



# AFCAT

**Air Force Common  
Admission Test**

**Indian Air Force**

भाग - 3

अंग्रेजी, संख्यात्मक एवं तार्किक योग्यता



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**DIRECTIONS :** In the following passage, you have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

### Passage 1

Every profession of trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

- 1. Special words used in technical discussion**
  - (a) May become part of common speech
  - (b) Never last long
  - (c) Should resemble mathematical formula
  - (d) Should be confined to scientific fields
- 2. The writer of this article is**
  - (a) A scientist
  - (b) A politician
  - (c) A linguist
  - (d) A businessman
- 3. This passage is primarily concerned with**
  - (a) Various occupations and professions
  - (b) Technical terminology
  - (c) Scientific undertakings
  - (d) A new language
- 4. It is true that**
  - (a) Various professions and occupations often interchange words
  - (b) There is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word
  - (c) The average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
  - (d) Everyone is interested in scientific findings
- 5. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of**
  - (a) Farming
  - (b) Fishing
  - (c) Sports
  - (d) Government

**DIRECTIONS :** In questions no. 6 to 10 you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

### Passage 2

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £175,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts—now amounting to about £8,000 each one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, idealistic in character, and one to the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress

6. **The said prize is awarded**  
(a) Once in 5 years (b) Every year  
(c) Once in 4 years (d) Once in 2 years
7. **Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage?**  
(a) Nobel Prize  
(b) Magsaysay Award  
(c) Pulitzer Prize  
(d) Booker Prize

8. **The number of prizes in the field of science are**  
(a) Four (b) One  
(c) Three (d) Five
9. **Total annual prize money amounts to**  
(a) £8,000 (b) £1,750,000  
(c) £350,000 (d) £40,000
10. **Prize is awarded for outstanding work in**  
(a) Chemistry (b) Literature  
(c) Physics (d) All the above

### Passage 3

**DIRECTIONS :** If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that you are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking, as you do. If someone maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the Equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know so little of arithmetic or geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction.

11. **If someone else's opinion makes us angry, it means that**  
(a) We are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for becoming angry  
(b) There may be good reasons for his opinion but we are not consciously aware of them  
(c) Our own opinion is not based on good reason and we know this subconsciously  
(d) We are not consciously aware of any reason for our own opinion
12. **"Your own contrary conviction" refers to**  
(a) The fact that you feel pity rather than anger  
(b) The opinion that two and two are four and that Iceland is a long way from the Equator

- (c) The opinion that two and two are five and that Iceland is on the Equator
- (d) The fact that you know so little about arithmetic or geography

**13. Conviction means**

- (a) Persuasion                      (b) Disbelief
- (c) Strong belief                    (d) Ignorance

**14. The writer says if someone maintains that two and two are five you feel pity because you.**

- (a) Have sympathy
- (b) Don't agree with him
- (c) Want to help the person
- (d) Feel sorry for his ignorance

**15. The second sentence in the passage**

- (a) Builds up the argument of the first sentence by restating it from the opposite point of view
- (b) Makes the main point which has only been introduced by the first sentence
- (c) Simply adds, a further point to the argument already stated in the first sentence
- (d) Illustrates the point made in the first sentence

**DIRECTIONS:** In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

**Passage 4**

"Nobody knows my name is the title of one of James Baldwin's celebrated books. Who knows the name of the old man sitting amidst ruins pondering over his hubble-bubble? We do not. It does not matter. He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the

Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and the Alps will be there when he is not there any more. Can we really say this? "Dust thou art to dust returneth" was not spoken of the soul. We do not know whether the old man's soul will go marching on like John Brown's. While his body lies mouldering in the grave or becomes ash driven by the wind or is immersed in water, such speculation is hazardous. A soul's trip can take one to the treacherous shoals of metaphysics where there is no "yes" or "no". "Who am I?" asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. "Who am I?" he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer.

We are no more on solid ground with dust which we can feel in our hands, scatter to the wind and wet with water to turn it into mud. For this much is sure, that in the end, when life's ceaseless labour grinds to a halt and man meets death, the brother of sleep, his body buried or burnt, becomes dust. In the form of dust he lives, inanimate yet in contact with the animate. He settles on files in endless government almirahs, on manuscripts written and not published on all shelves, on faces and hands. He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers.

**16. What is the difference between the old man and the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps ?**

- (a) He ponders over his hubble-bubble while they don't
- (b) They are known to all while he is known to none

- (c) They remain while he will soon become dust
- (d) They are not as old as he

**17. What, according to the passage, happens to a person's soul after death ?**

- (a) The soul also dies with the body
- (b) The soul continues to live after the body is dead
- (c) The soul certainly becomes dust after death
- (d) It is dangerous to guess

**18. Which of the following statement is true ?**

- (a) The rising sun told Tagore who he was
- (b) The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was
- (c) The rising sun advised Tagore to ask no questions
- (d) The rising sun told Tagore that he would become dust

**19. What happens to man after he becomes dust ?**

- (a) He disappears from the world for ever
- (b) He appears in the form of man again
- (c) He becomes all pervasive as dust
- (d) He often sneaks into hermetically sealed chambers

**20. What figure of speech is used in the expression 'the brother of sleep' ?**

- (a) Simile
- (b) Metaphor
- (c) Oxymoron
- (d) Irony

### Passage 5

To write well you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you cannot do this unless you can think clearly and logically. If you cannot do this yet you should train yourself to do it by taking particular problems and following them through, point

by point, to a solution, without leaving anything out and without avoiding any difficulties that you meet.

At first you find clear, step-by-step thought very difficult. You may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. Several unconnected ideas may occur together. But practice will improve your ability to concentrate on a single idea and think about it clearly and logically. In order to increase your vocabulary and to improve your style, you should read widely and use a good dictionary to help you find the exact meanings and correct usages of words.

Always remember that regular and frequent practice is necessary if you want to learn to write well. It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Someone said that writing is ninety-nine percent hard work and one percent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of disciplining your-self to write, the better.

**21. To write well, a person must train himself in**

- (a) Dealing with a difficult problem
- (b) Not leaving anything out
- (c) Thinking clearly and logically
- (d) Following a step-by-step approach

**22. Initially it is difficult to write because**

- (a) A good dictionary is not used
- (b) Ideas occur without any sequence
- (c) Aids to correct writing are not known
- (d) Exact usages of words are not known

**23. According to the passage, writing style can be improved by**

- (a) Thinking logically
- (b) Writing clearly
- (c) Undergoing training
- (d) Reading widely



**24. Famous writers have achieved success by**

- (a) Using their linguistic resources properly
- (b) Disciplining their skill
- (c) Following only one idea
- (d) Waiting for inspiration

**25. All the following words mean 'exact' except**

- (a) Precise
- (b) Accurate
- (c) Very
- (d) Erect

### Passage 6

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The stunning Baltimore Oriole is a common summer visitor to eastern and mid western deciduous woodlands, neighbourhoods, and gardens. Baltimore Orioles winter in the tropics About 7 inches in length, the male Baltimore Oriole has a black head, throat, back and wings. Its breast, stomach, and rump are bright orange. It also has an orange patch on the top of each wing and white wing bars. The tail is mostly black with orange fringes. The female is dull orange throughout

Baltimore Orioles range throughout the eastern and mid western United States, and can be found as far west as the Dakotas. At the western edge of their range, Baltimore Orioles may breed with the Bullock's Oriole (They were once considered the same species under the name Northern Oriole).

Baltimore Orioles build unusual pouch like nests that hang down from branches. They usually nest high in the trees, but often come down to lower heights, flashing bright orange and black feathers to delighted observers Active and acrobatic by nature,

Baltimore Orioles may even feed upside down at time.

Baltimore Orioles eat insects and berries. They can easily be attracted to gardens by nailing orange wedges to tree branches. Baltimore Orioles are also known to feed at hummingbird feeders and sapsucker wells.

**26. The other name of Baltimore Oriole was..... .**

- (a) Bullock's Oriole
- (b) Baltimore's Oriole
- (c) Northern Oriole
- (d) Southern Oriole

**27. The nest of the Baltimore Oriole ..... .**

- (a) is in a tree cavity
- (b) stands upon a branch of a tree
- (c) hangs from a branch of a tree
- (d) is usually low in the branches

**28. Which of the following is the closest in size to a Baltimore Oriole ?**

- (a) The size of a half-scale
- (b) A little more than a half-scale
- (c) A little less than a half-scale
- (d) A foot ruler

**29. The Baltimore Oriole spend the winters in the ..... .**

- (a) Dakotas
- (b) Carolinas
- (c) Tropics
- (d) Deserts

**30. What is the colour of the female Baltimore Oriole ?**

- (a) Bright Orange
- (b) Light Orange
- (c) Dull Orange
- (d) White

**31. Which of the following does not attract the Baltimore Oriole ?**

- (a) Oranges
- (b) Hummingbird feeders
- (c) Sapsueker wells
- (d) Sunflower seeds

**32. The Baltimore Oriole can be found as far west as**

- (a) North and South Dakota
- (b) The Carolinas
- (c) California
- (d) Baltimore

**33. Which of the following is not true about the Baltimore Oriole ?**

- (a) They feed upside down sometimes.
- (b) They may breed with the Bullock's Oriole.
- (c) The Baltimore Oriole is uncommon in the U.S.
- (d) The Baltimore Oriole has a black throat.

**34. Where would probably not find a Baltimore Oriole ?**

- (a) High in the trees
- (b) In gardens and neighbourhoods
- (c) Deciduous woodlands
- (d) The Sahara desert

**35. Which of these colours is not found on a Baltimore Oriole ?**

- (a) Purple
- (b) Orange
- (c) White
- (d) Black

**DIRECTIONS:** You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate oval [.] in the Answer Sheet

### Passage 7

As I stepped out of the train I felt unusually solitary since I was the only passenger to alight. I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday-makers throng coastal resorts and this was my first visit when the season was over. My destination was a little village which was eight miles by road. It took only a few minutes for me to

come to the foot of the cliff path. When I reached the top I had left all signs of habitation behind me. I was surprised to notice that the sky was already a flame with the sunset. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quickly. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight since I did not think I had walked unduly slowly. Then I recollected that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and how it was October

All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight showed up hardly at all. I was terrified of hurtling over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. Then I bumped into a little clump of trees that loomed up in front of me. I climbed up the nearest trunk and managed to find a tolerably comfortable fork to sit on. The waiting was spent by my attempts to identify the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in uneasy fitful starts. At last when the moon came up was on my way again.

**36. The writer felt unusually solitary because**

- (a) He was feeling very lonely without his family.
- (b) He was missing the company of other holiday-makers.
- (c) His destination was a little village eight miles away
- (d) There was no one to meet him.

**37. "I left all signs of habitation behind me." This means that he**

- (a) Came to a place where there were very few houses.
- (b) Was in front of a large collection of cottages.
- (c) Had come very far from places where people lived.
- (d) Had just passed a remote village.

**38. became darker than the writer expected because**

- (a) The nights are shorter in autumn than in summer.
- (b) The nights are longer in October than mid summer.
- (c) The train arrived later than usual
- (d) He had walked unduly slowly.

**39. The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of**

- (a) The darkness and narrowness of the path.
- (b) Poor visibility and grassy track.
- (c) The darkness and his slow pace.
- (d) Poor visibility and dew on grass.

**40. When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer**

- (a) Had a sound sleep
- (b) WAS disturbed by noises of animals.
- (c) Was too afraid to sleep.
- (d) Tried to sleep but without much success.

### **Passage 8**

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellowmen? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi 'It is

decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns'

On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty, on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Are not poverty and need the great polluters? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

**41. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with**

- (a) Development
- (b) Utmost care for nature.
- (c) A balanced treatment of nature.
- (d) Utmost cruelty to nature.

**42. In the passage the term 'exploiting nature suggests**

- (a) Regretfulness
- (b) Sarcasm.
- (c) Destructive urge of man.
- (d) Greed of man.

**43. Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since**

- (a) It carries a war-like connotation.
- (b) It sounds pompous and boastful.
- (c) It depicts Everest as a victim,
- (d) Everest is unconquerable.

**44. Gandhi's statement 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns.!**

- (a) Refers to wild animals' decrease in the jungle.
- (b) Refers to flora and fauna.
- (c) Refers to man's selfishness.
- (d) Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.

**45. The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food.**

- (a) To provide employment
- (b) To increase purchasing power
- (c) By deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation
- (d) To provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.

**DIRECTION:** In the following Ten Questions, you have two passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it by blackening the appropriate circle [.] in the Answer Sheet.

### Passage 9

The instinctive, natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats: It inspires powerful, often aggressive, feelings and behaviours, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out at every person or object that irritates or annoys us; laws, social norms and common sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. People use a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with their angry feelings. The three main approaches are expressing, suppressing and calming Expressing

your angry feelings in an assertive - not aggressive manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being 'pushy or demanding; it means being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed and then converted or redirected. This happens when you hold in your anger, stop thinking about it and focus on something positive.

**46. How does a person naturally express anger ?**

- (a) By inspiring powerful feelings
- (b) By responding aggressively
- (c) By defending oneself
- (d) By adapting strong behaviour.

**47. Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger ?**

- (a) Behaviour
- (b) Feelings
- (c) Instinct
- (d) Law

**48. According to the author, how should people deal with their anger ?**

- (a) Express it assertively
- (b) Express it aggressively
- (c) Expressing consciously
- (d) Expressing unconsciously

**49. What does the author mean by being assertive ?**

- (a) Being pushy
- (b) Being demanding
- (c) Being respectful
- (d) Being calm

**50. How, according to the author, can one suppress anger ?**

- (a) By holding one's anger.
- (b) By thinking about one's anger
- (c) By converting anger
- (d) By redirecting anger.

### Solutions

1. (c)      2. (c)      3. (b)
4. (c) The average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him
5. (d)      6. (b)      7. (a)      8. (c)
9. (a)      10. (d)      11. (a)      12. (b)
13. (C)      14. (a)      15. (c)      16. (c)
17. (d)      18. (b)      19. (c)      20. (b)
21. (c)      22. (b)      23. (d)      24. (b)
25. (d)      26. (a)      27. (c)
28. (b) Baltimore Oriole is of 7 inches in length.
29. (c)      30. (c)      31. (d)      32. (a)
33. (c)      34. (d)      35. (a)
36. (b) The writer felt unusually solitary because he was missing the company of other holiday makers.
37. (c) "I left all signs of habitation behind me"  
This means that he had come very far from places where people lived.
38. (b) It became darker than the writer expected because the nights are longer in October than midsummer.
39. (d) The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of the poor visibility and dew on grass.
40. (d) When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer tried to sleep but without much success.
41. (d) At the beginning of the passage the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with utmost cruelty to nature.
42. (b) in the passage the term 'exploiting' nature suggests 'sarcasm'.
43. (b) Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since it sounds pompous and boastful.
44. (c) Gandhi ji's statement 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns!' refers to man's selfishness.
45. (d) The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest or food to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.
46. (b) A person naturally expresses his anger by responding aggressively.
47. (b) Our feelings place limits on how far we can take our anger.
48. (a) People should deal with their anger by expressing it assertively.
49. (c) According to author, being assertive means to be respectful of yourself and others.
50. (a) One, according to author, can suppress his anger by holding his anger.

# Spotting Error

## (अवलोकन त्रुटि)



**Direction: In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, mark "No error" as your answer.**

1. He is university professor (a)/but of his three sons (b)/neither has any merit (c)/No error (d)
2. After knowing truth (a)/they took the right decision (b)/in the matter (c)/No error (d)
3. It is time for your (a)/decide on your next (b)/course of action (c)/ No error (d)
4. He who has suffered most (a)/for the cause (b)/let him speak (c)/No error (d)
5. A cup of coffee (a)/is an excellent complement (b)/to smoked salmon (c)/No error (d)
6. Judge in him (a)/prevailed upon the father (b)/and he sentenced his son to death (c)/No error (d)
7. Nine tenths (a)/of the pillar (b)/have rotted away (c)/no error (d)
8. One major reason (a)/ for the popularity of television is (b)/that most people like to stay at home (c)/No error (d)
9. Our efforts are (a)/aimed to bring about (b)/a reconciliation (c)/No error (d)
10. Three conditions (a)/critical for growing (b)/plants are soil, temperature, chemical balance or amount of moisture (c)/No error (d)
11. The future of food companies (a)/seems quite secure (b)/owned to ever-growing demand (c)/No error (d)
12. The vaccine (a)/when hit the Indian market (b)/ is dogged by controversy (c)/ No error (d)
13. His son (a)/is working (b)/very hardly (c)/No error (d)
14. Do you know that it was I (a)/who has done (b)/this piece of beautiful work? (c)/No error (d)
15. A great many student (a)/ have been declared (b)/successful (c)/No error (d)
16. We are going to launch (a)/ this three crores project (b)/within the next few months (c)/ No error (d)
17. I hope to go to shopping (a)/this weekend (b)/if the weather permits (c)/No error (d)
18. The lawyer asked (a)/if it was worth to take (b)/the matter the court (c)/No error (d)
19. After a carefully investigation (a)/we discovered (b)/that the house was infested with termites (c)/No error (d)
20. You do not (a)/look as (b)/your brother (c)/No error (d)
21. My elder brother (a)/is six (b)/foot high (c)/No error (d)
22. Without no proof of your guilt (a)/the only course open to me (b)/is to dismiss the case (c)/No error (d)
23. As we see it (a)/ she appears to be unreasonable (b)/ anxious about pleasing her husband (c)/ No error (d)
24. The scissor is (a)/lying on (b)/the table (c)/No error (d)
25. World is producing enough (a)/for every citizen but still there is hunger and malnutrition/and it is continuing year after year (c)/No error (d)
26. The N.C.C. commandant along with his cadets (a)/are going to Delhi (b)/to participate in the Republic Day Parade (d)/No error (e)

27. He did not succeed (a)/to get the job (b)/though he tried his level best (c)/No error (d)
28. Many of the famous (a)/advertising offices (b)/are located at Madison Avenue (c)/No error (d)
29. Nature has denied us (a)/the power of closing our ears (b)/which she gave in respect of our eyes (c)/No error (d)
30. Instead of being (a)/helpful he was (b)/being hindrance (c)/No error (d)
31. Where (a)/have I (b)/to deposit fees? (c)/No error (d)
32. By the time she had finished her work (a)/I had nearly given up (b)/ all hope of arriving at the party in time (c)/No error (d)
33. Air pollution, together with littering (a)/are causing many problems (b)/ in our cities (c)/ No error (d)
34. The accused refused (a)/to answer to the policeman (b)/on duty (c)/No error (d)
35. What is (a)/the use of me (b)/attending the session? (c)/No error (d)
36. We met our prospective employer (a)/for a briefing session (b)/ in the Taj Hotel.(c)/ No error (d)
37. Because of the severe snow storm and the road blocks (a)/ the air force dropped food and (b)/medical supplies close to the city (c)/No error (d)
38. Having lived (a)/in Kerala for ten years (b)/ my friend is used to speak Malayalam with his friends (c)/ No error (d)
39. Much water (a)/has flown (b)/under this bridge (c)/No error (d)
40. The law should specifically (a)/provide a clause (b)/to protect animals from poachers (c)/ No error (d)
41. It was he who (a)/ came running in the house (b)/with the news about the earthquake (c)/ No error (a)
42. Her mother does not approve of (a)/her to go to the party (b)/without dressing formally (c)/No error (d)
43. Riding across the battle field (a)/the famous Bhishm (b)/ saw a large number of dead warriors (c)/ No error (d)
44. My Aunt (a)/was first (b)/to get a degree (c)/No error (d)
45. Padmini had not rarely missed (a)/a dance performance or festival since (b)/she was eight years old (c)/No error (d)
46. Krupa and Kavya studied (a)/in the Delhi Public School (b)/and so does Kamyra (c)/No error (d)
47. The teacher, as well as the students (a)/have gone on an excursion (b)/ to ooty during their summer vacation (c)/No error (d)
48. The US (a)/don't want (b)/Indian in the Security Council (c)/ No error (d)
49. The cruel lady made (a)/ her step – daughter to do (b)/ all the household chores (c)/No error (d)
50. My sister asked me (a)/that how long (b)/I would stay there (c)/No error (d)
51. I whistled thrice with (a)/full might and raise my arms (b)/towards the sky (c)/No error (d)
52. Science and religion (a)/ are both necessary for man and for their (b)/outer and inner self respectively (c)/No error (d)

53. At certain seasons (a)/some areas on Mars (b)/in subject to strong winds (c)/No error (d)
54. As an artist (a)/Raju is as good (b)/if not better than Ramesh (c)/No error (d)
55. The Scientists (a)/could not hardly (b)/complete all the experiments (c)/No error (d)
56. If I was he (a)/I wouldn't accept (b)/this project (c)/No error (d)
57. The teacher advised to (a)/the student to borrow (b)/a book from the library within three days (c)/No error (d)
58. I insisted (a)/on his going (b)/there immediately (c)/No error (d)
59. Neither of the teams (a)/are sensible enough (b)/to do this task (c)/No error (d)
60. We have been knowing (a)/each other (b)/since we were children (c)/No error (d)
61. Mohan's eyes (a)/reflect a hope (b)/for a better future in Microsoft (c)/No error (d)
62. He went to Mumbai (a)/with a view (b)/to secure a job (c)/No error (d)
63. The Headmaster with all his senior teachers (a)/have come (b)/to attend the meeting (c)/No error (d)
64. The teacher said that (a)/the building adjacent with his house (b)/needed repairs (c)/No error
65. Grapes (a)/cannot gathered (b)/from thistles (c)/No error (d)
66. When one hears of the incident (a)/about the plane crash (b)/he feels very sorry (c)/No error
67. I went there (a)/with a view to survey (b)/the entire procedure (c)/No error (d)
68. It had laid (a)/in the closet (b)/for a week before we found it (c)/No error (d)
69. He was present (a)/in the court (b)/to give witness (c)/No error (d)
70. He laughed (a)/her (b)/as she fell off the tree (c)/No error (d)
71. I and him (a)/are (b)/very good friends (c)/No error (d)
72. One should (a)/look after (b)/their parents (c)/No error (d)
73. She placed (a)/the offering (b)/to God in the altar (c)/No error (d)
74. Teachers were instructed (a)/to follow an uniform method (b)/of evaluation (c)/No error (d)
75. The newspapers they admit that (a)/advertising sometimes (b)/influences their editorial policy (c)/No error (d)
76. No sooner did I finish (a)/my speech, I was subjected (b)/to a barrage of questions (c)/No error (d)
77. I saw him (a)/coming out of the hotel (b)/on 10 o'clock (c)/No error (d)
78. One of my friend (a)/is returning (b)/to India from the U.S.A. (c)/No error (d)
79. He knows (a)/that your muscles (b)/are not same as his (c)/No error (d)
80. We shall wait (a)/till you (b)/will finish your lunch (c)/No error (d)
81. I met (a)/him (b)/few weeks before (c)/No error (d)
82. I shall wait for you (a)/till you will (b)/finish your lunch (c)/No error (d)
83. The price of car (a)/have been reduced (b)/recently (c)/No error (d)
84. The teacher has (a)/not yet entered (b)/into the classroom (c)/No error (d)
85. Vijay is (a)/very cleverer (b)/than Ram (c)/No error (d)



86. No sooner did (a)/the police arrive (b)/the robbers ran away (c)/No error (d)
87. I know (a)/a doctor (b)/you are referring to (c)/No error (d)
88. Smoke from diesel engines (a)/become visible (b)/as the carbon content increases (c)/No error (d)
89. The moon (a)/is shining (b)/brightly tonight, is it? (c)/No error (d)
90. There was great excitement (a)/ on planet of Mars this week (b)/wasn't there? (c)/No error (d)
91. If I would have realized (a)/what a bad shape our library is in (b)/I would have done something to arrest the deterioration (c)/No error (d)
92. He has been (a)/enhanced in position (b)/as a result of his diligence and integrity (c)/No error (d)
93. It is I (a)/who is responsible (b)/for the delay (c)/No error (d)
94. There is only one cure (a)/to the evils which newly (b)/acquired freedom produces and that cure is freedom (c)/No error
95. He flew (a)/over extensively (b)/the pacific last winter (c)/No error (d)
96. In 1906, a earthquake (a)/ destroyed much (b)/of San Francisco (c)/No error (d)
97. His parents does not (a)/approve of (b)/his business (c)/No error (d)
98. The college library is (a)/not only equipped with (b)/very good books but also with the latest journals (c)/No error (d)
99. The lovers walked (a)/besides each other (b)/in silence (c)/No error (d)
100. Men are wanted (a)/for the army (b)/and the navy, and the air force (c)/No error (d)

toppernotes  
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## Answers

1.	(c)	'Neither' is used for two things. For more than two things, 'none' should be used.
2.	(a)	After knowing the truth will be the correct usage.
3.	(b)	It is time/it is high time is followed by the clause in simple past that shows present time. Hence, to decide on your next should be used.
4.	(c)	Replace let him speak by should be allowed to speak.
5.	(d)	No error
6.	(a)	Sometimes, 'Common Nouns' are used as 'Abstract Nouns' as they express qualities. In this situation, we will use 'the' before them. Hence The Judge in him should be used.
7.	(c)	Since the Subject is singular, has rotted away should be used.
8.	(c)	Here, replace most people by most of the people.
9.	(b)	The word 'aim' takes preposition 'at'. Hence, at bringing about should be used.
10.	(c)	'Chemical balance and amount of moisture should be used.
11.	(c)	Owing to (Prepositions) means: because of Hence, 'owing to ever-growing demand'... should be used here.
12.	(c)	Here simple past (Passive) i.e. was dogged by controversy should be used.
13.	(c)	Here, 'very hard' should be used. The word hardly (Adverb) means: almost not; almost none. The word hard means : Putting a lot of effort or energy.
14.	(b)	Here, the antecedent of Relative Pronoun 'who' is 'I' and hence, 'who have done' should be used as 'I' agrees with 'have'
15.	(a)	Here, A great many students should be used.
16.	(b)	In hyphenated terms, singular noun i.e. this three crore project should be used.
17.	(a)	Here, I hope to go shopping should be used.
18.	(b)	Here, Gerund i.e. If it was worth taking should be used.
19.	(a)	Here, Adjective i.e. After a careful investigation should be used.
20.	(b)	Here, look like should be used. 'Like' is an Adjective which is used as Preposition.
21.	(c)	Here foot tall should be used.
22.	(a)	Here, 'with no proof of your guilt/without any proof of your guilt' should be used.
23.	(b)	Here, 'she appears to be unreasonably' should be used.
24.	(a)	Here, 'The scissors are' should be used.
25.	(d)	No error
26.	(b)	When we use along with, together and with, the verb agrees according to first subject. Hence, is going to Delhi should be used.