



WBHRB

Staff Nurse Grade - II

West Bengal Health Recruitment Board

(Non-Nursing)

Volume - 1





EDITION – February-2026

Copyright © 2026 by **SIERRA INNOVATIONS PVT. LTD.**

All rights reserved. No portion of this publication may be copied, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, reproduced, adapted, translated or circulated in any form—electronic, digital, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise—without prior written permission of **SIERRA INNOVATIONS PVT. LTD.** Any unauthorized use shall attract legal action and prosecution without prior notice.

This book is issued on the condition that it, or any part thereof, shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be sold, lent, resold, exhibited, advertised, or distributed in any manner without the publisher's prior written consent. Circulation in any binding, cover, or title other than the one in which it is published is strictly prohibited. Any violation of these conditions will amount to civil and criminal liability.

Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy and completeness of this publication; however, **SIERRA INNOVATIONS PVT. LTD.** shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by errors, omissions, or reliance placed upon the information contained herein. In case of printing or binding defects, the publisher's responsibility is limited to replacing the defective copy with another corrected copy (if available) against proof of purchase.

All disputes are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of courts at Jaipur only.

Printed by SIERRA INNOVATIONS PVT. LTD. in India

For any complains, suggestions or feedback feel free to contact us on help@toppersnotes.com

Head office - Toppersnotes
SIERRA INNOVATIONS PVT. LTD.
H- 176, Near Oswal Factory,
Malviya Nagar Industrial Area,
Malviya Nagar, Jaipur,
Rajasthan-302017

Website- www.toppersnotes.com
Email- help@toppersnotes.com
Phone – 98282-86-909

INDEX

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
1	General Awareness	1
2	Spotting Error	24
3	Antonyms & Synonyms	33
4	Fill in the blanks	45
5	Spelling Correction	52
6	Idioms with their meaning and uses in sentence	56
7	One Word Substitution	67
8	Sentence Improvements	74
9	Voices	80
10	Narration	86
11	Shuffling of Sentences and Words	93
12	Comprehension	106

1

CHAPTER

General Awareness

First in India (male & female)

First in India – Males

Achievement	Name	Year	Description
First President	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	1950	Only President to serve two terms.
First Prime Minister	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	1947	Played major role in shaping India's democracy.
First Vice President	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	1952	Great philosopher and teacher; Teacher's Day celebrated on his birthday.
First Indian to win Nobel Prize	Rabindranath Tagore	1913	For "Gitanjali" in Literature.
First Indian in Space	Rakesh Sharma	1984	His words: "Saare Jahan Se Achha."
First Commander-in-Chief of Indian Army	General K.M. Cariappa	1949	Took over from British officers.

First in India – Females

Achievement	Name	Year	Description
First Woman President	Pratibha Devisingh Patil	2007	Served as the 12th President of India.
First Woman Prime Minister	Indira Gandhi	1966	Only woman PM of India so far.
First Woman IPS Officer	Kiran Bedi	1972	Known for prison reforms.
First Woman Governor	Sarojini Naidu	1947	Governor of Uttar Pradesh.
First Woman to climb Mount Everest	Bachendri Pal	1984	First Indian woman mountaineer to reach summit.
First Woman Chief Minister	Sucheta Kriplani	1963	CM of Uttar Pradesh.

Revolutions in india

Revolutions in India are named based on the color associated with the field they transformed.

Revolution	Color	Area/Focus	Key Person
Green Revolution	Green	Agriculture (Wheat, Rice)	Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
White Revolution	White	Milk Production	Dr. Verghese Kurien (Amul)
Blue Revolution	Blue	Fisheries	Dr. Hiralal Chaudhary
Yellow Revolution	Yellow	Oilseeds	Sam Pitroda
Silver Revolution	Silver	Egg Production	Dr. B. V. Rao
Pink Revolution	Pink	Meat & Onion	Durgesh Patel
Golden Revolution	Golden	Fruits & Honey	Nirpakh Tuteja
Brown Revolution	Brown	Leather & Cocoa	—

International organizations & headquarters

Organization	Headquarters	Established	Function
United Nations (UN)	New York, USA	1945	Maintains international peace & security.
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948	Global public health.
World Bank	Washington D.C., USA	1944	Provides loans for development.
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	Washington D.C., USA	1944	Monetary cooperation & financial stability.
UNESCO	Paris, France	1945	Education, Science, Culture.
ILO (International Labour Organization)	Geneva, Switzerland	1919	Workers' rights.
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)	Rome, Italy	1945	Fights hunger globally.
WTO (World Trade Organization)	Geneva, Switzerland	1995	Regulates international trade.

Public sector companies & headquarters

Company	Headquarters	Sector	Established
ONGC	Dehradun	Oil & Gas	1956
BHEL	New Delhi	Heavy Electricals	1953
SAIL	New Delhi	Steel	1954
NTPC	New Delhi	Power Generation	1975
GAIL	New Delhi	Natural Gas	1984
IOCL	New Delhi	Petroleum	1959
HPCL	Mumbai	Petroleum	1974
BPCL	Mumbai	Petroleum	1976

Research & educational institutes in india

Institute	Location	Area of Work
ISRO	Bengaluru	Space research & satellite development
DRDO	New Delhi	Defence research and innovations
CSIR	New Delhi	Scientific and Industrial Research
IARI (Pusa Institute)	New Delhi	Agricultural research
ICMR	New Delhi	Medical research
AIIMS	New Delhi	Medical education & health care
BARC	Mumbai	Atomic research
IITs	Various	Engineering & Technology
IISC	Bengaluru	Advanced scientific research

Indian states – capitals, festivals & dances

State	Capital	Major Festival	Dance Form
Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Pongal	Kuchipudi
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Losar	Aji Lhamu
Assam	Dispur	Bihu	Bihu Dance

Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Navratri	Garba
Punjab	Chandigarh	Baisakhi	Bhangra
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Rath Yatra	Odissi
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pongal	Bharatanatyam
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Onam	Kathakali
West Bengal	Kolkata	Durga Puja	Chau

Hills and Their Locations

Hill Range	State/Region	Key Facts
Aravalli Hills	Rajasthan	Oldest mountain range in India; extends to Delhi.
Nilgiri Hills	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka	Meeting point of Eastern & Western Ghats.
Shivalik Hills	Himachal, Uttarakhand	Outer Himalayas; youngest range.
Satpura Hills	Madhya Pradesh	Between Narmada & Tapti rivers.
Vindhya Range	MP–UP border	Divides North and South India.
Annamalai Hills	Tamil Nadu	Includes Doddabetta Peak.
Rajmahal Hills	Jharkhand	Volcanic origin.
Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	Known for “Living Root Bridges.”
Cardamom Hills	Kerala	Famous for spice plantations.

Important Passes in India

Pass	State	Connects	Importance
Nathula Pass	Sikkim	India–China (Tibet)	Border trade route.
Jelep La	Sikkim	India–Tibet	Alternative to Nathula.
Rohtang Pass	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu–Lahaul Spiti	Gateway to Leh–Ladakh.
Zoji La	J&K (Ladakh)	Srinagar–Leh	Vital for military supply.
Shipki La	Himachal Pradesh	India–Tibet	Satluj River crosses here.
Bomdi La	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang–Assam	India–China border area.
Banihal Pass	J&K	Jammu–Srinagar	Jawahar Tunnel located here.

Superlatives in India

Title	Name	Location/Fact
Highest Peak	Kanchenjunga	Sikkim (8,586 m)
Largest State (Area)	Rajasthan	—
Smallest State	Goa	—
Most Populous State	Uttar Pradesh	—
Least Populous State	Sikkim	—
Longest River	Ganga	—
Largest Lake	Vembanad Lake	Kerala
Highest Dam	Tehri Dam	Uttarakhand
Oldest Mountain Range	Aravalli	Rajasthan
Largest Delta	Sundarban Delta	West Bengal

National Symbols of India

Symbol	Name	Description
National Flag	Tiranga	Saffron, White, Green with Ashoka Chakra.
National Emblem	Lion Capital of Ashoka	Sarnath Pillar; “Satyameva Jayate.”
National Anthem	Jana Gana Mana	Written by Rabindranath Tagore.

National Song	Vande Mataram	Written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.
National Animal	Bengal Tiger	Symbol of strength.
National Bird	Peacock	Beauty and grace.
National Flower	Lotus	Purity.
National Fruit	Mango	King of fruits.
National Tree	Banyan Tree	Immortality.
National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin	Found in Ganga River.

Famous Books and Authors (Ancient India)

Book	Author	Description
Arthashastra	Kautilya (Chanakya)	Treatise on economics & politics.
Ramayana	Valmiki	Epic of Lord Rama.
Mahabharata	Ved Vyasa	Longest epic poem.
Meghaduta	Kalidasa	Poem about cloud messenger.
Shakuntala	Kalidasa	Sanskrit drama.
Manusmriti	Manu	Ancient law book.

Books and Authors (Modern India)

Book	Author	Category
Wings of Fire	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	Autobiography
India Wins Freedom	Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Freedom Movement
Discovery of India	Jawaharlal Nehru	Indian History
Train to Pakistan	Khushwant Singh	Partition Story
God of Small Things	Arundhati Roy	Booker Prize Winner
Midnight's Children	Salman Rushdie	Booker Prize Winner
Ignited Minds	Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	Motivation

National parks, tiger reserves & wildlife sanctuaries

Name	State	Known For
Jim Corbett NP	Uttarakhand	First National Park; Tigers
Kaziranga NP	Assam	One-horned Rhinoceros
Gir NP	Gujarat	Asiatic Lions
Sundarbans NP	West Bengal	Royal Bengal Tiger
Ranthambore NP	Rajasthan	Tigers
Kanha NP	Madhya Pradesh	Barasingha Deer
Bandhavgarh NP	Madhya Pradesh	Tiger population
Periyar NP	Kerala	Elephants
Silent Valley NP	Kerala	Rainforest ecosystem
Hemis NP	Ladakh	Snow Leopard habitat

Census of India (2011)

Category	Data	Notes
Total Population	1.21 Billion	17.5% of world population
Male	62.37 crore	—
Female	58.64 crore	—
Sex Ratio	943 females/1000 males	Improved from 933 in 2001

Literacy Rate	74.04%	Kerala highest, Bihar lowest
Male Literacy	82.14%	—
Female Literacy	65.46%	—
Most Populous State	Uttar Pradesh	—
Least Populous State	Sikkim	—
Highest Literacy	Kerala (94%)	—
Lowest Literacy	Bihar (63.8%)	—
Most Densely Populated	Bihar	1102/sq km
Least Densely Populated	Arunachal Pradesh	17/sq km

Important awards & their fields

Award	Field	Description
Bharat Ratna	Civilian	Highest civilian award.
Padma Vibhushan	Civilian	Exceptional service.
Padma Bhushan	Civilian	Distinguished service.
Padma Shri	Civilian	Distinguished contribution.
Dadasaheb Phalke Award	Cinema	Lifetime achievement in films.
Arjuna Award	Sports	Excellence in sports.
Khel Ratna (Dhyan Chand)	Sports	Highest sports honor.
Sahitya Akademi	Literature	Indian authors' contribution.
Jnanpith Award	Literature	Highest literary award.
Gallantry Awards	Bravery	Param Vir Chakra, Vir Chakra, etc.

Famous Indian Cities and Their Nicknames

City	Nickname	Reason
Mumbai	City of Dreams	Bollywood, financial hub
Delhi	City of Rallies	Political capital
Bengaluru	Silicon Valley	IT industry
Kolkata	City of Joy	Cultural hub
Jaipur	Pink City	Painted pink for hospitality
Ahmedabad	Manchester of India	Textile industry
Surat	Diamond City	Diamond cutting/polishing
Hyderabad	City of Pearls	Old pearl trade
Pune	Oxford of the East	Education hub
Indore	Cleanest City	Swachh Bharat Ranking

Sports in india

Major Sports & Their Associated Trophies

Sport	Trophy / Cup	Important Facts
Cricket	Ranji Trophy, Duleep Trophy, Irani Trophy, Vijay Hazare Trophy, Deodhar Trophy	ICC World Cup first won by India in 1983 (Kapil Dev), 2011 (M.S. Dhoni).
Hockey	Sultan Azlan Shah Cup, Beighton Cup, Rangaswami Cup	Dhyan Chand is known as "The Wizard of Hockey."
Football	Santosh Trophy, Durand Cup, Federation Cup	India hosted the FIFA U-17 World Cup (2017).
Badminton	Thomas Cup, Uber Cup, All England Championship	India won its first Thomas Cup in 2022.

Tennis	Davis Cup, Wimbledon, US Open	Sania Mirza, Rohan Bopanna, Leander Paes are famous players.
Kabaddi	Pro Kabaddi League Trophy, Asian Games	India is multiple-time world champion.
Athletics	Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, Olympics	Neeraj Chopra won Olympic Gold (Javelin Throw) in 2020 Tokyo Olympics.
Chess	Chess Olympiad	Viswanathan Anand – India’s first Grandmaster.
Shooting	ISSF World Cup	Abhinav Bindra won India’s first individual Olympic Gold (2008).

National Games of India

- **National Game:** Hockey
- **National Sports Day:** 29th August (Birth anniversary of Dhyan Chand)

Indian Ministers (as of 2025)

Ministry	Minister (2025)	Remarks
Prime Minister	Narendra Modi	Also holds charge of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions.
Home Affairs	Amit Shah	Also handles Cooperation Ministry.
Defence	Rajnath Singh	Former CM of Uttar Pradesh.
Finance & Corporate Affairs	Nirmala Sitharaman	First full-time woman Finance Minister.
External Affairs	Dr. S. Jaishankar	Former Foreign Secretary.
Health & Family Welfare	Mansukh Mandaviya	Key role in COVID-19 vaccination programme.
Education	Dharmendra Pradhan	Also handles Skill Development.
Women & Child Development	Smriti Irani	Former HRD Minister.
Agriculture & Farmers’ Welfare	Arjun Munda	Focus on farmer support schemes.
Railways, Communications, Electronics & IT	Ashwini Vaishnaw	Introduced Vande Bharat Express.
Environment, Forest & Climate Change	Bhupender Yadav	Advocate of “Mission LiFE” initiative.
Road Transport & Highways	Nitin Gadkari	Works on expressway and highway projects.

Heads of important national institutions (2025)

Institution	Head	Headquarters
ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation)	S. Somanath	Bengaluru
DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation)	Dr. Samir V. Kamat	New Delhi
NITI Aayog	B.V.R. Subrahmanyam	New Delhi
RBI (Reserve Bank of India)	Shaktikanta Das	Mumbai
SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India)	Madhabi Puri Buch	Mumbai

Election Commission of India	Rajiv Kumar (Chief Election Commissioner)	New Delhi
UPSC (Union Public Service Commission)	Dr. Manoj Soni	New Delhi
AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences)	Dr. M. Srinivas (Director, AIIMS Delhi)	New Delhi
ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research)	Dr. Rajiv Bahl	New Delhi
CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation)	Praveen Sood	New Delhi
Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG)	Girish Chandra Murmu	New Delhi

Major Indian Companies & ceos (as of 2025)

Company	CEO / Chairperson	Headquarters
Tata Sons	N. Chandrasekaran	Mumbai
Reliance Industries Ltd.	Mukesh Ambani	Mumbai
Adani Group	Gautam Adani	Ahmedabad
Infosys	Salil Parekh	Bengaluru
Wipro	Srini Pallia	Bengaluru
HCL Technologies	C. Vijayakumar	Noida
Bharti Airtel	Gopal Vittal	New Delhi
TCS (Tata Consultancy Services)	K. Krithivasan	Mumbai
HDFC Bank	Sashidhar Jagdishan	Mumbai
ICICI Bank	Sandeep Bakhshi	Mumbai
Axis Bank	Amitabh Chaudhry	Mumbai
State Bank of India (SBI)	Dinesh Kumar Khara	Mumbai
Google (Global)	Sundar Pichai	California, USA
Microsoft (Global)	Satya Nadella	Washington, USA
Amazon (Global)	Andy Jassy	Seattle, USA

National health programmes

Programme	Full Form / Objective	Launched
National Health Mission (NHM)	To strengthen health systems in rural & urban areas.	2013
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	To promote institutional deliveries and reduce maternal mortality.	2005
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	Free healthcare and transport for pregnant women and infants.	2011
Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY)	Provides ₹5 lakh health insurance per family per year.	2018
National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP)	Eliminate TB by 2025 (earlier RNTCP).	1997
National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)	Prevent & control HIV/AIDS.	1992
National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)	Early detection and treatment of leprosy.	1955
National Mental Health Programme (NMHP)	Provides mental health services and awareness.	1982

Universal Immunization Programme (UIP)	Immunization against 12 vaccine-preventable diseases.	1985
National Programme for Prevention & Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)	Focus on non-communicable diseases.	2008
National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB)	To eliminate avoidable blindness.	1976
National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)	Combats malaria, dengue, chikungunya, kala-azar, etc.	2003
Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)	Child health screening and early intervention.	2013
Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK)	Adolescent health programme.	2014

National facts & quick reference (exam focus)

Category	Fact / Information
National Calendar	Saka Calendar (Starts on 22nd March)
National Flag Ratio	3:2
National Anthem Duration	52 seconds
National Song Duration	1 minute 5 seconds
National Currency	Indian Rupee (₹)
National Animal	Bengal Tiger
National Bird	Peacock
National Game	Hockey
National Heritage Animal	Elephant
National Reptile	King Cobra
National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin
National Motto	“Satyameva Jayate” – Truth Alone Triumphs

Important days & themes

These are frequently asked in nursing, UPSC, and SSC exams, especially those related to health and environment.

Date	Day	Theme (2025/Latest)
January 12	National Youth Day	Based on birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda.
January 26	Republic Day	Constitution came into force (1950).
March 8	International Women’s Day	Theme 2025: “Invest in Women: Accelerate Progress.”
March 24	World Tuberculosis Day	Theme 2025: “Yes! We can end TB.”
April 7	World Health Day	Theme 2025: “My Health, My Right.”
May 12	International Nurses Day	Theme 2025: “Our Nurses. Our Future.”
June 5	World Environment Day	Theme 2025: “Land Restoration for Our Future.”
June 21	International Yoga Day	Theme 2025: “Yoga for Women’s Wellness.”
July 1	National Doctor’s Day	In memory of Dr. B. C. Roy.
October 1	International Day for Older Persons	Promotes elder health awareness.
December 1	World AIDS Day	Theme 2025: “Equalize: End Inequalities.”

Dams and rivers

Dam	River	State	Importance
Bhakra Nangal Dam	Sutlej	Himachal Pradesh	Highest gravity dam in India.
Tehri Dam	Bhagirathi	Uttarakhand	Tallest dam in India.
Hirakud Dam	Mahanadi	Odisha	Longest earthen dam in India.
Sardar Sarovar Dam	Narmada	Gujarat	Major multi-purpose project.
Nagarjuna Sagar Dam	Krishna	Telangana	Largest masonry dam.
Idukki Dam	Periyar	Kerala	Arch dam for hydroelectric power.
Mettur Dam	Cauvery	Tamil Nadu	Important irrigation project.
Rihand Dam	Son River	Uttar Pradesh	Produces hydroelectric power.

Airports & seaports in india

Major International Airports

Airport	Location	Named After
Indira Gandhi International Airport	New Delhi	Former PM Indira Gandhi
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport	Mumbai	Maratha ruler Shivaji
Kempegowda International Airport	Bengaluru	Founder of Bengaluru
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Airport	Kolkata	Freedom fighter
Rajiv Gandhi International Airport	Hyderabad	Former PM Rajiv Gandhi
Cochin International Airport	Kerala	First solar-powered airport
Chennai International Airport	Tamil Nadu	—

Major Ports

Port	State	Type
Kandla (Deendayal Port)	Gujarat	Major
Mumbai Port	Maharashtra	Major
Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva)	Maharashtra	Largest container port
Chennai Port	Tamil Nadu	Oldest port in South India
Visakhapatnam Port	Andhra Pradesh	Natural deep-water port
Kolkata (Haldia)	West Bengal	Inland river port
Paradip Port	Odisha	Iron ore & coal export

Important committees & reports

Committee	Head	Purpose
Kothari Commission	D.S. Kothari	Education reforms (1964–66).
Bhore Committee	Sir Joseph Bhore	Health planning (1946). Basis for Primary Health Centres.
Mudaliar Committee	Dr. A.L. Mudaliar	Secondary health care improvement (1962).
Chadha Committee	Dr. M.S. Chadha	Integration of malaria control with PHC.
Jajati Keshari Panda Committee	J.K. Panda	Family welfare planning.
Balwant Rai Mehta Committee	Balwant Rai Mehta	Introduced Panchayati Raj (1957).
Ashok Mehta Committee	Ashok Mehta	Strengthened Panchayati Raj (1977).
Malimath Committee	Justice Malimath	Criminal justice system reforms.

Indian space missions (isro)

Mission	Year	Objective
Aryabhata	1975	First Indian satellite.
Chandrayaan-1	2008	First Moon mission; discovered water on Moon.
Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission)	2013	First interplanetary mission; Mars orbit.
Chandrayaan-2	2019	Attempted soft landing near Moon's South Pole.
Chandrayaan-3	2023	Successful landing near Moon's South Pole.
Aditya-L1	2023	India's first solar observation mission.
Gaganyaan (Upcoming)	2025	India's first human spaceflight mission.

Indian defence facts

Force	Motto	Founded	Head (2025)
Indian Army	"Service Before Self"	1895	Gen. Upendra Dwivedi
Indian Navy	"Sham No Varunah" (May the Lord of Water be Auspicious)	1950	Admiral Dinesh K. Tripathi
Indian Air Force	"Touch the Sky with Glory"	1932	Air Chief Marshal V. R. Chaudhari
BSF	"Duty Unto Death"	1965	Nitin Agrawal
CRPF	"Service and Loyalty"	1939	Anish Dayal Singh
ITBP	"Shaurya, Dridhata, Karm Nishtha"	1962	A.P. Maheshwari
Coast Guard	"Vayam Rakshamah"	1977	Rakesh Pal

Important Government Schemes (Non-Health)

Scheme	Ministry	Objective
PM-KISAN	Agriculture	₹6,000 annual income support to farmers.
PM Awas Yojana (Urban/Rural)	Housing & Urban Affairs	Affordable housing for all.
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	Women & Child Development	Save and educate the girl child.
Swachh Bharat Mission	Jal Shakti / Urban Dev.	Clean India, sanitation.
Digital India Mission	Electronics & IT	Promote digital governance.
Skill India Mission	Skill Development	Vocational training and jobs.
Make in India	Commerce & Industry	Boost manufacturing in India.
Start-Up India	DPIIT	Promote entrepreneurship.
PM Ujjwala Yojana	Petroleum & Natural Gas	Free LPG to BPL households.
Atal Pension Yojana	Finance	Pension for unorganised sector.

Indian constitution – basic facts

Topic	Detail
Adopted	26 November 1949
Came into Force	26 January 1950
Drafted by	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Total Articles (Original)	395
Schedules (Original)	8 (Now 12)
Official Language	Hindi in Devanagari Script

National Language	None (No national language in Constitution)
Longest Written Constitution	In the world
Fundamental Rights	Articles 12–35
Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)	Articles 36–51
Fundamental Duties	Added by 42nd Amendment (1976)
Emergency Provisions	Article 352–360
Amendment Power	Article 368

Important temples, monuments & unesco heritage sites

Site	Location	Type
Taj Mahal	Agra, UP	UNESCO World Heritage Site (1983)
Qutub Minar	Delhi	Tallest brick minaret.
Konark Sun Temple	Odisha	13th-century chariot-shaped temple.
Khajuraho Temples	Madhya Pradesh	Famous for sculpture art.
Hampi	Karnataka	Capital of Vijayanagara Empire.
Ajanta & Ellora Caves	Maharashtra	Buddhist & Jain monuments.
Sanchi Stupa	MP	Oldest stone structure in India.
Rani ki Vav	Gujarat	Stepwell architecture.
Mahabalipuram Temples	Tamil Nadu	Pallava art & architecture.
Kaziranga & Manas NP	Assam	Natural UNESCO Sites.

National & international organisations (india's role)

Organisation	India's Role	Headquarters
SAARC	Founding Member (1985)	Kathmandu, Nepal
G20	Member; hosted G20 Summit in 2023	Rotating Presidency
BRICS	Member with Brazil, Russia, China, South Africa	Shanghai
ASEAN	Dialogue Partner	Jakarta
WHO	Member since 1948	Geneva
UNESCO	Member since 1945	Paris
Commonwealth	Member country	London
NAM (Non-Aligned Movement)	Founding member (1961)	Belgrade

World health organization (who) – important facts

Point	Detail
Full Form	World Health Organization
Founded	7 April 1948
Headquarters	Geneva, Switzerland
Parent Organization	United Nations
Current Director-General (2025)	Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus
Official Languages	6 (English, French, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, Russian)
World Health Day	7 April (WHO Foundation Day)
WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia	New Delhi, India
India's Membership	Founding member (since 1948)

Main Functions

- International health cooperation & disease control.
- Setting global health standards.
- Epidemiological surveillance & immunization support.
- Publishes World Health Report and International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

Important national & international health days

Date	Day	Objective
January 12	National Youth Day	To inspire youth for nation-building.
March 24	World Tuberculosis Day	To end TB globally.
April 7	World Health Day	Marks the establishment of WHO.
May 12	International Nurses Day	Honors Florence Nightingale.
May 31	World No Tobacco Day	To promote tobacco-free living.
June 14	World Blood Donor Day	To encourage voluntary blood donation.
July 11	World Population Day	To focus on population issues.
October 10	World Mental Health Day	Mental health awareness.
November 14	World Diabetes Day / Children's Day	Health + Education awareness.
December 1	World AIDS Day	End HIV/AIDS stigma and spread.

History of nursing in india

Year/Period	Event/Development
1854	Florence Nightingale's work in Crimean War laid foundation for modern nursing.
1867	First Nursing School in India established at St. Stephens Hospital, Delhi.
1909	First nursing registration council established in Madras Presidency.
1947	Indian Nursing Council (INC) established under Central Government.
1948	INC Act passed; regulates nursing education and profession.
1949	Florence Nightingale School of Nursing started at Delhi.
1956	WHO collaboration with INC began.
1976	ANM and GNM syllabi standardized by INC.
2019	National Nursing and Midwifery Commission Bill proposed.

Current President of Indian Nursing Council (2025): Dr. Elizabeth I. George

Important nursing organisations

Organisation	Headquarters	Function
Indian Nursing Council (INC)	New Delhi	Regulates nursing education and registration in India.
Trained Nurses' Association of India (TNAI)	New Delhi	Professional body for nurses; promotes education & welfare.
International Council of Nurses (ICN)	Geneva, Switzerland	Global federation of nurses' associations.
State Nursing Councils	In each state	Register and license nurses locally.
WHO (SEARO)	New Delhi	Regional health cooperation in South-East Asia.

National health organizations (india)

Organization	Headquarters	Function
ICMR (Indian Council of Medical Research)	New Delhi	Biomedical research and public health studies.
NCDC (National Centre for Disease Control)	New Delhi	Disease surveillance and outbreak management.

AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences)	New Delhi	Premier medical education and research institute.
DGHS (Directorate General of Health Services)	New Delhi	Policy formulation for health programs.
NIHF (National Institute of Health & Family Welfare)	New Delhi	Training for health personnel.
NVBDCP	New Delhi	Vector-borne disease control (malaria, dengue).
NACO	New Delhi	National AIDS Control Organisation.
FSSAI	New Delhi	Regulates food safety and nutrition.

Vaccination & immunization programmes

Programme	Year	Objective
EPI (Expanded Programme on Immunization)	1978	Basic immunization for children.
UIP (Universal Immunization Programme)	1985	Immunization against 12 diseases.
Mission Indradhanush	2014	Full immunization for all children.
Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI)	2017	Reach unreached children.
Pulse Polio Programme	1995	Eradicate polio (India declared polio-free in 2014).

Vaccines under UIP

- BCG (Tuberculosis)
- OPV (Polio)
- DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus)
- Hepatitis B
- Hib
- Measles, Rubella
- Rotavirus, Pneumococcal, JE in endemic areas

Important national health missions

Mission	Objective	Launched
National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	Strengthen rural health infrastructure.	2005
National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)	Urban poor healthcare.	2013
National Health Mission (NHM)	Combined NRHM + NUHM.	2013
Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY)	Health insurance for poor families.	2018
POSHAN Abhiyaan	To reduce malnutrition in children & women.	2018
PM National Dialysis Programme	Free dialysis service to poor patients.	2016

National disease control programmes

Programme	Target Disease	Nodal Agency
NTEP (National TB Elimination Programme)	Tuberculosis	Central TB Division
NVBDCP	Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Filariasis, Kala-azar	Ministry of Health

NACP	HIV/AIDS	NACO
NLEP	Leprosy	Directorate of Health Services
NPCDCS	Cancer, Diabetes, CVD, Stroke	Non-Communicable Diseases Division
NPCBVI	Blindness & Visual Impairment	Health Ministry
NDDCP	Deafness	ENT division
IDSP	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme	NCDC

Ayush & traditional medicine in india

System	Full Form	Governing Body
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy	Ministry of AYUSH
CCIM	Central Council of Indian Medicine	Regulates Ayurvedic education
CCRH	Central Council for Research in Homeopathy	Research body
CCRYN	Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy	Yoga research & promotion
NMPB	National Medicinal Plants Board	Conservation of medicinal plants

Women & child welfare programmes

Programme	Objective	Year
ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services)	Supplementary nutrition, health, and preschool education.	1975
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	Improve sex ratio & girl child education.	2015
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	Safe motherhood & institutional delivery.	2005
Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)	Free delivery and treatment for mothers & infants.	2011
POSHAN Abhiyaan	Nutrition for women and children.	2018
Kishori Shakti Yojana	Empower adolescent girls.	2000

Health and family welfare schemes

Scheme	Objective	Target Group
Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)	Health insurance for BPL families.	Poor households
LaQshya Programme	Improve quality of maternity care.	Pregnant women
Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)	Free antenatal care on 9th of every month.	Pregnant women
Mission Parivar Vikas	Family planning in high fertility districts.	Women of reproductive age
PM Jan Aushadhi Yojana	Provide affordable generic medicines.	All citizens

Indian medical & nursing acts

Act	Year	Purpose
Indian Nursing Council Act	1947	Regulates nursing education and registration.
Indian Medical Council Act	1956	Regulates medical education (Replaced by NMC Act 2019).

Pharmacy Act	1948	Regulates pharmacy education and practice.
Dentists Act	1948	Regulates dental education and profession.
Clinical Establishments Act	2010	Standardizes healthcare facilities.
Drugs and Cosmetics Act	1940	Regulates drug quality and manufacturing.
Mental Healthcare Act	2017	Protects rights of persons with mental illness.

Indian medical research & education institutes

Institute	Location	Focus Area
AIIMS (All India Institute of Medical Sciences)	New Delhi + Multiple Cities	Medical education, research, patient care.
JIPMER	Puducherry	Medical teaching & research.
PGIMER	Chandigarh	Postgraduate medical training.
NIMHANS	Bengaluru	Mental health & neurosciences.
ICMR	New Delhi	Medical research and public health.
NIPER	Mohali	Pharmaceutical education & research.
AFMC	Pune	Armed Forces Medical training.

International health organisations

Organisation	Headquarters	Year	Objective
World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva, Switzerland	1948	Promote global health and coordinate international health efforts.
UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)	New York, USA	1946	Child health, education, and nutrition.
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)	Paris, France	1945	Promotes education, science, and culture.
UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)	New York, USA	1969	Population control and family planning.
World Bank	Washington D.C., USA	1944	Financial and health development aid.
FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization)	Rome, Italy	1945	Eradicate hunger and improve food security.
ILO (International Labour Organization)	Geneva, Switzerland	1919	Improve labour standards and social welfare.
ICN (International Council of Nurses)	Geneva, Switzerland	1899	Represents nurses worldwide and sets nursing standards.
Red Cross (IFRC)	Geneva, Switzerland	1863	Humanitarian aid during disaster and war.
World Food Programme (WFP)	Rome, Italy	1961	Provides food assistance in emergencies.

Medical discoveries & inventors

Discovery / Invention	Scientist	Year	Significance
X-rays	Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen	1895	First medical imaging technique.
Penicillin (Antibiotic)	Alexander Fleming	1928	First antibiotic drug; revolutionized medicine.
Smallpox Vaccine	Edward Jenner	1796	First vaccine in human history.
Stethoscope	René Laennec	1816	Used for auscultation of heart and lungs.
Thermometer	Gabriel Fahrenheit	1714	Measures body temperature.
Blood Circulation	William Harvey	1628	Explained heart and circulation.
Insulin (Diabetes Treatment)	Frederick Banting & Charles Best	1921	Controls blood sugar.
Polio Vaccine	Jonas Salk / Albert Sabin	1955 / 1961	Eradicated polio globally.
DNA Structure	James Watson & Francis Crick	1953	Discovered double-helix structure.
Anaesthesia	Crawford Long	1842	First used ether for surgery.
Antiseptic Surgery	Joseph Lister	1867	Introduced carbolic acid in surgery.

Diseases and discoverers

Disease / Pathogen	Discovered By	Year
Tuberculosis (Mycobacterium tuberculosis)	Robert Koch	1882
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae)	Robert Koch	1883
Malaria (Plasmodium)	Sir Ronald Ross	1897
Typhoid (Salmonella typhi)	Eberth	1880
Diphtheria (Corynebacterium diphtheriae)	Klebs & Loeffler	1884
Polio Virus	Karl Landsteiner	1909
AIDS (HIV Virus)	Luc Montagnier & Robert Gallo	1983
COVID-19 (Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2)	First identified in Wuhan, China	2019
Rabies Vaccine	Louis Pasteur	1885
Syphilis (Treponema pallidum)	Fritz Schaudinn	1905
Leprosy (Mycobacterium leprae)	G. Armauer Hansen	1873

Important health reports & committees in india

Committee / Report	Year	Recommendation / Significance
Bhore Committee	1946	Laid foundation of Primary Health Care in India.
Mudaliar Committee	1962	Strengthened secondary & tertiary healthcare.
Chadha Committee	1963	Integrated malaria control with PHCs.
Mukherjee Committee	1966	Revised basic health services.
Jungalwalla Committee	1967	Unified medical & health services.
Kartar Singh Committee	1973	Multipurpose health workers introduced.
Srivastava Committee	1975	Creation of Rural Health Practitioners & Medical Colleges.

Bajaj Committee	1986	Proposed National Health Policy (1983 revision).
Bora Committee	1995	Strengthening district hospitals.
National Health Policy Reports	1983, 2002, 2017	Health planning & universal coverage goals.

Miscellaneous nursing general knowledge

Topic	Fact
Founder of Modern Nursing	Florence Nightingale
Birth Date of Florence Nightingale	12 May 1820 (Celebrated as International Nurses Day)
Known As	“The Lady with the Lamp”
First Nursing School in India	St. Stephen’s Hospital, Delhi (1867)
Father of Modern Medicine	Hippocrates
Father of Microbiology	Louis Pasteur
Father of Immunology	Edward Jenner
Father of Bacteriology	Robert Koch
World Red Cross Day	8 May
National Safe Motherhood Day (India)	11 April
National Newborn Week	15–21 November
ICD (International Classification of Diseases)	Maintained by WHO for disease coding
First WHO Director-General from India	Dr. Marcolino Gomes Candau (served globally, Indian origin staff included in SEARO New Delhi)
India’s First Nurse to Get Florence Nightingale Award	K. C. Geetha (Kerala)

Current national affairs (2024–2025)

Event / Area	Key Facts (as of 2025)
President of India	Smt. Droupadi Murmu (First tribal woman President)
Vice President	Jagdeep Dhankhar
Prime Minister	Narendra Modi
Chief Justice of India (CJI)	Justice D.Y. Chandrachud
Lok Sabha Speaker	Om Birla
Election Commission Chief	Rajiv Kumar
RBI Governor	Shaktikanta Das
ISRO Achievement	Chandrayaan-3 successfully landed on Moon’s South Pole (2023)
Aditya-L1 Mission	India’s first solar observation satellite (2023)
G20 Summit 2023	Hosted in New Delhi – Theme: “One Earth, One Family, One Future.”
India’s GDP Growth (2024–25)	Approx. 7.2% (World’s fastest-growing major economy)
Union Budget 2025 Theme	Focus on infrastructure, digital health, and AI in healthcare.
National Education Policy	NEP 2020 – continues implementation for holistic education.

Environment & ecology

Topic	Details
National Environment Policy	Adopted in 2006; focuses on sustainable development.
Forest Cover (2023 Report)	21.71% of India’s area covered by forest.

Chipko Movement	Started in Uttarakhand (1973) by Gaura Devi; “Hug the trees” to prevent deforestation.
Project Tiger	Launched in 1973 to protect tigers.
Project Elephant	Launched in 1992 for elephant protection.
Ramsar Convention	Wetland conservation treaty (India joined in 1982).
Largest Biosphere Reserve	Gulf of Mannar (Tamil Nadu).
Clean India Mission	Launched in 2014 to promote sanitation.
Plastic Waste Management Rule	Implemented 2016, amended 2022 (single-use plastic ban).

Important Environmental Days

Date	Day
5 June	World Environment Day
21 March	World Forestry Day
22 April	Earth Day
16 September	World Ozone Day
2 February	World Wetlands Day

Basic science and discoveries

Field	Discovery / Inventor	Importance
Physics	Isaac Newton	Laws of Motion & Gravity
Chemistry	Dmitri Mendeleev	Periodic Table
Biology	Charles Darwin	Theory of Evolution
Electricity	Benjamin Franklin	Electrical charge
Vaccination	Edward Jenner	Smallpox prevention
Penicillin	Alexander Fleming	First antibiotic
DNA Structure	Watson & Crick	Genetic code
Radioactivity	Marie & Pierre Curie	Discovery of radium & polonium
Telephone	Alexander Graham Bell	Communication revolution
Light Bulb	Thomas Edison	Electricity application
Computer	Charles Babbage	Father of Computer
Internet (ARPANET)	U.S. Defense Department	1969 foundation of modern internet

Science & technology in india

Organization	Function	Headquarters
ISRO	Space research & satellite launch	Bengaluru
DRDO	Defence technology	New Delhi
CSIR	Scientific & Industrial Research	New Delhi
BARC	Atomic research	Mumbai
IITs / NITs	Higher education & innovation	Across India
ICMR	Medical research	New Delhi
CDAC	Advanced computing (developed PARAM supercomputer)	Pune
NIC (National Informatics Centre)	e-Governance & IT infrastructure	New Delhi

Recent Indian Scientific Achievements

- Chandrayaan-3 (2023) – Successful Moon landing.
- Aditya-L1 (2023) – India's first solar observation mission.
- Vikram-S Rocket (2022) – India's first private space rocket.
- Covid-19 Vaccine Development – Covaxin (Bharat Biotech) & Covishield (Serum Institute of India).

Indian economy – basic facts

Topic	Detail
India's GDP (2024–25)	Approx. \$4 trillion; 5th largest economy globally.
Currency	Indian Rupee (₹); Controlled by RBI.
Economic Planning	NITI Aayog replaced Planning Commission (2015).
Five-Year Plans	Discontinued after 12th Plan (2017).
Primary Sector	Agriculture, fishing, mining.
Secondary Sector	Industry & manufacturing.
Tertiary Sector	Services, IT, banking, tourism.
Inflation Control	Managed by RBI using Repo & Reverse Repo rates.
GST (Goods and Services Tax)	Introduced July 1, 2017; One nation, one tax.
Budget Presentation Date	1st February each year.
Largest Employer Sector in India	Agriculture.

Important economic institutions in india

Institution	Head / Chairperson (2025)	Function
RBI (Reserve Bank of India)	Shaktikanta Das	Controls monetary policy.
NABARD	Shaji K.V.	Rural & agricultural financing.
SIDBI	Sivasubramanian Ramann	Promotes small-scale industries.
EXIM Bank	Harsha Bangari	Export-import financing.
SEBI	Madhabi Puri Buch	Regulates capital markets.
IRDAI	Debasish Panda	Insurance regulation.
EPFO	Neelam Shami Rao	Provident fund management.

Indian tax & banking system

Concept	Explanation
Direct Tax	Paid directly (Income Tax, Corporate Tax).
Indirect Tax	Paid via goods/services (GST).
Repo Rate	Rate at which RBI lends to banks.
Reverse Repo Rate	Rate at which RBI borrows from banks.
Bank Rate	Long-term lending rate of RBI.
CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio)	% of deposits banks keep with RBI.
SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio)	% of deposits kept in liquid form (gold, cash, securities).
Financial Inclusion Scheme	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (2014).
Digital Payment Systems	UPI, RuPay, BHIM, Paytm, etc.
RBI Established	1935 (Nationalized in 1949).

International economic organisations

Organisation	Headquarters	Function
IMF (International Monetary Fund)	Washington D.C.	Financial stability & global trade.
World Bank	Washington D.C.	Development loans to nations.

WTO (World Trade Organization)	Geneva	Regulates international trade.
ADB (Asian Development Bank)	Manila, Philippines	Promotes economic growth in Asia.
OECD	Paris, France	Economic cooperation.
AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank)	Beijing, China	Funds Asian infrastructure projects.
BRICS Bank (NDB)	Shanghai, China	BRICS nations' financial cooperation.

Environmental organisations & reports

Organisation	Report / Function	Headquarters
IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)	Publishes Climate Change Reports	Geneva
UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)	Coordinates global environmental activities	Nairobi, Kenya
WWF (World Wide Fund for Nature)	Conservation of wildlife and forests	Gland, Switzerland
Greenpeace International	Environmental activism	Amsterdam, Netherlands
IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)	Publishes Red Data Book (endangered species list)	Gland, Switzerland
CITES	Protects endangered flora and fauna	Geneva
Montreal Protocol	Protects ozone layer	1987 (Signed in Canada)
Paris Agreement (UNFCCC)	Climate action framework	2015

India in global rankings & reports (2025)

Report / Index	Published By	India's Rank (Approx.)	Notes
Human Development Index (HDI)	UNDP	134 / 193	Moderate category.
Global Hunger Index	Concern Worldwide	111 / 125	Moderate concern.
Global Innovation Index	WIPO	40 / 132	Top in lower-middle-income group.
Ease of Doing Business Index	World Bank (last issued 2020)	63 / 190	Business reforms recognized.
World Happiness Report	UN	126 / 137	Focus on mental health & well-being.
Corruption Perception Index	Transparency International	93 / 180	—
Global Gender Gap Index	World Economic Forum	127 / 146	Gender parity in education improving.
Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI)	Germanwatch	8 / 60	Among top-performing nations.

Constitutional Bodies of India

Body	Head	Function
Election Commission of India (ECI)	Rajiv Kumar	Conducts elections.
Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)	Dr. Manoj Soni	Recruits for civil services.
Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)	Girish Chandra Murmu	Audits govt. accounts.
Finance Commission	N.K. Singh (15th Commission)	Revenue distribution between Centre and States.
National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	Justice Arun Mishra	Safeguards human rights.
NITI Aayog	B.V.R. Subrahmanyam	Policy think tank replacing Planning Commission (2015).
Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)	Praveen Kumar Srivastava	Checks corruption in government.
Central Information Commission (CIC)	Heeralal Samariya	Implements RTI Act.

Indian geography – general facts

Feature	Description
Location	8°4'N – 37°6'N latitude, 68°7'E – 97°25'E longitude
Area	3.287 million sq. km (7th largest country)
Coastline Length	7,516 km
Highest Peak	Kanchenjunga (8,586 m) – Sikkim
Northernmost Point	Indira Col (Ladakh)
Southernmost Point	Indira Point (Nicobar Islands)
Longest River (India)	Ganga
Largest River (Origin in India)	Godavari – “Dakshin Ganga”
Largest Lake	Vembanad Lake (Kerala)
Longest Glacier	Siachen Glacier (Ladakh)
Largest Plateau	Deccan Plateau
Largest Desert	Thar Desert (Rajasthan)
Highest Waterfall	Kunchikal Falls (Karnataka)

Important rivers and their tributaries

River	Origin	Major Tributaries	Empties Into
Ganga	Gangotri Glacier	Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi	Bay of Bengal
Yamuna	Yamunotri Glacier	Chambal, Betwa, Ken	Ganga
Brahmaputra	Mansarovar (Tibet – Tsangpo)	Subansiri, Dibang, Lohit	Bay of Bengal
Godavari	Nasik (Maharashtra)	Manjira, Indravati	Bay of Bengal
Krishna	Western Ghats (Maharashtra)	Bhima, Tungabhadra	Bay of Bengal
Narmada	Amarkantak (MP)	—	Arabian Sea
Tapti	Satpura Hills	—	Arabian Sea
Cauvery	Coorg (Karnataka)	Bhavani, Kabini	Bay of Bengal
Mahanadi	Chhattisgarh	Seonath, Ib	Bay of Bengal

Indian mountain ranges

Range	Location	Key Facts
Himalayas	Northern India	Three ranges – Himadri, Himachal, Shivalik.
Aravalli Range	Rajasthan	Oldest mountain range; Guru Shikhar is highest peak.
Vindhya Range	Central India	Natural divider of North & South India.
Satpura Range	MP–Maharashtra	Source of rivers Narmada & Tapti.
Western Ghats	Western coast	UNESCO World Heritage Site; biodiversity hotspot.
Eastern Ghats	East coast	Discontinuous range; intersected by rivers.
Nilgiri Hills	South India	Meeting point of Ghats.
Karakoram Range	Ladakh	Contains Siachen Glacier.

Major indian cities on rivers

City	River
Delhi	Yamuna
Varanasi	Ganga
Kolkata	Hooghly
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati
Hyderabad	Musi
Chennai	Cooum
Patna	Ganga
Allahabad (Prayagraj)	Confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati
Guwahati	Brahmaputra
Cuttack	Mahanadi

Indian history – ancient to modern overview

Period	Key Features
Indus Valley Civilization (2500–1500 BCE)	Urban planning, drainage, cities: Harappa & Mohenjo-Daro.
Vedic Period (1500–600 BCE)	Society based on Vedas; rise of kingdoms.
Mauryan Empire (322–185 BCE)	Founded by Chandragupta Maurya; Ashoka embraced Buddhism.
Gupta Empire (320–550 CE)	Golden Age of India – art, literature, science flourished.
Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526 CE)	Muslim rule started in India; five dynasties.
Mughal Empire (1526–1857)	Established by Babur; reached height under Akbar, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb.
British Rule (1858–1947)	East India Company followed by British Crown; independence achieved 1947.
Freedom Movement	Led by Mahatma Gandhi – Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India Movement.

Major government projects & initiatives

Scheme / Mission	Year	Objective
Digital India	2015	Promote digital literacy and governance.
Smart Cities Mission	2015	Develop 100 modern cities.
AMRUT (Urban Renewal Mission)	2015	Improve urban water & sewerage services.
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)	2015	Affordable housing for all.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan	2020	Self-reliant India mission.
Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	2014	Clean India and sanitation.
Make in India	2014	Promote manufacturing.
Skill India Mission	2015	Vocational training for youth.
BharatNet Project	2011	Broadband in rural India.
Jal Jeevan Mission	2019	Tap water for every household by 2024.

Digital & infrastructure initiatives

Initiative	Ministry	Purpose
Aadhaar	UIDAI (MeitY)	Biometric-based digital identity.
DigiLocker	MeitY	Digital document storage.
BHIM / UPI	NPCI	Unified Payments Interface – digital payments.
eSanjeevani	Health Ministry	Online telemedicine platform.
Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission	Health Ministry	Digital Health ID for citizens.
PM Gati Shakti	Ministry of Commerce	National infrastructure master plan.
PM Kisan Samman Nidhi	Agriculture	₹6,000 annual benefit to farmers.
eNAM	Agriculture	National digital agriculture market.
One Nation One Ration Card	Consumer Affairs	Nationwide portability of ration.
PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana (2024)	MNRE	Rooftop solar power for households.

2

CHAPTER

Spotting Error

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)
23. No error (d)

24. As we see it (a)/ she appears to be unreasonable (b)/ anxious about pleasing her husband (c)/ No error (d)
25. The scissor is (a)/lying on (b)/the table (c)/No error (d)
26. 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)
27. 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)
28. He did not succeed (a)/to get the job (b)/though he tried his level best (c)/No error (d)
29. Many of the famous (a)/advertising offices (b)/are located at Madison Avenue (c)/No error (d)
30. Nature has denied us (a)/the power of closing our ears (b)/which she gave in respect of our eyes (c)/No error (d)
31. Instead of being (a)/helpful he was (b)/being hindrance (c)/No error (d)
32. Where (a)/have I (b)/to deposit fees? (c)/No error (d)
33. By the time she had finished her work (a)/I had nearly given up (b)/ all hope of arriving at the party in time (c)/No error (d)
34. Air pollution, together with littering (a)/are causing many problems (b)/ in our cities (c)/ No error (d)
35. The accused refused (a)/to answer to the policeman (b)/on duty (c)/No error (d)
36. What is (a)/the use of me (b)/attending the session? (c)/No error (d)
37. We met our prospective employer (a)/for a briefing session (b)/ in the Taj Hotel.(c)/ No error (d)
38. 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)
39. Having lived (a)/in Kerala for ten years (b)/ my friend is used to speak Malayalam with his friends (c)/ No error (d)
40. Much water (a)/has flown (b)/under this bridge (c)/No error (d)
41. The law should specifically (a)/provide a clause (b)/to protect animals from poachers (c)/ No error (d)
42. It was he who (a)/ came running in the house (b)/with the news about the earthquake (c)/ No error (a)
43. Her mother does not approve of (a)/her to go to the party (b)/without dressing formally (c)/No error (d)
44. Riding across the battle field (a)/the famous Bhishm (b)/ saw a large number of dead warriors (c)/ No error (d)
45. My Aunt (a)/was first (b)/to get a degree (c)/No error (d)
46. Padmini had not rarely missed (a)/a dance performance or festival since (b)/she was eight years old (c)/No error (d)
47. Krupa and Kavya studied (a)/in the Delhi Public School (b)/and so does Kamyra (c)/No error (d)
48. The teacher, as well as the students (a)/have gone on an excursion (b)/ to ooty during their summer vacation (c)/No error (d)
49. The US (a)/don't want (b)/Indian in the Security Council (c)/ No error (d)

50. The cruel lady made (a)/ her step – daughter to do (b)/ all the household chores (c)/No error (d)
51. My sister asked me (a)/that how long (b)/I would stay there (c)/No error (d)
52. I whistled thrice with (a)/full might and raise my arms (b)/towards the sky (c)/No error (d)
53. Science and religion (a)/ are both necessary for man and for their (b)/outer and inner self respectively (c)/No error (d)
54. At certain seasons (a)/some areas on Mars (b)/in subject to strong winds (c)/ No error (d)
55. As an artist (a)/ Raju is as good (b)/if not better than Ramesh (c)/No error (d)
56. The Scientists (a)/could not hardly (b)/complete all the experiments (c)/ No error (d)
57. If I was he (a)/I wouldn't accept (b)/ this project (c)/No error (d)
58. The teacher advised to (a)/the student to borrow (b)/a book from the library within three days (c)/No error (d)
59. I insisted (a)/on his going (b)/there immediately (c)/No error (d)
60. Neither of the teams (a)/are sensible enough (b)/to do this task (c)/No error (d)
61. We have been knowing (a)/each other (b)/since we were children (c)/No error (d)
62. Mohan's eyes (a)/reflect a hope (b)/for a better future in Microsoft (c)/No error (d)
63. He went to Mumbai (a)/with a view (b)/to secure a job (c)/No error (d)
64. The Headmaster with all his senior teachers (a)/have come (b)/to attend the meeting (c)/No error (d)
65. The teacher said that (a)/ the building adjacent with his house (b)/needed repairs (c)/No error
66. Grapes (a)/cannot gathered (b)/from thistles (c)/No error (d)
67. When one hears of the incident (a)/about the plane crash (b)/he feels very sorry (c)/No error
68. I went there (a)/with a view to survey (b)/the entire procedure (c)/No error (d)
69. It had laid (a)/in the closet (b)/for a week before we found it (c)/No error (d)
70. He was present (a)/in the court (b)/to give witness (c)/No error (d)
71. He laughed (a)/her (b)/as she fell off the tree (c)/No error (d)
72. I and him (a)/are (b)/very good friends (c)/No error (d)
73. One should (a)/look after (b)/their parents (c)/No error (d)
74. She placed (a)/the offering (b)/to God in the altar (c)/No error (d)
75. Teachers were instructed (a)/to follow an uniform method (b)/of evaluation (c)/No error (d)
76. The newspapers they admit that (a)/advertising sometimes (b)/influences their editorial policy (c)/No error (d)
77. No sooner did I finish (a)/my speech , I was subjected (b)/to a barrage of questions (c)/No error (d)
78. I saw him (a)/coming out of the hotel (b)/on 10 o' clock (c)/No error (d)

-
79. One of my friend (a)/is returning (b)/to India from the U.S.A. (c)/No error (d)
80. He knows (a)/that your muscles (b)/are not same as his (c)/No error (d)
81. We shall wait (a)/till you (b)/will finish your lunch (c)/No error (d)
82. I met (a)/him (b)/few weeks before (c)/No error (d)
83. I shall wait for you (a)/till you will (b)/finish your lunch (c)/No error (d)
84. The price of car (a)/have been reduced (b)/recently (c)/No error (d)
85. The teacher has (a)/not yet entered (b)/into the classroom (c)/No error (d)
86. Vijay is (a)/very cleverer (b)/than Ram (c)/No error (d)
87. No sooner did (a)/the police arrive (b)/the robbers ran away (c)/No error (d)
88. I know (a)/a doctor (b)/you are referring to (c)/No error (d)
89. Smoke from diesel engines (a)/become visible (b)/as the carbon content increases (c)/No error (d)
90. The moon (a)/is shining (b)/brightly tonight, is it? (c)/No error (d)
91. There was great excitement (a)/ on planet of Mars this week (b)/wasn't there? (c)/No error (d)
92. 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)
93. He has been (a)/enhanced in position (b)/as a result of his diligence and integrity (c)/No error (d)
94. It is I (a)/who is responsible (b)/for the delay (c)/No error (d)
95. There is only one cure (a)/to the evils which newly (b)/acquired freedom produces and that cure is freedom (c)/No error
96. He flew (a)/over extensively (b)/the pacific last winter (c)/No error (d)
97. In 1906, a earthquake (a)/ destroyed much (b)/of San Francisco (c)/No error (d)
98. His parents does not (a)/approve of (b)/his business (c)/No error (d)
99. The college library is (a)/not only equipped with (b)/very good books but also with the latest journals (c)/No error (d)
100. The lovers walked (a)/besides each other (b)/in silence (c)/No error (d)
101. Men are wanted (a)/for the army (b)/and the navy, and the air force (c)/No error (d)
-

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.
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 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
44.	(b)	'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 kanya' 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.
56.	(a)	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 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 enough should be used.
60.	(a)	'Know' is generally not used in progressive Tenses. Hence we know/we have known should be used here.
61.	(b)	Here, Mohan's eyes reflect' means it is Mohan's habit which is not the case. Hence, it should be as 'Mohan's eyes reflected ...
62.	(c)	With a view to (doing) something because you are planning to do something in the future. Ex: We bought the house with a view to retiring there. 'To securing' is correct.
63.	(b)	'Has come' is the correct option because the verb will agree with the first subject.
64.	(b)	'adjacent' always takes the preposition 'to'
65.	(b)	Grapes cannot be the subject of the sentence' hence it should be 'Grapes cannot be gathered...'
66.	(b)	Here, indefinite article i.e. about 'a' plane crash should be used. No Particular incident is evident here.
67.	(b)	'With a view to' should be followed by gerund i.e. surveying.
68.	(a)	Here, time period is given. Hence, Past Perfect Continuous i.e.' It had 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 here.
71.	(a)	If pronouns of different persons are to be used together in a sentence to provide good and normal sense, then The serial order should be second, third and first so, here, it should be "He and I are very good friends."

72.	(c)	When a sentence starts with 'one' then in accordance with the singularity of the subject, it should be one's parents.
73.	(c)	'God' is a universal noun so, it should be preceded by 'the'
74.	(b)	According to the rules of the 'articles', the word 'uniform' should be preceded by 'a' because here, the vowel sound of 'u' is different.
75.	(a)	Here, the use of 'they' is not needed as 'the newspaper itself is the subject.
76.	(a)	According to the rules of conjunctions, the word 'no sooner...' should be followed by 'than ...'
77.	(c)	The preposition 'on' is used to indicate a date or place hence, 'in' should be replaced with 'at'
78.	(a)	Here, it means one among many so, it should be 'one of my friends ...'
79.	(c)	Here, due to the sense of comparison it should be 'the same...'
80.	(c)	Here, the word 'will' is not needed because 'shall' is already used in the initial part of the sentence that itself signifies the tense of the sentence.
81.	(d)	No error
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.
91.	(a)	It will be as 'If I had realized' the past perfect tense suits here and it denotes the sentence to be in Active voice.
92.	(b)	The word 'enhanced' given here is wrong. The Correct word that will suit the statement is 'elevated'. Correct application of word enriches the meaning of the sentence.
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.
97.	(a)	His parents don't approve of his business. In English, don't is used when speaking in the first and second person plural and singular and the third person plural ("I", "you", "we" and "they"). Doesn't, on the other hand, is used when speaking in the third person singular only ("he", "she", and "it")
98.	(d)	No error
99.	(b)	The lovers walked beside each other in silence, (the preposition besides means in addition to, whereas beside means next to)
100.	(c)	Men are wanted for the army, the navy and the air force.



3

CHAPTER

Antonyms & Synonyms

Antonyms & Synonyms		
WORD	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
Abate	moderate, decrease	aggravate, supplement
Abject	despicable, servile	commendable, praiseworthy
Abjure	forsake, renounce	approve, sanction
Abortive	vain, unproductive	effectual productive
Absolve	pardon, forgive	compel, accuse
Accord	agreement, harmony	disagreement, discord
Acrimony	harshness, bitterness	courtesy, benevolence
Adamant	stubborn, inflexible	flexible, soft
Adherent	follower, disciple	rival, adversary
Adjunct	joined, added	separated, subtracted
Admonish	counsel, reprove	approve, applaud
Adversity	misfortune, calamity	prosperity, fortune
Alien	foreigner, outsider	native, resident
Allay	pacify, soothe	aggravate, excite
Alleviate	abate, relieve	aggravate, enhance
Allure	entice, fascinate	repulse, repel
Amplify	enlarge, extend	lessen, contract
Antipathy	hostility, aversion	admiration, fascination
Apathy	unconcern, indifference	concern, care

Arraign	charge, blame	exculpate, pardon
Audacity	boldness, arrogance	mildness, cowardice
Authentic	genuine, reliable	fictitious, unreal
Awkward	clumsy, rough	clever, apt
Axiom	maxim, truth	absurdity, blunder
Baffle	frustrate, perplex	compose, facilitate
Barbarous	uncivilized, savage	cultured, humane
Benevolence	humanity, generosity	malevolence, inhumanity
Bewitching	magical, fascinating	repulsive, repugnant
Bleak	dismal, gloomy	bright pleasant
Brittle	delicate, fragile	tough, enduring
Bustle	haste, flurry	slowness, quiet
Calamity	adversity, misfortune	happiness, fortune
Callous	obdurate, unfeeling	compassionate, tender
Calumny	defamation, aspersion	commendation, praise
Capable	competent, able	incompetent, inept
Captivate	charm, fascinate	disillusion, offend
Captivity	imprisonment, confinement	freedom, liberty
Cavity	depth, depression	elevation, projection
Cease	terminate, desist	begin, originate
Chaste	virtuous, pure	sullied, lustful
Chastise	punish, admonish	cheer, encourage
Compassion	kindness, sympathy	cruelty, barbarity
Comprise	include, contain	reject, lack

Concede	yield, permit	deny, reject
Concur	approve, agree	differ, disagree
Consent	agree, permit	object, disagree
Consequence	effect, outcome	origin, start
Consolidate	solidify, strengthen	separate, weaken
Conspicuous	prominent, obvious	concealed, hidden
Contempt	scorn, disregard	regard, praise
Contradict	deny, oppose	approve, confirm
Contrary	dissimilar, conflicting	similar, alike
Dainty	elegant, delicate	clumsy, coarse
Decay	collapse, decompose	flourish, progress
Deceit	deception, artifice	veracity, sincerity
Decipher	interpret, reveal	misinterpret, distort
Dedicate	devote, consecrate	refuse, negate
Defer	prolong, suspend	accelerate, expedite
Defile	contaminate, pollute	purify, sanctify
Defray	spend, pay	disclaim, repudiate
Deliberate	cautious, intentional	rash, sudden
Delicious	palatable, tasteful	distasteful, unsavoury
Demolish	ruin, devastate	repair, construct
Deprive	despoil, divest	restore, renew
Deride	mock, taunt	inspire, encourage
Despicable	worthless, shameless	worthy, decent
Disdain	detest, despise	approve, praise
Eccentric	strange, abnormal	natural, conventional

Ecstasy	delight, exultation	despair, calamity, depression
Efface	destroy, obliterate	retain, maintain
Elevate	dignify, heighten	deprecate, denounce
Eliminate	expel, oust	restore, accept
Eloquence	expression, fluency	halting, stammering
Encumbrance	hindrance, obstacle	incentive, stimulant
Endeavour	undertake, aspire	cease, quit
Enormous	colossal, mammoth	diminutive, negligible
Epitome	precise, example	increment, expansion
Equivocal	uncertain, hazy	obvious, lucid
Eradicate	destroy, exterminate	secure, plant
Esteem	respect, regard	ridicule, spurn
Eternal	perpetual, endless	temporary, momentary
Evade	avoid, elude	acknowledge, confront
Evident	obvious, apparent	obscure, concealed
Fabricate	construct, produce	destroy, dismantle
Fallacy	delusion, mistake	veracity, truth
Falter	stumble, demur	persist, endure
Fanatical	narrow-minded, biased	liberal, tolerant
Fantastic	fanciful, uncommon	ordinary, normal
Feeble	weak, frail	strong, robust
Ferocious	cruel, fierce	gentle, sympathetic
Feud	strife, quarrel	fraternity, harmony
Fleeting	transient, temporary	enduring, eternal
Flimsy	trifling, transparent	firm, tenacious

Fluctuate	deflect, vacillate	stabilize, resolve
Forsake	desert, renounce	hold maintain
Fragile	weak, infirm	enduring, tough
Frantic	violent, agitated	subdued, gentle
Frivolous	petty, worthless	solemn, significant
Frugality	economy, providence	lavishness, extravagance
Gloom	obscurity, darkness	delight, mirth
Glut	stuff, satiate	starve, abstain
Gorgeous	magnificent, dazzling	dull, unpretentious
Gracious	courteous, beneficent	rude, unforgiving
Grisly	disgusting atrocious	pleasing, attractive
Grudge	hatred, aversion	benevolence, affection
Guile	cunning, deceit	honesty, frankness
Hamper	retard, prevent	promote, facilitate
Haphazard	random, unsorted	considered, arranged
Hapless	unfortunate, ill-fated	fortunate, lucky
Harass	irritate, molest	assist, comfort
Haughty	arrogant, pompous	humble, submissive
Hazard	Peril, danger	conviction, security
Heretic	non-conformist, secularist	conformable, religious
Hideous	frightful, shocking	attractive, alluring
Hypocrisy	deception, affectation	sincerity, honesty
Immaculate	unsullied, spotless	defiled, tarnished
Immense	huge, enormous	puny, insignificant
Immerse	submerge, involve	emerge, uncover

Imminent	impending, brewing	distant, receding
Immunity	prerogative, privilege	blame, censure
Impair	diminish, deteriorate	restore, revive
Impartial	just, unbiased	prejudiced, biased
Impediment	hurdle, obstruction	assistance, concurrence
Impious	irreligious, unholy	pious, devout
Impute	attribute, ascribe	exculpate, support
Inclination	disposition, affection	disinclination, indifference
Incompetent	inefficient, unskilled	dexterous, skilled
Incongruous	inappropriate, absurd	compatible, harmonious
Inevitable	unavoidable, ascertained	unlikely, doubtful
Infringe	violate, encroach	comply, concur
Ingenuous	undisguised, naive	wily, crafty
Insinuate	allude, hint	conceal, camouflage
Inspid	tasteless, vapid	delicious, luscious
Insolvent	indigent, destitute	wealthy, solvent
Instil	inculcate, inject	eradicate, extract
Intricate	tangled, complicated	regulated, orderly
Intrigue	scheme, conspiracy	candour, sincerity
Intrinsic	genuine, fundamental	extraneous, incidental
Invective	accusation, censure	approval, acclamation
Invincible	unconquerable, impregnable	effeminate, languid
Irrepressible	irresistible, unconfined	composed, hesitant
Jaded	tired, exhausted	renewed, recreated
Jejune	dull, boring	interesting, exciting

Jovial	frollicsome, cheerful	solemn, morose
Jubilant	rejoicing, triumphant	melancholy, depressing
Judicious	thoughtful, prudent	irrational, foolish
Just	honest, impartial	unequal, unfair
Justify	defend, exculpate	impute, arraign
Juvenile	young, tender	dotage, antiquated
Keen	sharp, poignant	vapid, insipid
Kindred	relation, species	unrelated, dissimilar
Knave	dishonest, scoundrel	paragon, innocent
Knell	death knell, last blow	reconstruction, rediscovery
Knotty	complicated, difficult	simple, manageable
Lavish	abundant, excessive	scarce, deficient
Lax	slack, careless	firm, reliable
Lenient	compassionate, merciful	cruel, severe
Liable	accountable, bound	unaccountable, apt to
Liberal	magnanimous, generous	stingy, malicious
Linger	loiter, prolong	hasten, quicken
Listless	indifferent, inattentive	brisk, attentive
Lucid	sound, rational	obscure, hidden
Lunacy	delusion, insanity	normalcy, sanity
Lure	attract, entice	repel, dissuade
Luscious	palatable, delicious	unsavoury, tart
Luxuriant	profuse, abundant	scanty, meager
Minute	diminutive, miniature	large, colossal
Miraculous	marvelous, extraordinary	ordinary, trivial

Mitigate	alleviate, relieve	augment, enhance
Modest	humble, courteous	arrogant, pompous
Molest	harass, tease	console, soothe
Mollify	appease, assuage	irritate, infuriate
Momentous	notable, eventful	trivial, insignificant
Monotonous	irksome, tedious	Varied, pleasant
Munificent	liberal, hospitable	Frugal, penurious
Murky	dusky, dreary	Bright shining
Mutinous	recalcitrant, insurgent	Submissive, faithful
Mutual	joint, identical	Separate, distinct
Negligent	inattentive, Careless	vigilant, careful
Niggardly	miser, covetous	generous, Profuse
Nimble	prompt, brisk	sluggish, languid
Nonchalant	indifferent, Negligent	attentive, considerate
Novice	tyro, beginner	veteran, ingenious
Noxious	baneful, injurious	attentive, considerate
Numerous	profuse, various	scarce, deficient
Obstruct	impede, prevent	hasten, encourage
Obvious	evident, apparent	obscure, ambiguous
Occult	latent, ambiguous	intelligible, transparent
Odious	malevolent, Obnoxious	engaging, fascinating
Offensive	abhorrent, arrogant	docile, compliant
Offspring	descendant, sibling	ancestor, forefather
Opaque	obscure, shady	transparent, bright
Oracular	cryptic, vague	lucid, distinct

Ordain	order, impose	revoke, abolish
Ornamental	decorative, adorned	unseemly, plain
Outbreak	eruption, insurrection	compliance, Subjection
Outrage	offence, maltreatment	praise, favour
Overwhelm	triumph, subjugate	flounder, falter
Pamper	flatter, indulge	deny, disparage
Paramount	foremost, eminent	trivial, inferior
Peerless	matchless, Unrivalled	mediocre, commonplace
Peevish	perverse, sullen	suave, amiable
Placid	tranquil, Calm	turbulent, hostile
Pompous	haughty, arrogant	Unpretentious, humble
Precarious	doubtful, insecure	assured, undeniable
Predicament	plight, dilemma	resolution, confidence
Premature	Precocious, untimely	belated, opportune
Prodigious	vast, enormous	unimpressive, diminutive
Prodigy	miracle, marvel	normal, average
Profligate	dissolute, degenerate	virtuous, upright
Profuse	lavish, abundant	scarce, scanty
Proscribe	prohibit, exclude	solicit, include
Protract	prolong, delay	abbreviate, curtail
Provoke	inflame, incite	pacify, comfort
Prudent	cautious, discreet	impetuous, unwise
Quack	impostor, deceiver	upright, unfeigned
Quaint	queer, strange	familiar, usual
Quarantine	seclude, screen	befriend, socialize

Quell	subdue, reduce	exacerbate, agitate
Questionable	dubious, Disputable	reliable, authentic
Quibble	equivocate, Prevaricate	unfeigned, plain
Ratify	consent, Approve	deny, dissent
Ravage	destroy, ruin	reconstruct, renovate
Redeem	recover, liberate	conserve, lose
Remnant	residue, piece	entire, whole
Remonstrate	censure, protest	agree, loud
Retract	recent, withdraw	confirm, assert
Reverence	respect, esteem	disrespect, affront
Rout	vanquish, overthrow	succumb, withdraw
Rustic	rural, uncivilised	cultured, refined
Ruthless	remorseless, inhumane	compassionate, lenient
Sarcastic	ironical, derisive	courteous, gracious
Saucy	impudent, insolent	modest, humble
Scanty	scarce, insufficient	lavish, multitude
Shabby	miserable, impoverished	prosperous, thriving
Shrewd	cunning, crafty	simple, imbecile
Slander	defame, malign	applaud, approve
Sneer	mock, scorn	flatter, praise
Solicit	entreat, implore	protest, oppose
Sporadic	intermittent, scattered	incessant, frequent
Squalid	dirty, filthy	tidy, attractive
Stain	blemish, tarnish	honour, purify
Stupor	lethargy, unconsciousness	sensibility, consciousness

Subsequent	consequent, following	Preceding, previous
Substantial	considerable, solid	tenuous, fragile
Subvert	demolish, sabotage	generate, organize
Superficial	partial, shallow	profound, discerning
Sycophant	parasite, flatterer	devoted, loyal
Taboo	prohibit, ban	permit, consent
Taciturn	reserved, silent	talkative, extrovert
Tedious	wearisome, irksome	exhilarating, lively
Temperate	cool, moderate	boisterous, violent
Throng	assembly, crowd	dispersion, sparsity
Timid	diffident, coward	bold, intrepid
Tranquil	peaceful, composed	violent, furious
Transient	temporal, transitory	lasting, enduring
Trenchant	assertive, forceful	feeble, ambiguous
Trivial	trifling, insignificant	significant, veteran
Tumultuous	violent, riotous	peaceful, harmonious
Tyro	beginner, learner	proficient, veteran
Uncouth	awkward, ungraceful	elegant, graceful
Usurp	seize, wrest	restore, compensate
Utterly	completely, thoroughly	deficiently, incompletely
Vagrant	wanderer, roaming	steady, settled
Valid	genuine, authentic	fallacious, deceptive
Valour	bravery, prowess	fear, cowardice
Vanity	conceit, pretension	modesty, humility
Venerable	esteemed, honored	unworthy, immature

Venom	poison, malevolence	antidote, benevolent
Veteran	ingenious, experienced	novice, tyro
Vicious	corrupt, obnoxious	noble, virtuous
Vigilant	cautious, alert	careless, negligent
Volatile	light, changing	heavy, ponderous
Vouch	confirm, consent	repudiate, prohibit
Vulgar	inelegant, offensive	elegant, civil
Waive	relinquish, remove	impose, clamp
Wan	pale, faded	bright, healthy
Wane	decline, dwindle	ameliorate, rise
Wary	cautious, circumspect	heedless, negligent
Wed	marry, combine	divorce, separate
Wicked	vicious, immoral	virtuous, noble
Wield	use, employ	forgo, avoid
Wilt	wither, perish	revive, bloom
Yearn	languish, crave	content, satisfy
Yield	surrender, abdicate	resist, protest
Yoke	connect, harness	liberate, release
Zeal	eagerness, fervour	apathy, lethargy
Zenith	summit, apex	nadir, base

4

CHAPTER

Fill in the Blanks

Directions: Four alternatives a, b, c and d are given under each sentence, you are required to select the most suitable alternative to fill in the blank/blanks in the sentence to make it meaningful.

1. **The salt spray has gradually..... the bridge.**
(a) spoilt (b) ravaged
(c) demolished (d) eroded
2. **The volcanic was the cause of great devastation.**
(a) outburst (b) eruption
(c) erosion (d) movement
3. **As a result of many unsuitable candidates were selected for the posts.**
(a) tolerance (b) favoritism
(c) humility (d) weakness
4. **There are several ways of the price at which a product can be marketed.**
(a) arriving (b) thinking
(c) determining (d) noticing
5. **Although they are not rich, they always wear clothes.**
(a) respectful (b) respective
(c) respectable (d) respected
6. **The prisoner was released on for good behavior.**
(a) probation (b) bail
(c) parole (d) guarantee
7. **Rajeev is too as far as his food habits are concerned.**
(a) enjoyable (b) fastidious
(c) curious (d) interesting
8. **My father keeps all his papers in a lock and key.**
(a) required (b) necessary
(c) useful (d) confidential
9. **I..... you to keep quiet.**
(a) beg of (b) beg from
(c) beg (d) beg for
10. **The splendor of the Himalayas**
(a) beggars description
(b) needs no description
(c) is so charming
(d) inspires awe
11. **Every candidate has to poll a minimum number of votes in order to avoid Of his security.**
(a) penalty (b) cancellation
(c) forfeiture (d) loss
12. **He stood as a rock and faced the challenge.**
(a) quiet (b) strong
(c) solid (d) firm
13. **Having lived a Life for forty years he is not able to take any independent decisions.**
(a) happy (b) successful
(c) safe (d) cloistered
14. **The brilliant students will be Scholarships.**
(a) honored (b) awarded
(c) rewarded (d) forwarded
15. **Several of our players are injured so our losing the match was almost.**
(a) necessary (b) indispensable
(c) inevitable (d) inexcusable

16. My friend says that he drinks tea because it is the best in the world.
 (a) fluid (b) drink
 (c) beverage (d) liquid
17. My mother upset the kettle of boiling water and Her right hand badly.
 (a) wounded (b) sizzled
 (c) scorched (d) scalded
18. Please do not an offer made by the chairman.
 (a) refrain (b) refute
 (c) refuse (d) refuge
19. The government is confident that the standard of living will begin to Again soon.
 (a) revive (b) lift
 (c) flourish (d) rise
20. Your case is so unique that I am not getting any..... to support it.
 (a) reason (b) help
 (c) happening (d) precedent
21. Take possession of the records immediately lest they should be with.
 (a) tampered (b) destroyed
 (c) manhandled (d) mishandled
22. Let us take him upon his word. I see no room for any In.
 (a) duplicity (b) deviation
 (c) cynicism (d) difference
23. The arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.
 (a) intemperate (b) spurious
 (c) specious (d) convincing
24. Director, he said, would the matter at once.
 (a) invigilate (b) explore
 (c) investigate (d) survey
25. Everyone was By surprise when she announced her plan to marry that boy.
 (a) moved (b) shaken
 (c) taken (d) prevailed
26. On second reading his poems strike us as singularly Of sublime emotions.
 (a) attributive (b) significant
 (c) symptomatic (d) evocative
27. It is becoming more and more ... that the principal is losing the confidence of his staff.
 (a) prominent (b) conspicuous
 (c) manifest (d) apparent
28. Health is too important to be.
 (a) neglected (b) detested
 (c) despised (d) discarded
29. Even a Glance will reveal the mystery.
 (a) crude (b) cursory
 (c) critical (d) curious
30. Like any other country India has its share of superstitions.
 (a) peculiar (b) fair
 (c) proper (d) abundant
31. Hindus believe that from the cycle of birth and rebirth can be attained only by good deeds.
 (a) bondage (b) deliverance
 (c) delivery (d) retirement
32. It is very To miss one's train by half a minute.
 (a) annoying (b) exhausting
 (c) exciting (d) exasperating
33. The officer was With immediate effect.
 (a) prosecuted (b) charge-sheeted
 (c) suspended (d) debarred

34. For more than a decade now, Indian villages have been to television programs.
 (a) accustomed (b) exposed
 (c) open (d) attracted
35. The Pilot was injured, he died within half an hour.
 (a) seriously (b) fatally
 (c) fatefully (d) vitally
36. His directions misled us; we did not know which road to take.
 (a) complex (b) obscure
 (c) mingled (d) vague
37. He was very friendly with the press and it really ... him even for what he did not achieve.
 (a) praised (b) lionized
 (c) appreciated (d) highlighted
38. The police The mob.
 (a) scattered (b) disbanded
 (c) drove (d) dispersed
39. I cannot To know much about it.
 (a) imagine (b) conceive
 (c) pretend (d) contemplate
40. We Trouble on our borders.
 (a) comprehend (b) supplement
 (c) complement (d) apprehend
41. If you drink too much, it will your judgment.
 (a) impede (b) impair
 (c) impose (d) impel
42. The punch made the boxer With pain.
 (a) wince (b) gap
 (c) grumble (d) fumble
43. He is too to be deceived easily.
 (a) strong (b) modern
 (c) intelligent (d) kind
44. There has been a Lack of efficiency in all the crucial areas of the working of Public sector undertakings.
 (a) positive (b) surprising
 (c) conspicuous (d) simulative
45. The shepherd was looking after theof sheep.
 (a) crew (b) gang
 (c) fleet (d) flock
46. The managing Director treated the employees to a Lunch at an expensive hotel.
 (a) precious (b) thriving
 (c) stupendous (d) sumptuous
47. Satish was with a natural talent for music.
 (a) given (b) found
 (c) endowed (d) entrusted
48. She always insisted on the need to between ends and means.
 (a) analyses (b) define
 (c) distribute (d) distinguish
49. If greater security measures had been taken the tragedy might have been.
 (a) removed (b) repeated
 (c) restrained (d) averted
50. A politician's speech must be read the lines, it may have a double.....
 (a) behind; edg
 (b) between; meaning
 (c) among; ends
 (d) beyond; face
51. Those who live in houses should not throw at others.
 (a) big; abuse
 (b) own; challenges
 (c) stone; bricks
 (d) glass; stones
52. I write a letter to you..... tentatively the dates of the program.
 (a) involving (b) urging
 (c) guiding (d) indicating

53. Contemporary economic development differs form the industrial revolution of the 19th century.
 (a) naturally (b) usually
 (c) literally (d) markedly
54. Ravi had to drop his plan of going to picnic as he had certain to meet during that period.
 (a) preparations (b) observations
 (c) urgencies (d) commitments
55. It was Hot that day and the cable suffered the brunt of the heat.
 (a) treacherously (b) acceptably
 (c) unfailingly (d) unbelievably
56.Eye-witness, the news reporter gave a graphic description of how fire broke out.
 (a) reporting (b) observing
 (c) seeing (d) quoting
57. my knowledge, Mr. Ashok has a prejudice..... foreigners.
 (a) in; for (b) as; towards
 (c) for; at (d) to; against
58. I will come tomorrow I hear to the.....
 (a) unless, contrary
 (b) until, contradictory
 (c) except, oppose
 (d) despite, otherwise
59. The children are so their parents are thinking of sending them to a school.
 (a) small, high
 (b) naughty, neighboring
 (c) misruled, lodging
 (d) unruly, boarding
60. Only people are after death.
 (a) vicious, condemned
 (b) virile, therefore
 (c) virtuous, remembered
 (d) virulent, glorified
61. The secretary..... the society's funds..... He was dismissed.
 (a) robbed, thus
 (b) pirated, therefore
 (c) misplaced, and
 (d) embezzled, therefore
62. His life consists of of drinking punctuated by periods of drunken sleep.
 (a) barrels (b) bouts
 (c) bowls (d) pints
63. When the morning the murder was discovered.
 (a) occurred (b) came
 (c) arrived (d) happened
64. He lives in the world of
 (a) allusions (b) illusions
 (c) conclusions (d) delusions
65. There was serious..... between the two brothers.
 (a) altiation (b) alteration
 (c) altercation (d) aberration
66. He lost the match easily because he had played a Five set match in the earlier round.
 (a) sensational (b) grueling
 (c) wonderful (d) controversial
67. by repeated failures he persisted with his research and finally succeeded is isolating the mosquito responsible for carrying malaria.
 (a) unaffected (b) unmoved
 (c) uninfluenced (d) undaunted
68. Because of the bitter experiences of the past he Everywhere.
 (a) disbelieves (b) smells a rat
 (c) sees a danger (d) suspects foul
69. On seeing the police approach, the miscreants.
 (a) cooled their heels
 (b) wore at their heels
 (c) took to their heels
 (d) took upon their heels

- 70. The committee's appeal to the people for money Little response.**
 (a) evoked (b) provoked
 (c) gained (d) provided
- 71. He is very On meeting foreigners and befriending them.**
 (a) anxious (b) find
 (c) insistent (d) keen
- 72. If a speech is full of pompous words, it is**
 (a) verbose (b) bombastic
 (c) grandiose (d) grandiloquent
- 73. We don't know what Him to commit this crime.**
 (a) excited (b) roused
 (c) prompted (d) attracted
- 74. He is like a body without a soul, an eye without light or a flower without.**
 (a) smell (b) fragrance
 (c) petal (d) oclour
- 75. This is the chosen for the hospital complex to be built next year.**
 (a) area (b) locality
 (c) site (d) sight
- 76. The photographs in the papers bore no At all to the original.**
 (a) nearness (b) comparison
 (c) identity (d) resemblance
- 77. Oh! Such a pretty girl. Whom has she ?.**
 (a) taken after (b) took after
 (c) taken by (d) took by
- 78. An accident the train will arrive in time.**
 (a) besides (b) accepting
 (c) despite (d) barring
- 79. It has now been that fifty-two people died in the crash.**
 (a) assured (b) confirmed
 (c) counted (d) ensured
- 80. The Deputy Manager To resign because all his proposals were Down by his superiors.**
 (a) offered, thrown
 (b) gave, held
 (c) began, kept
 (d) willing, knocked
 (e) threatened, turned
- 81. The counter clerk was very busy and Not pay to Sameer's request.**
 (a) can, help
 (b) could, respect
 (c) had, cash
 (d) did, attention
 (e) certainly, acceptance
- 82. He was initially At the suggestion but was soon It himself.**
 (a) frowning, rejecting
 (b) shocked, advocating
 (c) impressed, negating
 (d) thrilled, propagating
 (e) suspicious, trusting
- 83. Shalini was not By the criticism and paid no Even when her best friend talked against her.**
 (a) bothered, attention
 (b) troubled, mind
 (c) threatened, warning
 (d) deterred, heed
- 84. She was because all her plan had gone.....**
 (a) elated, wild
 (b) dejected, splendidly
 (c) distraught, awry
 (d) frustrated, magnificently
- 85. He preaches liberal views but in practice, he is not and is narrow-minded than almost any other person.**
 (a) hard, openly
 (b) tolerant, more
 (c) ambitious, hardly
 (d) acceptable, genuinely

86. Shakti is a And he always does what is and fruitful.

- (a) optimist, hopeful
- (b) pragmatist, practical
- (c) erudite, educative
- (d) idealist, theoretical

87. When she explained truthfully all that had happened my were

- (a) story, true
- (b) doubts, dispelled
- (c) doubts, discouraged
- (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, ecclesiastical
- (d) defamation, church

97. She is admired for her And always avoids those who are.....

- (a) candour, hypocrisies
- (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, mitigated

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)				

Spelling Correction

Directions: In each of the following questions, a word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

1. (a) Efflorascence	(b) Efflorescence
(c) Efllorescence	(d) Eflorescence
2. (a) Aliennate	(b) Allienate
(c) Alienate	(d) Alienatte
3. (a) Forefiet	(b) Forefeit
(c) Forfeit	(d) Forfiet
4. (a) Comemorate	(b) Commemorate
(c) Comemmorate	(d) Commemorate
5. (a) Exemple	(b) Exampel
(c) Example	(d) Exampal
6. (a) Psychology	(b) Sycology
(c) Psykology	(d) Sychology
7. (a) Accesible	(b) Accesibel
(c) Accessible	(d) Acessible
8. (a) Tresspass	(b) Trespass
(c) Tresspass	(d) Trespas
9. (a) Argumant	(b) Arguemant
(c) Argument	(d) Argument
10. (a) Mustach	(b) Moustach
(c) Mustache	(d) Moustache
11. (a) Sedantry	(b) Sedentery
(c) Sedentary	(d) Sedantary
12. (a) Aproched	(b) Aproached
(c) Appraoched	(d) Approached
13. (a) Comentry	(b) Commentry
(c) Commentery	(d) Commentary
14. (a) Commission	(b) Comision
(c) Comission	(d) Commision

15. (a) Scriptur	(b) Skripture
(c) Scripture	(d) Scripcher
16. (a) Acquiescence	(b) Aquicence
(c) Acquisence	(d) Acquissence
17. (a) Guerila	(b) Gurilla
(c) Gorila	(d) Gorilla
18. (a) Desicate	(b) Desiccate
(c) Dessicate	(d) Dessiccate
19. (a) Pasanger	(b) Pessenger
(c) Pesanger	(d) Passenger
20. (a) Tariff	(b) Tarriff
(c) Tarif	(d) Tarrif
21. (a) Jewelery	(b) Jewelry
(c) Jwellry	(d) Jewellery
22. (a) Grametic	(b) Grammetic
(c) Grammatic	(d) Gramatic
23. (a) Blisfull	(b) Blissful
(c) Blisful	(d) Blissfull
24. (a) Embarasment	(b) Embarassment
(c) Embarrasment	(d) Embarrassment
25. (a) Sattellite	(b) Satellite
(c) Sattelite	(d) Satelite
26. (a) Distilry	(b) Distillry
(c) Distillery	(d) Distilery
27. (a) Occasion	(b) Ocassion
(c) Occasion	(d) Occasion
28. (a) Commettee	(b) Committe
(c) Committee	(d) Committee
29. (a) Posesion	(b) Possession
(c) Posession	(d) Possesion
30. (a) Greivance	(b) Grievance
(c) Griveance	(d) Grievance

31. (a) Beligrent	(b) Beligerent
(c) Belligrent	(d) Belligerent
32. (a) Inteligencia	(b) Inteligentsia
(c) Intelligencia	(d) Intelligentsia
33. (a) Coruppt	(b) Curropt
(c) Corrupt	(d) Curruppt
34. (a) Dielectic	(b) Diallectic
(c) Dilectic	(d) Dialectic
35. (a) Variegated	(b) Varegated
(c) Varigated	(d) Variagated
36. (a) Sustinence	(b) Sustenance
(c) Sustenence	(d) Sustinace
37. (a) Achievment	(b) Acheivment
(c) Achievement	(d) Achevement
38. (a) Coreander	(b) Coriander
(c) Coriandar	(d) Coreandor
39. (a) Kalidoscope	(b) Kalaidoscope
(c) Kaleidoscope	(d) Kaliedoscope
40. (a) Bouquete	(b) Bouquet
(c) Boquet	(d) Bouquette
41. (a) Translucent	(b) Translusent
(c) Transluscent	(d) Trancluent
42. (a) Hetrogenous	(b) Hetrogeneous
(c) Heterogenous	(d) Heterogeneous
43. (a) Foreigner	(b) Foreienor
(c) Foriegnor	(d) Foreiner
44. (a) Addultration	(b) Adultration
(c) Addulteration	(d) Adulteration
45. (a) Gorgette	(b) Georgette
(c) Gorgete	(d) Georget

46. (a) Exemplary	(b) Exemplary
(c) Exemplery	(d) Exemplry
47. (a) Sabotage	(b) Sabbotage
(c) Sabotaze	(d) Sabatage
48. (a) Brethren	(b) Brothren
(c) Brethren	(d) Brethron
49. (a) Colaboration	(b) Collaberation
(c) Colaberation	(d) Collaboration
50. (a) Exagerate	(b) Exadgerate
(c) Exaggerate	(d) Exeggerate
51. (a) Acurrate	(b) Accurate
(c) Acurate	(d) Accuratte
52. (a) Business	(b) Bussiness
(c) Business	(d) Alienatte
53. (a) Rapptochmant	(b) Rapprochment
(c) Rapprochment	(d) Rapprochement
54. (a) Forecast	(b) Forcaust
(c) Forcast	(d) Forecaste
55. (a) Liesure	(b) Leisure
(c) Leasure	(d) Lesiure
56. (a) Calliberation	(b) Caliberation
(c) Callibration	(d) Calibration
57. (a) Adviceable	(b) Advisable
(c) Advicable	(d) Adviseable
58. (a) Puerille	(b) Puerrile
(c) Puerile	(d) Purrile
59. (a) Interegnum	(b) Intregnum
(c) Interregnum	(d) Interregnim
60. (a) Aforstation	(b) Aforestation
(c) Afforstation	(d) Afforestation

61. (a) Utrance	(b) Utterance
(c) Uterance	(d) Uttrance
62. (a) Entreprenuer	(b) Entrepraneur
(c) Entrapreneur	(d) Entrepreneur
63. (a) Superceed	(b) Superseed
(c) Supercede	(d) Supersede
64. (a) Inundated	(b) Innundated
(c) Innandated	(d) Inandated
65. (a) Commission	(b) Commisson
(c) Commision	(d) Comission
66. (a) Harasment	(b) Harassment
(c) Harrassment	(d) Harrasment
67. (a) Satellite	(b) Satelite
(c) Sattelite	(d) Sattellite
68. (a) Perseverance	(b) Preservarance
(c) Perseverence	(d) Preserverence
69. (a) Sovereignty	(b) Soveriegnty
(c) Sovereignity	(d) Soveriegnity
70. (a) Receding	(b) Receeding
(c) Reeceding	(d) Recedeing
71. (a) Illusteour	(b) Illistrrious
(c) Ilustrrious	(d) Illustrrious
72. (a) Skillful	(b) skillfull
(c) skilful	(d) skilful
73. (a) Septaganarian	(b) Septagenarian
(c) Septuaganarian	(d) Septuagenarian
74. (a) Pitiaeble	(b) Pitable
(c) Pitiaable	(d) Pitiabale
75. (a) Incumbent	(b) Incumbant
(c) Incambant	(d) Incambent

76. (a) Budgetary	(b) Bugetary
(c) Budgetery	(d) Bugetary
77. (a) Paralelled	(b) Parallelled
(c) Paralleled	(d) Parralleled
78. (a) Arangemant	(b) Arrangement
(c) Arrangment	(d) Arrangement
79. (a) Cemetry	(b) Cemetery
(c) Cemetary	(d) Cemmetery
80. (a) Vetniary	(b) Vetarinary
(c) Veteninary	(d) Veterinary
81. (a) Lauriate	(b) Laureat
(c) Laureate	(d) Lauriat
82. (a) Comander	(b) Commander
(c) Commandor	(d) Comandar
83. (a) Tranquillity	(b) Tranquillity
(c) Trenquility	(d) Tranquility
84. (a) Alitration	(b) Alliteration
(c) Allitration	(d) Aliteration
85. (a) Chaufer	(b) Chauffer
(c) Chauffeur	(d) Chauffeur
86. (a) Remunaration	(b) Remunration
(c) Remunration	(d) Remuneration
87. (a) Comitment	(b) Comittment
(c) Commitment	(d) Commitment
88. (a) Fullfil	(b) Fulfil
(c) Fulfill	(d) Fullfil
89. (a) Genelogy	(b) Genealogy
(c) Geneology	(d) Genalogy
90. (a) Defedant	(b) Defendent
(c) Defandent	(d) Defandant

91. (a) Reccommand	(b) Recommend
(c) Recommend	(d) Recomend
92. (a) Varstile	(b) Verstile
(c) Versatile	(d) Vorstyle
93. (a) Correspondant	(b) Corraspondent
(c) Corraspondant	(d) Correspondent
94. (a) Omenous	(b) Ominous
(c) Omineous	(d) Ommineous
95. (a) Mathemetics	(b) Mathamatics
(c) Mathametics	(d) Mathematics

96. (a) Finnancer	(b) Financier
(c) Financer	(d) Financeir
97. (a) Comitee	(b) Committee
(c) Committee	(d) Committee
98. (a) Dansuese	(b) Danseus
(c) Danseuse	(d) Densuace
99. (a) Etiquete	(b) Etiquette
(c) Ettiquete	(d) Ettiquette
100. (a) Overlapped	(b) Overlaped
(c) Overleped	(d) Overelaped

Answers

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

6

CHAPTER

Idioms with their meaning and uses in sentence

A

- 1. ABC (the elementary knowledge, rudiments of a subject):** I do not know even the ABC of film direction.
- 2. Above board (honest; frank and fair):** He is an officer of integrity and above board.
- 3. Achilles' heel (a weak point in one's character):** Maths is an Achilles' heel for a majority of students.
- 4. Acid test (critical test):** Examinations today are not the acid test of one's ability.
- 5. Ad hoc (for some time, unplanned):** Raman joined the service against an ad hoc vacancy.
- 6. An eye wash (only a pretense):** This inquiry is only an eye wash. Nothing will come out of it.
- 7. Against the grain (against one's character):** He is so honest that the accept bribes is against his grain.
- 8. At random (aimlessly):** Many people were killed when the police fired at random at the processionists.
- 9. All in all (Supreme, all powerful, of first importance):** The Chief Minister is all in all in state executive.
- 10. All agog (in a state of activity or restless expectation):** The crowd was all agog since the match promised an exciting finish.
- 11. All and sundry (everyone without distinction):** He invited all and sundry to the feast.
- 12. Alma Mater (nourishing mother, a name often applied to a University by its graduates):** Who does not love his Alma Mater?
- 13. Apple of one's eye (a much prized treasure, valuable thing):** My daughter Anaadi is the apple of my eye.
- 14. Apple of discord (something which causes strife):** Kashmir is an apple of discord between India & Pakistan.
- 15. Apple pie order (extremely neat, perfect order):** Every woman wants to see her house in apple pie order.
- 16. At arm's length (at a good distance, avoiding too great nearness or familiarity):** He is not a good boy. Keep him at arm's length.
- 17. An axe to grind (a personal financial interest in a matter):** He assured the members that he had no axe to grind in the proposed project.
- 18. All Greek (beyond one's comprehension):** his lecture was all Greek to the villagers.
- 19. At the eleventh hour (at the last minute):** An operation at the eleventh hour saved his life.
- 20. At sixes and sevens (in disorder):** All his articles were lying at sixed and sevens in the room.
- 21. As easy as ABC (very easy):** Our teacher made us feel that studying science was as easy as ABC.
- 22. All of a sudden (without warning):** All of a sudden he was relieved of his services.
- 23. At some one's beck and call (in a position where one has to obey someone's commands):** He wants everyone to be at his beck and call.
- 24. At daggers drawn (very unfriendly):** They have been at daggers drawn since the land dispute.

25. At one's fingertips (within one's abilities to recall): The answers to the questions are at his fingertips.

B

- 1. Back up (to support):** The bowlers were backed up by good fielding and thus the match was won easily.
- 2. Back out (to retreat cautiously from a difficult position, to refuse after consenting):** He promised to help me but backed out later on.
- 3. To the backbone (thoroughly, staunchly, essentially):** Subhash Chandra Bose was a patriot to the backbone.
- 4. Bad Blood (angry and vindictive feelings):** The Ayodhya dispute had created bad blood between the two communities.
- 5. Bag and baggage (completely):** the Britishers left India bag and baggage in 1947.
- 6. Born with a silver spoon (to be born rich):** The world looks rosy for those who are born with a silver spoon in their mouths.
- 7. Bear the brunt (endure the greater part of a stress or burden):** The First Regiment bore the brunt of the enemy attack.
- 8. Bear out (to lend support, to confirm):** Everyone will bear me out that Mr. Shastri was a man of peace.
- 9. Bear in mind (to remember, to recollect):** You must bear in mind that hard work is the key to success.
- 10. Beat black and blue (to give a sound thrashing):** The police beat the eve teasers black and blue.
- 11. Behind one's back (in one's absence):** Why should you abuse him behind his back?
- 12. Beside the mark (not to the point):** He could not plead his case properly. His arguments were beside the mark.

- 13. Between two fires (between two difficulties):** The common man in Kashmir is between two fires. He is caught between the militants and the security forces.
- 14. Bear down (to overcome):** The Government firmly bore down opposition on the issue of GST.
- 15. Bed of roses (an altogether agreeable position or situation):** Life is not a bed of roses.
- 16. Body and soul (entirely, wholly):** I am body and soul indebted to him because of his timely help.
- 17. A bird of passage (a person who roams from place to place):** He is a bird of passage, he would not stay with you for long.
- 18. A bird's eye view (a general view):** This place affords a bird's eye view of the whole valley.
- 19. A black sheep (a member of society who is not considered, respectable):** we broke off our relations with him because he betrayed us and proved a black sheep.
- 20. Black and white (in written form):** The minister asked the people to give him the complaints against the officials in black and white.
- 21. Bolt from the blue (shocking surprise):** The news of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's death came like a bolt from the blue.
- 22. By hook or by crook (using any means):** Some students do not hesitate to use unfair means, they want to pass the examination by hook or by crook.
- 23. Blue Blood (aristocratic descent):** The blue blooded people constitute a distinct class in themselves.
- 24. Bone of contention (Something which causes a quarrel):** Kashmir is a bone of contention between India and Pakistan.
- 25. In the bad books of (in disfavor with):** He usually comes late to the office. This has put him in the bad books of his officers.

26. **Broken reed (some person or thing you cannot depend, upon):** Mahesh is a broken reed. He can't help you in a crisis.
27. **By dint of (by means of):** He succeeded in the business by dint of his hard work.
28. **By fits and starts (after frequent intervals):** The orator put forth his views by fits and starts.
29. **By leaps and bounds (at a great speed):** The country has advanced by leaps and bounds.
30. **Between you and me (in strict confidence):** The above information must remain between you and me.

C

1. **Call in question (to throw doubt upon, to challenge the truth of):** No one can call in question the sincerity of Late Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
2. **Carry the day (to win a victory to prove superiors):** In spite of the initial reverse, we will carry the day.
3. **Capital punishment (legal punishment of death):** Now the capital punishment is the maximum punishment for the offence of rape.
4. **Call a spade a spade (to speak plain and open):** Only a man of moral strength can call a spade a spade.
5. **Cast a slur upon (to bring bad name, disgrace):** The arrest of the minister's son in a case of theft cast a slur upon the reputation of the family.
6. **Chicken hearted (timid):** Women are normally chicken hearted.
7. **Clean slate (make a fresh beginning):** After the marriage both the partners start with a clean slate in their relations.
8. **Close shave (narrow escape):** On day I had a close shave when my scooter was hit by a speeding car.
9. **Cock-and-bull story (an absurd tale):** Your cock-and-bull story proves nothing.
10. **Cool one's heels (to be made to wait while paying a visit to some important personage):** We had to cool our heels for one hour before we could see the Chief Minister.
11. **Crocodile tears (fake):** He shed crocodile tears at the death of his step-mother.
12. **Cry for the moon (ask for the impossible):** when the young men demand jobs from the Government, they do not cry for the moon.
13. **Close fisted man (miser):** You cannot expect any donation from him. He is close fisted man.
14. **Cut and dried (readymade):** There are no cut and dried methods to succeed in life.
15. **Cross one's mind (to hit the wind):** It never crossed my mind that today is a holiday.
16. **Call it a day (stop doing something for time being):** When the search went unrewarded the police decided to call it a day.
17. **Call the shots (take the decision):** In the company, the chairman usually calls the shots.
18. **Carrot and stick (reward and punishment):** the new carrot and stick policy of the income tax department is commendable.
19. **Come of age (reach maturity):** Your daughter has come of age. You should give a serious thought to her marriage.
20. **Count one's chickens before they are hatched (anticipate gains before the thing happens):** He is yet to open a shop and he is talking of investing the returns. I think that he should desist from counting his chickens before they are hatched.
21. **Crow over (boast of one's success):** Do not crow over the appointment, it may be temporary.

D

- 1. Dark horse (a person of unknown capabilities):** The independent candidate proved a dark horse when he won the election.
- 2. Drawn game or match (a game in which neither party wins):** No team could score a goal. Thus it was a drawn game or match.
- 3. Down and out (depressed):** the father was down and out when he heard of his son's death.
- 4. Deliver the goods (to do what is required):** A weak government can never deliver the goods in a country like India.
- 5. Down to earth (humble):** his down to earth behavior attracted huge popularity.
- 6. Drag one's feet (to do the job reluctantly):** The government is now dragging its feet on the bill after having included it in its manifesto.
- 7. Dead to the world (fast asleep):** After taking her examination she lay in the bed dead to the world.
- 8. Dead language (language no longer in use):** Persian is now just a dead language.
- 9. Die by inches (die a slow death):** The helpless woman died by inches.
- 10. Do a good turn (do good to someone):** Without expectation of any reward, he did me a good turn.

E

- 1. Eat one's words (to take back what one has said):** I made him eat his words and apologies.
- 2. Eat the humble pie (to feel sorry):** He had to eat the humble pie when his allegation proved wrong.
- 3. To have one's eggs in one basket (to risk one's all goods in the same venture):** A shrewd businessman will not have all his eggs in one basket.

- 4. To make both ends meet (to make one's income level with one's expenditure):** My father made both ends meet with great difficulty but he never accepted bribes.
- 5. A narrow escape (a miraculous escape from disaster or death):** The car turned turtle but the driver had a narrow escape.
- 6. End in smoke (to come to nothing):** All my efforts to reform him ended in smoke.
- 7. Enough and to spare (in plenty):** The farmer grew a rich crop so that he had enough and to spare for the whole of the year.
- 8. Eye opener (something which brings one to senses):** his failure in the examination proved an eye opener for him and he worked hard in future.
- 9. Eye wash (deceit):** His sympathy for the poor is a mere eye wash.
- 10. Every now and then (frequently):** I keep on visiting him every now and then.

F

- 1. Face to Face (in the presence of each other):** I turned a corner and found myself face to face with my long lost friend.
- 2. Fair and square (honest, just):** His conduct has been unfair and square throughout.
- 3. Fall foul of (to quarrel with, to dash against, to attack unwittingly):** He fell foul of his friend over a trifle.
- 4. To fall to the ground (to fail from lack of support, to be abandoned, to have no practical effect):** The resolution fell to the ground as it was not well-worded.
- 5. Far cry (a long distance):** From poverty to plenty is a far cry.
- 6. Fall flat (to have no effect):** All my advice fell flat on his deaf ears.
- 7. Few and far between (seldom):** My visits to Delhi are few and far between.

8. **Face the music (to bear the consequences):** People have to face the music of their actions sooner or later.
9. **Fall back upon (to have something to depend upon):** He has some money with him to fall back upon in old age.
10. **Fall through (to fail):** The scheme fell through for want of money.
11. **Find fault with (to blame):** If anything goes wrong, we should not find fault with our fate.
12. **Feather one's nest (to provide for one's own personal comforts and interest):** He who does not feather his nest is either a fool or a god.
13. **Feather in one's cap (an honour):** One more new book is another feather in his cap.
14. **Flesh and blood (human nature):** Human beings made of flesh and bones are prone to make mistake.
15. **Fool's paradise (a state of happiness where everything is unreal and certain to be shattered):** Expecting gesture of goodwill from Pakistan is just like living in fool's paradise.
16. **Foot the bill (to pay the bill):** Please go on with the work unmindful of the expenses, I will foot the bill.
17. **Full swing (at its busiest):** The market was in full swing, during festival season.

G

1. **Gift of the gab (readiness of speech, fluency, talent for speaking, loquacity):** Debates help students cultivate their gift of the gab.
2. **To take up the gauntlet or glove (to accept a challenge):** Azhar took up the gauntlet or glove and led his team to victory.
3. **Gird up one's loins (to prepare oneself for hard work):** The team accepted the challenge and girded up its loins to collect 400 runs in a day.

4. **With a grain of salt (with some reservation):** Some of The adventures narrated by the boastful man should be taken with a grain of salt.
5. **Grind one's teeth (to have feeling of disgust, disappointment or rage):** The bowler ground his teeth when he missed the catch.
6. **Give up the ghost (to die):** He gave up the ghost in a foreign land.
7. **Give cold shoulder (to treat in a cold manner):** When I went to my friend for help, he gave me a cold shoulder.
8. **Grease the palm (to bribe):** He greased the palm of the officials to get his work done.
9. **Give a wide berth (to avoid):** The corrupt leader was given a wide berth by the people.
10. **Get into hot water (to get into trouble):** He got into hot water by forging the signatures of his boss.
11. **Get into a scrape (to get into trouble):** He got into a scrape by producing a false evidence.
12. **Give a piece of one's mind (to scold):** The father gave a piece of his mind to his son when he come home drunk.

H

1. **Hen-pecked husband (a man who is dominated by his life):** He cannot help being a hen pecked husband as he lives on the earnings of his wife.
2. **A Herculean task (work requiring great effort):** The conquest of Everest without oxygen was a Herculean task.
3. **Hand to mouth (Consuming everyday what is earned without making any provision for the morrow):** The poor workers always live from hand to mount.
4. **Hand in glove (on very intimate terms):** Last year they were hand in glove but now they have fallen out.

5. **Hand in hand (with the hands joined, close together, linked in a friendly fashion, in conjunction):** Illiteracy and democracy cannot go hand in hand.
6. **Hang fire (to come to no decisive result):** The proposal has been hanging fire since 1981.
7. **Hard nut to crack (a difficult task):** The problem of indiscipline among the students is indeed a hard nut to crack.
8. **Heart and soul (enthusiastically):** You cannot succeed unless you put yourself heart and soul in your studies.
9. **High time (proper time when it is necessary to delay no more):** It is high time to start working hard for the examination.
10. **Hit the nail on the head (to touch the exact point in question):** He always hits the nail on the head and succeeds in his mission.
11. **To be on the horns of the dilemma (to be in a position of extreme difficulty from which there seems no way of escape):** He was on the horns of the dilemma and did not know which of the two sisters he should marry because both of them were equally attractive.
12. **Hue and cry (a clamour):** There was much hue and cry when Baba Ram Rahim was convicted.
13. **Hush up (to keep concealed, to suppress):** They greased the palm of the police inspector who hushed up the matter.
14. **Hobson's choice (virtually no choice):** The student had a Hobson's choice to attempt five questions out of eight where three questions were out of the prescribed syllabus.
15. **Handsome is that handsome does (a person should be judged by his actions, not by his looks):** Do not conclude from his looks that he is good person, for handsome is that handsome does.

I

1. **Ins and outs (the whole working, the details of anything):** He knows the ins and outs of the trade.
2. **Itching palm (a greedy disposition):** He had an itching palm and sold offices for gold to the underserving.
3. **Irons in the fire (to have many projects in hand at one time):** Big businessman usually have many irons in the fire.
4. **In a jiffy (without any delay, forthwith):** Wait here, please, I shall be back in a jiffy.
5. **Irony of fate (a stroke of misfortune):** By a cruel irony of fate, he fell ill on the eve of his examination.
6. **Ill at ease (not comfortable):** The child was ill at ease in a new atmosphere.
7. **In the nick of time (just in time):** We reached the venue of the show in the nick of time.
8. **In a guise of (in the form of):** God may come to us in the guise of a beggar.
9. **In the teeth of (in spite of):** Gandhiji conducted satyagrah in the teeth of the might of the British government.
10. **In the teeth of (in direct opposition to, in spite of):** The bill was passed in the teeth of opposition.
11. **In deep waters (in difficulties):** He did me a good turn when I was in deep waters.

J

1. **Jack of all trades (knowledge of many trades but mastery of none):** He is master of none but he is a jack of all trades.
2. **Jump to the conclusion (reach a conclusion soon):** He jumped to the conclusion without a proper consideration of the pros and cons.

K

1. **Keep an eye on (to watch):** Keep an eye on the servant because he seems to a rogue.

2. **Keep body and soul together (to maintain bare existence):** Times are so hard that it is difficult even to keep body and soul together.
3. **Kith and kin (relatives and connections by marriage):** He was a source of great trouble to all his kith and kin.
4. **Next of kin (persons nearest of kin to someone):** The pilot was killed in an air-crash and the next of kin have been informed.
5. **Keeping with (in conformity with):** His behavior is not in keeping with his teachings.
6. **Keep abreast of (to be familiar with):** A doctor has to keep abreast of the latest research in medical science.
7. **Keep up appearances (to maintain the outward show) :** He keeps up appearances to hide the fact that he has gone bankrupt
8. **Keep a good table (entertain well):** The lady's parties were the talk of the town as she kept a good table.
9. **Keep the wolf from the door (give/get enough to keep one alive):** The employer paid them very less wages. They were just enough to keep the wolf from the door.
10. **Keep the wolf from the door (to obtain sufficient to sustain life):** The poor, now-a-days, find it difficult to keep the wolf from the door.

L

1. **Labour of love (work undertaken spontaneously and not for pay):** The work that he is doing to help her improve her English is a labour of love.
2. **Laughing stock (an object of ridicule):** He is always a laughing stock in the class for his funny behavior.
3. **Lame excuse (unsatisfactory excuse):** I am not satisfied with your explanations; it is a lame excuse.

4. **Laugh to scorn (to treat with ridicule):** Many laughed the doctrine of non-violence to scorn.
5. **Laugh's in one's sleeves (to smile inwardly while preserving a serious countenance):** When the chicken-hearted officer boasted of his bravery, we laughed in our sleeves.
6. **Lead by the nose (to make one follow blindly):** The clever religious leaders lead their followers by the nose.
7. **Leap in the dark (action taken without proper thought):** Harish's decision to resign the job and work in the films is a leap in the dark.
8. **In lieu of (in place of):** An employee has to surrender one month's salary in lieu of one month's notice.
9. **Lay heads together (to consult):** The ministers laid their heads together to find a solutions to the problem.
10. **Let loose (release or unchain dog):** He let loose his dog at the sheep.
11. **Last legs (about to perish, ready to fall):** Imperialism is on its last legs.
12. **Lick the dust (to fall in the battle):** Arjuna was a brave warrior, he made his enemies lick the dust.
13. **Live up to anything (prove oneself worthy of something excellent):** I hope you will live up to the best traditions of the institution.
14. **Loaves and fishes (the actual profits, the material benefits):** The mill workers are at loggerheads with the management and have struck work.
15. **Look sharp (to hurry, to be quick, to act promptly):** Look sharp, otherwise you will miss the bus.
16. **Leave in the lurch (to abandon, to leave in a helpless condition):** The fair-weather friends will leave in the lurch.
17. **Leave no stone unturned (to take every possible means towards gaining an object):** They let no stone unturned to find the treasure buried by their father.

M

1. **Man of straw (an unreal person, a product of imagination, a man of poor means):** A few years back he was a man of straw but now he is a rich man.
2. **Man of letters (a literary man, an author):** Nehru was not only a statesman but also a man of letters.
3. **Man of parts (a talented person):** A man of parts is bound to succeed sooner or later.
4. **Make one's mark (to distinguish oneself):** Amir Khan made his mark in Bollywood.
5. **Maiden speech (first appearance as a speaker):** It was my maiden speech in the college, so I looked nervous.
6. **Make a mess of (to mismanage):** Present government made a mess of India's Foreign policy and domestic policies.
7. **Make a clean breast of (to confess):** He made a clean breast of his relations with his personal assistant.
8. **Moot point (a point still open to discussion):** The moot point is whether 10 + 2 + 3 system of education is suited to conditions prevailing in the country or not.
9. **Move heaven and earth (to make every possible effort):** All the opposition parties are trying to move heaven and earth to win 2019 elections.

N

1. **Nine day's wonder (something which causes great excitement for a short time and then is heard no more):** The phonograph invented by Edison proved to be a nine day's wonder.
2. **Null and void (of no effect, useless):** The bigamy was declared null and void by the court.
3. **In a nutshell (simply and tersely, briefly):** Before putting forth this arguments, he have the history of the case in a nutshell.

4. **Necessary evil (an evil which can't be avoided):** Business is a necessary evil.
5. **Nail in one's coffin (something that causes lasting damage):** The rape incident at Dera Sacha Sauda Sirsa was nail in his coffin.

O

1. **To be at odds with (at strife):** We are at odds with fate and so we should help one another.
2. **Off and on (at intervals):** I keep motivating my students off and on.
3. **Oily tongue (a flattering tongue):** He has an oily tongue, do not be taken in by his sweet words of flattery.
4. **Olive branch (offer of peace):** Rajputs would rather die than hold out the olive branch under a threat.
5. **Open question (a fact or doctrine about which different opinions are permitted):** Chandigarh will go to the Punjab or Haryana is an open question.
6. **Out and out (thoroughly, completely):** He is a liar out and out.
7. **Out of place (unsuitable, inappropriate):** His remarks were quite out of place and so he was ridiculed.
8. **Out of sorts (indisposed, in bad humor, ill pleased):** I am out of sorts, I cannot attend the meeting.
9. **Out of the wood (from out of a difficulty or danger):** HE brought the Indian team out of the wood by his solid batting.
10. **Over and above (in addition to, besides, extra):** Last year we got a handsome bonus over and above our salary.
11. **Once in a blue moon (very rarely):** He drinks once in a blue moon.
12. **Out of the frying pan into the fire (from a bad plight into a worse):** He did not know that he was jumping out the frying pan into the fire when he escaped from his cruel master only to fall into the hands of robbers.

13. **Out of pocket (to be a loser):** By this deal I am fifty rupees out of pocket.
14. **On the tenterhooks (in a state of suspense):** He was on the tenterhooks till his missing son was found.
15. **On the wane (decreasing):** Honesty is on the wane in all the departments of government.

P

1. **Part and parcel (an essential part):** Ups and downs are part and parcel of life.
2. **Pell mell (in confusion):** The people ran pell mell when the police opened fire.
3. **Pick a quarrel (to search for an occasion to quarrel):** She picks quarrels with her brother-in-law on one excuse or the other.
4. **Pick holes (to find fault, to criticize):** He is always trying to pick holes in others.
5. **Play one's cards (to carry out a scheme):** The Chief Minister played his cards very well and caused a split in the opposition.
6. **Pocket an insult (to submit to an insult without showing displeasure):** The remark was a rude one but Prem chose to pocket the insult.
7. **Point blank (directly, plainly):** He refused point blank when I requested him to lend me some money.
8. **Prime of life (youth):** Keats was in the prime of his life when death came to him.
9. **Pros and cons (arguments for and against):** You should weigh all the pros and cons before accepting his offer.
10. **Pull the strings (to be the real, though hidden, promoter of anything):** The Pakistanis pull the strings and create disturbances in Kashmir.
11. **Pull together (to work harmoniously, to make a concerted effort):** The new headmaster will be able to pull the team together.
12. **Pull a long face (to look sad):** Don't pull a long face, look cheerful.

13. **Play ducks and drakes with (spend lavishly):** After winning the lottery, he is playing ducks and drakes with the money.
14. **Pour oil on troubled waters (to make peace in a difficult situation):** The offer of talking with the militants when militancy is at its peak is nothing less than pouring oil on troubled waters.
15. **Put/set the cart before the horse (do things in reverse order):** The government has set up a panel or trade reforms but is yet to come out with a definite trade policy. It is just a case of putting the cart before the horse.

R

1. **Rainy day (a time of trouble and difficulty):** We should ask the mill workers not to drink and put by something for rainy days.
2. **Rake up the fire (to stir fire to last longer during the night):** He raked up the fire and sat down to read till the small hours.
3. **Rank and file (the undistinguished mass):** The rank and file of the congress party are not able to muster courage to oppose Rahul Gandhi.
4. **Read between the lines (to see a writer's concealed meaning):** Some poems do not make sense until you read between the lines.
5. **Red handed (in the very act of committing crime):** The murderer was caught red handed.
6. **Red letter day (an auspicious or happy day):** The 15th of August is a red letter day for the Indians.
7. **Without rhyme or reason (for no cause):** He was put behind the bars without rhyme or reason.
8. **Rolling stone (one who frequently change his work):** a rolling stone gathers no moss.
9. **Root and branch (completely):** Plague has not been eradicated root and branch.

10. **Red tapism (office formalities causing delay):** People today are fed up with the red tapism in the offices.
11. **Run riot (to trun violent):** The police ran riot and fired indiscriminately on the strikers.
12. **Rule the roost (to be the master):** People without principles rule the roost in the world.
13. **Run amuck (to rush ahead violently, to go at a headlong pace):** The elephant ran amuck and killed the rider.
14. **Rain cats and Dogs (heavy rains):** Rahul had to go for the interview but was forced to stay in for it was raining cats and dogs.
15. **Run of the mill (ordinary):** He is a run of the mill person and should not be entrusted with such a responsible job.

S

1. **See red (to be filled with fury):** When they called him a traitor, he saw red and abused them.
2. **At Sea (in a state of confusion, unable to give any explanation or solution):** When I asked her to lead the way, she looked at sea.
3. **Sit on the rail or fence (to refuse to support any party, to reserve one's decision as a voter):** He preferred to sit on the rail or fence because he did not like to displease either party.
4. **Stick to one's guns (to stick to one's principles):** Despite opposition, the registrar stuck to his guns regarding examination reforms.
5. **Small fry (ordinary person):** A police constable is a small fry in the police set-up.
6. **Steer clear (to have nothing to do with):** The President steered clear of all political controversies.
7. **Scape goat (one who bears blames of others):** The Congress Party is trying to find scape goats for its bad performance in the polls.

8. **Steal a march (to get the advantage):** China stole a march over India in the field of foreign investment.
9. **Stem the tide of (to check):** The Indian government is making all efforts to stem the tide of violence in the country.
10. **Sine die (without any time frame):** After the vote of confidence, the parliament adjourned sine die.
11. **Save one's skin (to escape from a serious danger):** He lied in court in order to save his skin.
12. **Smell a rat (to detect something wrong):** I smelt a rat and reported the matter to the director.
13. **Spick and span (very neat and clean):** She keeps her house spick and span, you will find everything in apple-pie order there.
14. **Spur of the moment (acting under the first impulse without reflection):** The orders that he gave on the spur of the moment were not appreciated by the Chief Engineer.
15. **Snake in the grass (a secret foe):** Beware of him, he professes friendship with you, but he is snake in the grass.

T

1. **To turn the table (to reverse the position of two rival parties):** Our team, one down before the interval, turned the tables and scored thrice to win the match.
2. **To be taken aback (to astonished):** When I heard of his failure, I was taken aback because he was a good student.
3. **Through thick and thin (through every difficulty, daunted by nothing):** Like a good friend he stood by me through thick and thin.
4. **To throw mud (or dirt) at (to abuse, to speak ill of):** Let us stop throwing mud (or dirt) at each other and be friends.

5. **To tide over (to overcome a difficulty temporarily):** We can tide over the food crisis by importing wheat.
6. **Talk of the town (common talk):** The spy scandal has been the talk of the town these days.
7. **To take the plunge (to take risk):** One has to take the plunge to succeed in life.
8. **Tall talk (high sounding talk):** Our teachers these days indulge in tall talk.
9. **To talk shop (to talk of business only):** I felt bored when my friend were talking shop.
10. **To throw cold water on (to discourage):** His wife threw cold water on his plans to shift to the town from the village.
11. **Time to time (at intervals):** I visit them from time to time.
12. **Tip-top (first class):** He is one of those tip-top tailors who make you pay thorough the nose.
13. **Tit for tat (something equal in return):** when the enemy opened fire, we shouted, "Tit for tat!" and returned the fire.
14. **To hold one's tongue (to be silent):** The young seldom know when to speak and when to hold their tongue.
15. **Tooth and nail (fiercely):** I will fight this injustice tooth and nail

U

1. **Under dog (person who has the worst of an encounter, inferior or subjected person):** Pandit Nehru always sympathized with the underdog.
2. **Ups and downs (prosperity and adversity, successive rises and falls):** He had seen many ups and downs in life.
3. **Uphill task (difficult task):** To provide job for every educated person is an uphill task for any government.
4. **Under someone's thumb (under someone's power):** Being an assistant he was under the thumb of his manager.
5. **Under wraps (concealed):** The name of the candidate is kept under wraps.
6. **Up one's sleeve (hidden and ready for disclosure):** The chairman had two new proposals up his sleeve.
7. **Under the thumb of (quite under the control and direction of):** He will not live under the thumb of his rich wife.

W

1. **Walk over (an easy victory, a victory gained without any hard competition):** The Ambala team did not turn up and our team got a walk over.
2. **Wash one's hand of (to refuse to have anything more to do with):** I wash my hand of my foolish brother's doing.
3. **Wash one's dirty linen in public (to speak in public of unpleasant private matters):** There is nothing so bad as washing one's dirty linen in public.
4. **Wear and tear (damage resulting from constant use and from occasional accidents):** The castle walls have stood the wear and tear of centuries.
5. **While away (to pass in amusement):** Most of the students while away their precious time in idle pursuits and then cry over spilt milk.
6. **At a white heat (in an intense passion, very excited):** Shelley wrote his poems at a white heat.
7. **White elephant (costly and useless thing):** A car is a white elephant for a teacher.
8. **Write large (clearly):** Frustration is write large on his face.
9. **Wet blanket (one whose presence spoils the joy):** I advise you not to take him to picnic with you. He is a wet blanket.
10. **Wide of the mark (not to the point):** Most of the speakers in the seminar were wide of the mark in their observations.
11. **Weather the storm (to overcome):** India has weathered the storm of alien influences for ages.

7 CHAPTER

One Word Substitution

One Word Substitution		
1.	Ambidextrous	Equally skillful with each hand.
2.	Alimony	An allowance made to a wife by her husband when they are legally separated.
3.	Anecdote	A short but amusing story.
4.	Anteroom	A large entrance or reception room or area
5.	Anodyne	Medicine which lessens pain
6.	Adamant	Very hard native crystal of carbon
7.	Addicted	One who has become dependent on something or drugs
8.	Amoral	Lacking any sense of moral standards or principles
9.	Archive	A building where government /public records are kept
10.	Amphibian	Operating or living on land and in water
11.	Ambiguous	Capable or being understood in either of two or more possible sense.
12.	Aspirant	A person who has ambition for fame
13.	Archaeology	Study of ancient things like tombs, buried towns
14.	Archer	A person who shoots with a bow and arrows
15.	Architect	A person who designs buildings and also supervises their construction
16.	Bigot	A person who holds an opinion or belief strongly in defiance of reason of arguments
17.	Brigand	Member of a band of robbers
18.	Belfry	Part of a church in which bells are hung
19.	Byre	Place where cows are sheltered
20.	Ballad	Poem narrating a popular story
21.	Bohemian	One who does not follow the usual rules of social life
22.	Bankrupt/insolvent	A person who is unable to pay his debt.
23.	Benign	Tumor which is not likely to spread, pleasant or beneficial in nature or influence, harmless, innocent
24.	Bilingual	People who speak two languages.
25.	Bigamy/polytgamy	The state of having two or more wives or husband at a time.
26.	Burglar	One who breaks out into a house to steal
27.	Bureaucracy	The rule of officials
28.	Carnivorous	One who eat flesh
29.	Contemporary	Belonging to the same period
30.	Crematorium	A place where dead bodies are burns and reduce to ashes
31.	Conscientious	Govern by a scene by duty

32.	Concubinage	Living together of a man and woman without being married to each other
33.	Connoisseur	An expert able to appreciate a field, especially in fine art
34.	Credible	That which can be believe
35.	Credulous	One who believes easily whatever said to him
36.	Chronological	According to sequence of time
37.	Chauffeur	A person who is paid to drive a privately owned car
38.	Capitalism	Economic structure organized and controlled by capitalists
39.	Compensate	Give something to make up somebody's loss
40.	Diplomacy	The art practiced b statesman or politics
41.	Duffer	Slow witted person
42.	Dell	A small valley
43.	Demography	Study of population
44.	Druggist	A person who is qualified to prepare and sell drugs
45.	Drunkard	A person who is in the habit of drinking
46.	Domicile	Place where a person lives permanently
47.	Decree/verdict	Judgment of a law court
48.	Deteriorate	To go from bad to worse
49.	Derelict	A person without a home, job or property
50.	Dynasty	Succession of ruler belonging to one family
51.	Dialogue	A conversation between two people/the line spoken by the character in a play or drama
52.	Eccentric	A man of odd habits
53.	Excursion	Short journey made by a group of persons together
54.	Elegy	Poem written on the death of someone loved and lost
55.	Effeminate	Man having the qualities of woman
56.	Euthanasia	Thing that bring gentle and painless death from incurable death
57.	Eloquence	Persuasive and fluent speech
58.	Epistle	A verse letter
59.	Escapism	Tendency to escape from hard realities
60.	Entomology	Study of insects
61.	Err	Liable to error
62.	Epithet	A defamatory or abusive word or phrase
63.	Epigraph	A quotation at the beginning of some piece of writing
64.	Epitaph	A summary statement of commemoration for a dead person
65.	Foster child	A child brought up by person who are not his parents
66.	Fortnight	A period of fourteen days
67.	Fable	An animal story with a moral
68.	Famine	A dreadful shortage of food.
69.	Felony	Serious crime like murder.
70.	Fatalist	One who believes in fate
71.	Fraud	Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money
72.	Feasible	Capable of being done with means at hand and circumstance as they are

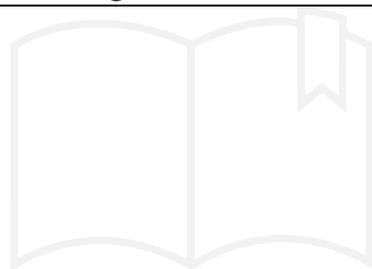
73.	Felicitate	Congratulate somebody in formal manner
74.	Forgery	Dealing of counterfeit things
75.	Garrulous	A person who talks too much
76.	Genocide	The deliberate murder of a whole community or race
77.	Gangster	The member of a gang of armed criminals
78.	Gratis	Without payment or free of cost
79.	Genetics	The study of heredity
80.	Glossary	List of explanation of words
81.	Groan	A deep sound made by someone in pain
82.	Genius	A child of unusual or remarkable talent
83.	Glade	Open space in a forest
84.	Gaviour	Person who rescues somebody from sins
85.	Gullible	A person who is easily befooled
86.	Herbivorous	One who vegetarian
87.	Hostess	A woman who entertains guests
88.	Hype	Excessive publicity, to advertise
89.	Hedonist	One who believes that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life
90.	Henpecked	A man who dances to the tunes of his wife
91.	Honorary	An office for which no salary is paid
92.	Holocaust	Large scale destruction by fire
93.	Heath	A flat waste land
94.	Hymn	A religious song
95.	Hermaphrodite	Creature having both male and female organs
96.	Harangue	Loud talk or speech
97.	Howdah	Seat on elephant's back
98.	Hygienist	A person who is very careful about his health
99.	Ignition	Mechanism for starting combustion in cylinder of motor engine
100.	Innovator	A person who introduce new things/chances
101.	Irritable	Easily made angry
102.	Invulnerable	Immune to attack, impregnable
103.	Interlude	Interval between two events
104.	Inn	Place Which provides both board and lodging
105.	Incomprehensible	Statement which cannot be understood
106.	Invoice	List of goods with their price
107.	Innocuous	Not injurious to physical or mental health
108.	Instigate	To urge a man to do some evil
109.	Infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot
110.	Internment	Detaining and confining someone
111.	Incarnation	Changing of magic spells
112.	Itinerary	A film or illustrative lecture on travelling
113.	Instigate	To urge a man to do some evil
114.	Imperialism	Policy of extending a countries and influence
115.	Inflammable	A thing which catches fire easily

116.	Illiterate	A person who cannot read or write
117.	Licentious	Lacking moral discipline, especially sexually unrestrained
118.	Lavatory	Room with toilet facilities
119.	Legitimate	Responsible according to law
120.	Legacy	Property given by father/ a gift of personal property
121.	Lear	A sly look that is lustful
122.	Legible	Handwriting that can be easily read
123.	Legend	An old story handed down from the past
124.	Monarch	The rule of queen, king
125.	Materialistic	A person with whom money or gain is the most important consideration
126.	Monument	A building etc. made in memory of some person or to commemorate a historical event
127.	Malnutrition	Condition caused by not getting enough food of the right kind
128.	Manifesto	Policy of political party
129.	Mammal	Animals which nourished with milk
130.	Memento	Something kept as a reminder
131.	Massacre	Cruel and indiscriminate killing of a large number of human
132.	Manual	A book of instructions
133.	Misanthropist	One who hates mankind
134.	Mores	Customs and habits of a particular group
135.	Monologue	Speech makes itself/a long boring speech
136.	Moral	The significance of a story or event
137.	Nepotism	Favouring own kith and kin
138.	Nemesis	Just punishment for wrong doing
139.	Nostalgia	Longing for something
140.	Noose	Loop of rope is called
141.	Neology	Using of new words
142.	Nefarious	Extremely wicked, villainous
143.	Narcissist	Someone in love with themselves
144.	Numismatist	One who collects coins
145.	Nomenclature	A system of naming things
146.	Noxious	The thing which is harmful and poisonous
147.	Notorious	A person who has an evil reputation
148.	Oasis	A small fertile or green area in a desert region
149.	Obituary	Notice of the death of a person
150.	Omniscient	One who claims to know everything
151.	Omnipotent	One who has total power
152.	Omnipresent	One who present everywhere
153.	Opaque	Not allowing light to pass through
154.	Optimist	One who looks at the bright side of things
155.	Orphan	A child whose parents are dead
156.	Osteology	The study of the bones
157.	Orthography	Science of correct pronunciation

158.	Obsolete	No longer in use
159.	Octogenarian	A person of eighty years of age
160.	Ocean logy	Study of ocean and ocean phenomena
161.	Ornithologist	Someone who scientifically studies the birds
162.	Omnivorous	One who eats everything
163.	Orthodox	A person holding conventional beliefs specially in matters of religion
164.	Polytheism	Belief in many gods
165.	Photosynthesis	Process by which green plants make food from organic compounds from water and carbon dioxide in the presence of light
166.	Philosophy	The study of truth and knowledge
167.	Patron	A person who helps others by giving them monetary help and encouragement
168.	Prologue	An introduction lecture such as a play.
169.	Primitive	A person who belongs to early age of civilization
170.	Probable	Having a high chance to be true or real
171.	Pacifist	A person who believes in the total abolition of war
172.	Philatelist	One who collects postage stamps
173.	Pensive	Deep in thoughts
174.	Philistine	One indifferent to art or literature
175.	Philanthropist	One who love human kind
176.	Pandemonium	Wild and noisy disorder
177.	Pioneer	One who leads in any field
178.	Prompt	Done without delay
179.	Phrenology	A branch of medical science that deal with nose and it's disease
180.	Posthumous	Child born after the death of its father
181.	Palpable	Thing that can be felt or touched
182.	Plagiarism	Stealing from the writings of others
183.	Pedestrian	One who walks
184.	Pessimist	One who looks at the dark side of things
185.	Privilege	Right or advantage available to a person
186.	Procession	A number of people proceeding together in an orderly way
187.	Quadruped	An animal with four feet
188.	Quest	Try to search for something
189.	Quotation	A passage often quoted
190.	Red-tapism	Too much official formalities
191.	Revocation	The state of being cancelled or annulled
192.	Reticent	Temperamentally disinclined to talk
193.	Reticule	A woman's drawstring handbag usually made of net used in 18 th and 19 th century
194.	Ridicule	Language or behavior intended to humiliate
195.	Registrar	A person who keeps records or registers in a university or town council

196.	Recite	To say aloud from memory
197.	Reciprocity	Practice of give and take
198.	Rebate	Reduction in a tax or debt
199.	Respite	Time of relief or rest
200.	Relapse	Fall into a former state
201.	Rebel	A person who takes arms against the government of his own country
202.	Samaritan	A person who helps a stranger or a helpless person in difficulties.
203.	Scandal	Talk that bring bad reputation to somebody
204.	Shrewd	A man who is quarrelsome, noisy and nagging
205.	Sinecure	An office which has no work but high salary
206.	Savages	Wild people belonging to an uncivilized, undeveloped tribe or group
207.	Surveyor	A person whose occupation is to survey lands or buildings
208.	Stationers	A person who sells writing materials
209.	Sculptor	A person who carves out figures
210.	Scaffold	Platform on which criminals are executed
211.	Submerge	Put under the surface of water
212.	Spiritualism	Relief that the only reality in the world is spirit.
213.	Secularism	View that education and other matters should be divorced from religion
214.	Tangible	Things that can be seen and touched
215.	Trilogy	Group of three novels
216.	Telepathy	Power of reading thoughts of others
217.	Topiary	Art of cutting tree and bushes into ornamental shape
218.	Travelogue	Detail planned of a journey
219.	Tenable	Logical
220.	Taxidermy	The art of preserving skin of animals, birds, fish
221.	Tenant	A person who pays a rent for the use of a room, house or land
222.	Telescope	Instrument for viewing objects at a distance
223.	Toxicology	Study of poisons.
224.	Theist	One who believes in god
225.	Teetotaler	A person who abstains form all kinds of alcoholic drinks
226.	Tobacconist	A person who sells tobacco
227.	Truant	A student who is absent without permission
228.	Versatile	One who possess many talent
229.	Veteran	Long experience of any occupation
230.	Vindictive	One who is revengeful
231.	Vulpine	That which looks like a fox
232.	Vulnerable	Open to injure or criticism
233.	Verbose/superfluous	Using more words than needed
234.	Virago	An abusive woman
235.	Vegetarian	One who eats only vegetables

236.	Venial	One who can excused, excusable
237.	Vacillation	Change one's mind too quickly
238.	Windfall	Unexpected stroke of good luck
239.	Whisper	Speak in a very low tone
240.	Widower	A man whose wife is dead
241.	Widow	A lady whose husband is dead
242.	Witch	A woman supposed to have magic powers, usually to do evil
243.	Wag	A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes
244.	Wages	Payment of work done especially foe labour of mechanical kind
245.	Withhold	Stand, refuge to give up
246.	Waif	A thin and homeless child
247.	Walkway	A passage raised above ground for people to walk
248.	Walkabout	A walk of king etc. among common people to meet them
249.	Whim	A sudden desire or charge of mind, especially one that is unusual or unexplained
250.	Witty	A musingly clever in perception and expression
251.	Wrath	Extreme anger



ToppersNotes
Unleash the topper in you

8 CHAPTER

Sentence Improvements

Directions: In the following questions, each sentence has an underlined word or phrase followed by four alternatives. You are to choose the one that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence, if it is substituted for the Underlined word or phrases.

Exercise 1

- Veterinarians usually give dogs an anaesthetic so that they don't cry out in pain.**
(a) gulp (b) flip
(c) yelp (d) purr
- City taxes are based on an estimate of the value of one's property.**
(a) appraisal (b) forecast
(c) diagnosis (d) outline
- Although buses are scheduled to depart at a certain hour, they are often late.**
(a) listed (b) requested
(c) obligated (d) loaded
- Because light travels faster than sound, lightning appears to go before thunder.**
(a) prolong (b) traverse
(c) repel (d) precede
- When students do not have time to read a novel before class, they read an outline of the plot instead.**
(a) an article (b) a synopsis
(c) a critique (d) an essay
- The performance of our players was rather worst than I had expected.**
(a) As as I had expected
(b) worse than I had expected
(c) worse than expectation
(d) worst than was expected
(e) No correction required
- It is always better to make people realise the importance of discipline than to impose them on them on it.**
(a) impose it with them
(b) impose them with it
(c) imposing them on it
(d) impose it one them
(e) No correction required
- The corps are dying it must not had rained.**
(a) must had not
(b) must not be
(c) must not have
(d) must not have been
(e) No correction required
- They were all shocked at his failure in the competition.**
(a) were shocked at all
(b) had all shocked at
(c) had all shocked by
(d) had been all shocked on
(e) No correction required
- He is too impatient for tolerating any delay.**
(a) to tolerate
(b) to tolerating
(c) at tolerating
(d) with tolerating
(e) No correction required

Exercise 2

- Just before the commencement of the examination, the invigilator advised us from copying or indulging in any other malpractices.**
(a) against
(b) upon
(c) about
(d) No improvement

2. The whole country is disappointed over the defeat of the cricket team.
- (a) on
 - (b) above
 - (c) by
 - (d) No improvement
3. If he joins the coaching class so late, I am afraid it will be hard for him to catch up with the others.
- (a) speed up
 - (b) join up
 - (c) get in line
 - (d) No improvement
4. If a definite cure for cancer is discovered in few years it is unlikely that it will be a simpler or safer affair than that of diabetes.
- (a) in some few years
 - (b) in the next few years
 - (c) after few years
 - (d) No improvement
5. The tourists insured their luggage because they assumed it must be stolen.
- (a) will be
 - (b) was going to be
 - (c) might be
 - (d) No improvement
6. By the end of May each year the agricultural produce comprising wheat and gram goes to the market.
- (a) to markets
 - (b) to market
 - (c) into a market
 - (d) No improvement
7. The old man looked with caution before he crossed the busy street.
- (a) cautiously before
 - (b) at cautiously when
 - (c) cautiously when
 - (d) No improvement

8. Make haste lest you should not be caught in the storm.
- (a) that you should not be
 - (b) you can be
 - (c) you should be
 - (d) No improvement
9. The contesting candidates agreed to seek a common platform while canvassing for votes.
- (a) have
 - (b) share
 - (c) find
 - (d) No improvement
10. The new bank clerk kicked off a row with a colleague.
- (a) out a
 - (b) on to a
 - (c) up a
 - (d) No improvement

Exercise 3

1. Other countries have eradicated this disease ten years ago.
- (a) eradicated
 - (b) had eradicated
 - (c) did eradicate
 - (d) No improvement
2. We were not the wiser for all his effort to explain the case to us.
- (a) none
 - (b) neither
 - (c) nevertheless
 - (d) No improvement
3. If I stood alone in defence of truth and the whole world is banded against me and against truth, I would fight them all.
- (a) will be banded
 - (b) were banded
 - (c) banded
 - (d) No improvement

4. During his long discourse, he did not touch that point.
(a) touch upon
(b) touch on
(c) touch of
(d) No improvement
5. He died in the year 1960 at 17 pm on 14 July.
(a) on 14th July in the year 1960 at 17 p.m.
(b) in the year 1960 on 14th July at 17 p.m.
(c) at 17 p.m. on 14 July in the year 1960
(d) No improvement
6. For all our powers of reason and understanding we know a little about life's secrets.
(a) a little of life's secrets
(b) little about life's secrets
(c) nothing about life's secrets
(d) No improvement
7. You have come here with a view to insult me.
(a) to insulting me
(b) of insulting me
(c) for insulting me
(d) No improvement
8. This matter admits of no excuse.
(a) admits to
(b) admits for
(c) admits
(d) No improvement
9. He has not and can never be in the good books of his employer because he lacks honesty.
(a) has not and cannot be
(b) has not and can never been
(c) has not been and can never be
(d) No improvement

10. The logic of the Berlin Wall already had been undermined, but when the news came through that the wall itself had been opened I jumped into a car.
(a) had been undermined already
(b) had already been undermined
(c) had been already undermined
(d) No improvement

Exercise 4

1. It is true that there has been a considerable decline in rural poverty.
(a) has been considerably declining
(b) was considerably a decline
(c) have been considered decline
(d) has a considerable decline
(e) No correction required
2. They have been attending classes since the term began.
(a) would attend
(b) had attended
(c) would be attending
(d) should attend
(e) No correction required
3. He considers the new assignment as more challenging than much of the other assignments.
(a) none for the other's
(b) most of the other
(c) more of the other
(d) rest of the other
(e) No correction required
4. Resolutions must be introducing quickly to repeal the outdated laws.
(a) be introducing to quick repeal
(b) have to be introduced to quick repealing
(c) be quickly introduced to repeal
(d) be quick introducing to repeal
(e) No correction required

5. The driver didn't accede at the demand of the people as he was aware of the risk involved in it.

- (a) was not accede at the demand
- (b) didn't accede at demanding
- (c) was not acceded by the demand
- (d) didn't accede to the demand
- (e) No correction required

6. Though his actions were severe criticism he didn't lose his temper.

- (a) were severely criticised
- (b) had severely criticised
- (c) were at severely criticising
- (d) had severe criticised
- (e) No correction required

7. Yogic exercise and meditation seems to be a help modern men and women deal effectively with anxiety.

- (a) seem to help
- (b) seems to be helping
- (c) seem to have help
- (d) seems to help
- (e) No correction required

8. Despite all the complaints against him, we must admit that his behaviour with other has always courteous.

- (a) had always courteous
- (b) have always courteous
- (c) has always been courteous
- (d) has always been courteously
- (e) No correction required

9. Whom did you intend to offer the job besides the two young boys ?

- (a) Who are you intending to
- (b) Whom do you intended to
- (c) Who do you intend for
- (d) Whom had you been intended for
- (e) No correction required

10. She always behaves as if she has not care at all about my feelings.

- (a) as though she will not
- (b) as if she doesn't
- (c) as far as she doesn't
- (d) like if she does not
- (e) No correction required

Exercise 5

1. I can't tackle this problem which with all its complications have confused me.

- (a) has
- (b) had
- (c) will have
- (d) No improvement

2. My friend would have missed the train if he had not hurried.

- (a) had missed
- (b) has missed
- (c) missed
- (d) No improvement

3. We have plenty of time isn't it ?

- (a) haven't we
- (b) have we
- (c) is it
- (d) No improvement

4. The criminal as well as his accomplice was arrested.

- (a) were
- (b) are being
- (c) have been
- (d) No improvement

5. The world's population will continue to grow when the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate.

- (a) as long as
- (b) unless
- (c) until after
- (d) No improvement

6. Until he does not ask for an apology, I am not going to reinstate him.

- (a) does ask for
- (b) asked for
- (c) asks for
- (d) No improvement

Exercise 6

1. **All the members of the club were assembled to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the club.**
 - (a) had assembled to celebrate
 - (b) were assembling to celebrate
 - (c) had been assembled for celebrating
 - (d) assembled to celebration
 - (e) No correction required
2. **Increased productivity necessary reflects greater efforts made by the employees.**
 - (a) Increase in productivity necessary
 - (b) Increased productivity is necessary
 - (c) Increase of productivity necessary
 - (d) Increased productivity necessarily
 - (e) No correction required
3. **The earnest appeal by the staff members that the salaries be subjected to upward revision were rejected by the industrialist.**
 - (a) Upwardly revision was rejected
 - (b) upward revision was rejected
 - (c) upward revising were reject able
 - (d) upwardly revision was reject able
 - (e) No correction required
4. **Speculations and hypothesising are the most essential and well known aspects of inventions**
 - (a) hypothesis has been
 - (b) hypothesising needs
 - (c) hypothesis makes
 - (d) hypothesising confronts
 - (e) No corrections required
5. **The alarming report of the building collapse made everyone spell bound.**
 - (a) alarmed report
 - (b) alarmed reporting
 - (c) reporting alarm
 - (d) reported alarm
 - (e) No correction required
6. **Your good gestures will highly appreciate.**
 - (a) will be highly appreciate
 - (b) will be high appreciative
 - (c) will be highly appreciated
 - (d) would be high appreciation
 - (e) No correction required
7. **Yogic exercise seems to be help urban population deal effectively with stress.**
 - (a) seems to be helpful
 - (b) seems to be helped
 - (c) seems to help
 - (d) seemed to be of helping
 - (e) No correction required
8. **They fell very proudly that their team had won the match.**
 - (a) feel very proudly
 - (b) felt very pride
 - (c) feel very pride
 - (d) felt very proud
 - (e) No correction required
9. **The pedestrians must to be very cautious while crossing the road.**
 - (a) should have to
 - (b) must be
 - (c) should have
 - (d) are required to be
 - (e) No correction required
10. **I am sure that he has recovered from his illness and he will accompany us to the picnic spot.**
 - (a) and that he will accompany
 - (b) and that he will be accompanied
 - (c) but he will accompany
 - (d) although he will accompany
 - (e) No correction required

Answers

Exercise 1

1.(c)	2.(a)	3.(a)	4.(d)	5.(b)	6.(b)	7.(d)	8.(c)	9.(c)	10.(a)
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Exercise 2

1.(a)	2.(c)	3.(d)	4.(b)	5.(c)	6.(a)	7.(a)	8.(c)	9.(b)	10.(b)
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Exercise 3

1.(a)	2.(a)	3.(b)	4.(a)	5.(c)	6.(b)	7.(a)	8.(d)	9.(c)	10.(b)
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Exercise 4

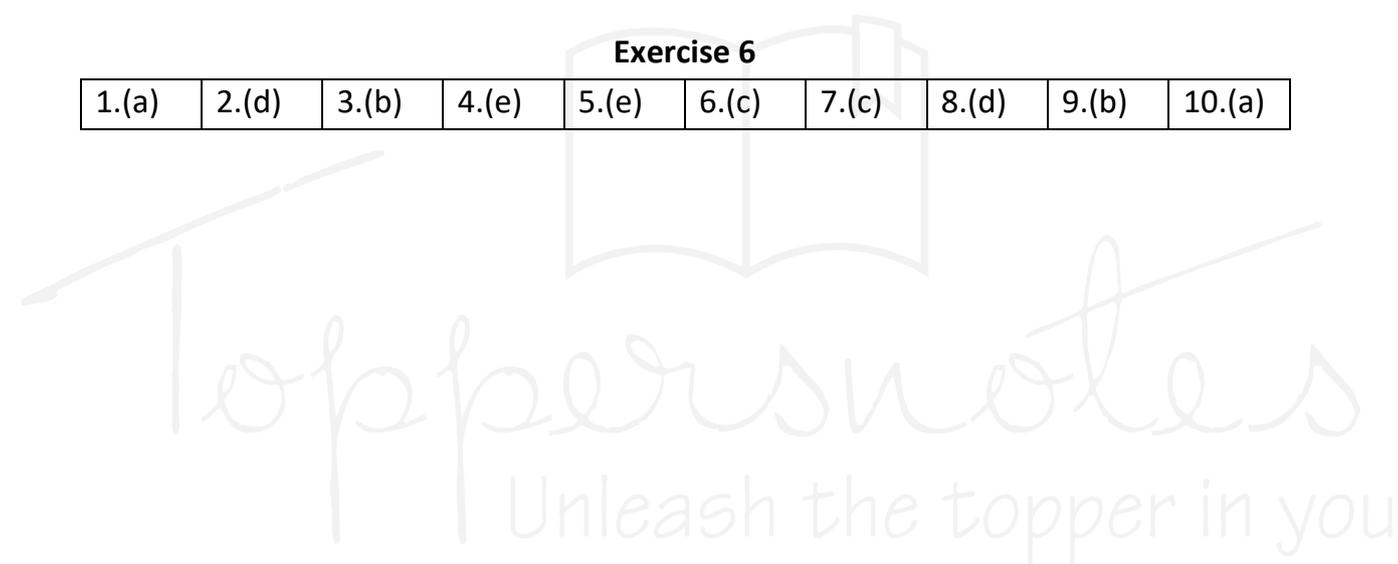
1.(e)	2.(e)	3.(b)	4.(c)	5.(d)	6.(a)	7.(a)	8.(c)	9.(e)	10.(b)
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------

Exercise 5

1.(a)	2.(d)	3.(a)	4.(d)	5.(a)	6.(c)
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Exercise 6

1.(a)	2.(d)	3.(b)	4.(e)	5.(e)	6.(c)	7.(c)	8.(d)	9.(b)	10.(a)
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------



9 CHAPTER

Voice

Voice is that form of a verb which tells us whether the subject does something or has something done to it.

Voice is of two types

1. Active Voice: - A verb is said to be in the active voice when the person or thing denoted by the subject acts.

General formula: Sub. + V+ Obj.

Ex. - The cow (subject) is eating (verb) grass (object). – (Active Voice)

2. Passive Voice: - In passive sentence, the subject is no longer active or the subject is acted upon by the verb.

General formula: Obj. + helping verb+ V₃+ by+ Sub.

Example: -

- (i) Grass is being eaten (verb) by the cow. (Passive voice)
- (ii) I write books. (Active)
- (iii) Books are written by me. (Passive)

To understand active and passive voice we need to understand two things first

1. What is a subject?	2. What is object?
<u>A subject shows</u> (a) What the sentence is about. (or) (b) Who or what performs the action.	(a) The object of a sentence is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb. (b) It is the 'who' or 'what' that the subject does something to.

Example: -

- (i) Ramesh watched a movie.
(s)

(ii) They played the drums.

(s) (V) (obj)

(iii) 'They'-(S)

(iv) The one performing the action and the one the sentence is about.

(v) 'Played'-(V)

It is the action being performed by the subject.

(vi) Drums (O)

It is 'what' is being played and it is 'what' the subject is doing something to.

Rules for changing voice

- (1) Object of Active voice converted into subject of Passive voice.
- (2) Use auxiliary verb according to tense and number/person of passive voice subject.
- (3) Use main verb 3rd form.
- (4) Use 'by' preposition.
- (5) Subject of Active voice converted into object of passive and write after by.

Active Form - Subject + V + object.

Passive Form - Object + be + V₃ + Subject.

Note

We can change voice of only a transitive verb i.e., a verb with an object. We cannot change voice of an intransitive verb, i.e. a verb without an object.

Rules for changing the verbs

(1) Simple Present Tense

Do/Does/V ₁ s/es/V ₁	+	Sub + is/am/are + V ₃ + by + Object.
Active voice		Passive voice
He writes an email.		An email is written by him.

He does not write an email.	An email is not written by him
Do you write an email?	Is an email written by you?
Simran learns English.	English is learnt by Simran
Manan writes homework.	Homework is written by Manan.

Note

To change Interrogative sentence with **WH** Family into passive voice, we add the **WH** before the passive form of the sentence.

Example: -

- (i) Why does she teach the slum children free? (Active)
Why are slum children taught free by her? (Passive)
- (ii) Who completes it? (Active)
By whom is it completed? (Passive)
- (iii) Who scolds you? (Active)
By whom are you scolded? (Passive)

(2) Simple Past Tense

Did/V ₂	Was/were + V ₃ .
Active Voice	Passive Voice
He wrote an email.	An email was written by him.
He did not write an email.	An email was not written by him.
Did you write an email?	Was an email written by you?
WH Family	
<u>What</u> did you read?	<u>What</u> was read by you?
<u>Who</u> told you?	<u>By whom</u> were you told?
<u>Which</u> book did you read?	<u>Which</u> book was read by you?
<u>Whom</u> did you like?	<u>Who</u> was liked by you?

(3) Simple Future Tense

Shall/Will/+V ₁	Will/Shall+ be + V ₃
Active Voice	Passive Voice

My uncle will pay my tuition fee.	My tuition fee will be paid by my uncle.
My uncle will not pay my tuition fee.	My tuition fee will not be paid by my uncle.
Will my uncle pay my tuition fee?	Will my tuition fee be paid by my uncle?
WH Family	
<u>What</u> will you speak?	<u>What</u> will be spoken by you?
<u>Who</u> will help you?	<u>By whom</u> will you be helped?
<u>Whom</u> will you like?	<u>Who</u> will be liked by you?

(4) Present Continuous Tense

Is/am /are + V ₁ + ing	Is/am/are + being + V ₃
Active Voice	Passive Voice
He is writing an email.	An email is being written by him.
He is not writing an email?	An email is not being written by him.
Are you writing an email?	Is an email being written by you?
WH Family	
<u>What</u> are you reading?	<u>What</u> is being read by you?
<u>Who</u> is making a noise?	<u>By whom</u> is a noise being made?
<u>Whom</u> are you scolding?	<u>Who</u> is being scolded by you?

(5) Past Continuous Tense

Was/were + V ₁ + ing	Was/were + being + V ₃
Active Voice	Passive Voice
He was writing an email.	An email was being written by him.
He was not writing an email.	An email was not being written by him.
Were you writing an email?	Was an email being written by you?

WH Family	
What were you reading?	What was being read by you?
Who was making a noise?	By whom a noise was being made

(6) Present Perfect Tense

Has/have + V ₃	Has/have + been + V ₃
Active Voice	Passive voice
Ashok has written this letter.	This letter has been written by Ashok.
Seema has sent a parcel.	A Parcel has been sent by Seema.
He has scored thirty runs.	Thirty runs have been scored by him.
Who has taken my book?	By whom has my book been taken?
When has he eaten the food?	When has the food been eaten by him?

(7) Past Perfect Tense

Had + V ₃	Had been + V ₃
Active Voice	Passive Voice
They had won the game.	The game <u>had been</u> won by them.
He had collected coins.	Coins <u>had been</u> collected by him.
Had they won the game?	<u>Had</u> the game been won by them?
WH Family	
<u>When</u> had she eaten the food?	<u>When</u> had the food been eaten by her?

(8) Past Perfect Tense

Will have + V ₃	Will have + been + V ₃
----------------------------	-----------------------------------

(10) Imperative Sentences

Imperative Sentences		
With object	Without object	Moral Suggestion
Shunt the door.	Go away. (A.V.)	Help the poor. (A.V.)
Let the door be shunt. Let + Obj. + be + V ₃	You are ordered to go away. (P.V.) You are ordered/requested/forbidden etc. + to + V ₁ + obj.	The poor should be helped. (P.V.) obj. + should + be + V ₃

Active Voice	Passive Voice
He will have received the letter.	The letter <u>will have been</u> received by him.
He will not have received the letter.	The letter <u>will not have been</u> received by him.
Will he have received the letter?	<u>Will</u> the letter <u>have been</u> received by him?
WH Family	
When will you have eaten the food?	<u>When</u> will the food have been eaten by you?

Note

The sentences of following tenses can't be changed to passive voices -

- Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
- Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
- Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
- Future Continuous Tense.
- Sentence having Intransitive verbs. (Verb without an object)

(9) Future Perfect Tense

Active Voice	Passive Voice
I	Me
We	Us
You	You
He	Him
She	Her
They	Them
Who	By Whom
Whom	Who

<p>You are ordered to shunt the door.</p> <p>You are ordered/ request/ forbidden etc. + to + V₁ + obj.</p>		
---	--	--

An imperative sentence is the one which expresses an order, request, command etc.

Example: -

- (i) Carry it home. (Active) Let it be carried home. (Passive)
- (ii) Open the door. (Active) Let the door be opened. (Passive)
- (iii) Help me. (Active) Let me be helped. (Passive)
- (iv) Sit down. (Active) You are ordered to sit down. (Passive)
- (v) Work hard. (Active) You are advised to work hard. (Passive)

Special rules for passive

1. Infinitive (To + V₁)

Active Form: - To + V₁

Passive Form: - To + be + V₃

Example: -

I am to do it. (Active)

It is to be done by me. (Passive)

2. Has/ Have/ Had + To + V₁

Active Form: - Sub + have/has/had + to + V₁ + Obj.

Passive Form: - Obj. + have/has/had + to + be + V₃ + by + Sub.

Example: -

You have to choose a dress. (Active)

A dress has to be chosen by you. (Passive)

3. Active Form: - It + verb + noun + infinitive (To + V₁) + Object.

Passive Form: - It + verb + noun + for + object + to be + V₃.

Example: -

It is time to prepare for the examination.
It is time for the examination to be prepared.

4. Active Form: - Let + Indirect Obj. + V₁ + Direct object.

Passive Form: - Let + Direct Obj. + be + V₃ + by + Indirect obj.

Example: -

Let me do this work. (Active)

Let this work be done by me. (Passive)

Let her sing a song. (Active)

Let a song be sung by her. (Passive)

5. Active Form: - Let + us + V₁. (Active)

Passive Form: - It is suggested that + we + should + V₁. (Passive)

Example: -

Let us sing.

It is suggested that we should sing.

6. Removing 'by + agent'.

If doer is universal/known.

If doer unknown and insignificant.

Example: -

The police have arrested the notorious dacoit. (Active)

The notorious dacoit has been arrested. (Passive)

Note: - The word 'Police' can be removed in above sentence.

Like this: - By the department, by the boss, by the postman etc. can be removed in their senses.

7. Verb like let, bid, help and make are followed by infinitives in passive voice.

Example: -

I made him complete all his work. (Active)
He was made to complete all his work by me. (Passive)

8. We use 'to' after 'know', in after 'interested', 'at' after surprised, amazed and astonished, 'with' after pleased/satisfied/ dissatisfied/ crowded.

Example: -

I know Dr. Garg. (Active)
Dr. Garg is known to me. (Passive)
Her behaviour pleased everyone.
(Active) Everyone was pleased with her behavior. (Passive)

9. Active Form: - Subject + modal + have + V₃ + obj.
Passive Form: - Obj + modal + have + been + V₃+ by + sub.

Example: -

I should have passed the exam. (Active)
The exam should have been passed by me. (Voice)

Exercise

- Q.1 The principal has granted him a scholarship. (Active)
Ans. He has been granted a scholarship by the principal. (Passive)
- Q.2 The noise of the traffic kept me awake. (Active)
Ans. I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic. (Passive)
- Q.3 Whom does he look for? (Active)
Ans. Who is looked for by him? (Passive)
- Q.4 They say that you did that.
Ans. You are said to have done that.
- Q.5 We will know the outcome of these experiments after six months.
Ans. The outcome of these experiment will be known after six months.
- Q.6 The member should adhere to all the decisions.

Ans. All the decisions should be adhered to by the members.

- Q. 7 The teacher punished the boys who had not done their home work.

Ans. The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.

- Q.8 They were interviewing her for the job. [She.....for the job.]

- (a) **Was being interviewed**
(b) Was interviewed
(c) Has been interviewed

- Q.9 Tushar is writing the letter. [The letter..... by Tushar.]

- (a) Was written
(b) **Is being written**
(c) Has been written

- Q.10 The Police have caught the thief.

Ans. The thief has been caught by the police.

- Q.11 Did she do her duty?

Ans. Was her duty done by her.

- Q.12 The movers have delieverd the furniture.

Ans. The furniture has been delievered by the movers.

- Q.13 They passed me up for that position.

Ans. I was passed up for that position.

- Q. 14 Are they receiving the chief guest at the station?

Ans. Is the chief guest being received at the station?

- Q.15 Shut all the doors and windows in the night.

Ans. Let all the doors and windows be shut in the night.

- Q.16 Why did he deprive you of the membership?

Ans. Why were you deprived of the membership?

Q.17 Call my neighbor immediately.
Ans. Let my neighbor be called immediately.

Q.18 I would advise you not to get on the wrong side of your boss.
Ans. You would be advised by me not to get on the wrong side of your boss.

Q.19 She was (1)/extremely annoyed (2)/ by (3)/ the ill behavior of the bank staff (4).
Ans. (3) by - at (Since, we are annoyed at something and annoyed with someone.) (×) (✓)

Q.20 Mother's love (1)/ cannot substituted (2)/by anything (3)/else in this world (4).
Ans. (2) be should be added after 'cannot' passive-(model+be+V₃)

Q.21 A mob of rioters (1)/ were arrested (2)/ by the police (3)/ last evening near the city (4).
Ans. (2) were- was [Mob- so singular verb should be used. (×) (✓) (singular)



ToppersNotes
Unleash the topper in you

10 CHAPTER

Narration

“The art of reporting the words of speaker”.

The two main ways of reporting the words of a speaker are :-

1. Direct Speech
2. Indirect Speech

Ex.

- (i) He said to me, “I write a letter”.
(Direct)
- (ii) He told me that he wrote a letter.
(Indirect)

1. Direct Speech

In this form, the actual words of the speaker are put in quotes (“ ”).

Ex.

- (i) Deepika said, “I am watching TV now”.

Explanation → In the above example the speaker

Deepika → Reporter

Said → Reporting Verb

“I am watching TV now” → Reported Speech.

2. Indirect Speech

In this form, the actual words of the speaker are transformed and said/written in a simple manner.

Ex.

- (i) Deepika said that she was watching TV then.

3. Types of Sentences

- (1) Assertive Sentence
(Declarative/Statement)
- (2) Interrogative Sentence (Question)
- (3) Imperative Sentence (Command)

- (4) Optative Sentence (Wish/Desire)
- (5) Exclamatory Sentence
(Sudden feeling of mind)

(1) Assertive Sentence

The Sentence which expresses Yes or No sense. (Full stop is used in the last.)

Ex.

- (i) He is a student. } Yes sense
(ii) He writes a poem. }

(Affirmative sentences)

- (iii) She was not a nurse. } No sense
(iv) I did not go there. }

(Negative sentences)

(2) Interrogative Sentence

The Sentence which is used to ask a question.

It is of two types –

- (a) **Yes - no question** → **Auxiliary verbs** → Questions starting with is, are, am, was, were, has, have, had, do, does, did, shall, will, can, could, may, might, should, would etc.

Ex:

- (i) Do you read a novel? } Yes-no
(ii) Are you naughty? }

- (b) **Wh question** → **Wh- words** or **Interrogative words** – Question starting with what, when, where, how, why, who etc. and question mark (?) in the last.

Ex:

- (i) How are you?
(ii) What is your mother’s name?
Wh- question

(3) Imperative Sentence -

The Sentence which expresses order, advice, request, command etc.

In this type of sentence subject "You" is always hidden.

Ex:

- (i) Bring a glass of water.
- (ii) Stand up, sit down (affirmative imperative sentence)
- (iii) Help the poor.
- (iv) Don't stand up, don't sit down (negative imperative sentences)

(4) Optative Sentence -

The Sentence which expresses wish or desire.

[Generally these sentences starts with "May" and end with exclamation marks (!)]

Ex:

- (i) May you live long!
- (ii) May God save the king!

(5) Exclamatory Sentence -

The Sentence which expresses some sudden feelings of mind as – Joy, sorrow, surprise, suspicion, hate, applause, wonder etc.

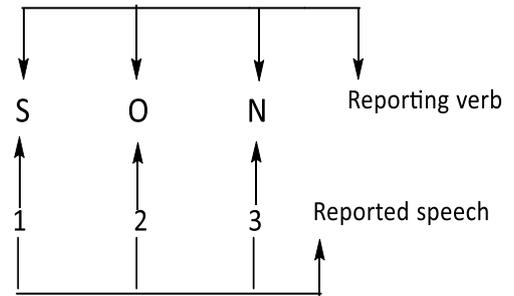
[Sentence ends with exclamation marks (!)]

Ex:

- (i) He said, "Alas! I am ruined."
- (ii) He said, "What a nice film it is"!

General Rules

- (a) Change of person
 - (b) Change in tense
 - (c) Change in other parts of speech
- (a) Change in persons** - Person in inverted commas are changed according to following rule -



(S- Subject of reporting verb, O- object of reporting verb, N- no change)

(1- First person, 2- second person, 3- third person)

Persons of Pronouns	Nominative Case	Possessive Case	Objective Case
First Person			
Singular	I	My, mine	Me
Plural	we	Our, ours	Us
Second Person	You,	Your	You
Third Person			
Singular	He, she, it	His, her, its	Him, her, it
Plural	They	Their	Them

(b) Change of tense -

Direct	Indirect
Present Simple	Simple Past
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Simple Past	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Future	Conditional (would/should)
Future Continuous	Conditional Continuous (would / should + be + verb + ing)
Future Perfect	Conditional Perfect (would / should + have + III form)
Future Perfect	Conditional Perfect

Continuous	Continuous
Can	Could
May	Might

Present Simple change into Past Simple	
Direct	Indirect
She said, "I work in a hospital."	She said that she worked in a hospital.
They said, "we play football."	They said that they played football.
She said, "I don't waste time."	She said that she didn't waste time.

Present Continuous change into Past Continuous	
Direct	Indirect
He said, "I am waiting for someone."	He said that he was waiting for someone.
I said, "She is driving a car."	I said that she was driving a car.
"I <u>am reading</u> a book", he explained.	He explained that he <u>was reading</u> a book.

Present Perfect change into Past Perfect	
Direct	Indirect
She said, "He <u>has finished</u> his food."	She said that he <u>had finished</u> his food.
Sita said, "I have already cooked."	Sita said that she had already cooked.

Present Perfect Continuous change into Past Perfect Continuous	
Direct	Indirect
"I have been to Gujarat", he told me.	He told me that he had been to Gujarat.
They said, "We have been living in America since 2013."	They said that they had been living in America since 2013.
"She said, "I have been working in a factory for two years."	She said that she had been working in a factory for two years.

Past Continuous change into Past Perfect Continuous (was/were + V ¹ + ing → had been + V ¹ + ing)	
Direct	Indirect
He said, "I was writing a poem."	He said that he had been writing a poem.
The kids said, "We were playing a game."	The kids said that they had been playing a game.
She said, "I was not making a noise".	She said that she had not been making a noise.

Past Simple change into Past Perfect	
Direct	Indirect
He said, "I started a job."	He said that he had started a job.
She said, "I bought a new car".	She said that she had bought a new car.
He said to me, "You didn't help me".	He said to me that I had not helped him.

Past Perfect change into Past Perfect (No change in tense)	
Direct	Indirect
They said, "We had won the game".	They said that they had won the game.
He said, "I had gone to home".	He said that he had gone to home.
David said, "I had passed the exam".	David said that he had passed the exam.

Future Simple tense will change into "Would".	
Direct	Indirect
She said, "I will go to London."	She said that she would go to London.
He said, "I will start a new Job".	He said that he would start a new job.
They said to me, "We will help you".	They told me that they would help me.

Future Continuous tense will change into "would be"	
Direct	Indirect
He said to me, "I will be waiting for you."	He said to me that he would be waiting for me.
She said, " <u>I will be using</u> the car next Friday."	She said that she <u>would be using</u> the car the following Friday.

(c) Change in other part of speech -

Direct		Indirect
This		That
These		Those
Here		There
Now		Then
Thus		So
Hence		Thence
Today		That day

4. Rules for changing direct speech into indirect speech for each kind of sentences -

(1) Assertive Sentences :-

- Remove "Comma" and inverted 'Commas' and used 'That':
- Say/said remains unchanged while 'say to' and 'said to' change in 'tell' and 'told' respectively.
- Follow General rules as mentioned earlier.

Ex.

- (i) My friend says to him, "You are not a wise man." (Direct)
My friend tells him that he is not a wise man. (Indirect)
- (ii) She says, "I shall write a letter." (Direct)
She says that she will write a letter. (Indirect)

- Exception :-** If reporting verb is in past tense and 'Universal Truth', 'Habit', 'Proverbs', 'Principle' etc. is in the reported speech then no change in tense of indirect speech.
- Mother said, "Honesty is the best policy". (Direct)
Mother said that honesty is the best policy. (Indirect)

(2) Interrogative Sentence-

- Change 'said to' into asked, questioned, inquired or interrogated.
- The sentence will not be in interrogative form in indirect speech.
- Remove inverted commas and used if/whether in Yes/No sentence and wh...word in wh...family sentences.
- Question mark should be changed into full stop (•).
- Follow General Rules.

Ex.

- (i) He said to me, "Do you know me?"
He asked me if I knew him.
- (ii) She said to him, "What are you doing now?"
She asked him what he was doing then.
- (iii) He said to him, "Did you intend to come with me?"
He asked him if he had intended to come with him.

(3) Imperative Sentence -

- Change 'said to' into ordered/respected/forbade/suggested etc. according to need.
- Use conjunctions 'to' and 'V₁' after it.
- Other changes are according to General Rules.

Ex

- (i) He said to Pankaj, "Sit down".
(Direct)
He told Pankaj to sit down.
(Indirect)

- (ii) The teacher said to the students, "Keep quiet". (Direct)
The teacher asked the students to keep quiet. (Indirect)
- (iii) The inspector said to him, "Call the witness". (Direct)
The inspector ordered him to call the witness. (Indirect)

(4) Optative Sentence -

- Change 'said' into wished or prayed.
- Conjunction 'that' is used.
- Other changes are according to General Rules.

Ex.

(i) He said, "May God bless you"! (Direct)

He prayed that God might bless him. (Indirect)

(ii) Mother said to me, "May you live long"! (Direct)

Mother blessed me that I might love long. (Indirect)

(iii) They said to him, "May you die"! (Direct)

They cursed him that he might die. (Indirect)

(5) Exclamatory Sentence -

- Say/said/said to of Reporting Verbs changes as follows :
 - Said + Alas! → Exclaimed with sorrow.
 - Said + Hurry! → Exclaimed with Joy.
 - Said + Fie!/Ugh! → Exclaimed with despise/disgust.
 - Said + Wow! → Exclaimed with Joy
 - Said + oh! → Exclaimed with surprise/regret
- Conjunction 'that' will use in place of Comma and inverted Comma.

- Remove exclamation marks and to use full stop.
- Other Rules are as General Rules.

Ex.

(i) They said, "Bravo! We have won the match". (Direct)

They exclaimed with joy that they had won the match. (Indirect)

(ii) He said, "Oh! Enough"! (Direct)
He exclaimed with disgust that it was enough. (Indirect)

(iii) She said, "How happy I am"! (Direct)

She exclaimed with joy that she was very happy. (Indirect)

(a) If noun is used after 'What' then use great, fine, lovely, wonderful, strange, peculiar, terrible etc. in place of 'What' or how use the followings -

- How fast he runs! (Exclamatory)
He runs very fast. (Assertive)
- What a beautiful scene this is! (Exclamatory)

This is a very beautiful scene. (Assertive)

- What a tall it is! (Exclamatory)
It is a terrible/great, big tall. (Assertive)

(b) Change of exclamatory sentences into assertive sentences, like -

- (i) What+ Noun = Adjective + Noun.
What a fool! = A big/great fool.
- (ii) What + Adj. + Noun = Very + Adjective + Noun.
What a fine place! = A very fine place.
- (iii) How + Adjective/Adverb = Very + Adj./Adv.
How sweet he sings! = He sings very sweet.

Exception 1 -

If reporting speech has **Universal Truth or Habitual Fact** then there is no change in the Tense.

Ex.

- (i) Direct : → Our teacher said, "The earth is round".
- (ii) Indirect : → Our teacher said that the earth is round. (Universal truth)

Exception 2 -

If reporting speech has "**Past Historical fact**" then there is no change in the tense.

Ex.

- (i) Direct : → Our teacher said, "Asoka left war after the conquest of Kalinga".
- (ii) Indirect : → Our teacher said that Asoka left war after the conquest of Kalinga.

Exception 3 -

If reporting speech has **two actions to be happening at a time when** there is no change in the Tense.

Ex.

- (i) Direct : → She said, "My wife was making lunch when I was studying".
- (ii) Indirect : → She said that her wife was making lunch when she was studying.

Exception 4 -

If reporting speech has some **Imagined condition** then there is no change in the Tense.

Ex.

- (i) Direct : → She said, "If I were rich, I would help her".
- (ii) Indirect : → She said that if she were rich she would help her.

Exercise

1. "Is anyone there"? Reema asked.
Ans: Reema asked if anyone was there.
2. Ashish said to Policeman, "What have I done to deserve so severe a punishment"?
Ans: Ashish asked the Policeman what he had done to deserve so severe a punishment.
3. "What do you want"? Sheila asked Rohit.
Ans: Sheila asked Rohit what he wanted.
4. I said to my sister, "Where were you this evening"?
Ans: I asked my sister where she had been that evening.
5. The intern said to the manager, "Can I go"?
Ans: The intern asked the manager if he could go.
6. "Alas! I have broken my grandfather's watch" Said amit.
Ans: Amit exclaimed sorrowfully that he had broken his grand-father's watch.
7. Kunal said, "Tanu is coming this week."
Ans: Kunal said that Tanu was coming that week.
8. "Are you coming with us"? Isha asked Nisha.
Ans: Isha asked nisha if she was going with them.
9. Teacher said to children, "Have you prepared well for the finals"?
Ans: Teacher asked the children if they had prepared well for the finals.
10. Jay says, "I eat a guava".
Ans: Jay says that he eats a guava.

11. “Call the first witness”, said the Judge.

Ans: The Judge commanded them to call the first witness.

12. I said to her, “All your faults will be pardoned if you confess them”.

Ans: I told her that all her faults would be pardoned if she confesses them.

13. Everybody said, “How well she sings”!

Ans: Everybody exclaimed that she sang very well.

14. I said, “How many discoveries go unneeded”?

Ans: I wondered how many discoveries went unneeded.



ToppersNotes
Unleash the topper in you

Shuffling of Sentences and Words

Questions that require arranging shuffled words or sentences to form meaningful sentences have a very important place in all SSC exams. In some questions, the first and last sentences of a paragraph are given and you are required to arrange the middle sentences in the proper order with their help. However, in easy questions, you have to arrange several unarranged sentences to form a meaningful sentence.

To arrange the Sentences in correct order

The correct order is formed when all the sentences are connected systematically. A kind of cause-effect relationship is also implied in such questions as one sentence will follow the other only if the former leads to the latter. Thus, keeping this aspect in mind, the sentences can be easily ordered. These questions can be solved with a good knowledge of the language, verbs and conjunctions etc.

Note:- To solve these types of questions, not only should you have a good vocabulary but you should also have a thorough knowledge of English Grammar. Things to keep in mind while solving questions:

- Sentences should be framed logically so that they make a meaningful sense.
- The arrangement of sentences should be correct from the grammatical point of view

Types of Questions

Generally two types of questions are asked:

1. Rearranging the order of words to form meaningful sentences

- In this type the initial part of the sentence is given as a hint. The remaining sentence is divided into many sentences (in the form of P, Q, R, S) and given in jumbled form.
- The candidate has to rearrange the jumbled part of the sentence to form a meaningful sentence.
- The initial part of the sentence acts as a hint to arrange the given phrases into a sentence. Some examples of this type are given below.

Ex. 1

- (a) His mother was dead.
 - (b) They had not sent him the sad information.
 - (c) Probably they knew his deep love for her.
 - (d) When Gandhi returned to India his son Hiralal was four.
- (a) DCAB (b) DABC
(c) DBAC (d) DCAB

And - (b)

Ex.2

- (a) It results from a carefully revised plan.
 - (b) Men work together for a cause or purpose.
 - (c) Team work does not just happen.
 - (d) It must be clearly known to them.
- (a) BCAD (b) CBDA
(c) BCDA (d) CABD

Ans - (d)

Ordering of sentences to form a meaningful paragraph

In this type, the initial and the last part of the paragraph is given and labeled as S₁ and S₆. The remaining paragraph is divided into 4 parts (labeled as P, Q, R, S) and given in jumbled form. The candidate needs to arrange the jumbled parts (P, Q, R, S) in such a way that the resulting paragraph is meaningful and coherent. Some examples of this type are given below.

Directions

In each of the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered S₁ to S₆ respectively. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate on the Answer-Sheet.

Ex.1 S₁ : A study

- P : success increases
- Q : concludes that
- R : and chances for

S : commitment to future tasks

S₆ : future success.

- (a) RQPS
- (b) SRQP
- (c) QPSR
- (d) PSRQ

Ans - (c)

Ex.2 S₁ : Putting it another way

P : what we see as our

Q : our goals throughout our lives

R : we are constantly resetting

S : in response to

S₆ : wins and losses.

- (a) RQSP
- (b) QPRS
- (c) PRSQ
- (d) RSQP

Ans - (a)

Practice Questions

Directions (1-30) - Each of the following items in this section consists of sentence, parts of which have been jumbled. These parts have been labelled as P, Q, R and S. Given below each sentence are four sequences, namely (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are required to re-arrange the jumbled parts of the sentence and mark your response accordingly.

Q.1 consideration for others for self-gratification freedom does not mean the opportunity

P Q R
or the setting aside of
S

- (a) SPQR (b) QSPR (c) RPQS (d) RQSP

Q.2 of any kind to freedom and intelligence domination or compulsion is a direct hindrance

P Q R S
(a) RPSQ (b) RQPS (c) SPQR (d) QRSP

Q.3 enough potassium, banana provides from various sugars and sustained energy

P Q R S
(a) PQRS (b) RSQP (c) SQRP (d) QPSR

Q.4 of great trouble this is a time the world to the maximum as one virus threatens

P Q R S
(a) PQSR (b) RSPQ (c) SRQP (d) QPSR

Q.5 are of the opinion some archaeologists and that everybody enjoyed equal status

P Q R
that Harappan society had no rulers,

S
(a) SPQR (b) QSRP (c) QPSR (d) RPSQ

Q.6 in the same locality marriage within a unit endogamy refers to or a group living

P Q R S
(a) QRSP (b) RSPQ (c) QPSR (d) RQSP

Q.7 when steam engines dominated industrialization coal was the main source

P Q R
of energy in the initial stages,
S

- (a) SPRQ (b) RSPQ (c) PQRS (d) QRSP

Q.8 from the scientists? is the information that comes how important

P Q R S
(a) QSPR (b) QRSP (c) SQRP (d) SPQR

Q.9 brought on by destructive pests humans have suffered frustration and food losses

P Q R
since earliest times,
S
(a) SPQR (b) QRSP (c) SQRP (d) RSQP

Q.10 most spectacular gold coins some of the the Gupta rulers in India were issued by

- P Q R S
- (a) RSPQ (b) QPSR (c) PQRS (d) SPQR

Q.11 history of life evolutionary Biology is forms on earth the study of

- P Q R S
- The correct sequence should be -
- (a) SPQR (b) QSPR (c) RPQS (d) PSQR

Q.12 life is considered the origin of the history of universe a unique event in

- P Q R S
- The correct sequence should be -
- (a) QPSR (b) PSQR (c) SQPR (d) RSPQ

Q.13 productive resources is how we manage and competitiveness critical to strategic growth

- P Q R S
- The correct sequence should be -
- (a) PQRS (b) RSPQ (c) SRPQ (d) QPSR

Q.14 in service firms operations strategy from the corporate strategy is generally inseparable

- P Q R S
- The correct sequence should be -
- (a) SRQP (b) QPSR (c) RSPQ (d) PSQR

Q.15 are travelling, a recent survey has revealed that they are worried about their safety

- P Q R
- even as more and more Indians**
- S
- The correct sequence should be -
- (a) SPQR (b) QSRP (c) PRSQ (d) RPSQ

Q.16 the imagination of children stories can exercise more than the stories because they tell

- P Q R S
- The correct sequence should be -
- (a) QRSP (b) SPQR (c) QPSR (d) RSQP

Q.17 as a record of and suffering of humans the achievements, experiments history is considered

- The correct sequence should be -
- (a) SPRQ (b) RQSP (c) PQRS (d) QRSP

Q.18 can be invented it appears has been invented that all that

- P Q R S
- The correct sequence should be -
- (a) QSPR (b) QRSP (c) RSQP (d) SPQR

Q.19 during the last century Indian social, political and cultural life as a testimony of

- P Q R
- Indian cinema stands**
- S
- The correct sequence should be -
- (a) SPQR (b) QRSP (c) PQRS (d) SRQP

Q.20 of all searches for knowledge should be the beginning an exploration into truth and experiments of life

P Q R
S

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) RQPS (b) SPQR (c) RSPQ (d) QRSP

Q.21 the prize money for refusing her Pepsico was ordered to compensate the woman

P Q R S
(a) RSQP (b) SPQR (c) RPSQ (d) QRSP

Q.22 trade operating from a colony held a meeting demanding a probe into the illegal drug the residents of the city

P Q R
S
(a) QRSP (b) SPQR (c) SQRP (d) RSQP

Q.23 the university authorities cancelled the ongoing students' union election and following students' unrest on campus closed till further orders declared the institution

P Q R S
(a) QRSP (b) QPSR (c) SQRP (d) RSQP

Q.24 brushed past the latter's pet dog stabbed to death by a man after his vehicle accidentally a cargo van driver was allegedly

P Q R
S
(a) QRSP (b) QPSR (c) SQRP (d) SQPR

Q.25 an earthquake and tsunami the disaster mitigation agency said that the death toll from in Indonesia has crossed 1500

P Q R
S
(a) PQSR (b) RPSQ (c) SQRP (d) QRPS

Q.26 scientists say they have developed a new illnesses such as heart disease and cancer DNA tool that uses machine learning to accurately

P Q
R
S
(a) PRSQ (b) RPSQ (c) PSRQ (d) QRPS

Q.27 a rare evergreen tree in the Southern Western Ghats researchers have found that common white-footed ants are the best pollinators of

P Q
R
S
(a) PRSQ (b) SQRP (c) QSRP (d) PQRS

Directions (31 -50) - In this section, each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled as P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on Answer Sheet.

Q.31 S1: Man has progressed with science and technology.

S6: What was difficult and impossible is now easy and possible.

P: He is on the road to conquer other planets.

Q: Now with scientific knowledge and technical know how he has done what was impossible.

R: Hitherto he had been backward.

S: He has reached the moon.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) SRQP (b) RPQS
(c) RQSP (d) QRSP

Q.32 S1: We drink more water during summers.

S6: There are variations in weather conditions during different seasons.

P: On the other hand, in north-eastern states, winters are mild except in the hills.

Q: Because in North India, both the seasons have extreme weather conditions.

R: School clothes during the summer is different from the winter.

S: Why do you wear lighter clothes during summers and heavy woolen clothes during the winter in north India?

The correct sequence should be

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

Q.33 S1: Policy, like many other terms, is a complex concept.

S6: Public policy is the outcome of the struggle between government and powerful groups.

P: It is form of government control usually expressed in a law, a legislation, a regulation or an order.

Q: Public policy is what a government chooses as guidance for action.

R: A policy may be general or specific, broad or narrow, simple or complex, public or private, written or unwritten.

S: It takes different forms.

The correct sequence should be -

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

Q.34 S1: The dhoti kurta is a traditional lungi-type garment worn by men in India.

S6: Gandhi ji usually wore a simple shawl with his dhoti.

P: It is commonly worn with a loose long tunic.

Q: This he started wearing after he abandoned his western attire of pants and shirt.

R: A dhoti, made of homespun khadi cotton cloth, was the garment favoured by Gandhi ji.

S: The dhoti is rectangular piece of unstitched cloth, around five yards long, wrapped around the midriff and tucked between the legs.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) PSRQ (b) RSPQ
(c) SPRQ (d) QRSP

Q.35 S1: Languages in contact with each other cause change.

S6: Changes often occur first in informal and casual language.

P: The increasing use of English in many parts of the world affect both local languages and English.

Q: Language contact has long been recognised as a major engine of change.

R: This gives rise to new, hybrid language varieties.

S: A historical example is that of Danish and English which led to a major shift in the vocabulary and grammar of English.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) RSQP (b) QSPR
(c) QRSP (d) SQRP

Q.36 S1: Urbanisation in India has become an important and irreversible process.

S6: As per the Census of India 2011, the urban population is increasing rapidly.

P: The 2030 development agenda of the United Nations has emphasised the role of sustainable cities for making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Q: This shows that India is in the midst of transition from a predominantly rural to a quasi-urban society.

R: The process of urbanisation has been characterized by a dramatic increase in the number of large cities.

S: It is an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) PSRQ
(c) SRQP (d) RQSP

Q.37 S1: Ethics is a branch of philosophy concerned with the distinction between right and wrong (morals) and the ultimate worth of actions or things (values).

S6: But values can be either inherent or conferred.

P: For many philosophers, only humans are moral agents, being capable of acting morally or immorally.

Q: Environmental ethics asks about the moral relationships between humans and the world around us.

R: Ethics evaluated the relationship, rules, principles or codes that require or forbid certain conduct.

S: Value is a measure of the worth of something.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) RQPS (b) PQSR
(c) QSRP (d) RSPQ

Q.38 S1: The Constitution of India, introduced on 26 January 1950, laid down certain basic principles and values.

S6: The Constitution guaranteed all citizens equality before the law and equality of opportunity in government employment.

P: It was also to be a federation with demarcation of spheres of action between the Union Government and the State Governments.

Q: India was to be a secular and democratic republic with a parliamentary system based on adult franchise.

R: These include; freedom of speech and expression, freedom to assemble peacefully etc. S: It guaranteed all Indian citizens certain fundamental rights.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) QPSR (b) RSPQ
(c) PSQR (d) SQRP

Q.39 S1: The National Health Policy 2017 envisages creation of a digital health technology eco-system.

S6: Secondly, offering financial protection up to ₹ 35 lakhs per year per family for the deprived 10 crores plus households.

P: Ayushman Bharat comprising twin missions is set to transform the nation's health system.

Q: This will also foster a linkage across public and private health-care.

R: The policy aims at developing an integrated health information system that serves the need of all stake holder and improves efficiency, transparency.

S: This will be carried out by operationalising firstly 1.5 lakh health and wellness centers offering preventive and primary care.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) QSRP (b) QRSP
(c) RQPS (d) SPRQ

Q.40 S1: Ecology, history and geography determine the distribution of organisms.

S6: Others prefer to interpret bio-geographical history through vicariance (range-splitting) events.

P: Some historical bio-geographers are interested in finding centre-of-origins.

Q: Most species distributions result from a combination of all these factors.

R: But bio-geographers tend to specialise in ecological aspects (ecological biography or historical aspects).

S: Ecological bio-geographers are interested in the effects of environmental factors.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) QRSP (b) RQPS
(c) PQRS (d) SPRQ

Q.41 S1: He no longer dreamed of storms, nor of women, nor of great occurrences, nor of great fish, nor fights, nor contests of strength, nor of his wife.

S6: He urinated outside the shack and then went up the road to wake the boy.

P: He never dreamed about the boy.

Q: He only dreamed of places and of the lions on the beach now.

R: He simply woke, looked out through the open door at the moon and unrolled his trousers and put them on.

S: They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy.

The correct sequence should be

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

Q.42 S1: We do not know, after 60 years of education, how to protect ourselves against epidemics like cholera and plague.

S6: This is the disastrous result of the system under which we are educated.

P: If our doctors could have started learning medicine at an earlier age, they would not make such a poor show as they do.

Q: I have seen hundreds of homes. I cannot say that I have found any evidence in them of knowledge of hygiene.

R: I consider it a very serious blot on the state of our education that our doctors have not found it possible to eradicate these diseases.

S: I have the greatest doubt whether our graduates know what one should do in case one is bitten by a snake.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) RQSP (b) PRQS
(c) QRPS (d) PQSR

Q.43 S1: The weak have no place here, in this life or in any other life. Weakness leads to slavery.

S6: This is the great fact: strength is life, weakness is death. Strength is felicity, life eternal, immortal; weakness is constant strain and misery; weakness is death.

P: They dare not approach us, they have no power to get a hold on us, until the mind is weakened.

Q: Weakness leads to all kinds of misery, physical and mental. Weakness is death.

R: But they cannot harm us unless we become weak, until the body is ready and predisposed to receive them.

S: There are hundreds of thousands of microbes surrounding us.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) QRSP (d) QSRP

Q.44 S1: The Nobel Prize for Economics in 2018 was awarded to Paul Romer and William Nordhaus for their work in two separate areas; economic growth and environmental economics respectively.

S6: Among recent winners of Nobel Prize in Economics, it's hard to think of one issue which is more topical and relevant to India.

P: But there is a common thread in their work.

Q: In economic jargon it's termed as externality.

R: Productive activity often has spillovers, meaning that it can impact an unrelated party.

S: Romer and Nordhaus both studied the impact of externalities and came up with profound insights and economic models.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) QSPR (d) QSRP

Q.45 S1: India's museums tend to be dreary experiences.

S6: Because it's better to attract crowds than dust.

P: Even the Louvre that attracted an eye-popping 8.1 million visitors last year compared to India's 10.18 million foreign tourists, has hooked up with Beyonce and Jay-Z for promotion, where they take a selfie with Mona Lisa.

Q: Our museums need to get cool too.

R: A change of approach is clearly called for.

S: Troops of restless schoolchildren are often the most frequency visitors, endlessly being told to lower their voices and not touch the art.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) PQRS (b) PRSQ
(c) SRPQ (d) QSRP

Q.46 S1: A decade ago UN recognised that rape can constitute a war crime and a constitutive act of genocide.

S6: The fact that these two peace laureates come from two different nations underlines that this problem has been widespread, from Rwanda to Myanmar.

P: This year's Nobel peace prize has been awarded to two exceptional individuals for their fight to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war.

Q: Denis Mukwege is a doctor who has spent decades treating rape survivors in the Democratic Republic of Congo, where a long civil war has repeatedly witnessed the horror of mass rapes.

R: Nadia Murad is herself a survivor of sexual war crimes, perpetuated by IS against the Yazidis.

S: Today she campaigns tirelessly to put those IS leaders in the dock in international courts.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) SRQP (d) QRSP

Q.47 S1: Few scientists manage to break down the walls of the so-called ivory tower of academia and touch and inspire people who may not otherwise be interested in science.

S6: Not many would have survived this, let alone excelled in the manner he did.

P: Stephen Hawking was one of these few.

Q: Around this time, he was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, an incurable motor neuron disease and given two years to live.

R: Judging by the odds he faced as a young graduate student of physics at Cambridge University, nothing could have been a more remote possibility.

S: When he was about 20 years old, he got the shattering news that he could not work with the great Fred Hoyle for his PhD, as he had aspired to.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) PQSR (b) PRQS
(c) SRPQ (d) PRSQ

Q.48 S1: The climate question presents a leapfrog era for India's development paradigm.

S6: This presents a good template for India, building on its existing plans to introduce electric mobility through buses first, and cars by 2030.

P: It is aimed at achieving a shift to sustainable fuels, getting cities to commit to ecofriendly mobility and delivering more walkable communities, all of which will improve the quality of urban life.

Q: At the Bonn conference, a new Transport Decarbonisation Alliance has been declared.

R: This has to be resolutely pursued, breaking down the barriers to wider adoption of rooftop solar energy at every level and implementing net metering systems for all categories of consumers.

S: Already, the country has chalked out an ambitious policy on renewable energy, hoping to generate 175 gigawatts of power from green sources by 2022.

The correct sequence should be

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

Q.49 S1: The dawn of the information age opened up great opportunities for the beneficial use of data.

S6: To some, in this era of Big Data analytics and automated, algorithm-based processing of zettabytes of information, the fear that their personal data may be unprotected may conjure up visions of a dystopian world in which individual liberties are compromised.

P: But it is the conflict between the massive scope for progress provided by the digital era and the fear of loss of individual autonomy that is foregrounded in any debates about data protection laws.

Q: It also enhanced the perils of unregulated and arbitrary use of personal data.

R: It is against this backdrop that the White Paper made public to elicit views from the public on the shape and substance of a comprehensive data protection law assumes significance.

S: Unauthorised leaks, hacking and other cybercrimes have rendered databases vulnerable.

The correct sequence should be

- (a) SQRP (b) QPRS
(c) SRPQ (d) QSPR

Q.50 S1: In a globalised world, no country can hope to impose tariffs without affecting its own economic interests.

S6: The ongoing trade war also threatens the rules-based global trade order which has managed to amicably handle trade disputes between countries for decades.

P: So both the U.S. and China, which have blamed each other for the ongoing trade war, are doing no good to their own economic fortunes by engaging in this tit-for-tat tariff battle.

Q: Apart from disadvantaging its consumers, who will have to pay higher prices for certain goods, tariffs will also disrupt the supply chain of producers who rely on foreign imports.

R: China, which is fighting an economic slowdown, will be equally affected.

S: The minutes of the U.S. Federal Reserve June policy meeting show that economic uncertainty due to the trade war is already affecting private investment in the U.S., with many investors deciding to scale back or delay their investment plans.

The correct sequence should be -

- (a) SQPR (b) QPSR
(c) QRPS (d) PSRQ

Answer Key

Ques.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Ans.	c	b	a	c	b	c	a	a	c	a
Ques.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Ans.	c	a	d	b	c	a	d	a	d	b


 ToppersNotes
 Unleash the topper in you

12

CHAPTER

Reading Comprehension

Points to be remembered in mind before writing answers.

- Read the passage carefully
- Before you start reading the passage, read the questions that follow it; this will help you knowing where to emphasise while reading the passage.
- Keep underlining and marking the points, sentences and words as soon as you come across those which occurred in the questions.
- Read the passage thoroughly once and then start answering the questions.
- Include only those information which have been furnished in the passage by the author, do not give extra information even if you know about something that has been asked in the question.
- Use simple and concise language while answering; do not copy the language of the author used in the passage.
- Present your answers in a much simpler way so that the examiner gets the impression that you had a fair understanding on the passage and you haven't merely copied the texts found in the passage and included in your answers.
- If the question is based on facts then give only factual details found in the passage and if the question seems analytical then write your answers giving an analytical angle to it.
- Give precise answers, do not stretch your answers' length deliberately as it will not fetch you more marks.
- Your answers should be clear, crisp and to the point.

Q.1 Read carefully the passage given below and write your answers to the questions that follow in dear, correct and concise language:

History has a great variety of definitions and applications. In the broadest sense, it considers every action and every thought that man has had since his first appearance and records every significant advance or recession. It attempts to evaluate all the developments in science, in art, in literature, in philosophy, in architecture, in sociology, in politics, in war, in religion, and in law. It sketches as complete a picture as possible of everything that has influenced man directly or indirectly.

History, more than any other subject, has been enslaved and distorted for selfish purposes. Members of the clergy have used it to glorify and to promote the interests of the church, statesmen have utilized it to sway masses, and writers have distorted facts to substantiate their conclusions. War spirit has been kindled through undue emphasis upon facts, if not falsification of them. The historian is likely to exaggerate the history of his own country - sometimes unintentionally - because of his environment and sometimes in order to facilitate the sale of his book. In all countries, there are zealots in responsible positions who cannot bear to have their fatherhood criticized. Truth is frequently sacrificed at the altar of patriotism. Henry C. Lea, an outstanding American historian, declared that history should be "a serious attempt to ascertain the severest truth as to the past and set it

forth without fear or favour." Michelet, a famous French historian, believed that "sacrilege and the mocking of false goods are the historian's first duty, his indispensable instrument for re-establishing the truth."

The slight progress that we have made in the direction indicated by Lea and Michelet is rather discouraging, but there is a trend toward a broader and more inclusive point of view in the writing and teaching of history. World history, correctly interpreted, puts the individual state in the proper perspective and lessens the dangers of excessive nationalism. History has become more than war and politics. To make the story complete, the historian of the new school makes use of the work of the ethnologist, the anthropologist, the geographer, and archaeologist, the geologist, the psychologist, the astronomer, the zoologist, the biologist, the chemist, the sociologist and the economist. He is concerned with man's cultural advances and his society, as well as with charters, constitutions, and wars.

There are dangers, as well as virtues, in the vast scope of the "new history". Over popularization and under specialization tend to cheapen history and to destroy some of its qualities as a basic and sober study. There are decided advantages in the comprehension of the broad scope of history, but, in addition, the student should be able to appreciate the depth of the subject. Years of research have been spent and volumes have been written on a single topic. Without these specialized works, surveys would be of no particular value. However, some of the historians of the "new history" have sacrificed important fundamental facts in order to make a chronicle of heroic persons and romantic occurrence. They have overstepped the point where history and

fiction should meet. The historian should make his description of the past lifelike hence, he should include grim realities as well as romantic incidents.

One of the important aspects of the "new history" is the emphasis upon man's cultural developments, popularly termed civilization. Civilization is difficult to define and evaluate. Just where it began and where man's actions and thoughts became human is impossible to determine. Man, like animals, has senses but some are less acutely developed; man has emotions, most of which are present, but latent, in animals. Comfort seems to be the chief goal of the lower forms of animal life, but man pushes beyond that towards something that he has difficulty in defining. 'It is an intangible something maybe called civilization. Professor Lynn Thorndike believes that civilization is the product of our higher qualities as exercised first by original and superior individuals and then accepted or followed by a sufficient number of human beings to make it a social fact." Buckle held that moral and intellectual progress is the basis of civilization. Emerson believed that civilization is a progress and Bertrand Russell, a modern philosopher, thinks that it is the progress and predominance of science. Perhaps we can agree that acknowledge of nature, progress in art, an ethical code, a government, and a degree of material prosperity are essential in any form of civilized society. Civilization became possible when chaos and insecurity were minimized. Curiosity and constructiveness were encouraged when fear was overcome and man turned his attention toward the understanding and embellishment of life.

(a) Why does the author consider history an all-inclusive area of study?

- (b) According to the author, how has history suffered distortions and why?
- (c) How does the author describe the new school of historians?
- (d) What are the dangers associated with "new history"?
- (e) Why is it difficult to define and evaluate civilization ?

Ans.

- (a) The author considers history an all inclusive area of study because it considers every action and every thought that man has had since his first appearance and records every significant advance or recession. It also attempts to evaluate all the developments in science, in art, in literature, in philosophy, in architecture, in sociology, in politics, in war, in religion, and in law. It attempts to sketch as complete a picture as possible of everything that has influenced man directly or indirectly.
- (b) History has been enslaved and distorted for selfish purposes. Members of the clergy have used it to glorify and to promote the interests of the church, statesmen have utilized it to sway masses, and writers have distorted facts to substantiate their conclusions. War spirit has been kindled through undue emphasis upon facts, if not falsification of them. The historian is likely to exaggerate the history of his own country - sometimes unintentionally - because of his environment and sometimes in order to facilitate the sale of his book. In all countries, there are zealots in responsible positions who cannot bear to have their fatherhood criticized. Truth is frequently sacrificed at the altar of patriotism.

- (c) The historian of the new school makes use of the work of the ethnologist, the anthropologist, the geographer, and archaeologist, the geologist, the psychologist, the astronomer, the zoologist, the biologist, the chemist, the Sociologist and the economist. He is concerned with man's cultural advances and his society, as well as with charters, constitutions, and wars.
- (d) There are dangers, as well as virtues, in the vast scope of the "new history". Over popularization and under specialization tend to cheapen history and to destroy some of its qualities as a basic and sober study.
- (e) Civilization is difficult to determine and define. Just where it began and where man's actions and thoughts became human is impossible to determine. The comfort seems to be the chief goal of the lower forms of animal life, but man pushes beyond that towards something that he has difficulty in defining. Ibis intangible something may be called civilization and this intangible makes civilization indefinable and indeterminable.

Q 2. Read the passage give below carefully and write your answers to the questions that follow in dear, correct and concise language:

When Tolstoy led a party composed of his family and visitors to harvest a field for a widow, he was doing two things. In part, he was saying that everyone ought to do his share of what he called "bread labour", and earn his keep by the sweat of his brow. At the same time, he was affirming that each of us should help our less fortunate neighbours. Mahatma Gandhi agreed whole-heartedly with both these principles, but he linked them more closely than Tolstoy with what he saw as the decadence of industrial life

that takes people away from the home and village crafts, which are varied and rewarding, to the soul-destroying monotony of machines. Even before either of these great men had given their philosophy to the world, an American author named Thoreau, had built himself a hut in the woods to prove that he could support himself by the simplest manual work, and in Britain, Ruskin had led his students out from Oxford to build a raised footpath across the water meadows to a village to demonstrate the dignity of labour. The path remains of this day, almost one hundred and fifty years later, lined with tall poplars, as a memorial to a fine ideal.

One could trace the history of such ideas still further back, to the writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who preached the dignity and equality of man and the educational value of Nature and manual work, from the Swiss city of Geneva in the eighteenth century. It was however, a Swiss called Pierre Ceresole, a contemporary of Gandhi), who took these basic principles and used them to promote international reconciliation.

Pierre was no ordinary Swiss, for it is rare for ordinary people to have the courage to dream and attempt to put them into practice. Pierre's father's family originated in Italy, his mother's family came from France, he had a German grandmother and had relations in England. He used to point out the stupidity of frontiers.

Pierre described how, at the age of seventeen, he was walking in the woods and experienced "something which seemed to me like a solemn dedication to truth ... in which the first necessity was to recognize one's own faults. In a blinding fashion there came to me the Vision of Truth amid Nature's mysteries and solitude." He had the habit of

keeping a pencil and a notebook with him for entering his stray thoughts, and from these notebooks, of which there are more than a hundred, it is seen that he fretted over the many failures of the Western way of life and yet was generous about the people he met. Despite being an engineer, Pierre, in order to work his way,

Took a job on a poultry farm and later in an oil-field. While he was in Honolulu, Hawaii, he earned his living by teaching French, but this resulted in his being paid more than he needed for his keep; he gave all his savings away to charity.

From Hawaii he moved on to Japan, experiencing there an entirely new way of life which helped him to see more clearly the virtues and follies of European culture. Returning home at the outbreak of the war, in 1974, he gave all the money inherited from his father to the State, saying, "I believe that the teachings of Christ are superior to good business sense." Later he wrote, "Two thousand years ago there came a radiant light, full of peace and loving kindness and we immediately crucified it."

Pierre had been impressed with the sacrifice and heroism in war and wanted something equally positive mobilized in the cause of peace. He organised the first international work-camp at a war-devastated village in France. The idea was that people of different nationalities, including those whose countries had recently been enemies of one another, should be joined side by side in honest work to rebuild not only the concrete things but also the feelings of brotherhood that are shattered by war. The number of volunteers and the number of camps began to grow rapidly, and what had been the Swiss Service Civil became the Service Civil International

(SCI). Pierre died in 1945 after World War II.

Pierre Ceresole had the satisfaction of doing what he believed to be right. Each year a growing number of volunteers go to work-camps and there is scarcely a country that has not heard of them. Anyone can become a work-camper, and for many this is the place to start - planting young trees and crossing the frontiers.

- (a) What were the principles of Tolstoy with which Mahatma Gandhi agreed?
- (b) How are Thoreau and Ruskin linked to Gandhi and Tolstoy in the passage?
- (c) What was Pierre's philosophy of life?
- (d) What is SCI and how did it come into existence?
- (e) How is Pierre's work different from the work of those mentioned in the passage?

Ans.

- (a) Tolstoy gave two principles with which Mahatma Gandhi agreed. One was that everyone ought to do his share of what he called "bread labour", and earn his keep by the sweat of his brow. The other was that each of us should help our less fortunate neighbours.
- (b) Thoreau and Ruskin were linked to Gandhi and Tolstoy in their simple ways of thinking and living. Thoreau proved that he could support himself by simple manual work and Ruskin demonstrated the dignity of labour.
- (c) Pierre believed in the vision of truth and nature's mysteries and solitude. He fretted over the failure of western ways of life. He earned his living by teaching and gave away his savings to charity.
- (d) SCI is Service Civil International. It came into existence with the efforts of Pierre. Pierre had been impressed with the sacrifice and heroism in war and wanted something equally positive mobilized in the cause of peace. He organised the first

international work-camp at a war-devastated village in France. His idea was that people of different nationalities, including those whose countries had recently been enemies of one another, should be joined side by side in honest work to rebuild not only the concrete things but also the feelings of brotherhood that are shattered by war. The number of volunteers and the number of camps began to grow rapidly, and what had been the Swiss Service Civil became the Service Civil International (SCI).

- (e) Pierre's work is different from those mentioned in the passage in a way that he translated his beliefs into action and put his theories in the practice. He used the principles and preaching of his contemporaries and predecessors to promote international reconciliation. He organized an international work camp to bring together people of different nationalities devastated by war to rebuild the feelings of brotherhood shattered by war. So, he was a man of action.

Q.3 Religion can be defined as a system of beliefs and practices by means of which a group of people struggle with the ultimate problems of human life. It is the refusal to capitulate to death, to give up in the face of frustration and allow hostility to tear apart one's human associations.

All men experience these unending difficulties to some degree. For some persons, however, they stand out as the most significant experiences of life. These individuals are impelled to try to discover some meaning in what seems to be senseless suffering, some find a road to salvation through the obstacles of human life.

The beliefs and rites that make up a religion are the expressions of those who have felt the problems most intensively, who have been most acutely sensitive to the tragedies of death, the burdens of frustration, the sense of failure, the disruptive effects of hostility, powered by the strength of their feelings, such religious innovations have created 'solutions' that frequently have burst the bonds of man's sense and of nature that have brought their adherents some relief. Thus religions are built to carry the peak load of human emotional need.

Defined in this way, religion is and seems likely to remain an inevitable part of human life. Although the ways of struggling with these ultimate problems are enormously diverse and seem destined for continuous change, the problems themselves are universal. A society that did not furnish its members with beliefs and practices that sought to deal with an enormous burden of tragedy unalloyed with hostility unrestrained could not flourish, if need, it could survive at all.

- (a) How can religion be defined?
- (b) What, according to the writer, is 'experience as it is understood by some?'
- (c) What are the religious 'solutions' made in order to overcome the human problems?'
- (d) Why are religions built?
- (e) Why are religious beliefs and rites called innovations in the paragraph?

Ans.

- (a) Religion can be defined as a set of beliefs and practices that guides a community or said group of people to tactfully handle and face the problems of life.
- (b) According to the author, the experience' understood by some is realisation and discovery of actual way to salvation by searching the real meaning of their suffering.

- (c) The beliefs and rites that a religion lays for humans to cope with the acute sensitivity towards obstacles of life are the 'solutions' made that offer relief to people
- (d) Religions are built to help people overcome and cope with the unending struggles of human life. They help a person to move on with faith and ray of hope for betterment at an individual level.
- (e) The beliefs and rites of a religion are called innovations in the paragraph because they were the expressional consequences of people who have gone through severe emotional trauma or sufferings and these 'innovations' have brought them hope and solution to tackle those situation

Q.4 Winning the war against France had been a Herculean effort. The conventional wisdom, then and later, attributed final victory to sea-power because, above all, it ensured that Britain stayed in the ring. The ships of the Royal Navy had prevented invasion, they had confined French power to Europe and allowed Britain to occupy nearly all the overseas possessions of her adversaries; they had guarded the convoys which sustained Wellington's Army in the peninsula; and they had guaranteed the survival of Britain's global commerce, which generated the wealth needed to pay for her war effort and underwrite those of the three big European powers with armies large enough to engage Napoleon on equal terms.

There were many reasons for the navy's success. The determination, self-confidence and professionalism of its officers and crews owed much to traditions established in the previous hundred years. Nelson was outstanding as a leader and tactician, but Duncan

Jervis and Collingwood also deserve high praise. All understood their country's predicament and how much depended on them, which was why, whenever the chance came for battle, they grabbed at it, regardless of the odds. In the decisive battles of Cape St Vincent, Camperdown, Abukir Bay and Trafalgar the British fleets were outnumbered but, trusting to superior seamanship and gunnery, their admirals took the offensive. An aggressive, gambling spirit paid off. As Nelson famously observed, an officer who laid his ship alongside the enemy could never be in the wrong.

Much depended on the individual naval officer's instinctively correct response to an emergency, something which Nelson cultivated among his subordinates to the point where they knew without being told what he expected of them. This quality filtered downwards. During an engagement with the French frigate *Topaze* off Guadeloupe in January, 1809, Captain William Maude of the *Jason* saw no need to inform the commander of his consort, the *Cleopatra*, of his intentions. "I considered it unnecessary to make any signal to him and he most fully anticipated my wishes by bringing his ship to anchor on the frigate's starboard bow and opening a heavy fire." Maude wrote afterwards. The action lasted 40 minutes and was decided by superior broadsides aimed against the French ship's hull.

- (a) How did the British Navy defeat the French Navy?
- (b) What were the reasons for the British Navy's success?
- (c) How did the British Navy win the battles of Cape St Vincent, Camperdown, etc?
- (d) What did Nelson cultivate among his subordinates?
- (e) What was the reason for Captain William Maude's victory in January, 1809?

Ans.

- (a) The British Navy defeated French Navy by occupying nearly all the overseas possessions of French adversaries.
- (b) The reasons behind British Navy's success was the determination, self-confidence and professionalism of its officers and crews.
- (c) The British Navy won the decisive battles of Cape St Vincent, Camperdown etc, by trusting their superior seamanship and gunnery and their admirals.
- (d) Nelson cultivated the factor of trust among his subordinates to instinctively depend and act upon the officers decision in the time of emergency and otherwise.
- (e) The reason for captain William Maude's victory in January 1809, was his instinctive and quick decision to bring his ship to anchor on the frigate's starboard bow and take down a heavy fire against the French ship's hull.

Q.5 The altogether new thing in the world then was the scientific method of research. Which in that period of Galileo, Kepler, Descartes, Harvey and Francis Bacon was advancing with enormous strides. All walls, all the limitations, all the certainties of the ages were in dissolution tottering. In fact this epoch, in which we are participating still, with continually opening vistas, can be compared in magnitude and promise only to that of the 8th to the 4th millennium BC: of the birth of civilisation in the Near East, when the inventions of food production, gain agriculture and stockbreeding, released mankind from the primitive condition of foraging and so made possible an establishment of soundly grounded communities: first villages, then towns, then cities, kingdoms, and empires. Leo Frobenius wrote of that age as the Monument Age,

and of the age now dawning as the Global:

"In all previous ages, only restricted portions of the surface of the earth were known. Men looked from the narrowest upon a somewhat larger neighbourhood, and beyond that, a great unknown. They were all so to say insular: bound in. Whereas our view is confined no longer to a spot of space on the surface of this earth. It surveys that whole of the planet. And this fact, this lack of horizon, is something new."

It is chiefly to the scientific method of research that this release of mankind is due, and every developed individual has been free from the once protective but now dissolved horizons of the local land, local moral code, local modes of group thought and sentiment. Not only in the sciences but in every department of life the will and courage to credit one's own senses and to honour one's decisions, to name one's own virtues and to claim one's own vision of truth, have been the generative forces of the new age. Their is growing realisation even in the moral field that all judgements are (to use Nien/Sche's words) "human, all too human."

- (a) What is the 'epoch in which we are participating still'?
- (b) In what way is it comparable to the period of the 8th to the 4th millenniums BC?
- (c) What is meant by the new 'lack of horizon'?
- (d) What do you think is implied by all the certainties of the ages' that were 'in dissolution during the period of Galileo and his fellow scientists'?
- (e) What is the new freedom we have found and why does it require courage?

Ans.

- (a) The 'epoch in which we are participating still' means the scientific method of research and thinking without limitations.
- (b) 2. It can be compared to the period of 8th to 4th millenniums BC as the discoveries at that point of time helped mankind to be free from certain problems as the scientific research today is helping the civilisation with the same.
- (c) This 'lack of horizon' refers to the shift of attention from confining to small spaces and possibilities to greater ones in terms of physical surfaces on Earth.
- (d) All the certainties of the ages that were in dissolution during the period of Galileo and his fellow scientists' means that the scientists in that era looked and thought beyond certainties and limits.
- (e) The new freedom that the people have found is from the now dissolved horizons of local land, moral code, modes of group thoughts and sentiments. It needs courage to accept these and stand up to credit ones own senses, honour ones own decisions, to name ones own virtues and to claim ones own vision of truth as these are the generative forces of the new age.

Q. 6 Gandhi's experience in South Africa was decisive: not only in his political, family and social life, but also for his culture and religion. Two of his most faithful collaborators there, Henry Polak and Hermann Kallenbach, were secular Jews. Gandhi had occasion to meet exponents of diverse religions and denominations, including Christian ones; he held long discussions with them, and some tried to convert him. It was a Jainist poet and thinker from Bombay, Raychandbhai, who confirmed Gandhi in the faith of his fathers.

Gandhi met him on his return to India from England, and continued to correspond with him from South Africa, until the poet's premature death. In his autobiography, Gandhi wrote that only once in his life had he come close to choosing a personal guru: yes, Raychandbhai. He considered him the best Indian of his time." and freely acknowledged his debt to the Jain. If his Christian friends in London had awakened in him the thirst for a religious quest," Raychandbhai had taught him that religion was essentially the control of one's own spirit, and liberation from any attachment or aversion to people or things.

It was principally during his South African years that Gandhi became acquainted with writers whom he would consider masters for the rest of his life: Ruskin, Thoreau, Carpenter, Tolstoy. In 1904 he read Ruskin's *Unto this Last*, a book identifying the individual good with the common good, and speaking of the importance of work as the cornerstone of life; for Ruskin, all types of work have equal dignity and value, whether they be intellectual or manual, noble or humble. In 1907, Gandhi read Thoreau's "On the Duty of Civil Disobedience," and was struck by its central theme: one's duty to refuse to obey a country's laws if one believes them to be unjust. Two years later, while in London, he read a volume written by the idealistic socialist, Edward Carpenter:

Civilisation: Its cause and cure. He found it "enlightening", excellent in its analysis of civilisation.

An advocate of the return to a simple life in harmony with nature, Carpenter condemned modern civilisation as degrading and corrupting like Ruskin, he exalted the joy of manual work, which

industrialism had separated from the creative project.

However, the author that struck Gandhi more than any other was Tolstoy. All during the rest of his life, Gandhi would recognise his debt to the Russian writer. He probably read Tolstoy for the first time during the London years of his youth, when he greatly admired the author's ideas and work.

But his first great encounter with Tolstoy dates back to 1894, in South Africa, when a friend gave him a copy of *God's Reign is Within You*. Gandhi's reading of it left an indelible impression on him. He felt for the book and its author the same admiration that he had held for the *Sermon on the Mount*.

He found in it an admonition against responding to evil with violence, an exhortation to love one's neighbour and practise pacifism, and a confirmation of the ancient Indian commandment (Jainist, in particular) of ahimsa. He also found a brief story of the forerunners of non-violence, and a catalogue of its advocates and "militants" at that time: from the Quakers to Tom Paine, from the American abolitionists to the Russian *duchobors*.

In other books by Tolstoy which he read in the years that followed, Gandhi was led to agree more and more adamantly with the Russian's distillation of Christianity-and of every religious faith-to the commandment to love one's neighbour; the aspiration toward a profound moral rebirth of man; a highly critical attitude toward progress, science, luxury and wealth, as well as toward the city, a place of alienation and destruction of man's deepest values.

- (a) Why was Gandhi's experience in South Africa decisive?
- (b) Who was Gandhi's personal guru and why did he consider him so?

- (c) Who were the writers whom he considered as masters?
- (d) How did these masters influence Gandhi?
- (e) How much was Gandhi impressed by Tolstoy?

Ans.

- (a) Gandhi's experience in South Africa was decisive because two of his most faithful collaborators were there. He interacted with intellectual exponents of diverse religions and denominations.
- (b) Raychandbhai was Gandhi's personal guru. Gandhi chose him because it was him who taught Gandhi that religion was essentially the control of one's own spirit and liberation from any attachment or aversion to people or things.
- (c) Gandhi considered Ruskin, Thoreau, Carpenter and Tolstoy his masters.
- (d) The masters influenced Gandhi in different ways. Ruskin taught Gandhi about identification of personal good in common good and to respect every kind of work. Thoreau and Carpenter fed him about civil duties, right, causes and cure. Tolstoy refined Gandhi as a non-violent person as he inspired him to not respond to evil with violence.
- (e) Tolstoy left an impeccable mark on Gandhi. He shook him internally through his advocacy of admonition against violence as a response.

Practice Questions

Q.1 According to the findings of a recent Government Survey there are an estimated 33 million registered NGOs working in the country-one for every 400 Indians. Not only has the number of NGOs in India risen dramatically but so has their influence. In some of India's flagship development efforts-the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the National Rural Health Mission,

the Right to Education or even the draft Right to Food Act -NGOs have been at the forefront both in formulating these laws and policies and in implementing them. NGOs have helped voice the concerns of some of India's most vulnerable groups and focus the attention of the government on critical, social and developmental issues.

They have also spearheaded efforts to expose corruption and maladministration in government bringing in much needed transparency. But despite the growing influence of NGOs in India today, we know very little about them: their structure, activities, sources of funding and, more importantly, how accountable they are to the people they represent. This is alarming given the crores of rupees in development aid that NGOs receive from the government and from donors every year. Ironically, though NGOs have been watchdogs of the government for many years, there has been little regulation or monitoring of their own activities leading many to ask a very fundamental question: who watches the watchers?

Interestingly, although India as probably the world's highest NGO population, the debate on NGO accountability is still in its nascent stages. Across the world, NGOs have been experimenting with different ways of addressing the issue of accountability: Indian NGOs would do well by learning from these efforts. For example, NGOs in Kenya are legally required to comply with the Code of Conduct for NGOs developed by the National Council of NGOs, a self regulatory body set up under the NGO Coordination Act in 1990. The code ensures that NGOs comply with basic ethical and governance standards. Similarly, in Uganda, the NGO Quality Assurance Mechanism (QUAM) certifies

