the problem by intervening in the productive sphere directly. The answer can be found towards the end of the paragraph where it discusses the strategy of focusing on direct interventions in the productive sphere.

56. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The paragraph states that gravity, which pulls matter towards the center of mass and results in the formation of spherical objects, contradicts the concept of a flat Earth (option A. It further explains that the shape of celestial bodies, including Earth, is a direct consequence of gravity and is consistent with the laws of physics (option C. The observations and measurements of Earth's curvature, such as ships gradually disappearing from view beyond the horizon and the ability to see different constellations at different latitudes, also contradict the idea of a flat Earth (option D. Therefore, all of these statements (options A, B, C, and D. contradict the flat Earth theory.

57. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The paragraph states that gravity which is the fundamental force that pulls matter towards the center of mass, resulting in the formation of spherical objects.

58. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The paragraph states that when ships sail towards the horizon, they gradually disappear from view, starting with the hull and then the mast, as they go beyond the horizon's curve – (A. The ability to see different constellations at different latitudes – (B. the changing nature of shadows throughout the day all align with a curved Earth. – (C. During lunar eclipses, the shadow cast on the Moon is consistently round, further supporting the spherical shape of our planet. – (D. Hence none of these statements contradictory

59. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The tone of the passage is informative and scientific. It presents factual information and evidence to refute the concept of a flat Earth and establish the scientific consensus on the spherical shape of the Earth.



60. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Rebut is closest in meaning to 'refute' hence, option (C). (A. and (B. are antonyms. (D. and (E. is unrelated

61. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Summer, Winter, Monsoon, and Post-Monsoon is the correct answer because the passage explicitly states that India follows these four climatological seasons: winter, summer, monsoon, and post-monsoon.

62. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Option D. (A. and (B. work in tandem is the correct answer because the passage states that both the Thar Desert in the northwest and the Himalayas in the north play important roles in controlling the Indian monsoon.

63. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The passage states that generalizing the Indian climate is difficult because the country comprises a wide range of weather conditions across a vast geographic scale and varied topography. This means that the weather conditions in India can vary significantly based on different geographical regions and topography. Therefore, option c is the correct answer as it accurately reflects the reason mentioned in the passage for the difficulty in generalizing the Indian climate.

64. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The word "retreat" suggests moving away or withdrawing. The opposite of this would be the opposite action, which is moving towards or flowing in. Among the given options, the word "influx" means a large arrival or entry of something, often used to describe a flow or influx of people or things. It is the closest in meaning to the opposite of "retreat." Therefore, option a is the correct answer.

65. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The passage explains that the Himalayas act as a barrier to block frigid winds from the Tibetan Plateau and Central Asia, which helps keep the temperature controlled in the northern part of India. It also states that the Himalayas are climatically pivotal and affect the monsoonal regime in

India. Therefore, the correct answer is option C. Only B, C, and D.

66. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The passage mentions that robust conservation policies and legislations have been instrumental in fortifying the conservation framework, indicating their importance in tiger preservation efforts.

67. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The passage states that deploying cutting-edge technology, such as surveillance cameras and satellite tracking systems, has bolstered the efficacy of anti-poaching measures.

68. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Option C. "(A. and (B. both work in tandem" is the correct answer because both providing sanctuaries where animals can flourish undisturbed and implementing stringent vigilance and rigorous patrolling are complementary approaches to controlling and eventually stopping poaching.

69. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The passage states that cotton is primarily grown for its soft, fluffy fibers, which are used to make various textile products.

70. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The passage mentions that after the cotton bolls are harvested, the cotton fibers are separated from the seeds through a process called ginning.

71. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The passage states that manufacturers use cotton fabric to create a wide range of cotton products, including clothing, home textiles, and industrial textiles.

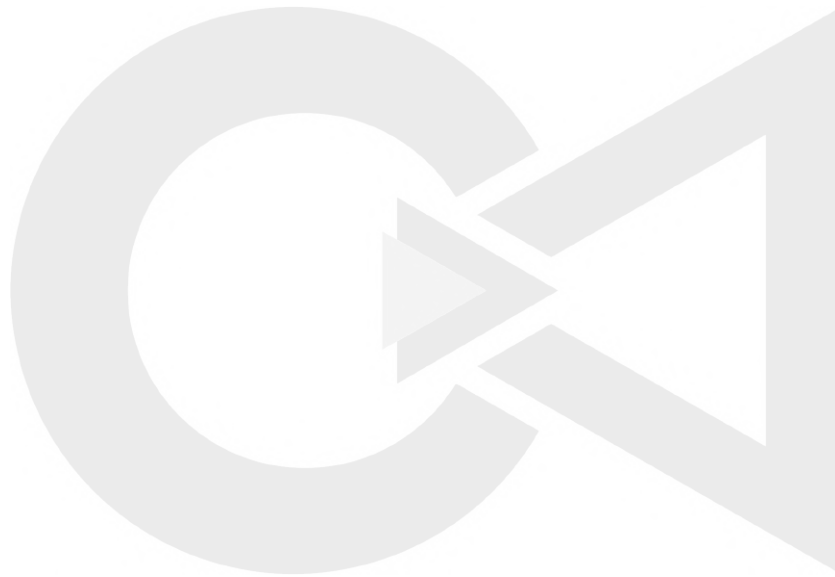
72. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The tone of the passage about cotton production is informative and neutral. The passage provides factual information about the process of cotton cultivation and production, without expressing any particular emotion or bias. It presents the steps involved in cotton production in a straightforward manner, focusing on the various stages



and processes. The tone is objective and aims to educate the reader about the topic without any subjective or persuasive language.



## READING COMPREHENSION (LONG) SOLUTIONS

1. **Answer: B****Solution**

Very first paragraph determines the tone which goes on to criticise the human activities against nature sarcastically yet issues a suggestive warning to exercise due foresight and self-control. Entire passage revolves around this tone and concludes with the suggestion not to disturb the ecological balance.

2. **Answer: E****Solution**

In "except" questions find the true statements first. In this case find four statements that weaken the idea that destroying pests is beneficial. That means finding statements that show that it is not a good idea to destroy the pests. Answers a, b, c, and d give reasons why destroying these insects might be a mistake. e, however, is the right answer because it suggests that eliminating these insects might not be wrong, since they are not even natural inhabitants of the area.

3. **Answer: C****Solution**

The author says in sentence two that his previous definition was "too absolute". Yet he admits that the less humans "upset the balance of Nature" the better. Hence his definition is not entirely right (because it is too idealistic) but it is not entirely wrong either. It is now easy to eliminate answers a, b, d, and e because they are strongly negative.

4. **Answer: D****Solution**

The author in his last paragraph warns humans against their attitude and suggests not to create disturbance in ecological system and that they should have foresight for their own benefit.

5. **Answer: A****Solution**

From the words "I am speaking of tonight" (2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, 6<sup>th</sup> sentence) we can infer that the words were delivered orally, and not during the day time. The only possible answer is (a).

6. **Answer: A****Solution**

The solution to this question can be found in the first sentence of the passage: "The alienating parent uses

manipulative parenting behaviour to change the child's thoughts and feelings about the other parent."

7. **Answer: B****Solution**

The solution to this question can be found in the first sentence of the passage: "The alienating parent uses manipulative parenting behaviour to change the child's thoughts and feelings about the other parent."

8. **Answer: D****Solution**

The solution to this question can be found in the second sentence of the passage: "For example, convincing the child that the other is a bad parent and a bad person who does not deserve their love and respect."

9. **Answer: C****Solution**

The solution to this question i.e., statement A. can be found in the third sentence of the passage. Statement B and C are not in the passage and convey the opposite idea than the whole passage.

10. **Answer: C****Solution**

The solution to this question can be found in the last sentence of the first paragraph. Option (a) and (b) are not in the passage and convey the opposite idea than the whole passage.

11. **Answer: A****Solution**

The solution to this question can be found in the second sentence of the second paragraph: "I Some researchers still claim that parental alienation lacks construct validity"

12. **Answer: D****Solution**

None of these options are mentioned in the paragraph.

13. **Answer: B****Solution**

The solution to this question can be found in the fifth and sixth sentence of the second paragraph where it is specified that the research and its findings have validated the issue and that it has effects on both children and adults.

14. **Answer: C****Solution**

'Debilitated' is the closest synonym to 'impaired', while



'restored' is the closest antonym. Rest of the options are unrelated.

15. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The solution to this question can be found in the second last sentence of the last paragraph, "Some spokespersons for this important campaign still hold the opinion that parental alienation is a fake excuse from male perpetrators of domestic violence..."

16. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The conclusion of the story is that Raghu is helped by Nagsnake as Raghu helped Nagsnake during his tough times. Hence, moral of the story should be kind of (related to) good deed or help. (d) captures the idea well.

17. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The 1st line of the passage mentions that Raghu could not find enough work to feed him and his family. So, they need to go away. Hence, (c)

18. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Refer to 5th line of 2nd paragraph. It states that Seth Charandas is expected to help Raghu. Hence, (b)

19. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

Refer to last but 3rd line of the 1st paragraph. It only mentions that Raghu will be into trouble if he helps the man in the well. But the reason is not discussed. Hence, (e)

20. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Refer to 2nd line of the 2nd paragraph. It states that Valkey welcomed Raghu and offered tasty fruits. But it did not mention about directions to Jagking's house. Hence, (d) is correct.

21. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

Refer to 10th & 11th lines from the last. Those have a mention that Nagsnake has a plan to execute which involves biting the queen. Hence, (e) none of these is the correct answer.

22. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Refer to the last line of the passage. It mentions that

Raghu was awarded a house and gold. Hence, (d) is the correct answer.

23. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

It is a direct reference from the passage. Refer to 2nd para 8th line. It states that missing prince's ornaments were brought in-order to be sold by Raghu.

24. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

It's also a direct reference from the passage. Refer to 17th line of 2nd para. It states that the king is ready to pay a handsome amount to whosoever is able to make the queen alive. Hence (b)

25. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

It is a direct reference from the passage. Refer to 9th line of 1st paragraph. It states that the brahmin is scared as he thought that Nagsnake would bite him

26. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The passage is about the history of the Iditarod Trail and the race inspired by it. The author's main goal is to tell the story of how the trail was created, fell out of use, and eventually became the basis for a race. The author does not try to make the trail important again or talk about the challenges of starting the race. So, the answer is (A).

27. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Paragraph 2 explains why the Iditarod Trail fell out of use. The introduction of airplanes and snowmobiles, as well as the end of the gold rush, reduced the need for travel on the trail. The passage doesn't mention highway routes to ghost towns, so that option is incorrect. Therefore, the answer is (A).

28. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

In paragraph 2, the author mentions that the introduction of airplanes meant dog teams were no longer the standard mode of transportation. In paragraph 1, it is stated that in the past, the settlers' only means of travel in the winter was by dog sled. This means that dog sleds were the main or typical way of transportation at that time. Here, "mode" refers to the method or way in which something is done or accomplished. It highlights that dog sleds were the common mode or means of travel in the winter before



airplanes became prevalent. Therefore, the correct answer is (B).

29. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

In paragraph 3, the author explains that Dorothy G. Page, a historian, wanted to raise awareness about Alaskan history. She came up with the idea of organizing a dog sled race over the Iditarod Trail. This shows that Dorothy G. Page was an advocate for Alaskan history. Therefore, the correct answer is (B). The other options (A), (C), and (D) are not supported by the information in the passage.

30. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

In paragraph 3, we learn that Dorothy G. Page is described as a "self-made historian" who recognized the lack of awareness about the former use of sled dogs and the significance of the Iditarod Trail in Alaska's history. Being a "self-made" historian suggests that Page pursued the study of Alaska's history out of personal interest rather than holding formal credentials. Therefore, the correct answer is (C). The other options (A), (B), and (D) are not supported by the information in the passage.

31. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The fact about the 1925 medicine run would best fit in paragraph 1, which discusses the history of the Iditarod Trail and its historical uses. It aligns chronologically with the early 1920s mentioned in that paragraph. Therefore, (A) is the correct answer. The fact does not fit well in paragraphs 2, 3, or 5, as they focus on different aspects of the trail and the Iditarod race. Therefore, options (B), (C), and (D) are incorrect.

32. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The creators of the race initially planned to lengthen the 1973 race to the ghost town of Iditarod. However, the U.S. Army reopening the trail led to the decision to extend the race all the way to Nome. This implies that clearing the trail further and making the race go to Nome became possible due to the trail's reopening by the U.S. Army. Therefore, (C) is the correct answer. The passage does not provide information to support options (A), (B), and (D), so they are incorrect.

33. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

This answer is correct because the passage states that the villagers were struggling due to the harsh climate and lack of fertile land. This is mentioned in the first sentence of the passage.

34. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

This answer is correct because the passage specifically mentions that aloe vera gel can be used to treat burns, wounds, and other skin conditions (option A), and aloe vera juice aids digestion and boosts the immune system (option D). Options B and C are not mentioned in the passage.

35. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

This answer is correct because the passage states that aloe vera remains at the heart of the village's success and that the villagers continue to pass down their knowledge of aloe vera cultivation to future generations. This is mentioned in the last paragraph of the passage.

36. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

This answer is correct because the passage states that the villagers started cultivating aloe vera plants, and as their knowledge grew, they became experts in aloe vera cultivation. This implies that they learned through trial and error. Other options such as formal training or attending agricultural courses are not mentioned in the passage.

37. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

This answer is correct because the passage states that as word of the villagers' success with aloe vera cultivation spread, other villages in the region started adopting aloe vera cultivation. This implies that the success of this village and its inhabitants influenced other villages to adopt aloe vera cultivation. Options A, C, and D are not supported by the information given in the passage.

38. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The passage specifically mentions the challenges of lacking resources and infrastructure (Statement A), disparities in access to education, healthcare, and basic needs (statement B), and the difficulty of balancing traditional tribal values with modernization and globalization but does not state that the values are lost



(statement C), hence statement C is incorrect. the passage also highlights the challenge of lacking political representation and influence (statement D). Therefore, option b (statement A, B and D) is correct.

39. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The solution to this question can be found in the first sentence of the passage. It states that "these countries often have a complex history of colonization and conflict, which can result in deep-seated tensions between different ethnic groups and tribes."

40. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The passage states that the homogenizing influence of mass media and consumerism can threaten traditional ways of life and cultural practices, indicating the challenge of preserving culture (option a). Additionally, the passage also highlights the need to balance the desire to preserve traditional ways of life and cultural heritage with the need to adapt and evolve in a rapidly changing world, indicating the challenge of pursuing growth while preserving culture (option b). Therefore, option d is correct

41. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The tone of the passage is objective and unbiased. It presents a factual account of the complexities and challenges faced by smaller countries with tribal populations, discussing historical, cultural, and political factors that contribute to these challenges. The passage does not have subjective or emotional tone, as it does not seek to sway the reader's opinion or evoke strong emotions.

42. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

"Disparities" refers to inequalities or differences in various aspects, such as access, opportunities, resources, or outcomes. It implies that there are variations or gaps between different groups or individuals. The term "uniformity" implies a state of consistency or sameness across different groups or individuals. It suggests that there are no significant differences or variations in terms of access, opportunities, or outcomes.

43. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The second and third paragraphs of the passage indicate that morphogenetic determinants are substances in the embryo that are activated after the egg has been fertilized and that "tell a cell what to become". If, as the author asserts in the first paragraph, biologists have succeeded in dividing an embryo into two parts, each of which survives and develops into a normal embryo, it can be concluded that the quantity of morphogenetic determinants in the early embryo is greater than that required for the development of a single individual.

44. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

In identifying the main topic of the passage, you must consider the passage as a whole. In the first paragraph, the author provides a historical context for the debate described in the second paragraph, concerning when and how the determination of embryo cells takes place. The third and fourth paragraphs provide a specific example of the "Recent discoveries in molecular biology" that may lead to the resolution of that debate.

45. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

According to the author, early investigators arrived at the conclusion that the cells of the embryo are undetermined because they "found that if they separated an invertebrate animal embryo into two parts at an early stage of its life, it would survive and develop as two normal embryos". However, later biologists discovered that when an embryo was cut in places different from the one used by the early investigators, it did not form two whole embryos. Because the earlier biologists apparently arrived at their conclusion without attempting to cut an embryo in different planes, it would appear that they assumed, erroneously, that different ways of separating the embryos would not affect the fate of the two embryo parts.

46. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

In the third paragraph, the author asserts that substances that function as morphogenetic determinants are located in the cytoplasm of the cell and become active after the cell is fertilized. In the fourth paragraph we learn that these substances are "maternal messenger RNA's" and that they "direct, in large part, the synthesis of histones, "which, after being synthesized, "move into the cell nucleus





". Thus, it can be inferred that after the egg is fertilized, the initial production of histones occurs in the cytoplasm.

47. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Lines in the passage indicate that substances that function as morphogenetic determinants are inactive in the unfertilized egg and that when the egg is fertilized, they "become active and, presumably, govern the behaviour of the genes they interact with." In the fourth paragraph, we learn that these substances exert their control over the fate of the cell by directing "the synthesis of histones." Because these histones cannot be synthesized until the substances that function as morphogenetic determinants become active, and because these substances do not become active until the egg is fertilized, it can be inferred that the synthesis of the histones is dependent on the fertilization of the egg.

48. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The tone of the passage is objective and analytical. It aims to provide a comprehensive and detailed understanding of myths and half-truths, exploring their nature, purposes, and impact. The tone of the passage is not sensationalistic or dramatic. It does not seek to provoke or manipulate emotions in the reader. It is also not dismissive or condescending, as it acknowledges the cultural significance of myths and explores their role in human history. The tone does not promote or endorse myths or half-truths but rather encourages critical. Additionally, the tone does not adopt a confrontational or adversarial stance but rather fosters a thoughtful and analytical approach to understanding the topic.

49. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

They often originate from oral traditions, which suggests their relevance across generations. Additionally, myths are described as narratives that offer explanations for natural phenomena, human behaviour, and the origins of the world. This aligns with option c, as it highlights the role of myths in providing explanations for various aspects of life and the world. The other options (a, b, d) also touch upon certain aspects of myths, but option c provides a more comprehensive and accurate representation of their relevance across generations.

50. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Option A is true because, as mentioned in the paragraph, societies have advanced in scientific understanding, and many phenomena once explained through myths are now understood through empirical evidence and rigorous scientific inquiry. Option B is true because the paragraph states that myths often encapsulate universal themes and convey moral or ethical lessons. Option C is not correct because the paragraph does not mention that half-truths are helpful or provide tools to discern fact from fiction. In fact, the passage highlights how half-truths can mislead and manipulate by presenting information in a deceptive or incomplete manner. Therefore, the correct answer is b) Both A and B, as these statements are supported by the information provided in the paragraph.

51. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The paragraph states that to combat the influence of myths and half-truths, it is crucial to promote evidence-based thinking, scientific literacy, and media literacy. It emphasizes the importance of critically evaluating information encountered in the digital age. The other options (a, b, d) are not supported by the paragraph and do not align with the suggested approaches.

52. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The term "prevalence" in the passage refers to the widespread existence or occurrence of myths and half-truths in the digital age. A synonym for "prevalence" that has a similar meaning is "abundance," which indicates a large quantity or widespread presence. The other options (b, c, d) have opposite or unrelated meanings to "prevalence" and do not serve as synonyms in the context of the passage.

53. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

In today's context, organizations need leaders more than managers for successful transformation. Leadership plays a crucial role, constituting 70 to 90 percent of the transformation process. Many organizations lack sufficient leadership due to an institutionalized emphasis on management. Effective leadership is now paramount in driving transformation.

54. **Answer: B**



**Solution**

The paragraph states that during the creation of numerous large organizations for the first time in human history, there was a shortage of good managers to effectively run these bureaucracies. As a result, companies and universities developed management programs to address this need and encouraged people to learn management on the job. The emphasis on management was driven by the necessity of having managers to handle the ever-growing enterprises.

55. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The reference to bureaucratic cultures stifling initiative and innovation can be found in the sentence: "Bureaucratic cultures can (smother) those who want to respond to shifting conditions." This indicates that bureaucratic cultures tend to inhibit employees from recognizing and responding to threats and opportunities. Except Option C, all other statements are mentioned in paragraph 3 and 4.

56. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The meaning of the word 'smother' as mentioned in the passage is 'to prevent something from developing or being noticed'; 'to suppress or stifle something'. Hence the words 'smother' and 'suppress' are synonymous.

57. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Option c is the correct answer. The author defines management as the process of creating a vision to help direct the change effort. This definition is stated in the passage: "Management is a set of processes that creates organizations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that vision, and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles." The passage clearly highlights the role of management in creating a vision for the organization and aligning people with that vision.

58. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

According to the passage, European colonists were motivated by a toxic combination of economic greed, religious zealotry, and the belief in their cultural and racial superiority. They were driven by a relentless pursuit of

power, wealth, and resources, as well as a desire to expand their empires and dominate foreign lands.

59. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

In the passage, it is explicitly stated that European colonists were motivated by a toxic combination of economic greed, religious zealotry, and the belief in their cultural and racial superiority, statement A is true. However, statement B is false as the passage describes how European colonists engaged in a systematic campaign of subjugation, exploitation, and destruction. Statement C is not mentioned in the passage, so its truthfulness cannot be determined.

60. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Statement A is not mentioned in the passage. There is no indication that indigenous peoples did not care for the ecological balance. Therefore, option a) is incorrect. Statement B is supported by the passage. European colonizers sought to erode the rich heritage and traditions of indigenous cultures.

Statement C is also supported by the passage. European colonizers engaged in intellectual and academic theft by appropriating indigenous knowledge, artifacts, and cultural expressions without proper acknowledgement or respect. Statement D is supported by the passage as well.

European colonizers forcefully imposed their values and norms on indigenous peoples, seeking to erase their own cultural and social systems.

Therefore, option d) is the correct answer as it includes all the forms of exploitation mentioned in the passage.

61. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The term "cultural imperialism" in the passage refers to the imposition of one culture's values and norms upon another culture, often leading to the erasure or suppression of the latter's cultural identity. A synonym for "cultural imperialism" that has a similar meaning is "cultural assimilation," which denotes the process of absorbing or integrating one culture into another dominant culture. The other options (a, c, d) have distinct meanings and do not serve as synonyms for "cultural imperialism" in the context of the passage.

62. **Answer: D**

**Solution**



Options a, b and c are accurate descriptions of how social media exploits our desires and insecurities. The passage does convey the concepts of carefully curated content playing on our insecurities and desires for acceptance and validation, as well as the pursuit of validation through likes, comments, and followers. And how by our own doing we give into the ever-watchful algorithms, which feed us an endless stream of tailored content, further entrenching us in our own echo chambers.

63. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Option b, "The Dark Underbelly of social media," is the most appropriate title for the passage because it captures the negative aspects and detrimental effects of social media discussed in the text.

Option a, "Social Media and its growth," is not the most suitable title as it focuses more on the growth aspect rather than the negative consequences discussed in the passage.

Option c, "Isolated individuals," does not fully encompass the broad range of negative aspects discussed in the passage beyond isolation.

Option d, "Harsh reality of the world," is too general and does not specifically address the issues related to social media that are explored in the passage.

64. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Option c is correct because it states a false statement. The passage does not mention that social media sponsors glamorous vacations and asks for validation via likes, comments, and followers. This statement introduces a specific scenario that is not directly discussed in the passage. On the other hand, options a and b are true statements that align with the content of the passage. The passage discusses how social media presents itself as a tool for connecting people but often leads to a sense of isolation (option a). It also portrays social media as a realm where narcissism reigns supreme and authenticity diminishes (option b).

65. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The phrase "attention-starved automatons" refers to individuals who are constantly seeking attention and validation from others, often through artificial means such as social media. "Attention-starved" implies a strong desire

for attention, recognition, and validation, while "automatons" suggests a lack of individuality or independent thought.

66. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Option b, "Excessive focus on superficiality and self-importance," is correct because it accurately represents the meaning of the phrase "cesspool of vanity." The phrase "cesspool of vanity" suggests an environment or situation where there is an overwhelming emphasis on superficiality and self-importance. It conveys a negative connotation, indicating that the context or setting is filled with an excessive preoccupation with appearances, achievements, and self-centred values.

Option a, "A sense of shallowness and selflessness," is not correct as it misinterprets the meaning. The phrase implies shallowness but not selflessness.

Option c, "Lack of self-centeredness and narcissism," is also not correct because the phrase implies the presence of self-centeredness and narcissism, rather than their absence.

67. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The tone of the passage is cynical and negative. It conveys a critical and disillusioned perspective on social media, highlighting its negative effects. The tone is characterized by scepticism, bitterness, and a sense of condemnation towards social media's impact on society.

68. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The passage states that the narrator ate irregularly at cheap restaurants and suffered frequent stomach upheavals. It says the places were cheap but nowhere does it mention that the food quality was bad.

69. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The passage mentions that Komal's was not frequented much by students or children, making statement d) incorrect.

70. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The passage states that the Maharani intercepted the narrator's love letter but reacted in a sporting manner. This suggests that her intention was to prevent the



narrator from pursuing a romantic relationship with her daughter.

71. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The clause "While I was sipping my coffee and pondering upon my financial affairs" modifies the main verb "walked" by providing additional information about the circumstances in which the action took place. This type of clause, which functions as an adverb by modifying a verb, is known as an adverb clause.

72. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The passage mentions that during the early rains, the neem pods falling and being crushed underfoot emit a rich, pungent odour that the author can never forget.

73. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The coffee shop offers live music and dancing. The passage mentions that in the evenings, Indiana features a three-piece band, and people can dance if they have a partner.

74. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The verb "took" is in the incorrect form in this sentence. The verb "take" is irregular in the past tense, and the correct form is "took" without the auxiliary verb "had." Therefore, the correct sentence should be: "I took the room at the very modest rent of thirty-five rupees a month."

75. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The protagonist picks up a glass that had been spilled on the floor near Otto's body and notices a white powdery substance at the bottom.

76. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The phrase suggests that being a flapper (a young woman in the 1920s known for her unconventional behaviour) in New Orleans at night poses safety risks, implying the presence of potential dangers and threats in the city.

77. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The author characterizes Otto as a "selfish and non-caring boss." The passage mentions that Otto, the head honcho at the Cadillac Club, has little to no respect for the women

he employs and often takes credit for their work. The passage also implies that Otto's treatment of the showgirls is unfair and disrespectful, suggesting a negative perception of his character.

78. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Option d is the correct answer because all of the given reasons are implied in the passage. The protagonist suggests leaving the scene before the police arrive because they don't want the police to discover the illegal activities at the Cadillac Club (option a). They also believe that the police may blame them for Otto's death (option b) and want to avoid being questioned by the police about the incident (option c). These reasons are evident in the passage when the protagonist mentions the fear of being arrested if law enforcement finds out about the nature of the Cadillac Club and their urgency to leave before the police arrive.

79. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The sudden cutting of the lights after the discovery of Otto's body adds suspense to the scene, creating a sense of anticipation and signalling a potentially dangerous or chaotic situation about to unfold.

80. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The correct word to use in this context is "that" instead of "which." The relative pronoun "which" is used to provide non-restrictive information, whereas "that" is used for restrictive information. Since the information about the top hat is essential to the sentence, "that" should be used instead of "which."

81. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The verb "walked" is in the past tense, indicating that the action happened in the past.

82. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The subject "sound" is singular, so the verb "fills" agrees with it in the singular form.

83. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Option d is the correct answer because all of the given statements can be inferred from the passage. The passage implies that Arhan's father, held the belief that creativity is



not a viable career path but rather a leisurely hobby (option a). The father also found solace in stability (option b). Additionally, the father expressed concerns which are evident in the passage through the father's frowning at Arhan's choice, his worry about the "ways of the world," and his desire to guard his son against unfavourable circumstances (option c).

84. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Option c is the right answer because the passage suggests that unfavourable situations are the true villains. It states that nobody willingly becomes a villain but rather circumstances and challenges force individuals into unfavourable roles. This implies that external factors, rather than the specific actions or intentions of the father or the brother, play a significant role in shaping the characters' outcomes and behaviors.

85. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

Option e is the correct answer because both statements are supported by the passage. The second paragraph mentions that every other concept is relative and nothing is absolute, indicating the subjective nature of concepts and ideas. The last paragraph states that time and experience allow a person to shape and articulate the situation in their favour and let go of matters from the past. Therefore, both statement a) and b) are supported by the passage, making option e) the correct answer.

86. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The sentence "Ritik was baffled at the irony that the father-son duo was both right and wrong" contains a subject-verb agreement error. The subject "duo" is plural, but the verb "was" is singular. To correct the error, the verb should agree with the plural subject, so it should be "were" instead of "was".

87. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The sentence "Ritik, about a decade older than Arhan, was unable to either side with his father or brother" contains an error in verb tense consistency. The verb "was" is in the past tense, indicating a past action, while the verb "side" is in the present tense. To maintain tense consistency, the verb "side" should be in the past tense as well. The

corrected sentence would be: "Ritik, about a decade older than Arhan, was unable to side with his father or brother."

88. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The passage is characterized by a sarcastic tone, as indicated by phrases such as "delightful melody of jackhammers," "sweet serenade of urban living," and "bright lights, towering skyscrapers, and vibrant nightlife could seduce even the most cynical souls." The author employs sarcasm to convey their perspective on living in a bustling city.

89. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The passage mentions pedestrians armed with smartphones, their eyes glued to screens, and being oblivious to the world around them. It implies that smartphone addiction is prevalent and contributes to the chaos on the city streets. Hence only statement D is correct so from among the options it is none of these.

90. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The author describes public transportation as trains packed like sardine cans, where personal space becomes a distant memory. The passage also mentions the aroma of stale sweat inside the trains. These descriptions convey the crowded and uncomfortable nature of public transportation in the city.

91. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The passage has a sarcastic tone, which adds humour and engages the reader. The author's use of sarcasm is evident in phrases like "delightful experience" and "everyone's favourite pastime," which highlight the ironic perspective on city life.

92. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

paragraph 5 mentions all 3 statements.



## VOCABULARY SOLUTIONS

1. **Answer: A.** Beautiful

**Solution**

"Exquisite" means extremely beautiful or delicate. Among the given options, "beautiful" best captures the meaning of "exquisite," as both words convey a sense of exceptional beauty. The other options, such as "ugly," "mediocre," "amazing," and "average," do not carry the same connotation of exceptional beauty.

2. **Answer: C.** Covert

**Solution**

"Surreptitious" means something done secretly or in a concealed manner. The word "covert" is the most appropriate synonym because it also implies secrecy or concealment. The other options, such as "open," "blatant," "evident," and "transparent," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the idea of being secretive.

3. **Answer: E.** Challenging

**Solution**

"Arduous" means requiring great effort or difficulty. The word "challenging" is the most suitable synonym because it conveys a similar sense of something that is difficult and requires significant effort. The other options, such as "difficult," "easy," "simple," and "complex," either do not capture the exact meaning or have contrasting meanings.

4. **Answer: C.** Outdated

**Solution**

"Obsolete" refers to something that is no longer in use or outdated. The word "outdated" is the correct synonym because it conveys the same meaning of something that is no longer current or in fashion. The other options, such as "current," "modern," "contemporary," and "recent," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being outdated.

5. **Answer: D.** Suppress

**Solution**

"Quell" means to suppress or extinguish something, usually in terms of calming or subduing. The word

"suppress" is the correct synonym because it carries a similar meaning of restraining or bringing something under control. The other options, such as "agitate," "incite," "stir," and "provoke," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the idea of calming or subduing.

6. **Answer: B.** Puzzling

**Solution**

"Enigmatic" refers to something mysterious or difficult to understand. The word "puzzling" is the most suitable synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being perplexing or full of mystery. The other options, such as "clear," "obvious," "transparent," and "explicit," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the idea of being enigmatic.

7. **Answer: B.** Obtain

**Solution**

"Acquire" means to obtain or gain possession of something. The word "obtain" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of obtaining or acquiring something. The other options, such as "lose," "discard," "relinquish," and "abandon," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of acquiring.

8. **Answer: B.** Abundant

**Solution**

"Plentiful" refers to something that is abundant or in large quantities. The word "abundant" is the appropriate synonym because it conveys a similar meaning of being plentiful or existing in great amounts. The other options, such as "scarce," "sparse," "limited," and "meagre," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of abundance.

9. **Answer: B.** Weary

**Solution**

"Exhausted" means extremely tired or drained of energy. The word "weary" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being tired or fatigued. The other options, such as "energetic," "active,"



"vigorous," and "dynamic," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of exhaustion.

10. **Answer: B. Joyful**

**Solution**

"Elated" refers to being extremely happy or overjoyed. The word "joyful" is the appropriate synonym because it conveys a similar meaning of experiencing great joy or happiness. The other options, such as "depressed," "miserable," "sad," and "despondent," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of elation.

11. **Answer: B. Thrifty**

**Solution**

"Frugal" refers to being economical or careful with money. The word "thrifty" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being careful with expenses. The other options, such as "extravagant," "wasteful," "lavish," and "generous," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being frugal.

12. **Answer: D. Alleviate**

**Solution**

"Mitigate" means to make something less severe, painful, or intense. The word "alleviate" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of reducing or lessening something. The other options, such as "intensify," "aggravate," "exacerbate," and "worsen," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the idea of mitigating.

13. **Answer: B. Truthful**

**Solution**

"Veracious" means truthful or honest. The word "truthful" is the most suitable synonym as it conveys a similar meaning of being honest or adhering to the truth. The other options, such as "dishonest," "deceptive," "fraudulent," and "lying," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being veracious.

14. **Answer: C. Robust**

**Solution**

"Resilient" refers to the ability to recover quickly from difficult situations or bounce back. The word "robust"

is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being strong, healthy, or sturdy. The other options, such as "fragile," "vulnerable," "weak," and "delicate," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of resilience.

15. **Answer: C. Famished**

**Solution**

"Ravenous" means extremely hungry or voracious. The word "famished" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being extremely hungry. The other options, such as "full," "satiated," "content," and "fulfilled," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being ravenous.

16. **Answer: E. Beautiful**

**Solution**

"Pulchritudinous" means physically beautiful or attractive. The word "beautiful" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being aesthetically pleasing. The other options, such as "ugly," "plain," and "handsome," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being pulchritudinous.

17. **Answer: C. Stingy**

**Solution**

"Penurious" refers to being extremely poor or lacking money. The word "stingy" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being unwilling to spend or give money. The other options, such as "wealthy," "generous," and "affluent," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being penurious.

18. **Answer: C. Transient**

**Solution**

"Ephemeral" means lasting for a very short time or being transient. The word "transient" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being temporary or not lasting long. The other options, such as "permanent," "enduring," "lasting," and "everlasting," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being ephemeral.

19. **Answer: C. Burdensome**



**Solution**

"Onerous" refers to something that is burdensome, difficult, or requiring great effort. The word "burdensome" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being heavy or oppressive. The other options, such as "easy," "simple," "effortless," and "light," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being onerous.

20. **Answer: C.** Prevalent

**Solution**

"Ubiquitous" means being present or found everywhere. The word "prevalent" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being widespread or commonly existing. The other options, such as "rare," "scarce," "limited," and "infrequent," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being ubiquitous.

21. **Answer: C.** Prevalent

**Solution**

"Ubiquitous" means being present or found everywhere. The word "prevalent" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being widespread or commonly existing. The other options, such as "rare," "scarce," "limited," and "infrequent," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being ubiquitous.

22. **Answer: B.** Firm

**Solution**

"Resolute" means being determined or firm in purpose. The word "firm" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being steadfast or unwavering. The other options, such as "indecisive," "flexible," "vacillating," and "uncertain," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being resolute.

23. **Answer: C.** Eagerness

**Solution**

"Alacrity" refers to a quick and cheerful readiness or willingness to do something. The word "eagerness" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being enthusiastic or ready to take action. The other options, such as "sluggishness,"

"hesitation," "lethargy," and "procrastination," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of alacrity.

24. **Answer: B.** Curious

**Solution**

"Inquisitive" refers to having a strong desire to learn or seek knowledge. The word "curious" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being interested in knowing or exploring. The other options, such as "indifferent," "apathetic," "disinterested," and "unconcerned," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being inquisitive.

25. **Answer: C.** Transitory

**Solution**

"Ephemeral" means lasting for a very short time or being transient. The word "transitory" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being temporary or not lasting long. The other options, such as "enduring," "lasting," "permanent," and "everlasting," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being ephemeral.

26. **Answer: C.** Mitigate

**Solution**

"Alleviate" means to make something less severe, painful, or intense. The word "mitigate" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of reducing or lessening something. The other options, such as "aggravate," "intensify," "escalate," and "worsen," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the idea of alleviating.

27. **Answer: B.** Generous

**Solution**

"Magnanimous" refers to being generous, noble, or forgiving. The word "generous" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being willing to give or share. The other options, such as "selfish," "greedy," "stingy," and "miserly," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being magnanimous.

28. **Answer: C.** Essential

**Solution**

"Quintessential" means representing the most perfect



or typical example of something. The word "essential" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being fundamental or necessary. The other options, such as "typical," "ordinary," "insignificant," and "average," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being quintessential.

29. **Answer: C.** Enthusiastic

**Solution**

"Zealous" refers to being passionately devoted or enthusiastic about something. The word "enthusiastic" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of showing great excitement or interest. The other options, such as "indifferent," "apathetic," "disinterested," and "unconcerned," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being zealous.

30. **Answer: C.** Transitory

**Solution**

"Ephemeral" means lasting for a very short time or being transient. The word "transitory" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being temporary or not lasting long. The other options, such as "enduring," "lasting," "permanent," and "everlasting," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being ephemeral.

31. **Answer: B.** Puzzling

**Solution**

"Perplexing" refers to something that is confusing or difficult to understand. The word "puzzling" is the most suitable synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being confusing or mysterious. The other options, such as "clear," "obvious," "transparent," and "explicit," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being perplexing.

32. **Answer: C.** Challenging

**Solution**

"Arduous" means involving strenuous effort or difficulty. The word "challenging" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being difficult or demanding. The other options, such as "easy," "simple," "effortless," and "undemanding," have

meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being arduous.

33. **Answer: B.** Splendid

**Solution**

"Magnificent" means impressive, grand, or beautiful. The word "splendid" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being impressive or excellent. The other options, such as "mediocre," "ordinary," "average," and "mundane," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being magnificent.

34. **Answer: E.** Promising

**Solution**

"Auspicious" means favorable, indicating future success or good fortune. The word "promising" is the correct synonym as it carries a similar meaning of showing potential for success or positive outcomes. The other options, such as "unfavorable," "inauspicious," "lucky," and "fortunate," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being auspicious.

35. **Answer: E.** Whimsical

**Solution**

"Capricious" means given to sudden changes in mood or behavior, or unpredictable. The word "whimsical" is the appropriate synonym as it carries a similar meaning of being unpredictable or fanciful. The other options, such as "predictable," "consistent," "stable," and "unchanging," have meanings that are opposite or unrelated to the concept of being capricious.

36. **Answer: A.** Stable

**Solution**

"Volatile" refers to something that is prone to change rapidly or unpredictably. The antonym of "volatile" is "stable," which means not easily changed or consistent. The other options, such as "unpredictable," "erratic," "changeable," and "fickle," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of volatility.

37. **Answer: A.** Careless

**Solution**

"Meticulous" means showing great attention to detail





or being very careful and precise. The antonym of "meticulous" is "careless," which means not taking care or paying attention to detail. The other options, such as "thorough," "diligent," "exacting," and "precise," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being meticulous.

38. **Answer: A.** Current

**Solution**

"Obsolete" means no longer in use or outdated. The antonym of "obsolete" is "current," which means happening or existing at the present time. The other options, such as "outdated," "ancient," "obsolete," and "archaic," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being obsolete.

39. **Answer: A.** Petty

**Solution**

"Magnanimous" means showing a generous and forgiving nature, especially towards a rival or someone less powerful. The antonym of "magnanimous" is "petty," which means having a narrow-minded or small-minded attitude. The other options, such as "generous," "benevolent," "altruistic," and "noble," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being magnanimous.

40. **Answer: A.** Unknown

**Solution**

"Eminent" means famous, respected, or renowned. The antonym of "eminent" is "unknown," which means not known or recognized. The other options, such as "prominent," "renowned," "distinguished," and "notable," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being eminent.

41. **Answer: A.** Easy

**Solution**

"Arduous" means involving or requiring strenuous effort or difficulty. The antonym of "arduous" is "easy," which means not difficult or requiring little effort. The other options, such as "difficult," "challenging," "laborious," and "demanding," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being arduous.

42. **Answer: A.** Disagree

**Solution**

"Concur" means to agree or be in accordance with someone's opinion or decision. The antonym of "concur" is "disagree," which means to have a different opinion or not be in agreement. The other options, such as "agree," "assent," "consent," and "approve," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of concurring.

43. **Answer: A.** Subdued

**Solution**

"Rampant" means widespread, uncontrolled, or prevailing to a great degree. The antonym of "rampant" is "subdued," which means quiet, controlled, or restrained. The other options, such as "uncontrolled," "pervasive," "widespread," and "overwhelming," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being rampant.

44. **Answer: A.** Acquired

**Solution**

"Innate" means existing from birth or inborn. The antonym of "innate" is "acquired," which means gained or developed after birth through learning or experience. The other options, such as "natural," "inborn," "inherent," and "congenital," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being innate.

45. **Answer: A.** Open

**Solution**

"Surreptitious" means done in a secretive or stealthy manner. The antonym of "surreptitious" is "open," which means not hidden or concealed. The other options, such as "secret," "covert," "stealthy," and "furtive," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being surreptitious.

46. **Answer: A.** Immature

**Solution**

"Precocious" means having developed certain abilities or showing mature qualities at a young age. The antonym of "precocious" is "immature," which means not fully developed or lacking maturity. The other options, such as "talented," "gifted," "advanced," and



"prodigy," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being precocious.

47. **Answer: A.** Similar

**Solution**

"Disparate" means fundamentally different or distinct. The antonym of "disparate" is "similar," which means having resemblance or likeness. The other options, such as "different," "diverse," "varied," and "distinct," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being disparate.

48. **Answer: A.** Ambitious

**Solution**

"Complacent" means showing satisfaction or self-satisfaction, often to a fault. The antonym of "complacent" is "ambitious," which means having a strong desire to achieve or succeed. The other options, such as "content," "satisfied," "confident," and "arrogant," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being complacent.

49. **Answer: A.** Concern

**Solution**

"Apathy" means a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern. The antonym of "apathy" is "concern," which means showing interest, care, or worry. The other options, such as "indifference," "aversion," "disinterest," and "aloofness," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of apathy.

50. **Answer: A.** Permanent

**Solution**

"Ephemeral" means lasting for a short period of time or transitory. The antonym of "ephemeral" is "permanent," which means lasting indefinitely or for a long time. The other options, such as "brief," "fleeting," "transitory," and "evanescent," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being ephemeral.

51. **Answer: A.** Changeable

**Solution**

"Immutable" means unchanging or not subject to change. The antonym of "immutable" is "changeable," which means capable of being changed or altered. The other options, such as "fixed," "invariable,"

"unalterable," and "constant," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being immutable.

52. **Answer: A.** Extravagant

**Solution**

"Frugal" means being careful with money and avoiding unnecessary expenses. The antonym of "frugal" is "extravagant," which means spending money in a lavish or wasteful manner. The other options, such as "thrifty," "economical," "prudent," and "frugal," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being frugal.

53. **Answer: B.** Praiseworthy

**Solution**

"Reprehensible" means deserving of blame or criticism. The antonym of "reprehensible" is "praiseworthy," which means deserving praise or admiration. The other options, such as "blameworthy," "disgraceful," "repugnant," and "culpable," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being reprehensible.

54. **Answer: A.** Consistent

**Solution**

"Sporadic" means occurring irregularly or at scattered intervals. The antonym of "sporadic" is "consistent," which means occurring in a steady or predictable manner. The other options, such as "regular," "continuous," "intermittent," and "occasional," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being sporadic.

55. **Answer: A.** Generous

**Solution**

"Miserly" means being excessively stingy or unwilling to spend money. The antonym of "miserly" is "generous," which means showing a willingness to give or share. The other options, such as "stingy," "frugal," "thrifty," and "niggardly," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being miserly.

56. **Answer: A.** Distant

**Solution**

"Imminent" means about to happen or occur soon. The antonym of "imminent" is "distant," which means far away or remote in time or space. The other



options, such as "looming," "impending," "approaching," and "threatening," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being imminent.

57. **Answer: A.** Criticism

**Solution**

"Acclaim" means enthusiastic approval or recognition. The antonym of "acclaim" is "criticism," which means the act of expressing disapproval or finding fault. The other options, such as "praise," "applause," "commendation," and "admiration," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of acclaim.

58. **Answer: A.** Clear

**Solution**

"Obscure" means not well-known or difficult to understand. The antonym of "obscure" is "clear," which means easily understood or transparent. The other options, such as "hidden," "vague," "ambiguous," and "unclear," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being obscure.

59. **Answer: A.** Freedom

**Solution**

"Restraint" means the act of holding back, controlling, or limiting. The antonym of "restraint" is "freedom," which means the state of being unrestricted or having the ability to act without hindrance. The other options, such as "control," "limitation," "constraint," and "suppression," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of restraint.

60. **Answer: A.** Aloof

**Solution**

"Affable" means friendly, sociable, or easy to approach. The antonym of "affable" is "aloof," which means distant, cold, or unfriendly. The other options, such as "friendly," "approachable," "amiable," and "cordial," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being affable.

61. **Answer: D.** Ordinary

**Solution**

"Exquisite" means extremely beautiful, elegant, or finely crafted. The antonym of "exquisite" is "ordinary," which means common or average. The

other options, such as "beautiful," "elegant," "delicate," and "common," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being exquisite.

62. **Answer: A.** Superficial

**Solution**

"Profound" means having deep meaning or significance. The antonym of "profound" is "superficial," which means lacking depth or surface-level. The other options, such as "deep," "intellectual," "thoughtful," and "intense," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being profound.

63. **Answer: A.** Well-known

**Solution**

"Obscure" means not well-known or difficult to understand. The antonym of "obscure" is "well-known," which means widely recognized or familiar. The other options, such as "hidden," "uncertain," "ambiguous," and "enigmatic," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being obscure.

64. **Answer: A.** Hostile

**Solution**

"Cordial" means friendly, warm, or sincere. The antonym of "cordial" is "hostile," which means unfriendly or antagonistic. The other options, such as "friendly," "warm," "amiable," and "affable," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being cordial.

65. **Answer: A.** Careless

**Solution**

"Meticulous" means showing great attention to detail or being thorough in work. The antonym of "meticulous" is "careless," which means lacking attention or not taking care. The other options, such as "thorough," "diligent," "precise," and "scrutinizing," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being meticulous.

66. **Answer: A.** Indifferent

**Solution**

"Zealous" means having or showing great enthusiasm or fervor. The antonym of "zealous" is "indifferent," which means lacking interest or concern. The other options, such as "passionate," "enthusiastic,"



"dedicated," and "ardent," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being zealous.

67. **Answer: A.** Transparent

**Solution**

"Opaque" means not allowing light to pass through or not transparent. The antonym of "opaque" is "transparent," which means allowing light to pass through or clear. The other options, such as "clouded," "murky," "hazy," and "translucent," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being opaque.

68. **Answer: A.** Stable

**Solution**

"Volatile" means liable to change rapidly or highly unpredictable. The antonym of "volatile" is "stable," which means steady or not prone to change. The other options, such as "unpredictable," "explosive," "fickle," and "changeable," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being volatile.

69. **Answer: A.** Clarity

**Solution**

"Enigma" means something mysterious or difficult to understand. The antonym of "enigma" is "clarity," which means the quality of being clear or understandable. The other options, such as "puzzle," "mystery," "riddle," and "conundrum," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being an enigma.

70. **Answer: A.** Serious

**Solution**

"Frivolous" means lacking seriousness or importance. The antonym of "frivolous" is "serious," which means showing deep thought, concern, or gravity. The other options, such as "playful," "lighthearted," "trivial," and "jovial," have meanings that are similar or related to the concept of being frivolous.

71. **Answer: C.** To accept something unpleasant or difficult

**Solution**

The phrase "a bitter pill to swallow" is used metaphorically to describe the experience of accepting or coming to terms with something

unpleasant, disappointing, or difficult. Just as swallowing a bitter pill can be unpleasant, accepting or dealing with a challenging situation or truth can be emotionally difficult. It implies that the situation or information may be hard to accept, but it is necessary to do so.

72. **Answer: C.** To work or study late into the night

**Solution**

The idiom "burning the midnight oil" refers to the act of working or studying late into the night, often implying a strong commitment to completing a task or achieving a goal. It suggests a dedication to putting in extra effort and sacrificing sleep or leisure time in order to accomplish something. The idiom originates from the practice of using oil lamps for light before the advent of electric lighting.

73. **Answer: B.** To confidently tackle a challenging task

**Solution**

The phrase "grasp the nettle" means to tackle or confront a difficult or challenging task directly and with determination. It implies facing a situation head-on, even if it may be uncomfortable or risky. The phrase originates from the literal act of grabbing a nettle plant, which has stinging hairs, firmly and quickly to avoid getting stung. It symbolizes taking decisive action in the face of adversity or difficulty.

74. **Answer: C.** People's true nature or characteristics cannot be easily changed

**Solution**

The idiom "a leopard can't change its spots" means that people's inherent nature or characteristics are difficult or impossible to change. It suggests that someone's true identity or tendencies are deeply ingrained and not easily altered. Just as a leopard's spots are a distinctive and unchanging feature, this idiom highlights the belief that people's fundamental traits or behaviors are unlikely to be different, regardless of external circumstances or attempts at change.

75. **Answer: A.** To have achieved something noteworthy or admirable

**Solution**

The phrase "a feather in one's cap" is used to describe an accomplishment or achievement that is considered commendable or worthy of pride. It implies that the person can proudly display this feat as a symbol of their success or distinction. In historical contexts, individuals would wear feathers in their caps as a sign of honor or recognition. Therefore, having a "feather in one's cap" signifies achieving something notable or earning recognition for one's efforts.

76. **Answer: A.** To reveal a secret or surprise prematurely

**Solution**

The phrase "let the cat out of the bag" means to unintentionally or accidentally reveal a secret or surprise before it was supposed to be known. It implies disclosing information that was meant to be kept hidden or confidential. The origin of the phrase is uncertain, but one theory suggests that it refers to the practice of fraudulently selling a cat in a bag instead of a piglet, which would be discovered when the cat was released from the bag.

77. **Answer: B.** To pursue an incorrect or misguided course of action

**Solution**

The idiom "barking up the wrong tree" means to direct one's efforts or accusations in the wrong direction or towards the wrong person or thing. It suggests a mistaken or misguided assumption or accusation. The idiom originates from hunting dogs that would bark at the base of the wrong tree while the prey was actually in a different tree. It is used metaphorically to indicate a misdirected effort or focus.

78. **Answer: A.** To avoid unnecessary details and get to the main point

**Solution**

The phrase "cut to the chase" means to get straight to the essential or most important part of a discussion, story, or situation without wasting time on unnecessary or irrelevant details. It implies skipping over preliminary or non-essential information and focusing on the crux of the matter. The phrase

originated in early silent films, where chase scenes were often used to build excitement, and cutting to the chase meant skipping to the most thrilling part of the movie.

79. **Answer: E.** To accurately identify or describe the main point or issue

**Solution**

The idiom "hit the nail on the head" means to precisely or accurately identify or describe the main point or issue at hand. It implies getting to the core of a matter or making a statement that is exactly on target. The idiom originates from carpentry, where hitting a nail on the head with a hammer means driving it precisely into the desired spot. It is used figuratively to denote achieving accuracy or getting something exactly right.

80. **Answer: C.** To share the same difficulties or circumstances

**Solution**

The phrase "in the same boat" means to be in a similar situation or facing the same challenges or difficulties as others. It suggests a shared experience or circumstance among a group of people. The phrase conveys the idea that everyone is facing the same adversity or going through a particular situation together. It emphasizes solidarity and shared understanding.

81. **Answer: A.** A dangerous person who pretends to be harmless or friendly

**Solution**

The phrase "a wolf in sheep's clothing" refers to someone who presents themselves as harmless, kind, or friendly but actually has malicious or deceitful intentions. It implies that the person is pretending to be gentle or innocent while hiding their true nature or motives, much like a wolf disguising itself by wearing the skin of a sheep.

82. **Answer: B.** It is your turn to make a decision or take action

**Solution**

The idiom "the ball is in your court" means that it is now someone's responsibility or turn to take action or



make a decision in a particular situation. It implies that the initiative or control has shifted to that person, and it is up to them to make the next move or determine the course of action. The idiom comes from various ball games where the ball is hit from one side to the other, and when it lands on someone's court, it becomes their turn to play.

83. **Answer: B.** To act in a reckless or impulsive manner

**Solution**

The phrase "to throw caution to the wind" means to act without considering the potential risks or consequences, often in a reckless or impulsive manner. It suggests a disregard for caution or careful thought and a willingness to embrace uncertainty. It implies taking bold or daring actions without being overly concerned about the potential negative outcomes.

84. **Answer: A.** To experience extreme weather conditions

**Solution**

The idiom "to rain cats and dogs" means to rain heavily or intensely, often accompanied by loud sounds and a downpour of rain. It is used to describe a situation where the rain is pouring heavily and intensely, as if animals (cats and dogs) were falling from the sky. The idiom emphasizes the intensity or heaviness of the rainfall.

85. **Answer: A.** To endure a difficult or unpleasant situation with bravery

**Solution**

The phrase "to bite the bullet" means to face a difficult or unpleasant situation with courage and determination. It implies willingly accepting and enduring something challenging or painful without hesitation. The phrase originated from the practice of having soldiers bite on a bullet during surgery to help them endure the pain. It has since evolved to represent the act of confronting hardship or adversity head-on.

86. **Answer: A.** To be easily offended or provoked

**Solution**

The phrase "to have a chip on one's shoulder" means

to be easily offended or inclined to be aggressive or confrontational. It implies harboring a grudge or feeling of resentment, often as a result of perceived mistreatment or a sense of inferiority. The origin of the phrase is uncertain, but one theory suggests that it may have originated from the practice of placing a wood chip on one's shoulder as a challenge for others to knock it off, indicating a readiness for a fight or confrontation.

87. **Answer: B.** To perform a task or job hastily and without care

**Solution**

The idiom "to cut corners" means to perform a task or job quickly and without taking the necessary precautions or following the proper procedures. It implies taking shortcuts or disregarding certain standards or quality requirements in order to save time or effort. However, cutting corners often results in a subpar outcome or product. The idiom suggests that taking the easy way out may lead to negative consequences in the long run.

88. **Answer: A.** To admit defeat or give up

**Solution**

The phrase "to throw in the towel" means to admit defeat or surrender in a challenging situation. It implies giving up on a task, goal, or endeavor due to a perceived lack of progress or success. The phrase originates from boxing, where a boxer's coach or trainer throws a towel into the ring to signal the fighter's surrender and withdrawal from the match. It symbolizes acknowledging the futility of continuing the fight.

89. **Answer: A.** To start a new job or project with enthusiasm and momentum

**Solution**

The idiom "to hit the ground running" means to start a new job, project, or endeavor with great enthusiasm, energy, and effectiveness from the very beginning. It implies being fully prepared, motivated, and ready to make immediate progress without the need for a warm-up period. The idiom suggests a proactive and dynamic approach to starting

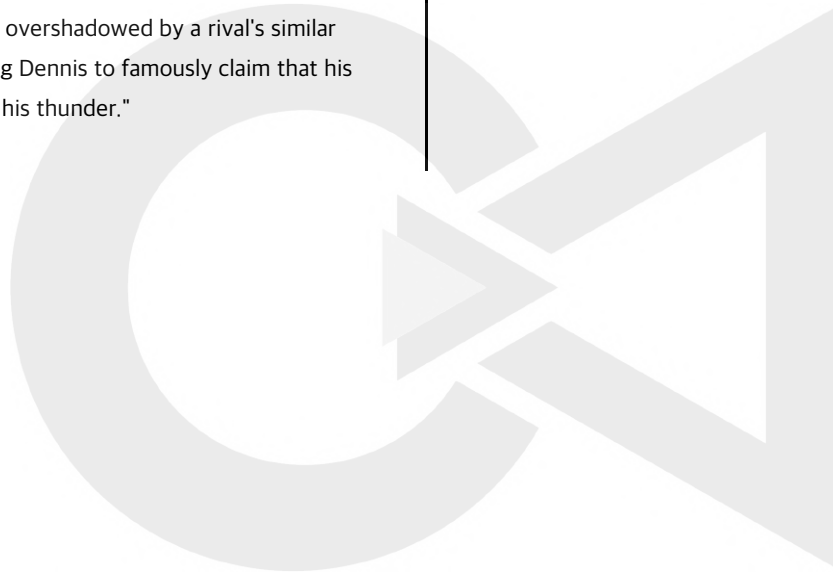


something new, emphasizing the importance of a strong and confident start.

90. **Answer: C.** To overshadow or diminish someone's success or attention

**Solution**

The phrase "to steal someone's thunder" means to divert attention or recognition away from someone else's success, achievement, or idea by doing or saying something that draws more attention or praise. It implies taking away the excitement or impact of someone else's actions or ideas by overshadowing them with one's own. The phrase originated from playwright John Dennis, whose invention of a device to simulate thunder in theatrical productions was overshadowed by a rival's similar invention, leading Dennis to famously claim that his rival had "stolen his thunder."







## VERBAL REASONING SOLUTIONS

1. **Answer: E****Solution**

Here options A, B, C, D are words which mean peak, highest point. Hence none of the above.

2. **Answer: D****Solution**

Only option D is a word that means a foreigner or alien, all the other words are synonymous with native, citizen.

3. **Answer: C****Solution**

Here options A, B, D are words synonymous with comfort. And the option C is antonymous with comfort.

4. **Answer: B****Solution**

Here only driver is a word which is not a component of the roadways. The rest of the options are a component of roadways.

5. **Answer: A****Solution**

Here Options B, C, D, E are components of a boat or ship. Only Option A is a component of a Car.

6. **Answer: A**7. **Answer: B**8. **Answer: C**9. **Answer: D**10. **Answer: E**11. **Answer: A**12. **Answer: B**13. **Answer: C**14. **Answer: D**15. **Answer: E**16. **Answer: B****Solution**

The relationship between "riding" and "bike" is that riding is an activity that can be performed using a bike.

Therefore, in order to find a similar relationship with "violin," we need to find an activity that can be performed using a violin.

One possible answer could be "playing." Playing the violin is the activity that involves producing sound and music using the instrument. Similarly, riding a bike involves the activity of cycling or biking. Both "playing" and "riding" are actions associated with the respective instruments, the violin and the bike

17. **Answer: C****Solution**

In the context of the anime and manga series "Naruto," "Uzumaki" refers to Naruto Uzumaki, the main protagonist of the series. So, if "Uzumaki" is related to "Naruto," then the question is asking for something related to another character, Sasuke.

In that case, the answer would be "Uchiha." Sasuke Uchiha is one of the central characters in the "Naruto" series and is a member of the Uchiha clan. Therefore, "Uchiha" is related to "Sasuke" in the same way "Uzumaki" is related to "Naruto."

18. **Answer: D****Solution**

The relationship between "tanks" and "army" is that tanks are military vehicles typically associated with ground forces and are commonly used by armies. In a similar manner, the relationship between "fighter jets" and a term that represents their associated military force or branch could be "air force."

Fighter jets are high-performance aircraft specifically designed for air-to-air combat and are commonly used by air forces around the world. They play a crucial role in aerial warfare and defence. Therefore, the relationship can be stated as: "Fighter jets are related to air force."

19. **Answer: E****Solution**

The statement "'Sukhoi' is related to Russia the same way 'Rafale' is related to \_\_\_\_" suggests that there is a similar association between a specific entity and a country, just as Sukhoi is associated with Russia. To determine the missing country related to the aircraft called "Rafale," we need to consider the context.

In reality, the term "Rafale" refers to a type of multirole fighter aircraft developed by the French company Dassault Aviation. Therefore, the missing country in the given statement would be France. Similar to how the Sukhoi aircraft brand is associated with Russia, the Rafale aircraft brand is associated with France

20. **Answer: A****Solution**

'Loan' is related to 'compound interest' in the sense that when you borrow money through a loan, interest is applied to the principal amount, and over time, this





interest accumulates and is added to the principal, resulting in compound interest. Compound interest refers to the interest calculated on both the initial principal and the accumulated interest.

Following the same logic, 'Fixed deposit' is related to 'simple interest' in a similar manner. A fixed deposit is a financial investment in which an individual deposits a specific amount of money with a bank or financial institution for a predetermined period. In return, the depositor receives a fixed interest rate on the principal amount. The interest earned on a fixed deposit is based on a predetermined interest rate, which remains constant over the investment period.

21. **Answer: A**

**Solution** The correct answer is indeed option a) Decigram. According to the given statements, the word "Deca" means "Deci." Therefore, if we follow the chain of word meanings, we can substitute "Deca" with "Deci."

So, 1 decagram can be expressed as 1 deci(gram). The prefix "deci-" represents a factor of  $10^{-1}$  or 0.1.

Therefore, 1 decigram is the correct term for 1 decagram

22. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

According to the given information, "Dantkanti" is called "Vicco Vajradanti." Therefore, the correct answer is:

d) Vicco Vajradanti

23. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

According to the given set of word associations, a singer would be involved in "driving."

24. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

Based on the given substitutions, if "riding" means "Playing" and a bike is typically ridden, then a bike would be used for playing

25. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

If little Johnny is playing ball with Stewie, and he is **throwing** the ball towards Stewie.

Since throwing → Beating

hence the answer is beating

26. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

According to the given sequence of word replacements, "Dancing" is called "Singing."

27. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Based on the given information, if "Sleeping" means "Standing"

28. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Here the two statements have been used in the sense that the school has the best infrastructure for conducting research but the students are not at all interested in taking advantage of that. Only however can be used to connect these two sentences since the first one is about some facility whereas the next is about how that is going in vain. All the other connectors are used to connect sentences that have cause and effect relationship between them. So, all of them can be eliminated.

The connected sentence would be:

The school has the best research infrastructure in the town, however, the students are not at all interested in pursuing education.

This makes Option D the correct choice among the given options

29. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

If we take into account the context of the two given statements, it is regarding the fact that I did not want to listen to the matter and started reading the book. In contrast is not correct because it is used to indicate something that is opposite to the other and it is certainly not fit in the given context. On the other hand and however can also be eliminated since they cannot connect these two given statements. Only instead can be used in order to connect the two sentences without changing the meaning.

The connected statement would be:

I didn't want to get into the depth of the matter at any cost, instead, I took the book from the shelf and started reading with great attention.

This makes Option A the correct choice among the given options

30. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The two statements are regarding the context that the person does not think that there is no problem with his technique to play the short ball but he will definitely talk about it with him after the match. Among the given

connectors, both because and hence are mainly used for statements that have cause and effect relationship whereas by comparison is used in order to indicate any kind of comparison. Only nonetheless can connect these two statements since it implies in spite of that and that is why it can be used to connect these two statements without changing the meaning.

The connected sentence would be:

I am of the opinion that there is no problem with his technique to play the short ball, nonetheless, I will talk to him about this the first thing after the match today.

This makes Option A the correct choice among the given options.

31. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

Here the given two statements carry a cause and effect relationship. The reason the farmers are asking for compensation is because of the late onset of monsoon in the country. That is the main reason the farmers have lost their revenue. Among the given connectors, we can see that nevertheless can be used to indicate that in spite of something we have done something else whereas though and yet are also not correct here. There is only one connector that can be used here i.e. owing to.

The connected sentence would be:

Owing to the late monsoon and rains this year, the farmers are demanding compensation from the government for their revenue loss.

This makes Option C the correct choice among the given options

32. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

According to the given context we can see that the players in the team played very well but at the end of the day they lost of the match. Therefore nothing could be shown against the efforts put forward by the players in the match. Nonetheless is used to imply in spite of whereas the rest of the three connectors are mainly used for the purpose of connecting the cause and effect related sentences.

The connected sentence would be:

The team played its heart out in the match, nonetheless, the result had nothing to show for the efforts put into the match by them.

This makes Option A the correct choice among the given options

33. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

It can be understood that the two sentences can be connected in order to imply that the office can do well but the management is not that interested to pursue the same. That is why in spite of having good and dedicated staff under its belt, it has failed to produce wonderful results. Among the given connecting words, we can use however in order to connect the sentences without changing the meaning. By virtue of means because of something, by comparison implies comparing something whereas on the contrary refers to being the opposite of something.

The connected sentence would be:

The office has got the best staff in the town for this job, however, the higher management is not at all interested in its development.

This makes Option D the correct choice among the given options

34. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

Here we are talking about the fact that if the employees are not made to stay back it is bound that the organization will suffer in the long run. Therefore the relation is regarding the cause and effect here. Nevertheless implies in spite of something whereas instead is used to connect sentences that have the relation regarding in place of something.

The connected sentence would be:

Utility employees should not be made to resign from the company at any cost, otherwise, in the long run the company is bound to suffer.

This makes Option B the correct choice among the given options

35. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

If we read the two sentences they are connected by the cause and effect relationship where one is the reason and the other is the result of something. Among the given options, 'as' is the correct choice since it connects the sentences as cause and effect.

Combining the two sentences the new sentence will be:



As banks are left with no other option but to issue the old notes to their customers in the absence of fresh notes from the RBI, the notification by the Reserve Bank of India to do away with stapling off currency notes by banks has not done much difference.

So, Option C is the right choice among the given options.

36. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

9. If we read the sentence it is clear that it talks about two contrasting things. Among the given choices, 'instead of' is the right fit as it means that 'despite the fact that'.

Combining the two sentences the new statement will be:

Instead of the differences we had when he was alive, I am of the opinion that my father would have done it the same way had he known this fact.

So, Option B is the right choice.

37. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

If we read the two sentences, we shall observe that they are connected by the cause and effect relationship. Hence, 'due to' will be the perfect fit in the given context as it means that 'for this reason'.

Combining the two sentences the new sentence will be:

Due to the popularity of cricket eating into the share of revenue of other sports in India for many years now, all other sports are suffering and India is not able to win medals in Olympics in all such sports.

So, Option D is the correct choice among the given options.

Directions: From the given options, choose the sentence that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way...

38. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

This paragraph discusses the growing aging populace and need to identify how they can be contributors to the society.

Choice (b) continues the line of thought about not wasting public resources based on existing assumptions about cognitive decline with age.

Choice (d) is also eliminated right away as it talks of a "decline in test scores?, the test not detailed here.

Choice (a) is incorrect as it doesn't talk of the aged in the society, just lays down the basic premise that they are not on the path of mental decline. This would have been

discussed before the paragraph we are trying to complete begins.

Choice (c) builds on the idea discussed by choice (a) and doesn't fit as well as (b) to complete the paragraph.

Sentences C and B go together, as do A and D.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that completes the Paragraph "

Hence, the answer is Sentence B

Choice B is the correct answer.

39. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The main point of this paragraph is that technology is producing some threats to the insurance industry, and that tech companies could be the biggest winners in this. Starting off by mentioning the threats, the author has declared that "yet the biggest winners could be tech companies? and, in justifying why so, he talks of how insurance is using technology to change behaviour to reduce payouts.

Consider option A. This talks of how data available to individuals and firms is helping them assess risk better. It doesn't carry forward the thought about helicopter parenting from the penultimate line of the paragraph. Option B talks of how smart devices are helping improve lives and lifestyles. This substantiates the threat of "better behaviour resulting from smart devices? that the author refers to while starting the paragraph. It doesn't conclude the paragraph.

Option D is ruled out as it talks of reducing uncertainty due to better insights into risks. This is the basic premise on which this paragraph is based, but does not conclude the given paragraph.

Option C talks of "this sort of relationship? and why the tech companies are better placed to win business based on trust. This provides the reasoning for why the author thinks tech companies are the biggest winners, so this is the correct concluding line.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that completes the Paragraph "

Choice C is the correct answer.

40. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

This paragraph argues that resources spent-time, money and judiciary resources- are justified on the basis that the death penalty is a deterrent and questions whether it is



indeed an effective deterrent. The author argues that it isn't, and says that any deterrent impacts are diluted by the inordinate amount of time between the sentencing and execution. The penultimate line talks of the 15 year gap between sentencing and execution.

We see that option A talks of the cost of handling a death penalty case. This is irrelevant to the main idea of this paragraph- the deterrent effect of death penalty. So, this option is ruled out.

Option B again talks of the time and resources involved. As seen before, this paragraph starts by asking whether the resources spent have a deterrent effect. Option B is, therefore, ruled out.

Option C starts a new idea altogether, i.e, how the resources used for the death penalty cases could be better utilized. Again, this is not a conclusion for the given paragraph.

Option D is talks of a "much more effective deterrent?". This is the correct concluding line for the paragraph, as it ties in with the main idea of the paragraph of a punishment that is a "powerful deterrent?". The question is " Choose the Sentence that completes the Paragraph "

Hence, the answer is Sentence D

41. **Answer: D**

#### **Solution**

This paragraph starts with the prediction of a poor monsoon and goes on to discuss the impact of this on India's farm sector. The penultimate line states that monsoon rainfall and its distribution are still crucial. Crucial to whom, is the question. The paragraph discusses India's farm sector so we are discussing how the monsoon is still crucial to the farm sector.

Now let us consider the options given.

Option A- This discusses the impact "they? have on supplies and prices of most farm commodities and rural demand for consumer goods. The penultimate line talks of monsoon rainfall and its distribution. "They? could refer to these two factors. Hence option A seems to be a good

conclusion to the given paragraph.

Option B- This discusses the effect of the poor monsoon and subsequent food inflation on RBI rate cuts. This statement introduces a new, related idea, i.e, the indirect impact of the monsoon on inflation and rate cuts. This cannot be the line that completes the given paragraph, which is discussing the monsoon and India's farm sector.

Option C- These talks of the accuracy of IMD's forecasts. It looks like a possible contender to complete the paragraph, as the paragraph started with the prediction of a bad monsoon. However, this statement refers to the "first stage monsoon forecast? while there is no indication in the given paragraph whether the forecast discussed is the first stage one or the second stage forecast. Furthermore, the paragraph has focused on the impact of a poor monsoon on the farm sector. The given statement does not continue that line of thought.

Option D- This option talks of the climate change and the possibility of that affecting the Indian monsoon. This is a completely different idea and can hence be ruled out as the right choice.

Option A is the correct answer.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that completes the Paragraph "

Hence, the answer is Sentence A

42. **Answer: D**

#### **Solution**

The paragraph starts by saying that unions are calling for exempting unionized businesses from the minimum wage. This provides incentives for employers to favour unionized workers over those who have not joined one. The paragraph further states that such exemptions increase the power of the union. Unions need this boost in power because though they argue for better pay, minimum wage laws actually reduce the clout of the union.

The key idea here is the rather contrary effect of the minimum wage law on the power of the unions, and the bid of the unions to strengthen their clout with the call for exemption from minimum wage for unionized businesses.



Sentence A talks of the effect of high rates of unionization. It makes minimum wage laws unnecessary as the unions are able to achieve flexible and fair wages through collaboration. This sentence does not complete the given paragraph, which discusses the effect of minimum wage laws on the clout of the union and not the vice-versa.

Sentence B discusses the case of workers without the legal right to take the low wages (as set by the minimum wage law) and no real alternative to employment being more vulnerable to exploitation. This is a new line of thought and does not complete the paragraph given.

Sentence C argues that the spirit of worker solidarity seems hollow if non-unionized workers are under-priced by their unionized counterparts.

This is a thought that seems, at the outset, to be related to the idea discussed in the paragraph. Unions are calling for exempting unionized businesses from the minimum wage. Thus, they are encouraging employers to prefer unionized workers over the non-unionized and thus going against the ethos of worker solidarity.

However, this choice is incorrect, as the given paragraph is about why and how unions are seeking to increase their power having worked towards minimum wage laws, which, rather contrarily, decrease their clout. Sentence C does not carry forward the idea in the penultimate sentence about how laws for better pay have the "awkward habit of undermining union clout?

Sentence D discusses the idea that workers have less incentive to pay and join a union when protected by minimum wage laws. This, clearly, undermines the clout of the unions. Thus, sentence D provides a good choice to complete the given paragraph, carrying forward the idea expressed in the penultimate line.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that completes the Paragraph "

Hence, the answer is Sentence D

43. **Answer: D**  
**Solution**

The main idea of the paragraph is that choosing a major is not critical to building a career as it is not content of study that is valuable to employers. The paragraph then describes what is valuable to employers.

Option A- This discusses how overcrowding a few majors seen as good investments makes the majors formulaic and less individualized. This is a new, related idea. It does not complete the given paragraph.

Option B- The given paragraph is discussing what is considered "valuable? about college education by employers. Option B, which states that those who have majored in art history and anthropology may have the skills and vision to move a company or project forward, does not carry forward the idea of what is considered valuable by employers. Hence this option is also ruled out.

Option C- The link between education and earnings is not discussed in the paragraph given. It is a new idea.

Option D- This states that a job-oriented approach to education takes away from it the qualities of curiosity, creativity and critical thinking, that are, in fact, the most valuable products of education. It carries forward the main idea of the paragraph that it is not the choice of the major that determines a career and is valuable to employers but skills in writing, researching, reasoning, creativity and analysis.

The question is " Choose the Sentence that completes the Paragraph "

Hence, the answer is Sentence D

44. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

The paragraph given starts stating that the 16th century was a great century of change in Europe. Though this statement is not specific about what change it is referring to, we see that the rest of the paragraph centers on humanism, talking of individualism, self creativity , dignity of mankind and secularization of the European society. So the correct answer option should relate to the same idea.

Option A talks of the year 1543 heralding the Scientific Revolution. This is not the correct sentence to complete the given paragraph as it does not relate to humanism.



Option B discusses the growth of royal power and centralized monarchies at this time. Again, we can rule out this option, as it does not relate to humanism (human interests, values and dignity) in the 16th century.

Option C clearly is the correct option. The very powerful notion that man creates his own history and destiny took root in the 16th century. This carries forward the idea discussed in the rest of the paragraph.

Option D discusses urbanization and the growth of universities. This is unrelated to the central idea of the given paragraph.

The question is " **Choose the Sentence that completes the Paragraph "**

Hence, the answer is Sentence D

45. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

This paragraph starts on the premise that democratic nations holding themselves accountable to non-democratic bodies will necessarily become more indifferent to their own citizens. And because undisguised force or clampdown is not appropriate or cost-effective, they look for ways to "ideologically tame" the "economically excluded" i.e., the unemployed and the poor. It becomes clear here that though the writer says "citizens" in general in the first line of the paragraph, he is specifically referring to the economically excluded as bearing the brunt of efforts to be tamed ideologically. The penultimate line states that "this" (ideological taming) is necessary because growing discontent can lead to political instability.

Let us now look at options to complete the paragraph.

Option A states that this is where behavioral economics in monitoring and 'nudging' the behavior of the financial elite comes in. We can rule out this option, as the paragraph is about measures sought to repress the economically excluded. The financial elite, or the wealthy, are not discussed here.

Option B talks of the "new focus" on the "minds and behavior" of the poor. This makes a fitting concluding

sentence to the paragraph. Democratic nations holding themselves accountable to non-democratic bodies become less responsive to their own citizens and seek ways and means of ideologically taming the economically excluded, because growing discontent amongst this group can lead to political instability. Hence the focus on the minds and behavior of the poor.

Option C talks of the drive to find market led solutions to socio-economic problems. It is tempting to think of this as a possible conclusion for the paragraph. This is because the paragraph has discussed "market-led? democratic nations and their need to address their socio-economic problems differently. However, an important idea in the paragraph is that overt repression of the economically excluded is neither felicitous nor cost-effective, and so ideological solutions to "taming" them are being sought. Ideology refers to the thinking or beliefs of a group. The solutions looked for are ones that are based in ideology and can bridle the thinking of the economically excluded. Option C, which talks of market led solutions to socio-economic problems, is hence not correct.

Option D tells us that development is about freeing prices and making markets efficient. This is an unrelated idea, and does not add to the given paragraph.

The question is " **Choose the Sentence that completes the Paragraph "**

Hence, the answer is Sentence D

Choice D is the correct answer.

46. **Answer: B**

**Solution**

The paragraph begins by stating that the threat from ISIS is ideological and not merely restricted to a particular territory. The notion of establishing a homogeneous autocracy through violence is the main attraction of ISIS, and this is not simply related to a particular religious interpretation. In fact, ISIS offers a counter narrative to transcend nationalism and the impersonal emptiness of godless globalization. To substantiate this, in the penultimate line, the paragraph reads that the society ISIS has created is diverse in terms of ethnicity and nationality. The paragraph thus mainly focuses on the dangerous attraction of ISIS ideology, and what the basis of this is. From the above it follows that the sentence that





completes the paragraph has to focus on how the supporters of the said ideology identify with it despite the society created being modern, multi-ethnic and transnational.

Let us consider the options in order.

Option A- We may well look back at the first year of the Islamic State and wax nostalgic about how comparatively placid it was.

The relatively peaceful first year of ISIS is not an idea that is related to the paragraph given.

Option B - And yet it also offers a very specific, historically grounded identity.

This fits neatly in with the idea of the paragraph. The penultimate line of the paragraph talks of the society the caliphate has created being a diverse mix. The specific, historically grounded identity ISIS offers helps bind this society together.

Option C -However, ISIS is not a state. States are part of the world ISIS rejects.

The penultimate line talks of the society of the caliphate and this option, at the outset, seems to be linked to that and the idea of ISIS not being territorial mentioned in the first line of the paragraph. However, that ISIS should not be thought of as a state- one that is concerned with governance, pensions, civil service and the like- begs further substantiation. It does not satisfactorily complete the given paragraph, which deals with what the attraction of ISIS ideology is - the power and control obtained through violence, the counter narrative to nationalism and godless globalization. The idea that ISIS is not a state and that ISIS rejects the idea of states does not develop on why ISIS ideology is effective in attracting support.

Option D - It has a 100-year plan for taking over the world and imposing its own version of Islamic orthodoxy.

"It?" in the sentence above refers to ISIS. However, the penultimate line of the paragraph talks of the society the caliphate has created. If this option were to complete the paragraph, "it?" has to refer to that society. It doesn't.

Hence, we rule out this option.

The question is " **Choose the Sentence that completes the Paragraph** "

Hence, the answer is Sentence B

47. **Answer: C**

**Solution**

The main sentence of the paragraph that decides the ending is "On this basis, Henry Perowne loses a number of cases each year." Option 1 moves away from the core of the paragraph - losing patients.

Option 5 does not complete the paragraph and leaves one wanting for more data to explain the importance of hands being large.

Option 4 loses out on the sentence structure and style.

There is no logical continuity to the paragraph.

Option 3 provides a logical finish to the paragraph by showing that in spite of the losing patients, Perowne is not concerned.

Option 2 brings in a disconnect to the idea from the paragraph. It states that other patients' observations are also negative and those who stay with Perowne do so out of ignorance of available alternatives. This is not in continuation of the main idea expressed in the paragraph. Hence, the correct answer is option 3.

48. **Answer: D**

**Solution**

Option 1 has already been mentioned in the first statement of the paragraph. This does not make it an effective paragraph ending.

Option 2 mentions only OECD countries while the paragraph mentions "powerful industrialized countries" of which the OECD countries are only a part. Furthermore, the option is again a repetition of ideas presented in the paragraph.

The focus of option 3 is on 'China' and 'India', while the focus of the paragraph is not.

Option 5 brings in 'global economic inequity' which is an opinion not expressed or implied in the passage.

Option 4 addresses the gist of the paragraph. Powerful countries, including the OECD countries are posing as climate change champions due to their lacklustre economic performance as compared to China and India which are growing rapidly. 'Climate change champions' in this option completes the paragraph, and addresses the point raised in the first sentence.

Hence, the correct answer is option 4.

49. **Answer: A**

**Solution**

The paragraph starts with a location (as a backdrop) and moves on to describe things associated with the location. While various things are described about the location, we



are looking for a sentence that completes the ideas stated in the paragraph. The paragraph juxtaposes various disparate ideas and cultures together: note the saree and sarong, the Indian Jews, and the image of religious tolerance.

Option 2 is a disconnect from the main idea of the paragraph – it talks about religious discrimination which is not an idea found in the paragraph.

Option 1 is about Matan cherry, which the whole paragraph is about. It brings together the ideas in the paragraph to a logical, cohesive whole.

Option 5, with 'thus' for pretty pastel streets is disconnected. No reason is provided in the paragraph for pastel streets being popular.

It is the majority community which has to show tolerance towards a minority group, not the other way round. The paragraph clearly states "home to the last twelve..." indicating the Indian Jews to be very few in numbers.

Option 3 can be eliminated.

Option 4 is contrary to the data provided in the passage.

Hence, the correct answer is option 1.

50. **Answer: E**

**Solution**

The essence of the paragraph is the difficulty in differentiating between "Western" and "Eastern" thoughts. The paragraph starts with a difference between "Western" and "Eastern" and moves on to "thoughts".

The logical completion of the paragraph needs to be in that vein.

Option 2 is logically inconsistent due to the word "dichotomous" between "occidentalism" and "orientalism" whereas the paragraph states that this dichotomy is "illusory".

Option 3 moves back again to the broad idea of "Western" and "Eastern".

Option 4 is contrary to the paragraph.

Option 5 completes the paragraph logically. The usage of the words, 'thought' and 'purity' (pure) in a slightly different manner makes it the ideal choice as it resonates with the paragraph in that "given the intellectual and intellectual interconnections" that exist today the origin of a thought can no longer be classified as purely "Western" or purely "Indian." Therefore the origin of a thought cannot be pure in terms of origin.

Both, options 1 and 5, state the idea of thoughts not being

easily classified. However, option 5 continues the idea of purity mentioned in the final part of the paragraph whereas option 1 does not. In this context, 1 is generic and 5 is specific.

Hence, the correct answer is option 5.