

ASI & HC

BSF / CRPF / ITBP CISF / SSB / AR

भाग - 1 (ब)

सामान्य अंग्रेजी एवं कंप्यूटर ज्ञान



विषयसूची

| S No. | Chapter Title | Page No. |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Spotting Error (त्रुटि अवलोकन) | 1 |
| 2 | Fill in the Blanks (रिक्त स्थान भरें) | 9 |
| 3 | ANTONYMS & SYNONYMS (विलोम और पर्यायवाची शब्द) | 16 |
| 4 | Spelling Correction (वर्तनी सुधार) | 29 |
| 5 | Idioms & Phrases (मुहावरे और वाक्यांश) | 33 |
| 6 | One Word Substitution (एक शब्द प्रतिस्थापन) | 46 |
| 7 | Transformation of Sentences (वाक्यों का परिवर्तन) | 69 |
| 8 | Sentence Improvements (वाक्य सुधार) | 73 |
| 9 | Voice (वाच्य) | 79 |
| 10 | Narration (वर्णन) | 83 |
| 11 | Cloze Test (परीक्षण टेस्ट) | 91 |
| 12 | Comprehension Passage | 101 |
| 13 | कंप्यूटर का परिचय | 110 |
| 14 | कंप्यूटर की कार्य प्रणाली, इनपुट, आउटपुट एवं भण्डारण | 113 |
| 15 | कंप्यूटर प्रणाली बाइनरी, डेसीमल आस्की कोड व यूनिकोड | 117 |
| 16 | कंप्यूटर का संगठन | 120 |
| 17 | कंप्यूटर की भाषाए | 123 |
| 18 | कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेर | 125 |
| 19 | ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम | 126 |
| 20 | मैक्रोसोफ्ट, विण्डोस, उसके विभिन्न वर्जन व उसके मुलभुत अवयक | 127 |
| 21 | वर्ड प्रोसेसिंग सॉफ्टवेर | 128 |
| 22 | माइक्रोसॉफ्ट पॉवर पॉइंट | 130 |
| 23 | माइक्रोसॉफ्ट एक्सेल स्प्रेडशीट सॉफ्टवेर | 132 |

विषयसूची

| S No. | Chapter Title | Page No. |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 24 | इन्टरनेट | 138 |
| 25 | कंप्यूटर नेटवर्किंग | 141 |
| 26 | नेटवर्क टोपोलॉजी | 143 |
| 27 | वेबसाइट | 145 |
| 28 | डेटाबेस | 147 |
| 29 | सूचना एवं संचार प्रौद्योगिकी | 152 |
| 30 | कंप्यूटर संक्षिप्ताक्षर (Abbreviations) | 164 |

1 CHAPTER

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.

- He is university professor (a)/but of his three sons (b)/neither has any merit (c)/No error (d)
- After knowing truth (a)/they took the right decision (b)/in the matter (c)/No error (d)
- 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)
- One major reason (a)/ for the popularity of television is (b)/that most people like to stay at home (c)/No error (d)
- Our efforts are (a)/aimed to bring about
 (b)/a reconciliation (c)/No error (d)
- 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)

- 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)
- 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 Kamya (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)
- 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)

Answers

| (c) 'Neither' is used for two things. For more than two things, 'none' should be used. (a) After knowing the truth will be the correct usage. (b) It is time/it is high time is followed by the clause in simple past that | |
|--|-------|
| | |
| 2 (h) It is time (it is high time is followed by the clause in simple past that | |
| 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. Here simple past (Passive) i.e. was dogged by controversy should be | |
| (c) used. | |
| Here, 'very hard' should be used. The word hardly (Adverb) means: | |
| 13. (c) almost not; almost none. The word hard means : Putting a lot of effort | |
| or energy. | |
| Here, the antecedent of Relative Pronoun 'who' is 'I' and hence, 'who | |
| 14. (b) 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 | 1 \/(|
| 16. (b) be used. | , 90 |
| 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 | |
| 20. (b) Preposition. | |
| 21. (c) Here foot tall should be used. | |
| Here, 'with no proof of your guilt/without any proof of your guilt' | |
| 22. (a) 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 | |
| When we use along with, together and with, the verb agrees according | |
| 26. (b) to first subject. Hence, is going to Delhi should be used. | |

| 27. (b) Here, is getting (gerund) the job should be used. 28. (c) Here, are located at eh Madison Avenue should be used. 29. (c) Here, which she has given in respect of our eyes should be used. 30. (c) Here, "a hindrance" Should be used.' 31. (b) Here, "I have" Should be used.' 32. (a) Here, "by the time she finished her work (simple past)" should be used. 33. (b) "are" should be replaced with "is" 34. (b) Remove "to" before "the policeman" 35. (b) "me" should be replaced by "myself" 36. (c) "in" should be replaced by "myself" 37. (d) No error 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) "flowed" should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running "towards" should be used instead of "in" because the preposition "in" is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) "Going to the party", not "to go to the party". 43. (d) No error 44. (b) Werror 44. (b) Wealth and sarely missed makes the correct sense of the sentence. 45. (a) "Padmini had rarely missed" makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) "So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use "as well as", along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) used be sed because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) "would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) "Use both are" 53. (c) "Here, Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 46. (b) "Here, Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a singular subject agrees with a plural verb. Hence, 'fould be used. 'As' is superfluous here. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a singular subject agrees with a plural verb. Hence, If I were he should be | | | |
|--|-------------|------|---|
| 29. (c) Here, which she has given in respect of our eyes should be used. 30. (c) Here, 'a hindrance | 27. | (b) | Here, is getting (gerund) the job should be used. |
| 30. (c) Here, 'a hindrance' Should be used'. 31. (b) Here, 'I have' Should be used.' 32. (a) Here, 'by the time she finished her work (simple past)' should be used. 33. (b) 'are' should be replaced with 'is' 34. (b) Remove 'to' before 'the policeman' 35. (b) 'me' should be replaced by 'myself' 36. (c) 'in' should be replaced by 'myself' 37. (d) No error 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 44. (b) Waltiy and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 53. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 55. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 56. (c) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. 57. (c) Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. | 28. | (c) | Here, are located at eh Madison Avenue should be used. |
| 31. (b) Here, 'I have' should be used.' 32. (a) Here, 'by the time she finished her work (simple past)' should be used. 33. (b) 'are' should be replaced with 'is' 34. (b) Remove 'to' before 'the policeman' 35. (b) 'me' should be replaced by 'myself' 36. (c) 'in' should be replaced by 'myself' 37. (d) No error 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 44. (b) Wality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) 'The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 47. (c) 'Use both are' 48. (d) 'Use both are' 49. (e) 'Use both are' 49. (h) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 51. (h) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. 53. (c) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. | 29. | (c) | Here, which she has given in respect of our eyes should be used. |
| 32. (a) Here, 'by the time she finished her work (simple past)' should be used. 33. (b) 'are' should be replaced with 'is' 34. (b) Remove 'to' before 'the policeman' 35. (b) 'me' should be replaced by 'myself' 36. (c) 'in' should be replaced by 'myself' 37. (d) No error 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 44. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) nound as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) 'The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' Here, Subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 53. (c) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 30. | (c) | Here, 'a hindrance' Should be used'. |
| 33. (b) 'are' should be replaced with 'is' 34. (b) Remove 'to' before 'the policeman' 35. (b) 'me' should be replaced by 'myself' 36. (c) 'in' should be replaced by 'myself' 37. (d) No error 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 44. (b) No error 44. (b) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) mand US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) 'The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 45. (c) 'Here, Subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 31. | (b) | Here, 'I have' should be used.' |
| 34. (b) Remove 'to' before 'the policeman' 35. (b) 'me' should be replaced by 'myself' 36. (c) 'in' should be replaced by 'myself' 37. (d) No error 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 44. (b) quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) 'The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) 'Ise both are' 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 32. | (a) | Here, 'by the time she finished her work (simple past)' should be used. |
| 35. (b) 'me' should be replaced by 'myself' 36. (c) 'in' should be replaced with 'at' 37. (d) No error 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 44. (b) werror 44. (b) "readmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence is expressing a quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 52. (c) 'Use both are' 53. (c) 'Use both are' 46. (d) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. 56. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 33. | (b) | 'are' should be replaced with 'is' |
| 36. (c) 'in' should be replace with 'at' 37. (d) No error 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 'the' should be added before 'first' because the sentence is expressing a quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 34. | (b) | Remove 'to' before 'the policeman' |
| 37. (d) No error 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 44. (b) quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) 'Use both are' 48. (c) 'Use both are' 49. (d) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 35. | (b) | 'me' should be replaced by 'myself' |
| 38. (c) Speak in Malayalam. 39. (b) 'filowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 44. (b) quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) 'Use both are' 52. (c) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 36. | (c) | 'in' should be replace with 'at' |
| 39. (b) 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 'the' should be added before 'first' because the sentence is expressing a quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. (Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 37. | (d) | No error |
| 40. (d) 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 'the' should be added before 'first' because the sentence is expressing a quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. (Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 38. | (c) | Speak in Malayalam. |
| 41. (b) Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 'the' should be added before 'first' because the sentence is expressing a quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 51. (b) 'Use both are' Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 39. | (b) | 'flowed' should be used instead of 'has flown' |
| 41. (b) preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error 'the' should be added before 'first' because the sentence is expressing a quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 40. | (d) | |
| 42. (b) 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. 43. (d) No error (the' should be added before 'first' because the sentence is expressing a quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. (b) 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) 'Use both are' Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 41 | //-> | Running 'towards' should be used instead of 'in' because the |
| 43. (d) No error 'the' should be added before 'first' because the sentence is expressing a quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. (b) according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost not almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 41. | (a) | preposition 'in' is wrong in the context of the sentence. |
| 'the' should be added before 'first' because the sentence is expressing a quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) Remove 'to' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost not. almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 42. | (b) | 'Going to the party', not 'to go to the party'. |
| 44. (b) quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 43. | (d) | No error |
| express qualities. 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | | | 'the' should be added before 'first' because the sentence is expressing a |
| 45. (a) 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 44. | (b) | quality and some times, common nouns are used as abstract nouns to |
| 46. (c) 'So did kamya' should be used. 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 48. (b) 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | | | express qualities. |
| 47. (b) When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 45. | (a) | 'Padmini had rarely missed' makes the correct sense of the sentence. |
| 47. (b) according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 46. | (c) | 'So did kamya' should be used. |
| according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 47 | (h) | When we use 'as well as', along with 'and with' etc. the verb agrees |
| 48. (b) and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 47. | (b) | according to the first subject. Hence, 'has gone' should be used. |
| noun as second person. 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | | | 'doesn't' should be used because 'doesn't' is used with singular Noun |
| 49. (b) Remove 'to' before 'do'. 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 48. | (b) | and US which is a country is a Singular Noun. 'Don't 'is used with plural |
| 50. (c) 'would I say there' should be used. 51. (b) The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | | | noun as second person. |
| The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 49. | (b) | Remove 'to' before 'do'. |
| 51. (b) arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' 53. (c) Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 55. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 50. | (c) | 'would I say there' should be used. |
| arms' should be used. 52. (b) 'Use both are' Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. 'Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | <u> </u> | (h) | The sentence is in simple past. Hence, 'with full might and raised my |
| Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 51. | (b) | arms' should be used. |
| 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 52. | (b) | 'Use both are' |
| 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. 54. (b) Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 52 | (c) | Here, subject (some areas) is in plural number. Hence, plural verb i.e. |
| (b) 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | <i>J</i> 3. | (6) | 'are subject to strong winds' should be used. |
| 55. (b) used. Hardly conveys negative sense. The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 54. | (b) | Here, 'Raju is (so/very) good' should be used. 'As' is superfluous here. |
| The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a | 55 | (h) | 'Hardly' means almost no: almost not. Hence, 'could hardly' should be |
| | | (υ) | used. Hardly conveys negative sense. |
| 56. (a) singular subject agrees with a plural verb. Hence, If I were he should be | | · | The sentence shows subjunctive mood of verb (desire). Thus, even a |
| | 56. | (a) | singular subject agrees with a plural verb. Hence, If I were he should be |
| used. | | | used. |

| 57. | (a) | It is not proper to use 'to' after advise (verb) |
|-----|-----|---|
| 58. | (d) | No error |
| 59. | (b) | Neither of/Either of agrees with a singular verb. Hence, is sensible |
| 39. | (0) | enough should be used. |
| 60. | (a) | 'Know' is generally not used in progressive Tenses. Hence we know/we |
| 00. | (a) | have known should be used here. |
| 61. | (b) | Here, Mohan's eyes reflect' means it is Mohan's habit which is not the |
| 01. | (0) | case. Hence, it should be as 'Mohan's eyes reflected |
| | | With a view to (doing) something because you are planning to do |
| 62. | (c) | something in the future. Ex: We bought the house with a view to |
| | | retiring there. 'To securing' is correct. |
| 63. | (b) | 'Has come' is the correct option because the verb will agree with the |
| 03. | (0) | first subject. |
| 64. | (b) | 'adjacent' always takes the preposition 'to' |
| 65. | (h) | Grapes cannot be the subject of the sentence' hence it should be |
| 05. | (b) | 'Grapes cannot be gathered' |
| 66. | (b) | Here, indefinite article i.e. about 'a' plane crash should be used. No |
| 00. | | Particular incident is evident here. |
| 67. | (b) | 'With a view to' should be followed by gerund i.e. surveying. |
| 60 | (2) | Here, time period is given. Hence, Past Perfect Continuous i.e.' It had |
| 68. | (a) | been lying' should be used. |
| 69. | (c) | Here, 'to provide evidence/as a witness' should be used. |
| 70 | (b) | Here, it is a preposition related error. Hence, 'at her' should be used |
| 70. | (b) | here. |
| | | If pronouns of different persons are to be used together in a sentence |
| 71 | (2) | to provide good and normal sense, then The serial order should be |
| 71. | (a) | second, third and first so, here, it should be "He and I are very good |
| | | friends." |
| 72 | (a) | When a sentence starts with 'one' then in accordance with the |
| 72. | (c) | singularity of the subject, it should be one's parents. |
| 73. | (c) | 'God' is a universal noun so, it should be preceded by 'the' |
| 7.1 | (h) | According to the rules of the 'articles', the word 'uniform' should be |
| 74. | (b) | preceded by 'a' because here, the vowel sound of 'u' is different. |
| 75 | (2) | Here, the use of 'they' is not needed as 'the newspaper itself is the |
| 75. | (a) | subject. |
| 7.0 | (-) | According to the rules of conjunctions, the word 'no sooner' should |
| 76. | (a) | be followed by 'than' |
| 77 | 15) | The preposition 'on' is used to indicate a date or place hence, 'in' |
| 77. | (c) | should be replaced with 'at' |
| 78. | (a) | Here, it means one among many so, it should be 'one of my friends' |
| | | |

| 80. | (c) | Here, the word 'will' is not needed because 'shall' is already used in the |
|-----|-----|--|
| 01 | (4) | initial part of the sentence that itself signifies the tense of the sentence. No error |
| 81. | (d) | |
| 82. | (b) | Here, 'will' is not needed because 'till' itself signifies the tense of the sentence. |
| 83. | (b) | Remove 'been' |
| 84. | (c) | Replace 'into' with 'in' |
| 85. | (b) | 'Very' is not required as 'than Ram' signifies the inferiority of Ram to Vijay. So, the sentence should be – Vijay is cleverer than Ram. |
| 86. | (a) | According to the rule of Conjunctions, the word 'no sooner' should be followed by 'than' |
| 87. | (b) | 'Doctor' should be replaced with 'the doctor' because, the conversation is about a specific doctor. |
| 88. | (b) | 'Become' should be replaced with 'becomes' because the subject is 'Smoke' which is singular noun. |
| 89. | (c) | 'Isn't it?' Should be used as it is the correct question tag. |
| 90. | (b) | Remove 'of' before Mars. |
| | | It will be as 'If I had realized' the past perfect tense suits here and it |
| 91. | (a) | denotes the sentence to be in Active voice. |
| | | The word 'enhanced' given here in wrong. The Correct word that will |
| 92. | (b) | suit the statement is 'elevated'. Correct application of word enriches |
| | | the meaning of the sentence. |
| 93. | (b) | The correct form of sentence is 'it is I who am responsible for the delay. |
| 94. | (b) | The preposition 'for' is missing in that part. Remove 'to' and add 'for' before the word 'the evils' |
| 95. | (b) | It should be 'extensively over' |
| 96. | (a) | Instead of 'a' before earthquake, article 'an' should be used because it is followed by a vowel letter. |
| | | His parents don't approve of his business. In English, don't is used when |
| | | speaking in the first and second person plural and singular and the third |
| 97. | (a) | person plural ("I", "you", "we" and "they"). Doesn't, on the other hand, |
| | | is used when speaking in the third person singular only ("he", "she", and "it") |
| 98. | (d) | No error |
| | | The lovers walked beside each other in silence, (the preposition besides |
| 99. | (b) | means in addition to, whereas beside means next to) |
| | | , |

CHAPTER

(c) beg

Fill in the Blanks (रिक्त स्थान भरें)



(d) refuge

10. The splendor of the Himalayas

(a) beggars description

Directions: Four alternatives a, b, c and d are given under each sentence, you are

| | uired to select th | | | (b) needs no de | escription | |
|------|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|
| alte | ernative to fill in the b | lank/blanks in the | | (c) is so charmi | ng | |
| sen | tence to make it mear | ningful. | | (d) inspires awa | 2 | |
| 1. | The salt spray has | gradually the | 11. | Every candidat | e has to p | oll a minimum |
| | bridge. | | | number of vote | es in order | to avoid Of |
| | (a) spoilt | (b) ravaged | | his security. | | |
| | (c) demolished | (d) eroded | | (a) penalty | (b) |) cancellation |
| 2. | The volcanic | was the cause of | | (c) forfeiture | (d |) loss |
| | great devastation. | | 12. | He stood | as a rock | and faced the |
| | (a) outburst | ` ' ' | | challenge. | | |
| | (c) erosion | ` ' | | (a) quiet | (b) |) strong |
| 3. | As a result of | | | (c) solid | (d |) firm |
| | candidates were sele | • | 13. | Having lived a | Life for | forty years he |
| | (a) tolerance | ` ' | | is not able to | take any | , independent |
| _ | (c) humility | | | decisions. | | |
| 4. | There are several wa | | | (a) happy | (b) succe | ssful |
| | at which a product ca | A | | (c) safe | |) cloistered |
| | (a) arriving | . , , | 14. | The brilliant | students | will be |
| _ | (c) determining | / // /- / / | | Scholarships. | | |
| 5. | Although they are no wear clothes. | it rich, they always | | (a) honored | (b |) awarded |
| | (a) respectful | (h) respective | | (c) rewarded | d) |) forwarded |
| | (c) respectable | | 15. | Several of our | olayers are | injured so our |
| 6. | The prisoner was re | ` ' ' | | losing the mate | ch was alm | nost. |
| Ο. | good behavior. | icuscu oii ioi | | (a) necessary | (b) |) indispensable |
| | (a) probation | (b) bail | | (c) inevitable | (d) |) inexcusable |
| | (c) parole | ` ' | 16. | My friend sa | ys that h | ne drinks tea |
| 7. | | ` ' • | | because it is th | e best | in the world. |
| | habits are concerned | | | (a) fluid | (b) |) drink |
| | (a) enjoyable | (b) fastidious | | (c) beverage | (d) |) liquid |
| | (c) curious | (d) interesting | 17. | My mother up | set the ke | ettle of boiling |
| 8. | My father keeps all | his papers in a | | water and H | ler right ha | and badly. |
| | lock and key. | | | (a) wounded | (b) |) sizzled |
| | (a) required | (b) necessary | | (c) scorched | (d) |) scalded |
| | (c) useful | (d) confidential | 18. | Please do not . | an offe | er made by the |
| 9. | I you to keep qu | iet. | | chairman. | | |
| | (a) beg of | (b) beg from | | (a) refrain | (b) |) refute |

(c) refuse

(d) beg for

| 19. | The government is o | onfident that the | 28. Health is too important to be. | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | standard of living wil | begin to Again | | (a) negle | ected | | (b) d | etested | |
| | soon. | | | (c) despi | sed | | (d) d | iscarded | ł |
| | (a) revive | (b) lift | 29. | Even a | •••• | Glance | will | reveal | the |
| | (c) flourish | (d) rise | | mystery | | | | | |
| 20. | Your case is so uniq | ue that I am not | | (a) crude | 9 | | (b) c | ursory | |
| | getting any to su | pport it. | | (c) critica | al | | (d) c | urious | |
| | (a) reason | (b) help | 30. | Like any | othe | r countr | y Indi | a has its | · |
| | (c) happening | (d) precedent | | share of | | | • | | |
| 21. | Take possession | of the records | | (a) pecul | - | | (b) fa | air | |
| | immediately lest th | ey should be | | (c) prope | | | | bundant | t |
| | with. | | 31. | Hindus k | | | | | |
| | (a) tampered | (b) destroyed | 0 | of birth a | | | | | |
| | (c) manhandled | ` , | | by good | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | J, |
| 22. | Let us take him upon | his word. I see no | | (a) bond | | | (h) d | eliveran | CE |
| | room for any In. | | | (c) delive | _ | | . , | etireme | |
| | | (b) deviation | 22 | It is very | | o miss or | | | |
| | (c) cynicism | (d) difference | 32. | minute. | | 0 111133 01 | ie 3 ti | aiii by ii | all a |
| 23. | The arguments | | | | vina | | (b) o | vb a ustin | .~ |
| | disclosing the facts | did not impress | | (a) anno | | | | xhaustir | _ |
| | anybody. | | 22 | (c) exciti | • | | | xaspera | _ |
| | (a) intemperate | (b) spurious | 33. | The offi | icer | was | witn | immed | liate |
| | (c) specious | | | effect. | | | ,, (| .) . | Л. |
| 24. | Director, he said, wo | uld the matter | | (a) prose | | | | harge-sh | |
| | at once. | " Illula | ah | (c) suspe | | | | | |
| | (a) invigilate | (b) explore | 34. | For mor | | | | | |
| | (c) investigate | (d) survey | | villages | have | e been | t | o televi | ision |
| 25. | Everyone was By | • | | program | | | | | |
| | announced her plan t | | | (a) accus | stome | ed | (b) e | xposed | |
| | (a) moved | (b) shaken | | (c) open | | | (d) a | ttracted | |
| 26 | (c) taken | (d) prevailed | 35. | The Pilot | t was | injur | ed, he | e died w | ithin |
| 26. | On second reading h | • | | half an h | our. | | | | |
| | as singularly Of su | | | (a) serio | usly | | (b) fa | atally | |
| | (a) attributive | (b) significative | | (c) fatefu | ılly | | (d) v | itally | |
| 27 | (c) symptomatic | (d) evocative | 36. | His d | lirect | ions misl | ed us | ; we did | l not |
| ۷/. | It is becoming more | | | know wl | hich ı | oad to ta | ake. | | |
| | the principal is losing | the confidence of | | (a) comp | olex | | (b) o | bscure | |
| | his staff. | (h) conspicuous | | (c) mingl | led | | (d) v | ague | |
| | (a) prominent | (b) conspicuous | | 3 | | | - | - | |
| | (c) manifest | (d) apparent | | | | | | | |

| 37. | 7. He was very friendly with the press and | | | Satish was with | a natural talent for |
|------------|--|--------------------|-----|---|----------------------|
| | it really him even f | or what he did not | | music. | |
| | achieve. | | | (a) given | (b) found |
| | (a) praised | (b) lionized | | (c) endowed | (d) entrusted |
| | (c) appreciated | (d) highlighted | 48. | She always insisted | |
| 38. | The police The mo | b. | | between ends and n | neans. |
| | (a) scattered | (b) disbanded | | (a) analyses | (b) define |
| | (c) drove | (d) dispersed | | (c) distribute | |
| 39. | I cannot To know | much about it. | 49. | If greater security n | |
| | (a) imagine | (b) conceive | | taken the tragedy m | _ |
| | (c) pretend | (d) contemplate | | (a) removed | (b) repeated |
| 40. | We Trouble on ou | • • | Ε0 | (c) restrained | (d) averted |
| | (a) comprehend(b) su | upplement | 50. | A politician's speecl the lines, it may hav | |
| | (c) complement (d) ar | | | (a) behind; edg | e a double |
| 41. | If you drink too muc | | | (b) between; meaning | ng |
| | judgment. | 7 | | (c) among; ends | ' 6 |
| | (a) impede | (b) impair | | (d) beyond; face | |
| | (c) impose | (d) impel | 51. | Those who live in | houses should not |
| 42. | The punch made th | · · · · | | throw at others. | |
| | pain. | | | (a) big; abuse | |
| | (a) wince | (b) gap | | (b) own; challenges | |
| | (c) grumble | (d) fumble | | (c) stone; bricks | |
| 43. | He is too to be de | | 7 | (d) glass; stones | |
| | | (b) modern | 52. | I write a letter to you | u tentatively the |
| | (c) intelligent | | | dates of the program | |
| 44 | There has been a L | | Sh | (a) involving | (b) urging |
| 77. | all the crucial areas of | , | | (c) guiding | (d) indicating |
| | Public sector underta | _ | 53. | Contemporary econ | • |
| | (a) positive | (b) surprising | | differs form | |
| | (c) conspicuous | (d) simulative | | revolution of the 19 | • |
| <i>1</i> E | The shepherd was | | | (a) naturally | (b) usually |
| 43. | • | looking after the | E/I | (c) literally . Ravi had to drop h | (d) markedly |
| | of sheep. | (b) gang | 54. | picnic as he had co | |
| | (a) crew | (b) gang | | during that period. | ertain to inteet |
| 4.0 | (c) fleet | (d) flock | | (a) preparations | (b) observations |
| 46. | The managing Dire | | | (c) urgencies | (d) commitments |
| | employees to a . | Lunch at an | 55. | It was Hot that | • • |
| | expensive hotel. | (1) (1) | | suffered the brunt o | • |
| | (a) precious | (b) thriving | | (a) treacherously | |
| | (c) stupendous | (d) sumptuous | | (c) unfailingly | |

| 56. | Eye-witness, the | e news reporter | 64. | He lives in the world | of |
|------------|---|---------------------|-----|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | gave a graphic descri | ption of how fire | | (a) allusions | (b) illusions |
| | broke out. | | | (c) conclusions | (d) delusions |
| | (a) reporting | (b) observing | 65. | There was serious | . between the two |
| | (c) seeing | (d) quoting | | brothers. | |
| 57. | my knowledge, | Mr. Ashok has a | | (a) altieration | (b) alteration |
| | prejudice foreigne | rs. | | (c) altercation | (d) aberration |
| | (a) in; for | (b) as; towards | 66. | He lost the match ea | sily because he had |
| | (c) for; at | (d) to; against | | played a Five set r | natch in the earlier |
| 58. | I will come tomorro | ow I hear to | | round. | |
| | the | | | (a) sensational | (b) grueling |
| | (a) unless, contrary | | | (c) wonderful | (d) controversial |
| | (b) until, contradictory | 1 | 67. | by repeated fa | ilures he persisted |
| | (c) except, oppose | | | with his research and | d finally succeeded |
| | (d) despite, otherwise | | | is isolating the mo | squito responsible |
| 59. | The children are so | . their parents are | | for carrying malaria. | |
| | thinking of sending th | em to a school. | | (a) unaffected | (b) unmoved |
| | (a) small, high | | | (c) uninfluenced | (d) undaunted |
| | (b) naughty, neighbori | ng | 68. | Because of the bitter | experiences of the |
| | (c) misruled, lodging | | | past he Everywhe | re. |
| | (d) unruly, boarding | | | (a) disbelieves | (b) smells a rat |
| 60. | Only people are | after death. | | (c) sees a danger | (d) suspects foul |
| | (a) vicious, condemne | d | 69. | On seeing the pol | ce approach, the |
| | (b) virile, therefore | 1 / LX/ | | miscreants. | |
| | (c) virtuous, remembe | red | | (a) cooled their heels | |
| 61 | (d) virulent, glorified The secretary the s | ociety's funds | 5n | (b) wore at their hee | ser in you |
| 01. | He was dismissed. | ocicty 3 farias | | (c) took to their heels | 5 |
| | (a) robbed, thus | | | (d) took upon their h | eels |
| | (b) pirated, therefore | | 70. | The committee's ap | peal to the people |
| | (c) misplaced, and | | | for money Little r | esponse. |
| | (d) embezzled, therefo | ore | | (a) evoked | (b) provoked |
| 62. | His life consists of | of drinking | | (c) gained | (d) provided |
| | punctuated by peri | ods of drunken | 71. | He is very On mee | ting foreigners and |
| | sleep. | | | befriending them. | |
| | (a) barrels | (b) bouts | | (a) anxious | (b) find |
| | (c) bowls | (d) pints | | (c) insistent | (d) keen |
| 63. | When the morning | the murder was | 72. | If a speech is full of | pompous words, it |
| | discovered. | | | is | |
| | (a) occurred | (b) came | | (a) verbose | (b) bombastic |
| | (c) arrived | (d) happened | | (c) grandiose | (d) grandiloquent |

| 73. | We don't know what | Him to commit | | (c) had, cash |
|------------|--|--------------------|-----|---|
| | this crime. | | | (d) did, attention |
| | (a) excited | (b) roused | | (e) certainly, acceptance |
| | (c) prompted | (d) attracted | 82. | He was initially At the suggestion but |
| 74. | He is like a body with | out a soul, an eye | | was soon It himself. |
| | without light or a flow | wer without. | | (a) frowning, rejecting |
| | (a) smell | (b) fragrance | | (b) shocked, advocating |
| | (c) petal | (d) oclour | | (c) impressed, negating |
| 75. | This is the chose | n for the hospital | | (d) thrilled, propagating |
| | complex to be built n | ext year. | 02 | (e) suspicious, trusting |
| | (a) area | (b) locality | 65. | Shalini was not By the criticism and |
| | (c) site | (d) sight | | paid no Even when her best friend |
| 76. | The photographs in t | he papers bore no | | talked against her. |
| | At all to the origin | al. | | (a) bothered, attention |
| | (a) nearness | (b) comparison | | (b) troubled, mind |
| | (c) identity | (d) resemblance | | (c) threatened, warning |
| 77. | Oh! Such a pretty gi | | 0.4 | (d) deterred, heed |
| | ?. | | 84. | She was because all her plan had |
| | (a) taken after | (b) took after | | gone |
| | (c) taken by | ` ' | | (a) elated, wild |
| 78. | An accident the | | | (b) dejected, splendidly |
| 70. | time. | Λ | | (c) distraught, awry |
| | (a) besides | (b) accepting | | (d) frustrated, magnificently |
| | (c) despite | (d) barring | 85. | He preaches liberal views but in |
| 79 | It has now been . | ` ' | | practice, he is not and is narrow- |
| 73. | people died in the cra | | Sh | mined than almost any other person. |
| | (a) assured | (b) confirmed | | (a) hard, openly |
| | (c) counted | (d) ensured | | (b) tolerant, more |
| 00 | • • | ` , | | (c) ambitious, hardly(d) acceptable, genuinely |
| ου. | The Deputy Manag because all his propose | _ | 86. | Shakti is a And he always does what |
| | • | sais were Down | 00. | is and fruitful. |
| | by his superiors. | | | (a) optimist, hopeful |
| | (a) offered, thrown | | | (b) pragmatist, practical |
| | (b) gave, held | | | (c) erudite, educative |
| | (c) began, kept | | | (d) idealist, theoretical |
| | (d) willing, knocked | | 87. | When she explained truthfully all that |
| • | (e) threatened, turned | | | had happened my were |
| 81. | The counter clerk wa | • • | | (a) story, true |
| | Not pay to Samee | er's request. | | (b) doubts, dispelled |
| | (a) can, help | | | (c) doubts, discouraged |
| | (b) could, respect | | | (d) suspicion, arouse |

- 88. The police was at last able to The

 Of her disappearance from her husband's home.
 - (a) reveal, secret
 - (b) expose, mystery
 - (c) confirm, doubt
 - (d) solve, mystery
- 89. The relations between two friends are ever so that a slight misunderstanding can them.
 - (a) tenuous; embitter
 - (b)fragile; cement
 - (c) tenacious; break
 - (d) strong; sweeten
- 90. Ravi a bit he was not invited by his friend to attend the party.
 - (a) took; before

(b)

- angered; since
- (c) expressed; than
- (d) grumbled; when
- 91. He is to Any kind of work with due sincerity.
 - (a) fond; perform
 - (b) reluctant; entrust
 - (c) determined; undertake
 - (d) eager; avoid
- 92. Children are more Than adults, it is Their quickness in learning a new language.
 - (a) intelligent, disproved by
 - (b) adaptable, reflected in
 - (c) conservative, seen in
 - (d) susceptible, demonstrated in
- 93. of crops was due to continuous......
 - (a) destruction, draught
 - (b) ruin, draft
 - (c) failure, drought
 - (d) depreciation, drift
- 94. Though she is By nature but she does not like that any stranger should on her privacy.

- (a) salubrious, interfere
- (b) garrulous, meddle
- (c) gregarious, intrude
- (d) lugubrious, lonely
- 95. The writers still believe in the of grammatical rules.
 - (a) conventional, observance
 - (b) original, observation
 - (c) classical, coping
 - (d) romantic ignoring
- 96. She was declared heretic and charged with By court.
 - (a) crime, judicial
 - (b) murder, district
 - (c) blasphemy, eccliastical
 - (d) defamation, church
- 97. She is admired for her And always avoids those who are.......
 - (a) candour, hypocries
 - (b) plain, hypocrisy
 - (c) optimism, proud
 - (d) strength, weak
- 98. politicians alone can survive in politics where ... rules the roost.
 - (a) clever, practical
 - (b) willy, treacherous
 - (c) wily, treachery
 - (d) ideal, prestigious
- 99. I am not about your success because your approach to study is disappointing.
 - (a) despaired, irresolute
 - (b) hopeful, regular
 - (c) optimistic, perfunctory
 - (d) happy, reckless
- 100. The war Immediately after the cease-fire proposal was bilaterally.
 - (a) receded, exchanged
 - (b) started, prepared
 - (c) ended, accepted
 - (d) extended, mltigated

Answers

| 1.(d) | 2.(b) | 3.(c) | 4.(c) | 5.(b) | 6.(a) | 7.(a) | 8.(c) |
|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 9.(d) | 10.(d) | 11.(b) | 12.(c) | 13.(c) | 14.(d) | 15.(c) | 16.(d) |
| 17.(a) | 18.(a) | 19.(c) | 20.(d) | 21.(d) | 22.(d) | 23.(a) | 24.(b) |
| 25.(b) | 26.(b) | 27.(d) | 28.(c) | 29.(b) | 30.(b) | 31.(d) | 32.(b) |
| 33.(d) | 34.(c) | 35.(d) | 36.(b) | 37.(a) | 38.(d) | 39.(d) | 40.(c) |
| 41.(d) | 42.(c) | 43.(d) | 44.(d) | 45.(d) | 46.(d) | 47.(d) | 48.(d) |
| 49.(d) | 50.(b) | 51.(d) | 52.(d) | 53.(d) | 54.(d) | 55.(d) | 56.(d) |
| 57.(d) | 58.(a) | 59.(d) | 60.(c) | 61.(d) | 62.(b) | 63.(c) | 64.(b) |
| 65.(c) | 66.(b) | 67.(d) | 68.(b) | 69.(c) | 70.(a) | 71.(d) | 72.(d) |
| 73.(c) | 74.(b) | 75.(c) | 76.(c) | 77.(a) | 78.(c) | 79.(c) | 80.(e) |
| 81.(d) | 82.(b) | 83.(a) | 84.(c) | 85.(b) | 86.(b) | 87.(b) | 88.(d) |
| 89.(a) | 90.(d) | 91.(c) | 92.(b) | 93.(c) | 94.(c) | 95.(a) | 96.(c) |
| 97.(a) | 98.(c) | 99.(c) | 100.(c) | | | • | |

