

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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ARTICLES

Articles do not have any specific definition. ‘A’/ ‘An’ and ‘The’ are called Articles.

Articles are of two types:

1. Definite Article – The
2. Indefinite Article – A/An

➤ **Indefinite Article:** The choice between two Indefinite articles depends upon the first sound of pronunciation.

Note: (Vowel a, e, I, o, u do not take ‘An’ always with them as the whole thing is about sound).

- Ex:
- An hour
 - A University
 - An Honest man
 - A house
 - An Heir

➤ **Definite Article:** Definite article ‘The’ has a wide range of usage.

‘The’ is used in following cases:

1. While speaking about someone already referred in the sentence.
Ex: She found a wallet. The wallet contained a chain.
2. When Singular noun denotes the whole class:
Ex: The dog is a dutiful animal.
Dogs are dutiful animals.
3. Before superlative degree.
Ex: Alex is the bravest boy in his Class.
4. Before moving bodies, i.e., Rivers/Oceans/Seas.
Ex: The Pacific, The Red Sea, The Ganga.
5. Before plural names of Islands & the mountain ranges/chains and also before plural names of countries.
Ex: The Netherlands, The Himalayas, The Philippines
6. Before names of type Noun – of – Noun.
Ex: Bay of Biscay, The Cape of good hope.. etc.
7. Before name of renowned books.
Ex: The Ramayana, The Kuran, The Bible.
But Valmiki’s Ramayana.
8. With Ordinals:
Ex: First, Second, Third, etc.
He was the first man to climb tree.
9. Before name of Political party. Historical event. Newspaper, Aeroplane, Ship, Train, Committee, club, Foundation. etc.
Ex: The lion’s club, The Rajiv Gandhi trust, The Hindu, The times of Indian etc.
10. When a public Institution is used as a place.
Ex: I am standing near the church.
Christian go to church every Sunday.
11. Before inventions and names of musical instruments.
Ex: She can play the harmonium/the flute.
Who invented the television?

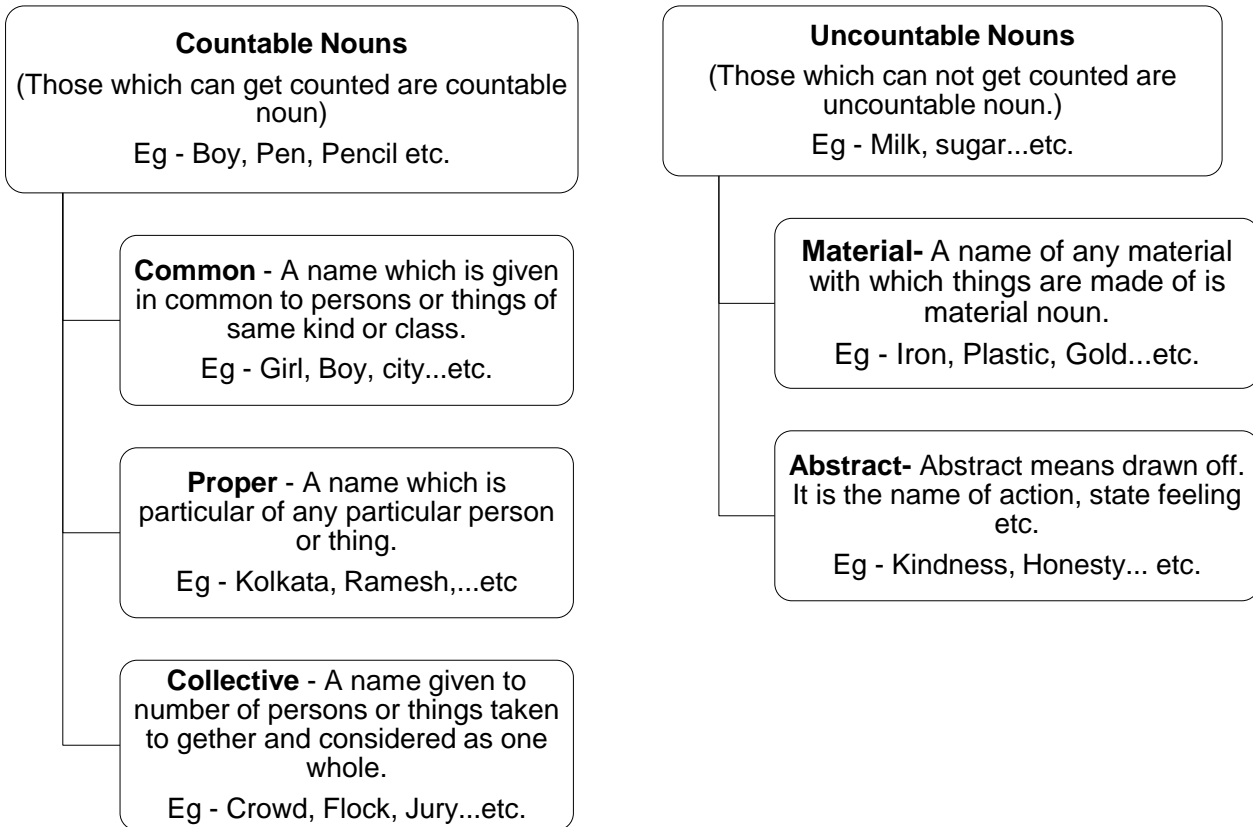
Spot the Errors:

1. He has been informed that Mr. Johnson visits Rajasthan following month.
2. In the field of discovery the credit goes to a man who convinces the world with his logics not to the man who simply thinks.
3. She claims to be doctor but in reality he does not know even the ABC of medical.
4. Her mother forbade her to go to cinema with Mahesh Singh.
5. It is an impossible task to count number of creatures living on Earth.
6. The man is the only living thing that can speak and smile.
7. She is an atheist but today she is going to the temple for offering prayer.
8. He leads a luxurious life so he visits everywhere by a car.
9. The warden instructed the girls to return to the college before the Sunset.
10. One must be true to one's words in order to enjoy the real reputation in the life.
11. It was the insight and perseverance of the lady doctor that many women were able to lead normal life.
12. It is a pity that the son of millionaire is involved in the bank robbery.
13. She was in a trouble when She saw a truck running towards her car.
14. The fruits of all the hodiernal luxuries lie in the science.
15. I advised her to take the heart in all odd circumstances.
16. Little knowledge of computers science that she possessed proved a blessing for her in getting job.
17. We saw a Tiger in the zoo.
18. It is a most beautiful picture of the gallery.
19. She went there a hour ago with his brother.
20. Kashmiri Jackets are made of the hair of Yalk.
21. An heifer is running in the ground.
22. An Australian boy came to India to meet his friend.
23. The Rome was not built in a day.
24. Mitasha helps poor and the sick people happily.
25. She found an one rupee rote on the road yesterday.
26. The girl is swimming in the college pool.
27. This is a red saree which my husband presented me on my last birthday.
28. Paresh was also invited to the dinner hosted by the king, at his cottage yesterday.
29. The Marathi is a very sweet language of Maharashtra.
30. Javed Ali is the most popular vocalist in Indian film industry.
31. Karan was sentenced to a prison by the judge.
32. She will go there by bus or by train.
33. My Guardian sometimes come to my College to see principal.
34. The headquarter of UNO are New york.
35. The summers are generally very hot here.
36. Prime Minister, will decide the matter soon.
37. Kareem is a honest boy.
38. Sun sets in the west is an universal truth.
39. The Hindustan is a popular newspaper of these days.
40. Seven children died in a van accident yesterday.
41. The Jawaharlal Nehru was also called 'Chacha Nehru' by the people.
42. Chinese are fond of Junk food.
43. Her mother is cooking in a kitchen.
44. The teacher called a last Girl standing in the queue.
45. The apple a day keeps the doctors away.
46. The more I learn chemistry the more I get bored.
47. The wise should help the duffer.
48. In the conclusion it may be said that the composer had surpassed the ethical standards.
49. She said to me, "I think you will never turn a rebel."
50. Alex told me that he first went to the Spain and then to the achieves island.

NOUNS

Naming words are called Nouns.

Ex: Australia, Eiffel tower, Alexander...etc.



Note- On the basis of definition types of nouns have been divided in the two categories as above.

1. Countable Noun
2. Uncountable Noun

- Nouns which have two parts which forms a kind of pair:
Tongs, Spectacles, Bellows, Gallows, Scissors, Jeans, Parts, Trousers, Shorts, Pjamas.
Ex: A handsome pair of shoes were standing in the corner. (was)
- Nouns which seen plural but infact are singular: -
Physics, Mathematics, Electronics, Measles, Mumps, Economics, Statistics, Billiards, Draughts etc.
- Noun which seen singular but infact are plural:
People, Cattle, Gentry, Jury, Infantry, Vermin, Poultry..etc.

Some important plurals

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| • Datum | – Data | Cactus | - Cacti |
| • Podium | – Podia | Radius | - Radii |
| • Erratum | – Errata | Crisis | - Crises |
| • Index | – Indices | Criterion | - Criteria |
| • Memorandum | – Memoranda | Phenomenon | - Phenomena |

While writing the fraction forms, it must be noted that one-third, one- fourth, one-fifteenth etc but two-fourths, three- fourths etc.

Spot the Errors:

1. The Hindus, the Sikhs, the Christians, the Muslims all are brothers and must live together with love and peace.
2. Virat Kohli has completed his 7 thousands runs in One Day International matches.
3. This news has published in one of the esteemed newspaper of the country.
4. She is my cousin sister.
5. His house town is Chandigarh.
6. I met him several time last month.
7. The Indian team defeated the Sri Lankan team by an inning.
8. Sharks and lampreys are not true fish because their skeletons are made of cartilage rather than bone.
9. He acted not as per-his advice but somebody else.
10. American's problems are also as serious as that of Russia.
11. When she reached at the gate of his house she found his locking up the gate.
12. Many of the question appeared in this question sheet are too difficult to solve.
13. I visited Ramesh's and Sunita's house and found the couple missing.
14. All the boys students are advised to attend the seminar positively.
15. He gave me four important informations I had been waiting for the last six months.
16. The Physics teacher gave her a home work to complete that by night positively.
17. He could not complete even the four-seventh of the book owing to his busy schedule.
18. All the woman teachers are inciting against the arrogant attitude of the Principal.
19. She informed that she had lost a packet of the thousand rupees notes.
20. I know nothing about his where about and about his choice.
21. He has ordered four dozens of copies of English book by Mr. Rahul.
22. He uses a good quality of shampoo so his hairs are black.
23. The prices of LED TV's have come down drastically in the last two years and that have pushed up sale.
24. My mother always brings home two dozens apples.
25. Unfortunately the new scissor she has purchased are blunt.
26. Without a doubt the sceneries in Shimla are extremely lovely.
27. Though she is still in her twenties her hairs has gone grey.
28. He can count three grey hair on his moustache.
29. This sturdy building has been made out of bricks and mortar.
30. She ran an amazing twenty miles race and bagged the trophy.
31. Politics, without any doubt, are today a game for scoundrels and ruffians.
32. Finally, what she has been eagerly waiting for – the winter vacation are quite near.
33. He badly needs four pair of boots.
34. She narrated the script superbly in great details.
35. When he entered the bedroom he saw a snake crawling on the ground.
36. Due to agitation, the ticket window of railways remained closed throughout the day.
37. His mother warned him not to put his sign on any paper which he has not read carefully.
38. The beautiful surrounding of that place enchanted me.
39. One of the problem with her is that she do not come in time.
40. All the girls students of the hostel are advised to sit in the girls' common room.
41. The majority of the woman mentors are persuading the manager to consider their demands.
42. She said that she always kept in her pocket a bundle of one hundred rupees notes.
43. He gave him two important informations he had been waiting for the previous six Months.
44. He saw only five police who were running after the safe-robbers.
45. The wall of this magnificent building is sixty foot high and its paintings are very striking
46. John keats' poetries is characterized by his meticulous description of the beauty and liveliness of nature.
47. When you see her off springs, you can't believe that she is above sixty. No Error(E)
48. When she returned from Australia, informed me that she had come here to do an important work.
49. The issues are very complicated and the problem is that he is bound to be obscured by these hypocritical politician.
50. These types of notes are doubtlessly helpful to the students preparing for the banking service Examinations.

PRONOUNS

Words which substitute Nouns are called as Pronouns.

Ex: Ramesh works day and night. He is the only child of his blind parents.

Personal Pronouns:

	Personal (Subjective)	Objective	Possessive	Reflexive
1.	I	Me	My/Mine	Myself
2.	You	You	Your/Yours	Yourself
3.	He	Him	His	Himself
4.	She	Her	Her/Herself	Herself
5.	It	It	Its	Itself
6.	They	Them	Their/Theirs	Themselves
7.	We	Us	Our/Ours	Ourselves
8.	One	One	One's/Ones	Oneself

Note: Two or more Singular nouns when joined by 'and', they use plural pronoun.

Ex: Mahesh and Suresh work hard. They are praised by their boss.

Note: Nouns joined by 'and' and preceded by 'Each', 'Every', the used pronoun must be singular.

Ex: Every student and Every Sailor was in his place.

Note: When nouns are joined using 'or', 'Either...or', 'neither...nor' used pronoun is singular.

Ex: Either the sailor or the Soldier failed to do his duty.

- **Demonstrative Pronoun:** Pronoun which are used to point out object to which they refer are called Demonstrative pronoun. This, That, These...etc.
Ex: This is a surprise gift from my aunt.
- **Indefinite Pronoun:** Pronoun which do not refer to any particular person or thing but in a general way are known as Indefinite pronoun. One, none, few, many, they, etc. everybody, anybody, anyone, each, etc.
Ex: Some say she was born in London.
- **Distributive Pronoun:** Pronoun which refer 'one' person at a time are called distributive pronoun. Each, Either, Neither are called distributive pronoun. They are always followed by a singular verb.
Ex: Each of the girls gets a prize.
- **Relative pronoun:** Pronoun who whose whom, which, that are called relative pronoun as they are used to connect two statements.
Ex: I met Ramesh who has just entered.
- **Reflexive Pronoun:** When the action turns back upon the subject, Reflexive pronoun is there. When self is added to her, it, my, etc. reflexive pronoun is formed.
 - My + self → Myself
 - Her + self → Herself

In 'comparison' we are Subjective case.

After let/ preposition/ verb, we use accusative/ objective case.

Spot the Errors:

1. The board of managers want the facilities of cab and accommodation for itself.
2. Every student and every teacher of this institute is determined to do their best for the welfare of all.
3. The clerk as well as the officers absented themselves from the meeting.
4. There were ten active workers and five lazy one in the company.
5. There is none who can support me in this crucial time.
6. Any of the two pictures which reflect the natural beauty of Shimla is worth seeing.
7. The guests whom you were talking about have arrived and are his relatives.
8. I introduced to the manager as the prolocutor of the workers association.
9. As a student of maths you are much better than her.
10. She hates everybody and everything who reminds her of her blunder.
11. Whom ever does not come in time will not be allowed to confirm his presence.
12. The five partners are at daggers drawn so they do not interact to each other.
13. If someone has completed the task he may leave.
14. He lent me some money with the Stipulation that I should return the same within four month.
15. The teacher instructed the office boy to let the students and I go into the cabin of co-coordinator.
16. The probationer being a science graduate she is eligible for the post of technician.
17. In all circumstances he has helped her and she knows.
18. I don't appreciate him whom makes fun of others without any reason.
19. She and myself will enjoy the party being arranged in honour of the new CEO.
20. She asked for permission to go to the movie but his father did not give.
21. He bought five packets of sweets and gave it to the children.
22. The cause of contamination is man himself and their inventions.
23. A student must study hard to maintain their score throughout the year.
24. His friends and He went for a holiday in Hawaii and really enjoyed themselves.
25. I could see five buffaloes sitting in a nearby ground having its afternoon rest.
26. Johnson was an excellent student but he always suffered terrible nerves before doing his exams.
27. The lady who lives across the street from us is very proud of their two sons.
28. The results of my written exam are out today. I hope they don't stick them to the notice board.
29. He has tried very hard to get along with the girls but he just don't see eye to eye with her.
30. Aspiration is one of the most perilous things in life. They can even force someone to become evil.
31. Manish, that is my friend, is a good boy.
32. Last year we visited Kashmir that is perhaps the best hill station in India.
33. This is the house whom we purchased from Alex.
34. We bought some mangoes from whose we extracted the juice.
35. She lent us a mattress on whose we slept soundly.
36. Rahul has a friend who mother works at a school.
37. With what were you exchanging pleasantries?
38. We met a traveler who's wallet was stolen.
39. Air that is present everywhere, is essential for life.
40. Please try to understand that I say.
41. Those sort of persons usually do not earn fame in society.
42. Being a very cold day I remained indoors.
43. Had I come to know about his problems I would have certainly helped.
44. One of them forgot to take their bottle from the school.
45. Mr. Verma, our representative he will attend the meeting on his behalf.
46. If the leader is good the public will respond positively to them.
47. It is not very difficult to believe that a man who has lived in this town for a long time he/she will never feel at home anywhere else in the whole world.
48. Each of them was given a bunch of flowers which pleased him very much.
49. As it was Sameera's first interview she dressed her in her most formal suit.
50. Myself and Gautam will take care of the event on Sunday.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are the words used with noun to point out or describe the person, place or thing to which the noun names.

- Ex: 1. The lazy girl was punished.
 2. There is little time for preparation.

Kinds of Adjective:-

1. **Adjectives of Quality (or Descriptive Adjectives):-** It shows the quality of an adjective.
 Ex: - a. Kolkata is a large city.
 b. He is a clever man.
2. **Adjectives of Quantity:-** It shows how much of a thing is meant.
 Ex: He has little intelligence.
 She lost all her wealth.
3. **Adjectives of Number:-** It shows how many things or person are meant, or the order of things.
 Ex: Few cats like cold water.
 Here are some ripe oranges.

Adjectives of number can be of two types.

- a) **Definite numeral adjective:** It denotes exact number.
- i) Cardinals → one, two, three, etc.
 - ii) Ordinals → First, second, third, etc.

- b) **Indefinite numeral Adjective:** It does not denotes exact no.
 Ex: Few, any, some, all, several etc.

4. **Distributive numeral adjectives:** It refers to each one of a number:-
 Ex: On either side is a narrow street.
 Every sentence of it is false.
5. **Demonstrative adjectives:** It points out the thing or person meant.
 Ex: That pen is not mine.
 I hate such things.
6. **Interrogative adjectives:** When the words 'what, which, whose' etc are used with noun to ask questions are called interrogative adjectives.
 Ex: Whose pen is this?

Comparison of Adjectives

Adjectives can be explained in the form of 3 types of degrees:-

1. **Positive degree:** It basically shows the quality is any one thing.
 Ex: My mango is sweet.
2. **Comparative degree:** When the comparison is made between 2 things, comparative degree is in existence.
 Ex: My mango is sweeter than yours.
3. **Superlative degree:** When we talk and compare about more than two things superlative degree is in existence.
 Ex: Govind's mango is sweetest of all.

Regular comparison:

- Late, Latter; latest, last → 'latter' and 'last' refer to position; 'Later' 'latest' refer to time.
 Ex: She is 'later' than I expected.
 Mine is the 'last' house in the street.
 Death of the former President is the latest news on TV.
 Of the two movies in which he worked, I liked the latter one.
- Elder, older; oldest, eldest → Older and oldest are used of both person & things, elder and eldest are used only of persons, not of things or animals. Eldest and Elder are now confined to members of the same family. 'Elder' cannot be used within 'than' following.
 - Both Gaya temple is older than the nearby temples.

- This is the oldest practice which is still in existence.
 - Mahesh is Suresh's elder brother.
 - Great grandfather is the eldest member in his family.
- Further, Farther ; - Both are used to express distance, 'further' is also used to mean 'additional'
- After he cancelled the students, they left with no further queries.
 - The highest point of this plateau is farther from my point than yours.
- Little, a little, the little are used for uncountable.
- Few, a few, the few are used for countable.

Formation of some comparatives and superlative

1. Sweet	Sweeter	Sweetest
2. White	Whiter	Whitest
3. Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
4. Sad	Sadder	Saddest
5. Big	Bigger	Biggest
6. Able	Abler	Ablest
7. Wise	Wiser	Wisest
8. Great	Greater	Greatest
9. Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
10. Merry	Merrier	Merriest
11. Beautiful	More beautiful	most beautiful
12. Courageous	more courageous	most courageous

Spot the Errors:

1. Delhi is further from Mumbai than Lucknow the Capital of Uttar Pradesh.
2. Mahesh is smarter enough to get selected for this job, without any recommendations.
3. He said, "Priya is the most unique singer of our school.
4. This sweater is comparatively better than that I saw in corner shop yesterday.
5. Everyone was surprised to note that Shubham married a girl who was more pretty and more tall than he.
6. A lots of short notes on English grammar are available with him but this one is the best.
7. I told him that it would be all the more better if he himself talked to the bride.
8. He does not have some money to buy a new television so he is worried.
9. All the notes were indeed interesting but that one was the more interesting.
10. These days the weather is getting more cold and colder.
11. There were only three warriors but each warrior was equal to six persons.
12. Whole the chapter of this Maths book are full of mistakes that shows the carelessness of the proof reader.
13. Can we rely on this company for the last news of the day?
14. Rambo is junior than Tony and Rambo is older than Jorge.
15. The militants entered the fort from the utmost gate with pistol hidden in their clothes.
16. "He can't sing much than six songs at a stretch", she informed.
17. The former president of India was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
18. A trip by the mountains is better than a trip in the sea.
19. The technician reminded me to have a thoroughly cleaning of the washing machine after each use.
20. The driver tried his best to avoid the accident by bringing the bus to a suddenly stop.
21. Johnson did not care as many about anything else as much as he cared for his dog.
22. She walked as faster as she could so that she would not miss the bus to work.
23. My observation is that between Varun and Rakshanda, Varun is the most intelligent.
24. Dipika wanted to become a dentist and working very hardly to achieve this.
25. From all accounts I learn that she is the best and loyal member of the new Cabinet.
26. The earthquake situation this year is worst than that prevailed in the previous year.
27. There were only five commandos but each and every commando was equal to five policemen.
28. He ordered certain boys to make entry into the Director's office.
29. Everybody knows that Lata Mangeshkar is the most unique singer of this industry.
30. Chennai is further from Nagpur than Pune.
31. You can see this channel for the last news of this month.
32. It is a fact that M.F. Kennedy was the first politician of his time.
33. No less than three hundred audiences are sitting in the hall and waiting for the final performance.
34. In spite of facing much responsibilities he did not falter from his path.
35. Whole the chapters of the book is full of printing errors.
36. Her mother told her that it would be more better if she would do her work himself.
37. This is the more difficult question my teacher has ever solved within five minutes.
38. All the sketches are interesting but this one is the more interesting.
39. She does not have some money to buy a new washing machine.
40. You are not at all junior than him in terms of getting promotion.
41. He is the most bravest boy I have ever seen.
42. Of all the boys in the village he is the better.
43. Alex and Max are best friends. The later is very hard working.
44. On her next birthday he is going to send her much chocolates of dairy milk.
45. The chances of her passing the exam are more better than Manish as she is very laborious.
46. The brain drain problem explains that much people are migrating to developed countries for better job opportunities.
47. Puneet is senior than most of the lecturers of this college and still he is behaving like a child.
48. I have two dogs. One is a friendly black old Labrador and the other is a white poodle.
49. My boss is a wonderful Polish man. He's 60 years old.
50. I want six eggs and three pieces of Swiss chocolate.

VERBS

Action words are called verbs.

Ex: Manish is singing in a contest.

Verbs can be of two types

1. Main verb
2. Helping verb/ Auxiliary verb

Main verb: Verbs which directly shows the action are main verbs.

Ex: Mohit is dancing.
Samira is going upstairs.

Helping Verb: Helping verbs are also known as Auxiliary verbs, are useful for correct framing of verbs in sentence. These are → is/ am/ are/ was/ were/ etc.

Is → Present
→ Singular Subject
She is a good friend of Samira.

Am → Present
→ only with 'I'
I am no more interested in sharing anything.

Are → Present
→ Plural subject
You are the one who can lead us.

Was → Past
→ Singular Subject
I was very much worried about the test.

Were → Past
→ Plural Subject
You were a stranger to me.

Has → Present
→ Singular Subject
She has to submit books before 15th of this month.

Have → Present
→ Plural Subject
We have to make this brand international.

Had → Past
→ Singular/Plural Subject
She had nothing left with her.

Do → Present
→ Plural Sub
People do not value the things they get easily.

Does → Present
→ Singular Subject
He does not allow anyone to touch his belongings.

Did → Past
→ Singular/ Plural Subject

I did not go in the meeting.

Note: Did always takes 'v1'.

Non-Finite Verbs: Non finite are also known as double parts of speech.

They include:

1. Participle
2. Gerund
3. Infinitive

1. **Participle:-** It works as a verb and adjective in a sentence.

Ex: Hearing the noise, the thief ran away.
➤ Hearing is acting as present participle.

Ex: Having completed his work, he slept.
➤ Having completed is acting as past participle.

Ex: Time once lost never return.
➤ Lost is acting as past participle.

2. **Gerund:** Adding "ing" in 1st form of verb forms Gerund. Its form is same as that of 'present participle' because both of them are formed by adding 'ing' to first form of verb.

Difference between them is:

- Gerund works as a Noun in a sentence
- Present participle works as an adjectives.

Ex: He is fond of swimming.

➤ Swimming is working as noun.

3. **Infinitive:** Common form of infinitive is 'to + v1' and works as an 'adverb' in sentence.

Ex: I want to sleep.

➤ To sleep is infinitive.

- When 'to' is removed from Infinitive it gets a new name 'Bare Infinitive'.

Ex: He made me run.

There is one more form of verb known as "Modals" or "Modal Auxiliaries". These are

- Can- ability
- Could- ability (part form of can)
- Will- something referring to future
- Would- part of will
- Shall- for future reference
- Should- for suggestions
- May- possibility
- Might- possibility (past form)
- Must- compulsion
- Ought to – rules following

Spot the Errors:

1. Taking breakfast she went to the factory and ordered the workers to complete the work without any further delay.
2. The news was thrust among the people.
3. Without taking proper care the doctors would not have been saved the life of this patient.
4. If I were a president, I had been opened a charitable trust.
5. She asked me to completely forget him but I know it was not possible.
6. Going towards the gate with a cup of coffee somebody switched off the light.
7. She does nothing but to find faults with others and make fun of them.
8. The Prime Minister should not let the terrorist activities to grow in our country.
9. Many people are coming to her concert to hear her to sing the religious songs.
10. Before the meal was served, people were folding their hands.
11. Having had reached the bus station, you may make a telephone to your parents.
12. It is better to stay at hostel than to going to college when it is raining.
13. When she entered the home she found child sleeping and the fan moves slowly.
14. If I were a eucalyptus tree, I had been grown so high.
15. He asked her what was she doing.
16. A bouquet of flowers were given to honor the Chief Guest.
17. We sent call letters to many candidates but only a few had reported so far.
18. Did you ever think of going abroad?
19. It is time we start planning for our business.
20. Peter asked to John why their mother is angry.
21. She asked that what am I doing.
22. No one cared for the children after their father died.
23. When he went there he found that the lion was disappeared.
24. If the exam paper had been a bit easier, I would solve it wholly.
25. I did not see her because she went out before I arrived.
26. She got angry before I said a word.
27. I met a lady who was my classmate 15 years ago.
28. Teacher said that the earth revolved around the sun.
29. Tell me why are you abusing him.
30. A team of UK scientists have discovered how viruses communicate with each other.
31. Robots are became more and more like their inventors.
32. This website are aimed at creating a vibrant community of people.
33. Twenty –One is a unique robot is designed to help disabled person and the elderly around the house.
34. Researchers has developed stem cells from skin cells.
35. New techniques in stem cell research involves reprogramming cells
36. The interior temperatures of even the coolest stars is measured in millions of degrees.
37. The newer type of washing machines wash clothes faster.
38. Thomas Edison tries many filaments for his incandescent lamp.
39. Luke didn't meant to hurt you during the baseball game.
40. An old lady of 113 years died of hunger was broadcasted in the news.
41. Looking at the disturbed condition, we had better gone from here.
42. Did she ever think of starting her own business?
43. She quitted the game before winning the maximum prize.
44. Rome was not build in a day.
45. He forecasted about the rain yesterday which was 100% correct.
46. When she entered the hotel, a speeding car dashed her.
47. The engineer in collusion with the contractor cheated the government of a lot of money.
48. Their opinion of the president would not effect his popularity in the country.
49. Each painter was to draw a picture as realistic as possible; One of them draws a rose.
50. The employment problem keep raising its ugly head.

ADVERBS

Adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective and also another adverb.

Ex: Rama runs quickly.
This is very sweet orange.

Kinds of adverb:-

1. **Adverbs of time:** Adverb of time shows 'when' something happened.
Ex: I have heard this before.
She comes here daily.
2. **Adverbs of frequency:** Adverb of frequency shows 'how often' something happened.
Ex: I have told you twice.
She often makes mistakes.
3. **Adverbs of Place:** Adverbs of place shows 'where something happened'.
Ex: Go there.
My sister is out of city.
4. **Adverb of Manner:** Adverbs of manner shows 'how or in what manner' something happened.
Ex: Samir read clearly.
You should not do so.
5. **Adverb of degree or Quantity:** Adverb of degree shows 'how much or in what degree' something happened.

Adverbs unusually end in 'ly'. They can be formed by adding ly to the adjectives, such as
Sincere- sincerely
Loud- loudly
Fortunate- fortunately
Impatient- impatiently

Adverbs not only modify verbs but also adjectives and other adverbs.

- The woman is quite pretty. (modifying the adjective)
- The weather report is almost always right. (almost is modifying the adverb 'always')

These two words are usually very confusing:-
"hard/hardly"

- People do not value the hardly won freedom. (hard)
- Hardly means approximately zero.

Spot the Errors:

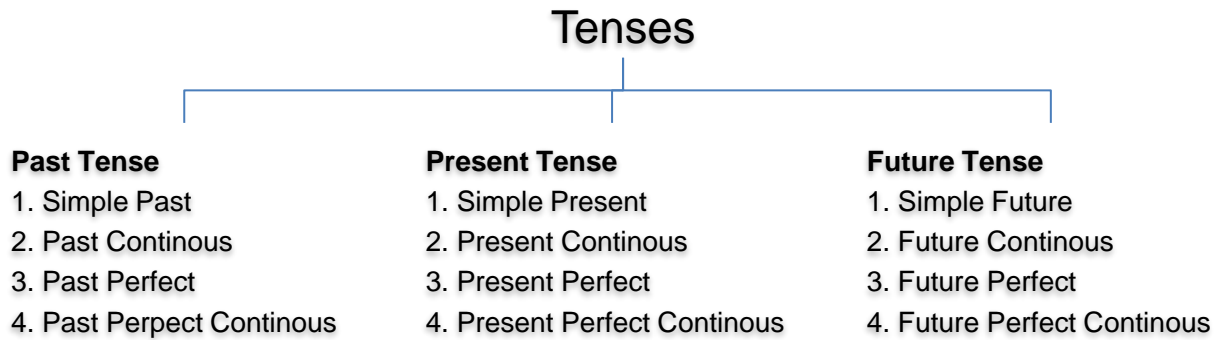
1. "Under no circumstances He can help me in this immoral project", said the Director.
2. Somebody informed the manager that his father had only died two days before.
3. You are to kind to me.
4. I arrived to early.
5. Hardly he likes to hear her name after the dispute which occurred between them last year.
6. Only by discussing with the ministers concerned they found out the person behind the fraud.
7. She came here before six months.
8. The room is very good but too much small to accommodate the whole family.
9. She does not know to make friends so she is leading a lonely life.
10. Every member of the group is addicted to drinking and so Mantasha is.
11. She was very tired of work so she said that she would not accompany us.
12. Ratnesh was exorbitantly paid for how skilful he welcomed the visitors.
13. **She** hardly ever see him because in her opinion he is not a reliable man.
14. She is a linguist and always tries to make her students pronounce the words correctly.
15. Though Ankit worked very hardly, he failed.
16. She comes to see me seldom.
17. He is almost quite competent for the rank of marketing executive so if given a chance he can show the results.
18. She has been trying to persuade him for several months but she has not still succeeded.
19. Before the game she felt surely of winning, but within ten minutes she realised that she was wrong.
20. I liked that opportune moment where the employees proved themselves and came out victorious.
21. Where else did he go besides the bank?
22. The sum which the company paid to the incumbents of the deceased was fair unjustified.
23. Although she only earns eighteen hundred rupees per month yet she manages his family well.
24. I have wanted to meet her always.
25. I have never seen such a woman; she is too noble.
26. John is so tall as Robert.
27. He took coffee and said that it tasted sweetly.
28. She was exceedingly paid for how skilful she handled the crowd.
29. I met him about five years ago and have remembered him ever for.
30. People do not value the hardly won freedom.
31. He cannot ask his father for his car without any vividly reason.
32. She is so senior to him so he dare not disrespect her.
33. He was heavily fined last week for coming lately.
34. I am too glad on receiving the joining letter of this company.
35. His failure is too much painful for our family.
36. The amount which the firm has paid to dependents of the deadly workers is fairly unjustified.
37. He was hard-hit by his father's death.
38. When carefully examined, he found that there were some missing pieces.
39. Action sometimes speaks loudly than the words.
40. We people entirely draw out cultural and intellectual heritage from the Mediterranean's.
41. He reacted to the proposal lately and missed everything.
42. We have late come across an astrologer.
43. You only are responsible for his misfortunes.
44. To achieve something big you must work hardly.
45. I am coming directly from home.
46. She is very fat that she cannot walk fast.
47. This is the same jacket which I bought yesterday.
48. I have not heard from my daughter for long.
49. Be prepared the prime minister will be here directly.
50. They shut the door before the thieves came shortly.

TENSES

Tense is an expression used to express the variations of time.

Tense are of three types –

1. Past Tense – Something that has happened
2. Present Tense – Something that is happening
3. Future Tense – Something that will happen



Past Tense:

1. Simple Past → IInd form of verb
2. Past Continuous → was/ were + ing
3. Past Perfect → Had + V3
4. Part Perfect Continuous → Had been + v3

Present Tense:

1. Simple present → 1st form of verb
2. Present Continuous → is/ am/ are + ing
3. Present Perfect Tense → has/ have + v3
4. Present perfect continuous → has/ have + been + ing form of verb

Future Tense:

1. Simple Future → Will/ Shall
2. Future Continuous → will/ shall + ing form of verb
3. Future perfect tense → Shall/ will + have + v3
4. Future Perfect continuous → Shall/ will + have been + ing form of verb

Ever/ so far/ until now takes – has/ have + V3 with them

Eg- Did you even think of going abroad ? (wrong)

Have you ever thought of going aborad? (correct)

Only a few candidates had appeared so far (wrong)

Only a few candidates have appeared so far.

Note—Present Indefinite or simple present tense is used to tell an action happening at regular intervals.

Spot the Errors:

1. I came to know that her mother has died three days ago.
2. When she will find out a solution to this problem, she will be awarded a prize.
3. Before the alarm had stopped ringing Manish had telephoned the police.
4. This is the second time that I see such an interesting play.
5. Whenever she is coming here, she brings many gifts for me.
6. Now-a-days he teaches maths because the teacher of math has gone for a month's, leave.
7. "It is high time you are starting this venture", said Vipul to Varun.
8. She will let me know as soon as she will get any news in this regard.
9. When I will cross sixty, my wife will cross fifty five.
10. The secret of her good health lies in the fact that she is getting up early and goes to bed early.
11. The students sitting on the bench, studied here, for five years, but they have never created any problem.
12. A misogynist is a person who hates woman but a philoynist is a person who is loving woman.
13. It is appearing to me that she is trying to destabilize the present committee.
14. I have been knowing him for many years but I don't know where he works.
15. If she would have done this, she would have done wrong and would have disappointed many of her relatives.
16. I could not recall when he has told me about his affair with Kelly.
17. Two and two always make four cannot be questioned by anyone.
18. He hopes to become a doctor after he will complete his education.
19. I have been working in this company for the last fifteen years.
20. When I will find a solution to that problem I will be able to get this project.
21. The warden told us that we should remain in the dormitory if it rains.
22. I could not recall what he has advised me in this matter.
23. By this time tomorrow he has had reached there positively.
24. He will inform you as soon as he will get any news about her health.
25. A recent graph indicates that the number of drug addicts grew day by day.
26. Before the alarm had stopped ringing Manisha had pulled up the shade.
27. If I was you I would have asked the manager to keep his mouth shut.
28. I want you to pick up the packet of glasses gently and kept it on the shelf carefully.
29. The injured man tried to tell us what has happened but his words were not audible.
30. It is appearing to me that she is working against her friends.
31. A misogynist is someone who is hating woman but a philogynist is someone who loves woman.
32. It is high time I start preparing for the examination.
33. She said to me, "It is high time I am starting this new business."
34. I came to know that your grandfather has died last month.
35. If we had Rahul in our team, we would have won the game.
36. My sister said to me, "When did you come here?"
37. He has been knowing her for the last five years but now he don't know where she lives.
38. He lived here since 1999, so he knows everything about this city.
39. The whole country is looking forward to welcome the US President.
40. The sufferer tried to tell us what has happened – but her words were not audible.
41. I want you to pick up the carton of medicines gently and kept it in the corner carefully.
42. He came to the party much later than we expect.
43. He lived here for seven years, so He knows about the problems of this colony.
44. The manager had not taken any decision until he had reviewed the case thoroughly.
45. We got everything ready for the gusts long before they reached there.
46. I switched on the light before I entered the room.
47. He has been admiring him for the voice with which he is gifted.
48. She was with me until now, so don't punish her for the delay.
49. Several survey narrations indicate that the number of drug addicts is grown successively.
50. It is time we start preparing for the CAT examination.

PREPOSITIONS

Preposition is a word which is used to show the relation between nouns, pronoun, or phrases within sentence.

Kinds of Preposition:-

1. **Simple preposition:** in, of, off, from, at, out, till, etc.

2. **Compound preposition:** Across, along, among, amidst, around, behind, beside, between. Beyond, inside, outside.

3. **Phrase preposition:** Along with, because of, by dint of, by mistake of, in place of, owing to, with reference to, in place of, in lieu of, in order to, by reason of, for the sake of, in case of, in accordance with.

- Between/ Among---> between is used for two people.
--->Among is for more than two.

Eg- The difference among these three sisters is so less that they can be called triplets. (between)

Note→ After difference we always use 'between'.

Answer/ Describe/Promise do not take preposition after them.

- Made of – Material is not changed permanently.
- Made from- Material is changed permanently.

- Know/ learn are always followed by 'How'.
- Connection--to (when connection is real)
- With (when connection is imaginary)

Eg. There employees are very much connected with this company and its profit (to)

Note- with 'internet' always use 'to' in case of connection.

Eg- Connect to internet.

(although it is imaginary connection but it is an exception)

- When "entry is real" it takes no preposition
- When entry is imaginary it takes into.

Eg: A brilliant idea entered into a mind.

Spot the Errors:

1. In her concluding speech she said almost nothing worth listening.
2. It was clear for everyone present that if the patient did not get urgent medical aid he would die.
3. She proposed me that we should go to the club and then have lunch at a restaurant.
4. There appears to be a little confusion among the two groups of the society.
5. The team complained to the director against the captain and the cheap facilities provided in the hotel.
6. Yesterday I met a lady who was blind in the right eye.
7. The director distributed the sweets between employees who bade him fare well.
8. The debacle of the Aam Aadmi Party admit no other clarification than its bad performance during the last five years.
9. The employee does not hold itself responsible for the theft or damage any item.
10. In spite of being very busy at office work he saves time to the family members.
11. Some people get promotions even if they are not worthy for them.
12. While she was returning from the village a man attacked on her with a dagger.
13. The decline of his moral was caused by a lot of things that were once fascinating to him.
14. She took me to a cafe and ordered for two cups of cold tea which the waiter brought in half an hour.
15. She was sleeping in her room when a thief entered into her house and took away a lot of things.
16. As per the invitation card Manish marries with Samira on 18th December Tuesday.
17. There are some creatures that can live both on land and water without any difficulty.
18. During her tour to the South she visited not only to Karnataka but also Chennai.
19. The President Mr. Bosh is much sought after college students and is invited for many functions.
20. His father is not well but he does not look for him properly.
21. We may have to await for a new political improvement to eradicate the corruption from our society.
22. When he was in jail he was debarred to send a letter even to his son.
23. Despite of the supreme efforts put by the doctors the state of the patient is degrading from bad to worse.
24. What is the time with your watch?
25. Many people in our country are dying from hunger but authority seems to be ignorant of such crude fact.
26. In difficult time he prefers keeping his counsel rather than roaming here and there for relief.
27. The people who are suffering from sugar are advised to substitute saccharine by sugar.
28. She always says that she prefers to go home to stay in a resort at night.
29. Hardly had she settled down for the rest when she was startled by the strange sound of trumpets.
30. She was able to free herself with the debts by working day and night.
31. She tried to interrupt into our conversation but was told on.
32. It is important for us to take pride of whatever we do on life.
33. He left home at Monday morning to catch a flight for Australia.
34. She was scolded from the principal for failing to pass the test.
35. For all that excitement. She had forgotten to take her present for him.
36. His parents are not in good terms so he tried to patch things on.
37. He accused her with stealing his wallet but she insisted about her innocence.
38. I sympathize for you over your grandmother's death.
39. She is one of the best players of Shillong and she takes pride of it.
40. In 11 o'clock in the morning. She went to the beach to catch fish by her net.
41. Using the internet, users can buy things on other countries.
42. This research will emphasize on inspection of the prospective and current retail market of Japan.
43. They were also asked whether they prefer to Indian or Chinese writers.
44. Except sweaters or coats, students are not allowed to wear outer clothing such as cardigans or jackets.
45. He also suggests that research should be the censorial instrument to the process of theory building.
46. The former site manager refused to comment this issue.
47. Two-thirds of the nurses had more than ten years experience in caring post-operation and diabetic patients.
48. The next course will start on August 2018.
49. The respondents felt that the notes did not suit to their learning objectives.
50. He mentioned that Chinese was presented in five types of script through this book.

CONJUNCTIONS

A conjunction is a word which joins sentences clauses and words.

Ex- Kamal plays cricket and Viraj play hockey.

Types of Conjunction:-

Two types of conjunction are there

1. Coordinating conjunction
2. Subordinating conjunction
3. Co-relative conjunction

1. **Coordinating conjunction:**

These are as follows:

For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.

- 'FANBOYS' is a well known 'keyword' for remembering coordinating conjunction.

2. **Subordinating conjunction:**

They are as follows:

Because, although, before, since, till, unless, whereas, before, whether.

3. **Co-relative conjunction:**

Conjunction that are always used in pairs are called co-relative conjunction.

Ex: Either...or, Neither...nor, whether...as, Not only...but also, etc.

You can start a sentence with co-ordinating conjunctions.

Conjunctions representing "Concession"

Though, although, even though, while

Conjunctions representing 'condition'

If/ only if/ unless/ until/provided that/ assuming that/even if/in case

Conjunctions representing 'time'

After, as long as, as soon as, before, by the time, now that, once, since, till, until, when, whenever, while.

Conjunctions representing 'reason'

Because, since, so that, in order (that), why

Relative Adjectives

That, what, whatever, which, whichever

Relative Pronouns

Who, whoever, whom, whomever, whose

Conjunctions representing 'manners'

How, as though, as if

Conjunctions representing 'place'

Where, wherever

Spot the Errors:

1. He was not so well versed in Maths that they had expected.
2. They not only come here for having dinner but also for having a glimpse of the pretty sales girls.
3. I cannot permit him to leave the class unless the principal comes and instructs me in the matter.
4. The patient would not have passed away when the doctor had come in time.
5. Five years have passed that I returned from Australia and settled here.
6. The manager asked the employees to go to market and buy some fruits as Apples, Oranges, and Bananas etc.
7. Both the poor along with the rich are responsible for a great many vices with which India is inflicted.
8. Since the festival of Holi is approaching so my son has bought many things as water guns, colors, color crackers, etc.
9. The thief had hardly put the gold in his pocket then the owner woke up.
10. No sooner did I find out a solution to the trouble when another problem cropped up.
11. He has lots of money and he dare not purchase a new car.
12. He is not only sympathetic to the rich clients but also to the poor ones.
13. Because he is intelligent therefore he secures highest marks in his class.
14. It was almost six months ago since he wrote a letter to him to remind him of his promise.
15. The policeman was doubtful that the old man who had been run over by the bus had lain there for more than a day.
16. She instructed me that I should complete all the work as quickly like her.
17. Seldom or ever have I sent a poor away without giving him something,
18. Seldom or ever has she tried her best to help her friends who are in need.
19. The mentor advised the students to go through the books as many times as possible lest they would fail.
20. She asked me that why he was not appearing in the examination.
21. Most of the founding leaders of our constitution are so reverend as Mr. Ambedkar if not more.
22. He doesn't know if any of the members of the society is conspiring against the manager or not.
23. This is the same dog which bit him while he was going to the hospital.
24. This is not such a big injure which cannot be solved with some efforts.
25. She climbed up a tree such as to get a clear view of the procession.
26. As she is a perfectionist so she always insist on regular practice.
27. Although she listens to me but her actions prove otherwise.
28. They treats us as slaves.
29. Most of the boys are doing their Ph.D because they may get good wives.
30. Such was her pronunciation as he could not understand her.
31. She asked that who I was.
32. She is interested in such books that are interesting.
33. Each member of the organization agree to take such action that it deems necessary.
34. He looked at her in such distress as she had to look away.
35. This movie is interesting and the previous one was boring.
36. It is not possible to know whether you are selected or not.
37. She has no chance than to start her own business.
38. He had hardly finished his meal that at once he resumed his duty.
39. My friend will not come to attend this marriage unless he is not invited.
40. She will return on either Sunday or Monday.
41. She is not honest and not truthful.
42. She is very pretty but intelligent.
43. Our success in the PCS examinations depends not only on what papers we have selected but on how we have written them.
44. No sooner had she arrived then she was asked to leave again.
45. Unless you do not receive the money order you will not be able to pay your rent.
46. Scarcely had she arrived than the bus left.
47. The bus either dashed against a goat or a cow.
48. Neither she would eat nor allow us to eat.
49. Though she was poor but she was happy.
50. She enquired that where was the office.

GRAMMAR (CAT Past Year Questions)

Directions for Questions 1 to 5: In the following questions, each sentence has been divided into four parts, marked a, b, c, d. Identify that part of the sentence which needs to be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

TYPE – A

1. (a) The Bombay Police have found (b) the body of a man (c) who they believe to be (d) the prime suspect in the murder case. **(1995)**
2. (a) In the forthcoming elections (b) every man and woman (c) must vote for the candidate (d) of their choice **(1995)**
3. (a) Almost all school teachers insist that (b) a student's mother (c) is responsible for the student's conduct (d) as well as his dress **(1995)**
4. (a) It is essential that diseases like tuberculosis (b) are detected and treated (c) as early as possible in order to (d) assure a successful cure. **(1995)**
5. (a) If one has to decide (b) about the choice of a career (c) you should choose that option (d) which is really beneficial. **(1995)**

TYPE - B

Directions for Questions 1 to 24: In each of the following questions a part of a paragraph or sentence has been underlined. From the choices given, you are required to choose the one which would best replace the underlined part.

1. Victory is everything in the Indian universe and Tendulkar will be expected to translate his genius to that effect. To contemplate any other option is to contemplate the risk of failure. **(1996)**
 - (a) To contemplate any other action is to contemplate the risk of failure
 - (b) Failure is not an action that can be contemplated
 - (c) Any other action has the potential of failure
 - (d) Failure is not an option
2. In Martin Amis' new novel, the narrator is trapped--and hurtling towards a terrible secret. Its resolution, and the dreadful revelation it brings, ally to give an excruciating vision of guilt. **(1996)**
 - (a) ally to give an excruciating vision of guilt
 - (b) to us give a vivid picture of guilt
 - (c) is a painful picture of a guilt ridden world
 - (d) does not really solve all the questions in the narrator's mind.
3. How many times have I asked myself: when is the world going to start to make sense? There is a monster out there, and it is rushing towards me over the uneven ground consciousness. **(1996)**
 - (a) There is a monster out there
 - (b) It is as if the world is on my shoulders
 - (c) The answer is out there somewhere
 - (d) There is a sea of sensibility in me

4. Contemplating whether to exist with an insatiable romantic temperament, he was the author and largely the subject of number of memorable novels. **(1996)**
 - (a) Contemplating whether to exist
 - (b) Combining realistic detail
 - (c) Miscegenation a brilliant mind
 - (d) Aware that he had been born
5. In a penetrating study, CBS--TV focuses on these people without hope, whose bodies are cared for by welfare aid, but whose spirit is often neglected by disinterested society. **(1996)**
 - (a) whose bodies are cared for by welfare aid
 - (b) who do not have enough to eat
 - (c) whose hopelessness may be alleviated
 - (d) who may be physically satiated
6. The Rumanians may be restive under Soviet direction — but they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links. **(1996)**
 - (a) they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links
 - (b) they are preparing for a great revolution
 - (c) secretly they rather enjoy the prestige of being protected by the mighty Soviets
 - (d) there is nothing they can do about it
7. The government has given subsidies to the Navratnas but there is no telling whether the subsequent one will do. **(1997)**
 - (a) whether the subsequent government will do so
 - (b) if the government to follow will accept the policy
 - (c) if the government to follow will adhere to the policy
 - (d) no telling whether the subsequent one will do so
8. Rahul Bajaj has done a great job of taking the company to its present status, but it is time that he let go of the reins. **(1997)**
 - (a) let go of the reins
 - (b) stepped down
 - (c) let go off the reins
 - (d) delegated responsibility
9. With the pick-up in the standard of education, expensive private schools have started blooming up in every corner of the country. **(1997)**
 - (a) started blooming in every corner of the country
 - (b) have started mushrooming all over the country
 - (c) have mushroomed all over the country
 - (d) have blossomed all over the country
10. It is important that whatever else happens, these two factors should not be messed around with. **(1997)**
 - (a) It is important that
 - (b) It is a fact that
 - (c) It should be urgently understood that
 - (d) It should be understood that
11. It must be noted that under no circumstance should the company go in for diversification.

- (a) It must be noticed that
 (b) It must be noted that
 (c) It must be pointed out that
 (d) It should be noticed that
12. British Airspace has been focusing on building European links. **(1998)**
 (a) concentrating on creating European links.
 (b) pursuing ways of building Europeans connectivity.
 (c) stressing on building European links.
 (d) focusing on forging European links.
13. The appetite of banks for funds was lost under the onslaught of the slowdown, corporates refused to borrow-even as bank deposits flourished. **(1998)**
 (a) bank deposits flourished
 (b) bank deposits swelled
 (c) bank deposits were enhanced
 (d) bank deposits flummoxed
14. The eight-century revival of Byzantine learning is an inexplicable phenomenon, and its economic and military precursors have yet to be discovered. **(1998)**
 (a) a phenomenon yet to be discovered
 (b) a phenomenon incompletely explained
 (c) an inexplicable phenomenon
 (d) an unidentifiable phenomenon
15. The management can still hire freely but cannot scold freely. **(1998)**
 (a) cannot scold at will
 (b) cannot give umbrage
 (c) cannot take decisions to scold
 (d) cannot scold wilfully
16. Many people mistake familiar for a vulgar style, and suppose that to write without affectation is to write at random speed. **(1998)**
 (a) is to write at random
 (b) is to write randomly
 (c) is to write fast
 (d) is to do speed writing
17. It was us who had left before he arrived. **(1999)**
 (a) we who had before time he had arrived
 (b) us who had went before he arrived
 (c) us who had went before had arrived
 (d) we who had left before he arrived
18. The MP rose up to say that, in her opinion, she thought the Woman's Reservation Bill should be passed on unanimously. **(1999)**
 (a) rose to say that she thought the women's reservation bill should be passed
 (b) rose up to say that, the women's reservation bill should be passed on
 (c) rose to say that, in her opinion, she thought that the women's reservation bill should be passed
 (d) rose to say that, in her opinion, the women's reservation bill should be passed on
19. Mr. Pillai, the president of the union and who is also a member of the community group, will be in charge of the negotiations. **(1999)**
 (a) since he is a member of the community group
 (b) also being a member of the community group
 (c) a member of the community group.
 (d) in addition, who is a member of the community group
20. Since the advent of cable television, at the beginning of this decade, the entertainment industry took a giant stride forward in our country. **(1999)**
 (a) this decade saw the entertainment industry taking
 (b) this decade, the entertainment industry has taken
 (c) this decade, the entertainment industry had taken
 (d) this decade, the entertainment industry took
21. His mother made great sacrifices to educate him, moving house on three occasions, and severing the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Menciuis neglected his lessons to make him understand the need to persevere. **(1999)**
 (a) severing the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Menciuis neglected his lessons to make him understand the need to persevere
 (b) severed the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Menciuis neglected his lessons to make him understand the need to persevere.
 (c) severed the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Menciuis neglected his lessons to make him understand the need for persevering.
 (d) severing the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Menciuis neglected his lessons, to make them understand the need to persevere.
22. If you are on a three-month software design project and, in two weeks, you're put together a programme that solves part of the problem, show it to your boss without delay. **(1999)**
 (a) and, you've put together a programme that solves part of the problem in two weeks.
 (b) and, in two weeks you've put together a program that solves part of the problem
 (c) and, you've put together a programme that has solved part of the problem in two weeks
 (d) and, in two weeks you put together a programme that solved only part of the problem
23. Many of these environmentalists proclaim to save nothing less than the planet itself. **(1999)**
 (a) to save nothing lesser than
 (b) that they are saving nothing lesser than
 (c) to save nothing less than
 (d) that they save nothing less than
24. Bacon believes that the medical profession should be permitted to ease and quicken death where the end would otherwise only delay for a few days and at the cost of great pain. **(1999)**
 (a) be delayed for a few days
 (b) be delayed for a few days and
 (c) be otherwise only delayed for a few days and
 (d) otherwise only delay for a few days and

Directions for questions 1 to 9: In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

1. A. The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is that it is not always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price. **(2002)**
 B. The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not that it is always a bad thing, it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
 C. The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not that it is always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
 D. The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not it is always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D

2. A. A symbiotic relationship develops among the contractors, bureaucracy and the politicians, and by a large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated by underhand deals. **(2002)**
 B. A symbiotic relationship develops among contractors, bureaucracy and politicians, and costs are artificially escalated with a large number of devices and black money is generated through underhand deals.
 C. A symbiotic relationship develops among contractors, bureaucracy and the politicians, and by a large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated on underhand deals.
 D. A symbiotic relationship develops among the contractors, bureaucracy and politicians, and by large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated by underhand deals.
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D

3. A. The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create difference of prices at which goods are traded on the world market and their price within a local market. **(2002)**
 B. The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create a difference of prices at which goods are traded with the world market and their prices in the local market.
 C. The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create a difference between prices at which goods are traded on the world market and their prices within a local market.
 D. The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create a difference across prices at which goods are traded with the world market and their prices within a local market.
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D

4. A. Any action of government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourage excessive hedging. **(2002)**
 B. Any action by government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourage excessive gambling.
 C. Any action by government to reduce the systemic risk inherent due to financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourages excessive hedging.
 D. Any action of government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourages excessive gambling.
 (a) A (b) B
 (c) C (d) D

5. A. Creativity in any field is regarded not only as valuable for itself but also as a service to the nation. **(2003C)**
 B. Creativity in any field is not regarded only as valuable on its own, but also as a service to the nation.
 C. Creativity, in any field, is not only regarded as valuable, but also as a service to the nation.
 D. Creativity in any field is regarded not only as valuable in itself but also as a service to the nation.
 (a) D (b) C
 (c) A (d) B

6. A. If precision of thought had facilitated precision of behaviour, and if reflection had preceded action, it would be ideal for humans.
 B. It would be ideal for humans if reflection preceded action and precision of thought facilitated precision of behaviour.
 C. It would be ideal for humans if precedence of reflection was followed by action and precision of thought, by precise behaviour.
 D. It would have been ideal for humans, if precise action and behaviour preceded precise reflection. **(2003C)**
 (a) D (b) C
 (c) B (d) A

7. A. We are forced to fall back on fatalism as an explanation of irrational events. **(2003C)**
 B. We are forced to falling back on the fatalism as an explanation of irrational events.
 C. We are forced to fall back on fatalism as explanations of irrational events.
 D. we are forced to fall back to fatalism as an explanation of irrational events.
 (a) D (b) C
 (c) B (d) A

8. A. From the sixteenth century onwards, people started feeling disdainful and self-conscious about their body and its products that led to a heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulations. **(2003C)**
 B. The heightened focus on controlling the body and emotions comes from disdain and self-

consciousness about the body and its products, found in the sixteenth century.

C. From the sixteenth century onwards, a growing disdain for and self-consciousness about the body and its products took hold, leading to a heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulation.

D. The heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulations started from the sixteenth century onwards, when people felt disdain and self-consciousness about the body and its products.

- (a) D (b) C
(c) B (d) A

9. A. The running of large businesses consist of getting somebody to make something that somebody else sold to somebody else for more than its cost. **(2003C)**

B. The running of a large business consists of getting somebody to make something that somebody else will sell to somebody else for more than it costs.

C. The running of a large business consists of getting somebody to sell something that somebody else made for more than it cost.

D. The running of large businesses consist of getting somebody to make something else that somebody else will sell to somebody else for more than it costs.

- (a) D (b) C
(c) B (d) A

TYPE - D

Directions for Questions 1 to 3: Each question consists of four sentences. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate.

Select the option that indicates these grammatically incorrect and inappropriate sentence(s).

1. A. Harish told Raj to pled guilty. **(2004)**
B. Raj pleaded guilty of stealing money from the shop.
C. The court found Raj guilty of all the crimes he was charged with.
D. He was sentenced for three years in jail.
(a) A and B (b) B and D
(c) A, C and D (d) B, C and D

2. A. Last Sunday, Archana had nothing to do.
B. After waking up, she lay on the bed thinking of what to do.
C. At 11 o'clock she took shower and got ready.
D. She spent most of the day shopping. **(2004)**
(a) B and C (b) C
(c) A and B (d) B, C and D

3. A. It was a tough situation and Manasi was taking pains to make it better. **(2004)**
B. Slowly her efforts gave fruit and things started improving.
C. Every one complemented her for her good work.
D. She was very happy and thanked everyone for their help.
(a) A (b) D
(c) B and C (d) A and C

Directions for Questions 4 to 7: Each question consists of four sentences. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate.

Select the option that indicates grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s) only.

4. A. The balance of power will shift to the East as China and India evolve. **(2005)**

B. Rarely the economic ascent of two still relatively poor nations has been watched with such a mixture of awe, opportunism, and trepidation.

C. Postwar era witnessed economic miracles in Japan and South Korea, but neither was populous enough to power worldwide growth or change the game in a complete spectrum of industries.

D. China and India, by contrast, possess the weight and dynamism to transform the 21st-century global economy.

- (a) A, B & C (b) A & D
(c) C (d) C & D

5. A. People have good reason to care about the welfare of animals. **(2005)**

B. Ever since Enlightenment, their treatment has been seen as a measure of mankind's humanity.

C. It is no coincidence that William Wilberforce and Sir Thomas Foxwell Buxton, two leaders of the movement to abolish the slave trade, helped found the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1820s.

D. An increasing number of people go further: mankind has a duty not to cause pain to animals that have the capacity to suffer.

- (a) A & D (b) A&C
(c) C&D (d) B

6. A. When virtuoso teams begin their work, individuals are in and group consensus is out.

B. As project progresses, however, the individual stars harness themselves to the product of the group.

C. Sooner or later, the members break through their own egocentrism and become a plurality with single-minded focus on the goal.

D. In short, they morph into a powerful team with a shared identity. **(2005)**

- (a) A & C (b) A & D
(c) B & D (d) A, C & D

7. A. Large reductions in the ozone layer, which sits about 15-30 km above the Earth, take place each winter over the polar regions, especially the Antarctic, as low temperatures allow the formation of stratospheric clouds that assist chemical reactions breaking down ozone. **(2005)**

B. Industrial chemicals containing chlorine and bromine have-been blamed for thinning the layer because they attack the ozone molecules, making them to break apart.

C. Many an offending chemicals have now been banned.

D. It will still take several decades before these substances have disappeared from the atmosphere.

- (a) D (b) B&D
(c) A&D (d) A&C

Directions for Questions 8 to 10: In each question, there are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

8. A. When I returned to home, I began to read.
 B. everything I could get my hand on about Israel.
 C. That same year Israel's Jewish Agency sent.
 D. a shaliach a sort of recruiter to Minneapolis.
 E. I became one of his most active devotees. **(2007)**
 (a) C & E (b) C only
 (c) E only (d) B, C & E
 (e) C, D & E
9. A. So once an economy is actually in recession,
 B. the authorities can, in principle, move the economy.
 C. out of slump - assuming hypothetically.
 D. that they know how to - by a temporary stimuli.
 E. In the longer term, however, such policies have no affect on the overall behaviour of the economy. **(2007)**
 (a) A, B & E (b) B, C & E
 (c) C & D (d) E only
 (e) B only
10. A. It is sometimes told that democratic.
 B. government originated in the city-states.
 C. of ancient Greece. Democratic ideals have been handed to us from that time.
 D. In truth, however, this is an unhelpful assertion.
 E. The Greeks gave us the word, hence did not provide us with a model. **(2007)**
 (a) A, B & D (b) B, C & D
 (c) B & D (d) B only
 (e) D only

Directions for Questions 11 to 14: In each of the following questions there are sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then, choose the most appropriate option.

11. A. In 1849, a poor Bavarian immigrant named Levi Strauss.
 B. landed in San Francisco, California,
 C. at the invitation of his brother-in-law David Stern.
 D. owner of dry goods business.
 E. This dry goods business would later become known as Levi Strauss & Company. **(2008)**
 (a) B only (b) B and C
 (c) A and B (d) A only
 (e) A, B and D
12. A. In response to the allegations and condemnation pouring in,
 B. Nike implemented comprehensive changes in their labour policy.
 C. Perhaps sensing the rising tide of global labour concerns,
 D. from the public would become a prominent media issue,
 E. Nike sought to be a industry leader in employee relations. **(2008)**
 (a) D and E (b) D only
 (c) A and E (d) A and D
 (e) B, C and E
13. A. Charges and counter charges mean nothing.
 B. to the few million who have lost their home.
 C. The nightmare is far from over, for the government.
 D. is still unable to reach hundreds who are marooned.
 E. The death count have just begun. **(2008)**
 (a) A only (b) C only
 (c) A and C (d) A, C and D
 (e) D only
14. A. I did not know what to make of you. **(2008)**
 B. Because you'd lived in India, I associate you more with my parents than with me.
 C. And yet you were unlike my cousins in Calcutta, who seem so innocent and obedient when I visited them.
 D. You were not curious about me in the least.
 E. Although you did make effort to meet me.
 (a) A only (b) A and B
 (c) A and E (d) D only
 (e) A and D

VOCABULARY (CAT Past Year Questions)

TYPE – A

Directions for questions 1 to 22: From the given alternatives, select the one in which the pairs of words have a relationship *similar* to the one between the bold words.

1. **LYING: PERJURY (1994)**
 - (a) statement: testimony
 - (b) seeing: observing
 - (c) taking: stealing
 - (d) eating: dining
2. **PREHISTORIC: MEDIEVAL (1994)**
 - (a) Akbar: British
 - (b) present: future
 - (c) Shakespeare: Tennyson
 - (d) colossus: elephant
3. **LOUD: STENTORIAN (1994)**
 - (a) mild: noisy
 - (b) painful: prickly
 - (c) adjective: descriptive
 - (d) bright: resplendent
4. **BUILDING: STOREY (1995)**
 - (a) book: chapter
 - (b) sentence: adjective
 - (c) tree: stem
 - (d) elephant: tusk
5. **EASE: ALLEVIATE (1995)**
 - (a) hint: allocate
 - (b) revolt: repudiate
 - (c) collapse: rise
 - (d) question: interrogate
6. **SECRET: CLANDESTINE (1995)**
 - (a) overt: furtive
 - (b) covert: stealthy
 - (c) open: closed
 - (d) news: rumour
7. **LIMPID: MURKY (1995)**
 - (a) dazed: clouded
 - (b) obscure: vague
 - (c) bright: gloomy
 - (d) nebulous: dim
8. **DRAMA: AUDIENCE (1995)**
 - (a) brawl: vagabonds
 - (b) obscure: vague
 - (c) art: critics
 - (d) movie: actors
9. **LIQUIDITY: GASEOUSNESS (1996)**
 - (a) serum: fume
 - (b) humid: arid
 - (c) thaw: distil
 - (d) smoke: cloud
10. **DOUBT: FAITH (1996)**
 - (a) atheist: religious
 - (b) sceptic: pious
 - (c) iconoclast: idol
 - (d) apostate: state
11. **FISSION: FUSION (1996)**
 - (a) implosion: explosion
 - (b) separation: togetherness
 - (c) intrusion: extrusion
 - (d) enemy: friend
12. **ACTION: REACTION (1996)**
 - (a) introvert: extrovert
 - (b) assail: defend
 - (c) diseased: treatment
 - (d) death: rebirth
13. **DULCET: RAUCOUS (1996)**
 - (a) sweet: song
 - (b) crazy: sane
 - (c) palliative: exacerbating
 - (d) theory: practical
14. **MALAPROPISM: WORDS (1996)**
 - (a) anachronism: time
 - (b) ellipsis: sentence
 - (c) jinjanthropism: apes
 - (d) catechism: religion
15. **ANTERIOR: POSTERIOR (1996)**
 - (a) in: out
 - (b) top: bottom
 - (c) head: tail
 - (d) front: rear
16. **BRICK: BUILDING (1996)**
 - (a) word: dictionary
 - (b) alphabet: letter
 - (c) platoon: soldier
 - (d) idiom: language
17. **PEEL: PEAL (1997)**
 - (a) coat: rind
 - (b) laugh: bell
 - (c) rain: reign
 - (d) brain: cranium
18. **DOGGEREL: POET (1997)**
 - (a) symphony: composer
 - (b) prediction: astrologer
 - (c) wine: vintner
 - (d) pulp fiction: novelist
19. **PREMISE: CONCLUSION (1997)**
 - (a) assumption: inference
 - (b) hypothesis: theory
 - (c) knowledge: ideas
 - (d) brand: marketing
20. **BARGE: VESSEL (1997)**
 - (a) shovel: instrument
 - (b) book: anthology
 - (c) rim: edge
 - (d) training: preparation
21. **LOVE: AFFECTION (1997)**
 - (a) happiness: joy

- (b) amity: harmony
- (c) enemy: hatred
- (d) sorrow: misery

22. PARADIGM: PATTERN (1997)

- (a) skeleton: flesh
- (b) method: system
- (c) plant: genus
- (d) dinosaur: tyrannosaurus

Directions for questions 23 to 27: In each of the following questions a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship that is *least similar* to the one expressed in the original pair.

23. XENOPHOBIA: FOREIGNERS (1995)

- (a) claustrophobia: foreigners
- (b) anglophobia: Englishmen
- (c) bibliophobia: book
- (d) hemophobia: blood

24. SAIL: SHIP (1995)

- (a) propeller: dog
- (b) radar: satellite
- (c) hydrogen: balloon
- (d) accelerator: car

25. CANINE: DOG (1995)

- (a) feline: cat
- (b) aquatic: parrot
- (c) serpentine: cobra
- (d) vulpine: fox

26. COSMIC: UNIVERSE (1995)

- (a) terrestrial: earth
- (b) lunar: moon
- (c) connubial: youth
- (d) annular: rumour

27. GERMANE: PERTINENT (1995)

- (a) apt: appropriate
- (b) quick: urgent
- (c) dull: sluggish
- (d) excited: serene

TYPE - B

Directions for questions 1 to 21: In the following questions, a set of four words is given. Three of the words are related in some way, the remaining word is not related to the rest. You have to pick the word which *does not fit* in the relation and mark that as your answer.

1. (a) quell (b) ruffle (c) allay (d) pacify **(1995)**
2. (a) couple (b) sever (c) rend (d) lacerate **(1995)**
3. (a) eulogy (b) panegyric (c) ignominy (d) glorification. **(1995)**
4. (a) cease (b) launch (c) initiate (d) commence **(1995)**
5. (a) adroit (b) adept (c) dexterous (d) awkward **(1995)**
6. (a) brink (b) hub (c) verge (d) brim **(1995)**
7. (a) detest (b) abhor (c) ardour (d) loathe **(1995)**
8. (a) fanatic (b) zealot (c) maniac (d) rational **(1995)**
9. (a) sporadic (b) frequent (c) intermittent (d) scarce. **(1995)**
10. (a) taciturn (b) reserved (c) clamorous (d) silent **(1995)**
11. (a) hiatus (b) break (c) pause (d) end **(1996)**
12. (a) effusion (b) intrusion (c) percolation (d) effluence **(1996)**
13. (a) duplicity (b) guilelessness (c) artfulness (d) shrewdness **(1996)**
14. (a) impetuosity (b) equanimity (c) zealousness (d) effervescence **(1996)**
15. (a) taxi (b) cruise (c) amble (d) cab **(1996)**
16. (a) keen (b) kin (c) enthusiastic (d) willing **(1997)**
17. (a) adept (b) adapt (c) skillful (d) proficient **(1997)**
18. (a) ring (b) round (c) bell (d) circle **(1997)**
19. (a) computer (b) internet (c) grid (d) network **(1997)**
20. (a) suffer (b) endure (c) ordeal (d) withstand **(1997)**
21. (a) break (b) hiatus (c) chasm (d) bridge **(1997)**

TYPE - C

Directions for questions 1 to 10: For the word given at the top of each table, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the right (E, F, G, H). Out of the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages correctly matched.

1. Exceed (2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	To extend outside of or enlarge beyond-used chiefly in strictly physical relations	E.	The mercy of God exceeds our finite minds
B.	To be greater than or superior to	F.	Their accomplishments exceeded our expectation
C.	Be beyond the comprehension of	G.	He exceeded his authority when he paid his brother's gambling debts with money from the trust
D.	To go beyond a limit set by (as an authority or privilege)	H.	If this rain keeps up, the river will exceed its banks by morning

- a) A-H, B-F, C-E, D-G
- b) A-H, B-E, C-F, D-G
- c) A-G, B-F, C-E, D-H
- d) A-F, B-G, C-H, D-E

2. Infer (2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	To derive by reasoning or implication	E.	We see smoke and infer fire
B.	To surmise	F.	Given some utterance, a listener may infer from it all sorts of things which neither the utterance nor the utterer implied
C.	To point out	G.	I waited all day to meet him. From this you can infer my zeal to see him.
D.	To hint	H.	She did not take part in the debate except to ask a question inferring that she was not interested in the debate.

- a) A-G, B-E, C-H, D-F
- b) A-F, B-H, C-E, D-G
- c) A-H, B-G, C-F, D-E
- d) A-E, B-F, C-G, D-H

3. Mellow (2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	Adequately and properly aged so as to be free of harshness	E.	He has mellowed with age
B.	Freed from the rashness of youth	F.	The tones of the old violin were mellow
C.	Of soft and loamy consistency	G.	Sour wines are mellow
D.	Rich and full but free from stridency	H.	Mellow soil is found in the Gangetic plains

- a) A-E, B-G, C-F, D-H
- b) A-E, B-F, C-G, D-H
- c) A-G, B-E, C-H, D-F
- d) A-H, B-G, C-F, D-E

4. Relief (2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	Removal or lightening of something distressing	E.	A ceremony follows the relief of a sentry after the morning shift
B.	Aid in the form of necessities for the indigent	F.	It was a relief to take off the tight shoes
C.	Diversion	G.	The only relief I get is by playing cards
D.	Release from the performance of duty	H.	Disaster relief was offered to the victims

- a) A-F, B-H, C-E, D-G
- b) A-F, B-H, C-G, D-E
- c) A-H, B-F, C-G, D-E
- d) A-G, B-E, C-H, D-F

5. Purge
(2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	Remove a stigma from the name of	E.	The opposition was purged after the coup
B.	Make clean by removing whatever is superfluous, foreign	F.	The committee heard his attempt to purge himself of a charge of heresy
C.	Get rid of	G.	Drugs that purge the bowels are often bad for the brain
D.	To cause evacuation of	H.	It is recommended to purge water by distillation

- a) A-E, B-G, C-F, D-H
- b) A-F, B-E, C-H, D-G
- c) A-H, B-F, C-G, D-E
- d) A-F, B-H, C-E, D-G

6. Measure
(2001)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	Size or quantity found by measuring	E.	A measure was instituted to prevent outsiders from entering
B.	Vessel of standard capacity	F.	Sheila was asked to measure each item that was delivered
C.	Suitable action	G.	The measure of the cricket pitch was 22 yards
D.	Ascertain extent or quantity	H.	Ramesh used a measure to take out one litre of oil

- a) A-H, B-F, C-E, D-G
- b) A-G, B-E, C-F, D-H
- c) A-G, B-H, C-E, D-F
- d) A-G, B-E, C-H, D-F

7. Bound
(2002)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	Obliged, constrained	E.	Dinesh felt bound to walk out when the discussion turned to kickbacks
B.	Limiting Value	F.	Bulleeted by contradictory forces he was bound to lose his mind
C.	Move in a specified direction	G.	Vidya's story strains the bounds of credulity.
D.	Destined or certain to be	H.	Bound for a career in law, Jyoti was reluctant to study Milton

- a) A-F, B-H, C-G, D-E
- b) A-E, B-G, C-H, D-F
- c) A-E, B-H, C-F, D-G
- d) A-F, B-G, C-E, D-H

8. Catch
(2002)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	Capture	E.	All her friends agreed that Prasad was a good catch
B.	Grasp with senses or mind	F.	The proposal sounds very good but where is the catch?
C.	Deception	G.	Hussain tries to catch the spirit of India in this painting
D.	Thing or person worth trapping	H.	Sorry, I couldn't catch you

- a) A-H, B-F, C-E, D-G
- b) A-F, B-G, C-E, D-H
- c) A-G, B-F, C-E, D-H
- d) A-G, B-H, C-F, D-E

9. Deal
(2002)

	Dictionary Definition		Usage
A.	Manage, attend to	E.	Dinesh insisted on dealing the cards
B.	Stock, sell	F.	This contract deals with handmade cards
C.	Give out to a number of people	G.	My brother deals in cards
D.	Be concerned with	H.	I decided not to deal with handmade cards

- a) A-F, B-E, C-G, D-H
- b) A-H, B-G, C-E, D-F
- c) A-F, B-H, C-G, D-E
- d) A-H, B-E, C-G, D-F

10. Turn

(2002)

Dictionary Definition		Usage	
A.	Give new direction to	E.	It was now his turn to be angry
B.	Send	F.	Leena never turned away a beggar
C.	Change in form	G.	Ashish asked Laxman to run his face to the left
D.	Opportunity coming successively for each person	H.	The old school building has been turned into a museum

- a) A-H, B-E, C-F, D-G
- b) A-G, B-F, C-E, D-H
- c) A-G, B-E, C-F, D-H
- d) A-G, B-F, C-H, D-E

TYPE - D

Directions for questions 1 to 5: For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word from the alternatives given, that is *most inappropriate* in the given context.

1. **Specious:** A specious argument is not simply a false one but one that has the ring of truth. (2001)
 (a) Deceitful (b) Fallacious
 (c) Credible (d) Deceptive
2. **Obviate:** The new mass transit system may obviate the need for the use of personal cars. (2001)
 (a) Prevent (b) Forestall
 (c) Preclude (d) Bolster
3. **Disuse:** Some words fall into disuse as technology makes objects obsolete. (2001)
 (a) Prevalent (b) Discarded
 (c) Obliterated (d) Unfashionable
4. **Parsimonious:** The evidence was constructed from very parsimonious scraps of information. (2001)
 (a) Frugal (b) Penurious
 (c) Thrifty (d) Altruistic
5. **Facetious:** When I suggested that war is a method of controlling population, my father remarked that I was being facetious. (2001)
 (a) Jovian (b) Jovial
 (c) Jocular (d) Joking

Directions for questions 6 to 10: For each of the words below, a contextual usage is provided. Pick the word from the alternatives given, that is *closest in meaning* in the given context.

6. **Opprobrium:** The police officer appears oblivious to the opprobrium generated by his blatantly partisan conduct. (2002)
 (a) Harsh criticism
 (b) Acute distrust
 (c) Bitter enmity
 (d) Stark oppressiveness
7. **Portends:** It appears to many that the US "war on terrorism" portends trouble in the Gulf. (2002)
 (a) Introduces (b) Evokes
 (c) Spells (d) Bodes
8. **Prevaricate:** When a videotape of her meeting was played back to her and she was asked to explain her presence there, she started prevaricating. (2002)

- (a) Speaking evasively
- (b) Speaking violently
- (c) Lying furiously
- (d) Throwing a tantrum

9. **Restive:** The crowd became restive when the minister failed to appear even by 10 p.m. (2002)
 (a) Violent (b) Angry
 (c) Restless (d) Distressed
10. **Ostensible:** Manohar's ostensible job was to guard the building at night. (2002)
 (a) Apparent (b) Blatant
 (c) Ostentatious (d) Insidious

Directions for Questions 11 to 14: Each of the following questions has a paragraph with one *italicized word* that does not make sense.

Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.

11. **Intelligent** design derives from an early 19th-century explanation of the natural world given by an English clergyman, William Paley. Paley was the populariser of the famous watchmaker analogy. Proponents of intelligent design are *crupping* Paley's argument with a new gloss from molecular biology. (2005)
 (a) destroying (b) testing
 (c) resurrecting (d) questioning
12. Women squat, heads covered, beside huge piles of limp fodder and *blunk* oil lamps, and just about all the cows in the three towns converge upon this spot. Sinners, supplicants and yes, even scallywags hand over a few coins for a crack at redemption and a handful of grass. (2005)
 (a) shining (b) bright
 (c) sputtering (d) effulgent
13. It is *klang* to a sensitive traveler who walks through this great town, when he sees the streets, the roads, and cabin doors crowded with beggars, mostly women, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for alms. (2005)
 (a) amusing (b) irritating
 (c) disgusting (d) distressing
14. Or there is the most *fungummy* diplomatic note on record: when Philip of Macedon wrote to the Spartans that, if he came within their borders, they would leave not one stone of their city, they wrote back the one word - "If". (2005)

- (a) witty (b) rude
(c) simple (d) terse

TYPE - E

Directions for Questions 1 to 5: Four statements with blanks have been given. These statements are followed by four alternatives.

Choose the one which fits into the set of statements the maximum number of times.

- A. Professional studies has become the _____ of the rich. **(1994)**
 B. Every citizen has the _____ to speak, travel and live as he pleases.
 C. He has a definite _____ over all his rivals.
 D. Sheron no longer has the _____ of the company's bungalow and car.
 (a) advantage (b) privilege
 (c) right (d) concession
- A. People sensed _____. **(1994)**
 B. A bad _____ case had come in - a person with a smashed arm.
 C. And then, without warning, _____ struck.
 D. The dogs were the first to recognize the signs of oncoming _____.
 (a) tragedy (b) accident
 (c) disaster (d) calamity
- A. The men there have fought _____ and emotional withdrawal, and were more capable of helping Jim **(1994)**
 B. But _____ does occasionally inflict all the adults.
 C. A person who is deeply hurt feels very _____.
 D. It is hard to survive this feeling of _____.
 (a) dejection (b) lonely
 (c) trouble (d) depression
- A. I have had a small power of _____. **(1994)**
 B. Down with a very high fever, he suffers from frequents fits of _____.
 C. They are now bitter enemies - all because of a small _____.
 D. Her _____ is the most creative thing she has ever possessed.
 (a) illusion (b) imagination
 (c) hallucination (d) misunderstanding
- A. Communism states that every individual must live for the _____. **(1994)**
 B. The _____ of the affairs of the nation is deplorable.
 C. _____ have been laid down by the United States: states The Statesman.
 D. No _____ has succeeded in gaining complete autonomy from the Federal government.
 (a) state (b) nation
 (c) government (d) condition

TYPE - F

Directions for Questions 1 to 54: In each of the following questions, a part/two of a sentence has been left blank. You are to select from among the four options given below each question, the one which would best fill the blanks. In case of more

than one blanks, the first word in the pair, given in the choices, should fill the first gap.

- One dark night a Darvesh _____ passing by a dry well. **(1994)**
 (a) wasn't (b) happened to be
 (c) discovered in (d) found to
- Nordisk have recently _____ a product called Glucometer. **(1994)**
 (a) started (b) commissioned
 (c) launched (d) begun
- I had already published a novel and it was an unexpected success. I thought my _____. **(1994)**
 (a) days were up
 (b) chances were good
 (c) lady luck was happy
 (d) fortune was made
- The neighbour grabbed the boy, and rolled him on the road to _____ the flames. **(1994)**
 (a) smother (b) kill
 (c) burn out (d) fizz out
- Sam asked me to keep this secret _____. **(1994)**
 (a) secret (b) in myself
 (c) amongst us (d) between us
- Sometimes the greatest inventions _____ an idea of startling simplicity. **(1994)**
 (a) stumbles upon
 (b) hinge upon
 (c) starves without
 (d) lacks
- Real friends, genuinely wanting the best for the organization, _____ different garbs. **(1994)**
 (a) come in (b) clad in
 (c) dressed in (d) clothed in
- I am an entertainer, _____, I have to keep smiling because in my heart laughter and sorrow have an affinity. **(1996)**
 (a) even if I have tears in me
 (b) even though I am depressed inside
 (c) while entertaining people
 (d) in the entertainment business
- Political power is just as permanent as today's newspaper. Ten years down the line, _____, who the most powerful man in any state was today. **(1996)**
 (a) who cares
 (b) nobody will remember what was written in today's newspaper or
 (c) few will know, or care about
 (d) when a lot of water will have passed under the bridge, who will care
- When we call others dogmatic, what we really object to is _____. **(1996)**
 (a) their giving the dog a bad name
 (b) their holding dogmas that are different from our own
 (c) the extremism that goes along with it

- (d) the subversion of whatever they actually believe in concomitantly
11. Although it has been more than 50 years since Satyajit Ray made Pather Panchali, _____ refuse to go away from the mind. **(1996)**
 (a) the haunting images
 (b) its haunting images
 (c) its haunted images
 (d) the haunt of its images
12. _____, the more they remain the same. **(1996)**
 (a) People all over the world change
 (b) The more people change
 (c) The more they are different
 (d) The less people change
13. The stock markets _____ The state they are in right now speaks volumes about this fact. **(1996)**
 (a) is the barometer of public confidence
 (b) are the best indicators of public sentiment
 (c) are used to trade in expensive shares
 (d) are not used to taking stock of all markets
14. An act of justice closes the book on a misdeed; an act of vengeance _____. **(1997)**
 (a) writes one of its own
 (b) opens new books
 (c) reopens the first chapter
 (d) writes an epilogue
15. This is about _____ a sociological analysis can penetrate. **(1997)**
 (a) as far as
 (b) the outer limit that
 (c) just how far into the subject
 (d) just the relative distance that
16. I am always the first to admit that I have not accomplished everything that I _____ achieve five years ago. **(1997)**
 (a) set out to (b) went to
 (c) thought to (d) thought of
17. This is not the first time that the management has done some _____. **(1997)**
 (a) tough talk (b) tough talking
 (c) firm talk (d) firm talking
18. In India the talent is prodigious, really, and it increases _____. **(1997)**
 (a) each year (b) year by year
 (c) annually (d) progressively
19. The present Constitution will see _____ amendments but its basic structure will survive. **(1997)**
 (a) much more
 (b) many more
 (c) too many more
 (d) quite a few more
20. Taking risks, breaking the rules, and being a maverick have always been important for companies, but, today, they are _____. **(1997)**
 (a) more crucial than ever
 (b) more crucial
 (c) much more crucial
 (d) very crucial
21. Education is central because electronic networks and software-driven technologies are beginning to _____ the economic barriers between nations. **(1997)**
 (a) break down
 (b) break
 (c) crumble
 (d) dismantle
22. Football evokes a _____ response in India compared to cricket, the almost _____ the nation. **(1998)**
 (a) tepid, boiling
 (b) lukewarm, electrifies
 (c) turbid, fascinating
 (d) apocryphal, genuinely fascinates
23. Social studies, science matters of health and safety, the very atmosphere of the classroom - these areas are few of the _____ for the _____ of proper emotional reactions. **(1998)**
 (a) things, growth
 (b) fertile areas, basis
 (c) fertile fields, inculcation
 (d) important areas, formation
24. When children become more experienced with words as visual symbols, they find that they can gain meaning without making _____ sounds. **(1998)**
 (a) aural (b) audible
 (c) vocal (d) intelligible
25. Learning is more efficient when it is _____, less efficient when it is _____. **(1998)**
 (a) fast, slow
 (b) rapid, turtle-slow
 (c) tedious, like a joy ride
 (d) fun, drudgery
26. To a greater or lesser degree all the civilized countries of the world are made up of a small class of rulers, _____, and of a large class of subjects, _____. **(1998)**
 (a) formed by a small minority, who are uncivilized
 (b) powerfully corrupt, pointless crusaders
 (c) corrupted by too much power, corrupted by too much passive obedience
 (d) who are ruled, who ruled
27. Simple arithmetic tells us that there is more _____ than _____. **(1998)**
 (a) imitation, innovation
 (b) improvisation, improvement
 (c) impracticality, knowledge
 (d) improbability, probability
28. As a step towards protesting against the spiralling prices, the farmers have decided to stage a picket in an effort to _____. **(1998)**
 (a) show their virility
 (b) make themselves heard

- (c) curb the prices
(d) topple the government
29. Science is a sort of news agency comparable _____ to other news agencies. **(1998)**
(a) principally
(b) in principle
(c) in principal
(d) in spirit and form
30. Most political leaders acquire their position by causing a large number of people to believe that these leaders are ___ by altruistic desires. **(1998)**
(a) actuated (b) convinced
(c) categorised (d) led
31. Every one will admit that swindling one's fellow beings is a necessary practice; upon it, is based really sound commercial success _____. **(1998)**
(a) sell what you cannot buy back
(b) buy what you will sell to another at a higher price
(c) buy cheap and sell dear
(d) sell what you can, do not buy from a competitor
32. Though one eye is kept firmly on the _____, the company now also promotes _____ contemporary art. **(2000)**
(a) present, experimental
(b) future, popular
(c) present, popular
(d) market, popular
33. The law prohibits a person from felling a sandalwood tree, even if it grows on one's own land, without prior permission from the government. As poor people cannot deal with the government this legal provision leads to a rip-roaring business for _____, who care neither for the _____, nor for the trees. **(2000)**
(a) middlemen, rich
(b) the government, poor
(c) touts rich
(d) touts, poor
34. It will take some time for many South Koreans to _____ the conflicting images of North Korea, let alone to _____ what to make of their northern cousins. **(2000)**
(a) reconcile, decide
(b) understand, clarify
(c) make out, decide
(d) reconcile, understand
35. In these bleak and depressing times of _____ prices, non-performing governments and _____ crime rates, Sourav Ganguly has given us, Indians, a lot to cheer about. **(2000)**
(a) escalating, increasing
(b) spiralling, booming
(c) spiralling, soaring
(d) ascending, debilitating
36. The manners and _____ of the nouveau riche is a recurrent _____ in the literature. **(2000)**
(a) style, motif
(b) morals, story
(c) wealth, theme
(d) morals, theme
37. But _____ are now regularly written not just for tools, but well - established practices, organisations and institutions, not all of which seem to be _____ away. **(2001)**
(a) reports, withering
(b) stories, trading
(c) books, dying
(d) obituaries, fading
38. The Darwin who _____ is most remarkable for the way in which he _____ the attributes of the world class thinker and head of the household. **(2001)**
(a) comes, figures
(b) arises, adds
(c) emerges, combines
(d) appeared, combines
39. Since her face was free of _____ there was no way to _____ if she appreciated what had happened. **(2001)**
(a) make-up, realise
(b) expression, ascertain
(c) emotion, diagnose
(d) scars, understand
40. In this context, the _____ of the British labour movement is particularly _____. **(2001)**
(a) affair, weird
(b) activity, moving
(c) experience, significant
(d) atmosphere, gloomy
41. Indian intellectuals may boast, if they are so inclined, of being _____ to the most elitist among the intellectual _____ of the world. **(2001)**
(a) subordinate, traditions
(b) heirs, cliques
(c) ancestors, societies
(d) heir, traditions
42. Companies that try to improve employees' performance by _____ rewards encourage negative kind of behavior instead of _____ a genuine interest in doing the work well. **(2003C)**
(a) withholding, fostering
(b) conferring, discrediting
(c) bestowing, discouraging
(d) giving, seeking
43. A growing number of these expert professionals _____ having to train foreigners as the students end up _____ the teachers who have to then unhappily contend with no jobs at all or new jobs with drastically reduced pay packets. **(2003C)**
(a) are, supplanting
(b) welcome, assisting
(c) resist, challenging
(d) resent, replacing

44. The _____ regions of Spain all have unique cultures, but the _____ views within each region make the issue of an acceptable common language of instruction an even more contentious one. **(2003C)**
 (a) different, competing
 (b) divergent, distinct
 (c) distinct, disparate
 (d) different, discrete
45. Early _____ of maladjustment to college culture is _____ by the tendency to develop friendship networks outside college which mask signals of maladjustment. **(2003C)**
 (a) prevention, helped
 (b) identification, complicated
 (c) detection, facilitated
 (d) treatment, compounded
46. The British retailer, M&S, today formally _____ defeat in its attempt to _____ King's, its US subsidiary, since no potential purchasers were ready to cough up the necessary cash. **(2003C)**
 (a) ratified, auction
 (b) announced, dispose
 (c) conceded, offload
 (d) admitted, acquire
47. This simplified _____ to the decision-making process is a must read for anyone _____ important real estate, personal, or professional decisions. **(2003)**
 (a) primer, maximizing
 (b) tract, enacting
 (c) introduction, under
 (d) guide, facing
48. Physicians may soon have _____ to help paralyzed people move their limbs by bypassing the _____ nerves that once controlled their muscles. **(2003)**
 (a) instruments, detrimental
 (b) ways, damaged
 (c) reason, involuntary
 (d) impediments, complex
49. The Internet is a medium where users have nearly _____ choices and _____ constraints about where to go and what to do. **(2003)**
 (a) unbalanced, nonexistent
 (b) embarrassing, no
 (c) unlimited, minimal
 (d) choking, shocking
50. The best punctuation is that of which the reader is least conscious; for when punctuation, or lack of it, _____ itself, it is usually because it _____. **(2003)**
 (a) obtrudes, offends
 (b) enjoins, fails
 (c) conceals, recedes
 (d) effaces, counts
51. The argument that the need for a looser fiscal policy to _____ demand outweighs the need

- to _____ budget deficits is persuasive. **(2003)**
 (a) assess, minimize
 (b) outstrip, eliminate
 (c) stimulate, control
 (d) restrain, conceal
52. The Athenians on the whole were peaceful and prosperous; they had _____ to sit at home and think about the universe and dispute with Socrates, or to travel abroad and _____ the world. **(2003)**
 (a) leisure, explore
 (b) time, ignore
 (c) ability, suffer
 (d) temerity, understand
53. Their achievement in the field of literature is described as _____; sometimes it is even called _____. **(2003)**
 (a) magnificent, irresponsible
 (b) insignificant, influential
 (c) significant, paltry
 (d) unimportant, trivial
54. From the time she had put her hair up, every man she had met had groveled before her and she had acquired a mental attitude toward the other sex which was a blend of _____ and _____. **(2003)**
 (a) admiration, tolerance
 (b) indifference, contempt
 (c) impertinence, temperance
 (d) arrogance, fidelity

Directions for Questions 55 to 58: Each of the following questions has a sentence with two blanks. Given below each question are five pairs of words. Choose the pair that best completes the sentence.

55. The genocides in Bosnia and Rwanda, apart from being mis-described in the most sinister and _____ manner as 'ethnic cleansing', were also blamed, in further hand-washing rhetoric, on something dark and interior to _____ and perpetrators alike. **(2008)**
 (a) innovative; communicator
 (b) enchanting; leaders
 (c) disingenuous; victims
 (d) exigent; exploiters
 (e) tragic; sufferers
56. As navigators, calendar makers, and other _____ of the night sky accumulated evidence to the contrary, ancient astronomers were forced to _____ that certain bodies might move in circles about points, which in turn moved in circles about the earth. **(2008)**
 (a) scrutinizers; believe
 (b) observers; agree
 (c) scrutinizers; suggest
 (d) observers; concede
 (e) students; conclude
57. Every human being, after the first few days of his life, is a product of two factors: on the one hand,

there is his _____ endowment; and on the other hand, there is the effect of environment, including _____. (2008)

- (a) constitutional; weather
- (b) congenital; education
- (c) personal; climate
- (d) economic; learning
- (e) genetic; pedagogy

58. Exhaustion of natural resources, destruction of individual initiative by governments, control over men's minds by central _____ of education and propaganda are some of the major evils which appear to be on the increase as a result of the impact of science upon minds suited by _____ to an earlier kind of world. (2008)

- (a) tenets; fixation
- (b) aspects; inhibitions
- (c) institutions; inhibitions
- (d) organs; tradition
- (e) departments; repulsion

TYPE - G

Directions for questions 1 to 16: Fill in the blanks, numbered [1], [2].....up to [16], in the passages below with the most appropriate word from the options given for each blank. Be guided by the author's overall style and meaning when you choose the answers.

Von Nuemann and Morgenstern assume a decision framework in which all options are thoroughly considered, each option being independent of the others, with a numerical value derived for the utility of each possible outcome (these outcomes reflecting, in turn, all possible combinations of choices). The decision is then made to maximize the expected utility.

[1], such a model reflects major simplifications of the way decisions are made in the real world. Humans are not able to process information as quickly and effectively as the model assumes; they tend not to think [2] as easily as the model calls for; they often deal with a particular option without really assessing its [3], and when they do assess alternatives, they may be extremely nebulous about their criteria of evaluation.

1. (a) Regrettably (b) Firstly (c) Obviously (d) Apparently (2002)
2. (a) Quantitatively (b) Systematically (c) Scientifically (d) Analytically (2002)
3. (a) Implications (b) Disadvantages (c) Utility (d) Alternatives (2002)

In a large company, [4] people is about as common as using a gun or a switch-blade to [5] an argument. As a result, most managers have little or no experience of firing people, and they find it emotionally traumatic; as result, they often delay the act interminably, much as an unhappy spouse will prolong a bad marriage. And when the firing is done, it's often done clumsily, with far worse side effects than are necessary.

Do the world-class software organizations have a different way of firing people? No, but they do the deed swiftly, humanely, and professionally.

The key point here is to view the fired employee as a "failed product" and to ask how the process [6] such a phenomenon in the first place.

4. (a) dismissing (b) punishing (c) firing (d) admonishing (2002)
5. (a) resolve (b) thwart (c) defeat (d) close (2002)
6. (a) derived (b) engineered (c) produced (d) allowed (2002)

At that time the White House was as serene as a resort hotel out of season. The corridors were [7]. In the various offices, [8] gray men in waistcoats talked to one another in low-pitched voices. The only color, or choler, curiously enough, was provided by President Eisenhower himself. Apparently, his [9] was easily set off; he scowled when he [10] the corridors.

7. (a) striking (b) hollow (c) empty (d) white (2004)
8. (a) quiet (b) faded (c) loud (d) stentorian (2004)
9. (a) laughter (b) curiosity (c) humour (d) temper (2004)
10. (a) paced (b) strolled (c) stormed (d) prowled (2004)

"Between the year 1946 and the year 1955, I did not file any income tax returns." With that [11] statement, Ramesh embarked on an account of his encounter with the Income Tax Department. "I originally owed Rs. 20,000 in unpaid taxes. With [12] and [13], the 20,000 became 60,000. The Income Tax Department then went into action, and I learned first hand just how much power the Tax Department wields. Royalties and trust funds can be [14]; automobiles may be [15], and auctioned off. Nothing belongs to the [16] until the case is settled."

11. (a) devious (b) blunt (c) tactful (d) pretentious (2004)
12. (a) interest (b) taxes (c) principal (d) returns (2004)
13. (a) sanctions (b) refunds (c) fees (d) fines (2004)
14. (a) closed (b) detached (c) attached (d) impounded (2004)
15. (a) smashed (b) seized (c) dismantled (d) frozen (2004)
16. (a) purchaser (b) victim (c) investor (d) offender (2004)

TYPE - H

Directions for Questions 1 to 16: In each question, the word at the top is used in four different ways, numbered (a) to (d). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is *Incorrect or Inappropriate*.

1. **SORT** (2003C)
 - (a) Let's sort these boys into four groups
 - (b) They serve tea of a sort on these trains.
 - (c) Farmers of all sort attended the rally.
 - (d) What sort of cheese do you use in pizza?
2. **HOST** (2003C)
 - (a) A virus has infected the host computer
 - (b) Ranchi will play the host to the next national film festival
 - (c) Kerala's forests are host to a range of snakes
 - (d) If you host the party, who will foot the bill
3. **IMPLICATION** (2003C)
 - (a) Death, by implication, is the only solution the poem offers the reader
 - (b) Several members of the audience missed the implication of the minister's promise
 - (c) This letter will lead to the implication of several industrialists in the share market scam
 - (d) Everyone appreciated the headmaster's implication in raising flood relief in the village
4. **DISTINCT** (2003C)
 - (a) Mars became distinct on the horizon in the month of August
 - (b) The distinct strains of Ravi's violin could be heard above the general din
 - (c) He is distinct about what is right and what is wrong
 - (d) Ghoshbabu's is a distinct case of water rising above its own level
5. **BUNDLE** (2003C)
 - (a) He made a bundle in the share market
 - (b) It was sheer luck that brought a bundle of boy scouts to where I was lying wounded
 - (c) The newborn body was a bundle of joy for the family
 - (d) Mobile operators are offering a bundle of additional benefits
6. **HELP** (2003)
 - (a) This syrup will help your cold
 - (b) I can't help the color of my skin
 - (c) Ranjit may help himself with the beer in the fridge
 - (d) Do you really expect me to help you out with cash?
7. **REASON** (2003)
 - (a) Your stand is beyond all reason
 - (b) Has she given you any reason for her resignation?
 - (c) There is little reason in your pompous advice
 - (d) How do you deal with a friend who doesn't listen to a reason?
8. **PAPER** (2003)

- (a) Your suggestions look great on the paper, but are absolutely impractical
 - (b) Do you know how many trees are killed to make a truckload of paper?
 - (c) So far I have been able to paper over the disagreements among my brothers
 - (d) Dr. Malek will read a paper on criminalization of politics
9. **BUSINESS** (2003)
 - (a) I want to do an MBA before going into business
 - (b) My wife runs profitable business in this suburb
 - (c) If we advertise we will get twice as much business as we have now
 - (d) How you spend your money is as much my business as yours
 10. **SERVICE** (2003)
 - (a) Customers have to service themselves at this canteen
 - (b) It's a service lift; don't get into it.
 - (c) I'm not making enough even to service the loan
 - (d) Jyoti's husband has been on active service for three months
 11. **BOLT** (2004)
 - (a) The shopkeeper showed us a bolt of fine silk.
 - (b) As he could not move, he made a bolt for the gate.
 - (c) Could you please bolt the door?
 - (d) The thief was arrested before he could bolt from the scene of the crime.
 12. **PASSING** (2004)
 - (a) She did not have passing marks in mathematics.
 - (b) The mad woman was cursing everybody passing her on the road.
 - (c) At the birthday party all the children enjoyed a game of passing the parcel.
 - (d) A passing taxi was stopped to rush the accident victim to the hospital.
 13. **FALLOUT** (2004)
 - (a) Nagasaki suffered from the fallout of nuclear radiation.
 - (b) People believed that the political fallout of the scandal would be insignificant.
 - (c) Who can predict the environmental fallout of the WTO agreements?
 - (d) The headmaster could not understand the fallout of several of his good students at the public examination.
 14. **FOR** (2005)
 - (a) He has a great eye for detail.
 - (b) We are waiting for the day.
 - (c) I can't bear for her to be angry.
 - (d) It couldn't be done for ever.
 15. **HAND** (2005)
 - (a) I have my hand full, I cannot do it today.
 - (b) The minister visited the jail to see the breach at first hand.
 - (c) The situation is getting out of hand here!

(d) When the roof of my house was blown away, he was willing to lend me a hand.

16. NEAR (2005)

- (a) I got there just after you left – a near miss!
- (b) She and her near friend left early.
- (c) The war led to a near doubling of oil prices.
- (d) They came near to tear seeing the plight of the victims.

Directions for Questions 17 to 20: In each of the questions, a word has been used in sentences in five different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

17. RUN (2008)

- (a) I must run fast to catch up with him.
- (b) Our team scored a goal against the run of play.
- (c) You can't run over him like that.
- (d) The newly released book is enjoying a popular run.
- (e) This film is a run-of-the-mill production.

18. ROUND (2008)

- (a) The police fired a round of tear gas shells.
- (b) The shop is located round the corner.
- (c) We took a ride on the merry-go-round.
- (d) The doctor is on a hospital round.
- (e) I shall proceed further only after you come round to admitting it.

19. BUCKLE (2008)

- (a) After the long hike our knees were beginning to buckle.
- (b) The horse suddenly broke into a buckle.
- (c) The accused did not buckle under police interrogation.
- (d) Sometimes, an earthquake can make a bridge buckle.
- (e) People should learn to buckle up as soon as they get into a car.

20. FILE (2008)

- (a) You will find the paper in the file under C.
- (b) I need to file an insurance claim.
- (c) The cadets were marching in a single file.
- (d) File your nails before you apply nail polish.
- (e) When the parade was on, a soldier broke the file.

TYPE - I

Directions for Questions 1 to 4: In each question, there are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized and highlighted. From the italicized and highlighted words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate one.

1. The cricket council that **was** [A]/**were** [B] elected last March **is** [A]/**are** [B] at sixes and sevens over new rules.

The critics **censored** [A]/**censured** [B] the new movie because of its social unacceptability.

Amit's explanation for missing the meeting was **credulous** [A]/**credible** [B].

She coughed **discreetly** [A]/**discretely** [B] to announce her presence. (2007)

- (a) BBAAA (b) AAABA
- (c) BBBBA (d) AABBA
- (e) BBBAA

2. The **further** [A] /**farther** [B] he pushed himself, the more disillusioned he grew.

For the crowds it was more of a **historical** [A]/**historic** [B] event; for their leader, it was just another day.

The old man has a healthy **distrust** [A]/**mistrust** [B] for all new technology. This film is based on a **real** [A]/**true** [B] story.

One suspects that the **compliment** [A]/**complement** [B] was backhanded. (2007)

- (a) BABAB (b) ABBBA
- (c) BAABA (d) BBAAB
- (e) ABABA

3. **Regrettably** [A]/**Regretfully** [B] I have to decline your invitation.

I am drawn to the poetic, **sensual** [A]/**sensuous** [B] quality of her paintings.

He was **besides** [A]/**beside** [B] himself with age when I told him what I had done.

After brushing against a **stationary** [A]/**stationery** [B] truck my car turned turtle.

As the water began to rise **over** [A]/**above** [B] the danger mark, the signs of an imminent flood were clear. (2007)

- (a) BAABA (b) BBBAB
- (c) AAABA (d) BBAAB
- (e) BABAB

4. Anita wore a beautiful **broach** (A)/**brooch**(B) on the lapel of her jacket.

If you want to complain about the amenities in your neighbourhood, please meet your **councillor** (A)/**counsellor** (B).

I would like your **advice**(A)/**advise**(B) on which job I should choose.

The last scene provided a **climactic**(A)/**climatic**(B) ending to the film.

Jeans that **flair**(A)/**flare**(B) at the bottom are in fashion these days. (2008)

- (a) BABAA (b) BABAB
- (c) BAAAB (d) ABABA
- (e) BAABA

5. The cake had lots of **currents**(A)/**currants**(B) and nuts in it.

If you engage in such **exceptional**(A) /**exceptionable**(B) behaviour, I will be forced to punish you.

He has the same capacity as an adult to **consent**(A)/**assent**(B) to surgical treatment.

The minister is **obliged**(A)/**compelled**(B) to report regularly to a parliamentary board.

His analysis of the situation is far too **sanguine** (A)/**genuine**(B). (2008)

- (a) BBABA (b) BBAAA
- (c) BBBBA (d) ABBAB

(e) BABAB

6. She managed to bite back the **ironic(A)/caustic(B)** retort on the tip of her tongue.
 He gave an impassioned and **valid(A)/cogent(B)** plea for judicial reform.
 I am not **adverse(A)/averse(B)** to helping out.
 The **coupé(A)/coup(B)** broke away as the train climbed the hill.
 They heard the bells **peeling(A)/pealing(B)** far and wide. **(2008)**
- (a) BBABA (b) BBBAB
 (c) BAABB (d) ABBAA
 (e) BBBBA

7. We were not successful in **defusing(A)/diffusing(B)** the Guru's ideas.
 The students **baited(A)/bated(B)** the instructor with irrelevant questions.
 The **hoard(A)/horde(B)** rushed into the campus.
 The prisoner's **interment(A)/internment(B)** came to an end with his early release.
 The hockey team could not deal with his **unsociable (A)/unsocial(B)** tendencies. **(2008)**
- (a) BABBA (b) BBABB
 (c) BABAA (d) ABBAB
 (e) AABBA

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. A recurrent compulsive urge to steal
(a) Pneumonia (b) Nymphomania
(c) Kleptomania (d) Insomnia</p> <p>2. Act of injuring others' reputation by any slanderous communication
(a) Orchestration (b) Misrepresentation
(c) Aberration (d) Defamation</p> <p>3. Not suitable for eating
(a) Uneatable (b) Inedible
(c) Tasteless (d) Spicy</p> <p>4. Medical study of skin and its diseases
(a) Endocrinology (b) Orthopedics
(c) Dermatology (d) Gynecology</p> <p>5. A person who enters without any invitation.
(a) Burglar (b) Vandal
(c) Intruder (d) Thief</p> <p>6. A story in which animals or objects speak and give wholesome moral lesson
(a) Legend (b) Fable
(c) Allegory (d) Parable</p> <p>7. A process involving too much official formality
(a) Bureaucracy (b) Diplomacy
(c) Red tapism (d) Nepotism</p> <p>8. Artistic, musical or dramatic interpretation
(a) Report (b) Rendition
(c) Imitation (d) Reparation</p> <p>9. A person who leaves his own country in order to go and live in another
(a) Expatriate (b) Immigrant
(c) Emigrant (d) Refugee</p> <p>10. That which cannot be avoided
(a) Inestimable (b) Indifferent
(c) Inevitable (d) Infallible</p> <p>11. Walking in sleep
(a) Sleepyhead (b) Somnolence
(c) Insomnia (d) Somnambulism</p> <p>12. Showing a dislike of anything improper
(a) Rude (b) Prim
(c) Crude (d) Strict</p> <p>13. Continuing for a long period of time without interruption
(a) Recurring (b) Frequenting
(c) Perpetual (d) Continuum</p> <p>14. Specially skilled in storytelling
(a) a vocalist (b) a raconteur
(c) a narrator (d) a compositor</p> <p>15. A man who helps a stranger or a person in difficulties is
(a) an altruist (b) a stoic
(c) a Samaritan (d) a mercenary</p> | <p>16. Speech of great importance and gravity
(a) Momentous (b) Momentary
(c) Maiden (d) Monumental</p> <p>17. A planned route or journey
(a) Itinerant (b) Isolate
(c) Iterate (d) Itinerary</p> <p>18. Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play
(a) Epilogue (b) Blurp
(c) Prologue (d) Monologue</p> <p>19. A handsome man
(a) Tycoon (b) Debonair
(c) Cavalier (d) Adonis</p> <p>20. Intentional damage to arrest production
(a) Modus operandi (b) Sangfroid
(c) Nemesis (d) Sabotage</p> <p>21. One who compiles a dictionary
(a) Lapidist (b) Lexicographer
(c) Cartographer (d) Bibliographer</p> <p>22. A gathering at a religious place
(a) Audience (b) Congregation
(c) Spectators (d) Mob</p> <p>23. Art of working with metals
(a) Metalloid (b) Meteorite
(c) Metaphysics (d) Metallurgy</p> <p>24. A place where birds are kept
(a) Apiary (b) Aquarium
(c) Aviary (d) Sanctuary</p> <p>25. Animals living in water
(a) Gregarious (b) Mammals
(c) Aquatic (d) Amphibian</p> <p>26. Someone not fit to be chosen
(a) Imeligible (b) Non-eligible
(c) Ineligible (d) Uneligible</p> <p>27. One who compiles a dictionary
(a) Lexicographer (b) Lexicon
(c) Lexical (d) Lexicography</p> <p>28. A person who steals the writing of others
(a) Nepotism (b) Plagiarism
(c) Popular (d) Plagiarist</p> <p>29. With no particular order or plan
(a) Haphazard (b) Hopeless
(c) Hazardous (d) Hazard</p> <p>30. An author's handwritten or typed text, submitted for publication
(a) Papyrus (b) Manuscript
(c) Pamphlet (d) Replica</p> <p>31. One who deals in furs
(a) Lapidist (b) Drover</p> |
|--|--|

- (c) Tanner (d) Furrier
32. A position or an office with no work but high salary
(a) Monarchy (b) Tenure
(c) Sinécure (d) White collar job
33. A person in charge of a museum.
(a) Architect (b) Philatelist
(c) Curator (d) Mayor
34. The first public performance of a musical or theatrical work or the first showing of a film.
(a) Debut (b) Opener
(c) Premiere (d) Preview
35. One who cannot make any mistake.
(a) Inaudible (b) Illegible
(c) Invisible (d) Infallible
36. An act of misappropriation of money
(a) Corruption (b) Misconduct
(c) Embezzlement (d) Debasement
37. One who designs buildings
(a) A mason (b) An architect
(c) A builder (d) An engineer
38. The life-story of a person written by himself
(a) Biography (b) Stenography
(c) Calligraphy (d) Autobiography
39. The curved path of a planet
(a) Orbit (b) Axis
(c) Galaxy (d) Path
40. A remedy for all ills
(a) Alcohol (b) Paracetamol
(c) Panacea (d) Antibiotic
41. Happening once a year
(a) Annual (b) Centenary
(c) Bicentenary (d) Biennial
42. A large number of bullets fired at the same time
(a) Fusillade (b) Rattle
(c) Shoot (d) Archery
43. A tall, strong woman
(a) Siren (b) Amazon
(c) Harridan (d) Shrew
44. A difficult problem
(a) Labyrinth (b) Maze
(c) Conundrum (d) Puzzle
45. The policy of extending a country's empire and influence
(a) Imperialism (b) Internationalism
(c) Capitalism (d) Communism
46. A person who studies the origin and history of words
(a) Ethnologist (b) Polyglot
(c) Grammarian (d) Etymologist
47. A book which holds several works of one author
(a) Anthology (b) Biography
(c) Omnibus (d) Bibliotheque
48. One who deliberately damages other people's property
(a) Arsonist (b) Destructor
(c) Vandal (d) Vampire
49. Belief in many gods
(a) Pantheism (b) Monotheism
(c) Polytheism (d) Atheism
50. A cluster of flowers on a branch
(a) Bouquet (b) Inflorescence
(c) Wreath (d) Incandescence
51. A person who believes that only selfishness motivates human actions
(a) Agnostic (b) Cynic
(c) Sceptic (d) Misogynist
52. A highly skilled musician
(a) Artiste (b) Virtuoso
(c) Performer (d) Diva
53. A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly
(a) Steam (b) Bake
(c) Sauté (d) Parboil
54. The group, especially in the arts, regarded as being the most experimental
(a) Avant-garde (b) Iconoclast
(c) Revolutionary (d) Nerd
55. One who helps people by giving them money or other aid
(a) Benefactor (b) Beneficiary
(c) Tycoon (d) Patriot
56. A special fondness or liking for
(a) Propensity (b) Inclination
(c) Penchant (d) Preoccupation
57. Relating to kingship with the father
(a) Patrilineal (b) Fratrilineal
(c) Matrilineal (d) Familial
58. A part of a word that can be pronounced separately
(a) Particle (b) Sibilant
(c) Syllable (d) Letter
59. Passing out of use
(a) Adolescent (b) Reticent
(c) Translucent (d) Obsolescent
60. A drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks
(a) Cocktail (b) Mocktail
(c) Liquor (d) Bisque
61. Affecting or relating to cows
(a) Feline (b) Bovine
(c) Ovine (d) Vulpine

62. Something that might happen in the future
(a) Contingency (b) Insurance
(c) Emergency (d) Prophecy
63. Wild and noisy disorder
(a) Pandemonium (b) Stir
(c) Agitation (d) Revolution
64. A person who is solely motivated by money or personal gain
(a) Mercenary (b) Merchant
(c) Money-lender (d) Charlatan
65. Something that is beyond the power of nature
(a) Magical (b) Preternatural
(c) Unnatural (d) Supernatural
66. Description of a disagreeable thing by an agreeable name
(a) Epithet (b) Epigram
(c) Euphemism (d) Eulogy
67. Walk in a proud and confident way
(a) Swagger (b) Sprint
(c) Canter (d) Lope
68. The part of a stage in front of the curtain
(a) Proscenium (b) Amphitheatre
(c) Arena (d) Podium
69. One who does something not professionally but for pleasure
(a) Amateur (b) Libertine
(c) Novice (d) Entrepreneur
70. One who offers his service on his own free will
(a) Worker (b) Slave
(c) Volunteer (d) Servant
71. One who is always doubting
(a) Sceptic (b) Deist
(c) Rationalist (d) Positivist
72. A collection of slaves
(a) Coffle (b) Crew
(c) Company (d) Cortege
73. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army
(a) Mercenary (b) Liquidator
(c) Venal (d) Hireling
74. Not likely to be easily pleased
(a) Fastidious (b) Infallible
(c) Fatalist (d) Communist
75. A cluster of houses in a village
(a) Stack (b) Hamlet
(c) Truss (d) Claque
76. Thoughtful and sad
(a) Vicarious (b) Pensive
(c) Tenacious (d) Scrupulous
77. A number of monkeys
(a) Rookery (b) Troop
- (c) Pride (d) Flight
78. Lasting for two years
(a) Perennial (b) Biennial
(c) Centennial (d) Diurnal
79. A speech in praise of
(a) An ode for (b) A tribute for
(c) A eulogy for (d) An accolade for
80. The schedule of travel
(a) Travel-book (b) Guidebook
(c) Itinerary (d) Time-table
81. Poem in short stanzas narrating a popular story
(a) Balled (b) Sonnet
(c) Ballet (d) Epic
82. Design made by putting together coloured pieces of glass or stones
(a) Relief (b) Oleograph
(c) Tracery (d) Mosaic
83. A policy that segregates people on the basis of race
(a) Apartheid (b) Partisan
(c) Chauvinism (d) Theism
84. Something which lasts forever
(a) Mortal (b) Infallible
(c) Eternal (d) Youthful
85. Incapable of error
(a) Erroneous (b) Incurable
(c) Unbeatable (d) Infallible
86. One who believes everything he or she hears
(a) Credulous (b) Credible
(c) Creditable (d) Credential
87. An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated
(a) Alimony (b) Parsimony
(c) Matrimony (d) Honorarium
88. Wild imagination
(a) Whim (b) Fantasy
(c) Fancy (d) Memory
89. Accidental good fortune
(a) Serendipity (b) Good luck
(c) Chance (d) Fluke
90. Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or a book
(a) Epilogue (b) Epigram
(c) Epitaph (d) Epicure
91. A person who drive our motor cars
(a) Driver (b) Chauffeur
(c) Conductor (d) Life-operator
92. Animals which suckle their young
(a) Herbivores (b) Mammals
(c) Carnivores (d) Omnivores

93. A drug or other substance that induces sleep
 (a) Reviver (b) Stimulant
 (c) Energetic (d) Sedative
94. A speech delivered without any preparation
 (a) Temporary (b) Exemplary
 (c) Extempore (d) Contemporary
95. Animals that eat flesh
 (a) Herbivorous (b) Carnivorous
 (c) Omnivorous (d) Insectivorous
96. A fictitious name especially one assumed by an author
 (a) Nick name (b) Pseudonym
 (c) Sobriquet (d) Pet name
97. Widespread scarcity of food
 (a) Hunger (b) Drought
 (c) Poverty (d) Famine
98. Inflammation of gums
 (a) Gangrene (b) Gingivitis
 (c) Conjunctivitis (d) Orchitis
99. A book written by an unknown author
 (a) Anonymous (b) Acrimonious
 (c) Audacious (d) Assiduous
100. An event that causes great harm or damage
 (a) Problem (b) Disaster
 (c) Pain (d) Relief
101. Beyond Correction
 (a) Inveterate (b) Glib
 (c) Incurable (d) Incongruous
102. That which makes it difficult to recognise the presence or real nature of something
 (a) Camouflage (b) Transparent
 (c) Infallible (d) Image
103. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence
 (a) Formality (b) Statesmanship
 (c) Protocol (d) Hierarchy
104. A person who can make himself/herself feel at home in any country
 (a) Cosmocrat (b) Cosmesis
 (c) Cosmetician (d) Cosmopolitan
105. The Bedouin Arabs are people of no fixed abode.
 (a) Barbarians (b) Nomads
 (c) Vagabonds (d) Travellers
106. One who eats too much
 (a) Glutton (b) Obese
 (c) Overweight (d) Greedy
107. Existing only in the mind
 (a) Imaginary (b) Fallacy
 (c) Gamble (d) Missionary
108. Likely to arouse envy
 (a) Envious (b) Economical
 (c) Envious (d) Jealous
109. One who loves and supports his or her country and is willing to defend it
 (a) A patriot (b) A martyr
 (c) An alien (d) An atheist
110. The study of birds
 (a) Zoology (b) Ornithology
 (c) Physiology (d) Anthropology
111. One who leaves one's country in order to settle permanently in another
 (a) Omnipresent (b) Celibate
 (c) Bigot (d) Emigrant
112. Belonging to the same period
 (a) Ancient (b) Inaccessible
 (c) Contemporary (d) Immigrant
113. To free anything from germs
 (a) Sterilize (b) Antiseptic
 (c) Antivirus (d) Cauterize
114. One who compiles a dictionary
 (a) Lexicographer (b) Philologist
 (c) Numismatist (d) Philatelist
115. One who knows everything
 (a) Omnivorous (b) Omnipotent
 (c) Ominous (d) Omniscient
116. One who is unable to pay one's debt
 (a) Bank-roll (b) Extravagant
 (c) Borrower (d) Bankrupt
117. Instrument that magnifies objects
 (a) Stethoscope (b) Telescope
 (c) Microscope (d) Periscope
118. Animals which live in water
 (a) Domestic (b) Aquatic
 (c) Barren (d) Wild
119. The study of plant life
 (a) Botany (b) Geography
 (c) Geology (d) Zoology
120. Exclusive possession or control of anything
 (a) Monopoly (b) Monoism
 (c) Mono-mania (d) Monotheism
121. A secret message written in code
 (a) Anagram (b) Telegram
 (c) Phonogram (d) Cryptogram
122. Walk in a slow relaxed way
 (a) Trot (b) Canter
 (c) Plod (d) Saunter
123. One who copies from other writers
 (a) Copy-writer (b) Copyright
 (c) Plagiarist (d) Epicure
124. Excessive similarity or resemblance with anything or anyone
 (a) Affinity (b) Ambiguity

- (c) Affirmation (d) Affliction
125. To scold or rebuke somebody
(a) Chicanery (b) Chide
(c) Caress (d) Carnage
126. To get or obtain something
(a) Attain (b) Detain
(c) Contain (d) Abstain
127. A conversation between two persons
(a) Epilogue (b) Catalogue
(c) Monologue (d) Dialogue
128. Handwritten book
(a) Guide (b) Blurb
(c) Manuscript (d) Opus
129. Shy and easily embarrassed
(a) Bashful (b) Amusing
(c) Gullible (d) Enthusiastic
130. Life-story of a man written by himself
(a) Autobiography (b) Revelation
(c) Introspection (d) Biography
131. To supply land with water by artificial means
(a) Mitigate (b) Watergate
(c) Postulate (d) Irrigate
132. A large burial ground
(a) Emissary (b) Symmetry
(c) Cemetery (d) Mercenary
133. A man who is quite like a woman
(a) Feminist (b) Effeminate
(c) Womanly (d) Feminine
134. A co-worker in an office or institution
(a) Ally (b) Accomplice
(c) Colleague (d) Companion
135. One whose motive is merely to get money
(a) Mercenary (b) Polyglot
(c) Fastidious (d) Businesslike
136. Story told to illustrate a moral or spiritual truth
(a) Paragon (b) Fable
(c) Parable (d) Didactic
137. Concerning life in a city
(a) Tribal (b) Rural
(c) Urban (d) Racial
138. Bringing about a gentle and easy death especially to end suffering
(a) Suicide (b) Euthanasia
(c) Quietus (d) Homicide
139. Assembling or organizing material from various sources
(a) Compiling (b) Collecting
(c) Grouping (d) Binding
140. A reference book in which words with similar meanings are grouped together
(a) Encyclopedia (b) Dictionary
- (c) Thesaurus (d) Companion
141. A hater of women
(a) Androgynist (b) Misogynist
(c) Misanthropist (d) Eve-teaser
142. Easy to shape in any desired form
(a) Ductile (b) Malleable
(c) Flexible (d) Plasticine
143. Amount of money demanded by kidnappers
(a) Donation (b) Honorarium
(c) Ransom (d) Salary
144. Property inherited from one's father or ancestors
(a) Alimony (b) Patrimony
(c) Voluntary (d) Armistice
145. That which may be easily broken
(a) Indestructible (b) Revocable
(d) Divisible (d) Brittle
146. One who cannot be corrected
(a) Invulnerable (b) Incurable
(c) Incurable (d) Hardened
147. A general pardon granted by the Government to political offenders
(a) Amnesty (b) Pardon
(c) Excuse (d) Honesty
148. Detailed plan of a journey
(a) Itinerary (b) Travelogue
(c) Travel kit (d) Schedule
149. Stealing of ideas or writings of someone else
(a) Plagiarism (b) Altruism
(c) Scepticism (d) Mesmerism
150. One who hates women
(a) Misanthrope (b) Misogynist
(c) Misogamist (d) Ambivert
151. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a
(a) Martinet (b) Defeatist
(c) Sycophant (d) Truant
152. A person who consumes human flesh
(a) Carnivore (b) Cannibal
(c) Savage (d) Captor
153. An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also contains shared areas
(a) Condominium (b) Multiplex
(c) Duplex (d) Caravan
154. A group of three powerful people
(a) Trio (b) Tritium
(c) Trivet (d) Triumvirate
155. Operation of the body after death
(a) Post-mortem (b) Obituary
(c) Homage (d) Mortuary
156. Not allowing the passage of light

- (a) Oblique (b) Opaque
(c) Optique (d) Opulant
157. Science regarding principles of classification
(a) Taxidermy (b) Taxonomy
(c) Toxicology (d) Classicology
158. A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices
(a) Dictator (b) Tyrant
(c) Popularist (d) Demagogue
159. Enclosed in a small closed space
(a) Closophobia (b) Clusterophobia
(c) Claustrophobia (d) Liftophobia
160. The production of raw silk
(a) sariculture (b) syrumculture
(c) sericulture (d) sericulture
161. Politicians are notorious for doing undue favour to their relatives.
(a) dualism (b) polarism
(c) pluralism (d) nepotism
162. A person who helps even a stranger in difficulty
(a) philanthropist (b) beneficiary
(c) samaritan (d) altruist
163. A person who readily believes others
(a) Sensitive (b) Sensible
(c) Credible (d) Credulous
164. Meaningless language with an exaggerated style intended to impress
(a) Verbalization (b) Rhetoric
(c) Oratory (d) Public speaking
165. The political leader has an evil reputation. He is not trusted.
(a) is magnanimous (b) is dubious
(c) is notorious (d) is malicious
166. The conference takes place once in three years.
(a) Triennial (b) thriennial
(c) tetraennial (d) triennial
167. To reduce to nothing
(a) Cull (b) Lull
(c) Null (d) Annul
168. An obviously true or hackneyed statement
(a) Truism (b) Syllogism
(c) Iconic (d) Imagism
169. Words inscribed on a tomb
(a) Epilogue (b) Epitaph
(c) Epitome (d) Epistle
170. The act of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen
(a) Hieroglyphics (b) Calligraphy
(c) Stencilling (d) Graphics
171. A word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase
(a) Acronym (b) Abridgement
- (c) Almanac (d) Anachronism
172. A person of obscure position who has gained wealth
(a) Extravagant (b) Promiscuous
(c) Parvenu (d) Sumptuary
173. A study of sounds is known as
(a) Semantics (b) Stylistics
(c) Linguistics (d) Phonetics
174. A place where birds are kept
(a) Aviary (b) House
(c) Aquarium (d) Apiary
175. That which has a double meaning
(a) Doubtless (b) Uncertain
(c) Controversial (d) Ambiguous
176. Incapable of making errors
(a) Infallible (b) Incurable
(c) Impervious (d) Inexplicable
177. Governed by a sense of duty
(a) Conscious (b) Sensible
(c) Intelligent (d) Conscientious
178. The depository where state records and documents are preserved
(a) Museum (b) Library
(c) Emporium (d) Archive
179. That which is no longer fashionable or in use
(a) Unused (b) Ancient
(c) Obsolete (d) Old
180. Murder of a king
(a) Homicide (b) Fratricide
(c) Regicide (d) Parricide
181. Having a common centre
(a) Eccentric (b) Chronic
(c) Concentric (d) Circular
182. An expert in the scientific study of birds
(a) Zoologist (b) Ornithologist
(c) Astrologer (d) Keeper
183. A place where food grains are stored
(a) Aviary (b) Grocery
(c) Granary (d) Museum
184. One who believes that events are decided by fate
(a) Egoist (b) Atheist
(c) Numerologist (d) Fatalist
185. Like an ape or a monkey
(a) Avian (b) Simian
(c) Arboreal (d) Feline
186. A building in which aircraft are housed
(a) Dockyard (b) Garage
(c) Hangar (d) Granary
187. A short story based on your personal experience
(a) Anecdote (b) Fable
(c) Parable (d) Legend

188. A former student of a school, college or university
 (a) Scholar (b) Learner
 (c) Alumnus (d) Genius
189. A shopkeeper who sells fresh and green vegetables
 (a) Shopkeeper (b) Vendor
 (c) Greengrocer (d) Butcher
190. That which cannot be consumed by fire
 (a) Inexhaustible (b) Incombustible
 (c) Invincible (d) Inflammable
191. A place of shelter for ships
 (a) Port (b) Harbour
 (c) Barrack (d) Helipad
192. One who takes care of a building
 (a) Janitor (b) Manager
 (c) Warden (d) Beadle
193. One who lends money at a very high interest
 (a) Banker (b) Usurer
 (c) Imposter (d) Former
194. Incapable of being approached
 (a) Inaccessible (b) Inadmissible
 (c) Irresistible (d) Illegal
195. A place where bees are kept
 (a) Aviary (b) Apiary
 (c) Granary (d) Dispensary
196. A hater of women
 (a) Bigamist (b) Misogynist
 (c) Misanthrope (d) Polygynist
197. A person who runs away from justice or the law
 (a) Refugee (b) Martyr
 (c) Fugitive (d) Recluse
198. A medicine to nullify the effect of poison
 (a) Antibody (b) Antigen
 (c) Antidote (d) Anticlimax
199. An assembly of worshippers
 (a) Congregation (b) Conflagration
 (c) Configuration (d) Confrontation
200. A person who lives by himself
 (a) Monk (b) Recluse
 (c) Extrovert (d) Prophet

IDIOMS AND PHRASES

An expression or phrase, often informal that has a meaning of its own that is not apparent from the meanings of its individual words is an IDIOM. For example "round the bend" is an idiom which means "mad." Thus a knowledge of these idioms is important otherwise a key idea may be missed out in a passage etc.

The following pages contain a list of the most commonly encountered idioms and their meanings. Go through this seriously and do revise it thoroughly at least once before the test.

“A”

Abide by - adhere to, conform to, agree to

Sentence- It is difficult to find people who abide by the law.

Account for - provide an explanation for

Sentence –She was called to account for her ridiculous behavior.

Above board - honest, fair, frank, upright

Sentence- You must keep the whole affair above board.

All agog - in a state of excitement

Sentence – Learning of his GMAT result, she was all agog.

All and sundry - everyone without exception

Sentence- Today's announcement concerns all and sundry.

All intents and purposes - practically, in actual practice

Sentence – There are minor differences between the two ideas but to all intense and purposes they both are the same.

An axe to grind - selfish motive

Sentence – She has no axe to grind; she just wants to help you.

Animal spirits - natural cheerfulness born of good health

Sentence- Her animal spirit a sight to watch.

Answer a purpose - to serve a purpose

Sentence- Keep this bag- It may answer a purpose.

Answer for - take the responsibility for

Sentence-Who is going to answers for this miss-happening?

Apple of discord - cause of quarrel, a bone of contention.

Sentence- Manisha's platinum ring proved to be an apple of discord.

Apple of one's eye - an object of love, the most valuable possession

Sentence- He is the apple of her mother's eye.

Apple pie order - in perfect order

Sentence- His desk is always in apple –pie order.

Ask after - inquire about one's condition or health

Sentence- He asked after his father.

Ask for - asked to be given, to run the risk of something negative

Sentence-By breaking her important glasses, she has really asked for it now.

Ask out - invite to a function (or an outing or a party)

Sentence- She will definitely ask him out one day.

At all events - positively, without failure

Sentence-The Pm assured the investors that reforms would continue at all events.

At all hazards –Inspite of risks

Sentence- The PM ordered for surgical strike at all hazard.

At a loss - to be puzzled

Sentence- A professor was at a loss when quizzed intelligently.

At a low ebb - in a state of decline

Sentence- He was at a low ebb after the operation.

At a pinch - in a difficulty

Sentence –At a pinch, we could get home on foot.

At a stone's throw - very near

Sentence – She lives only at a stone's throw from here.

At a stretch - continuously, without a break

Sentence –She can't work for more than two hours at a stretch.

At an arm's length - to keep aloof, to avoid, to keep at a distance

Sentence –He keeps his new neighbors at an arm's length.

At any rate - in any event, under any circumstances

Sentence – Manish told us that the King will come to see us at any rate.

At home in - to be strong, to be comfortable with a subject

Sentence – She was at home in Economics.

At one's beck and call - at one's disposal or command

Sentence –He always has plenty of people at her beck and call.

At one's finger's tips or ends - to be an expert at something

Sentence –She has the history of the firm at her finger tips.

At par - on level with, of a similar quality

Sentence – He enjoys cooking but his results are not at par with mine.

At random - aimlessly, without goals

Sentence –The police were stopping bikes at random and checking their brakes.

At sea - weak, perplexed

Sentence –Can I help you? You seems all at sea.

At sixes and sevens - in disorder, pell-mell

Sentence – Two days before the function, the whole house was at sixes and sevens.

At stake - in danger

Sentence – A great deal of money is at stake.

At the bottom - real cause

Sentence – You will definitely find her name at the bottom of all scams.

At the eleventh hour - at a late stage, at the last moment

Sentence – The girl child was saved from the kidnappers at the eleventh hour.

At the mercy of - in the power of

Sentence – A sailor is at the mercy of the weather.

At the outset - right in the beginning

Sentence –It's always good to clarify the rules at the outset.

At the risk of - incurring danger

Sentence – He is advancing credit to me at the risk of my credibility.

A.B.C. - elementary facts

Sentence –This book gives you the ABC of English.

To be at daggers drawn with - to be enemies, to be on bad terms

Sentence – They've been at daggers drawn for years.

To be at one's wit's end - to be in a fix or confusion, to be perplexed
Sentence – “I am at my wit's end with this complicated situation,” said Mr. Anurag.

To be at large - to be free and not under any control
Sentence –The marauding hyena is still at large.

To add fuel to the fire - to increase anger
Sentence –Prachi added fuel to the fire by saying that people should only talk about things they understand.

“B”

Back out - to withdraw, to break a promise
Sentence –The Company decided to back out of the construction work due to political pressures.

Bad blood - enmity, bad feelings
Sentence – There has been bad blood between the two countries for years.

Bag and baggage - completely, leaving behind nothing
Sentence –She threw him out of the house bad and baggage.

Be off one's head - to be mad, insane
Sentence –You must be off your head to go for a party on such a cold night.

Bear a grudge - to have bitter feelings towards someone
Sentence –He bears a grudge against his mother-in law.

Bear in mind - remember
Sentence – Bear in mind that we have to save some money for bad days.

Bear up - keep one's spirits under hostile conditions
Sentence –He is bearing up well after her shock.

Bed of roses - full of joys and pleasures
Sentence – Life is not a bed of roses.

Bed of thorns - full of sufferings
Sentence – This life has become bed of thrones after his father's death.

Behind one's back - in one's absence
Sentence – She sometimes bullies his sister behind his mother's back.

Beside the mark - irrelevant, not to the point
Sentence – Her guess was rather beside the mark.

Between the devil end the deep sea - to be in a fix or between two difficulties
Sentence – Faced with a choice between starving to death and emigrating, he was between the devil and the deep sea.

Big gun - an important figure
Sentence – The principal appears to run her branch but all the important decisions are made by the big guns herself the head office in Delhi.

Bird's eye view - a general view or study
Sentence –The officers had a bird's eye view of the MNCs operations.

Black sheep - a disgraceful person
Sentence –His brother has always been the black sheep of his family because he has been in prison several times.

Blessing in disguise - a certain thing which appears to be a curse in the beginning but proves to be a blessing in the end
Sentence –Her death in the accident was a blessing in disguise as she was slowly dying of cancer.

Blow one's own trumpet - to speak proudly of one's achievements
Sentence – She really isn't very clever but she is always blowing her own trumpet.

Blow over - to end, to extinguish/terminate
Sentence –The trouble will soon blow over.

Blue blood - noble blood, nobility of rank
Sentence –He may be poor but he has blue blood in their family.

Boil down - to reduce, to come down to the basic fact
Sentence –Her speech was a long one but it boiled down to a warning.

Bolt from the blue - a sudden shock or calamity
Sentence –Rahul's resignation was a bolt from the blue.

Bone of contention - a cause of quarrel
Sentence –Who should inherit their uncle's estate was bone of contention since 10 years.

Bread and butter - livelihood
Sentence –Writing Books is my bread and butter.

Break down - mental or nervous collapse of a person
Sentence –He broke down after his Grandfather's death.

Break in - enter with the aim of stealing
Sentence –The thief broke in to find the house empty.

Break out - appear suddenly; escape from prison
Sentence –They decided to break out at mid-night.

Bring up - to rear the children; to start a topic for discussion
Sentence –Mr. Shukla finally decided to bring up the issue of poverty before the minister.

Buckle under - to accept under pressure, to give in.
Sentence –Apparently, our country has so far not buckled under threats over the CTBT issue.

Burning question - an important question or topic of the day.
Sentence –The burning question in the company was who was to be the next.

By far - beyond all comparison
Sentence –This is the most economic public issue by far.

By hook or by crook - by all means, fair or foul
Sentence – I'll get him to marry me, by hook or by crook.

By leaps and bounds - rapidly, at a rapid pace
Sentence –Construction of the new Apartment is going ahead by leaps and bounds.

By no means - in no way
Sentence –I am by no means certain to lose.

By virtue of - on account of
Sentence –By virtue of the position she held, she was able to move about freely.

To bank upon - to depend, to rely
Sentence – He is banking upon my help to run the disco.

To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth - born in prosperous circumstances
Sentence –What does she know about hardship – she was born with a silver spoon in her mouth.

To be in the good books - to be in favor with
Sentence – The student has been in the teaching's good books since he increased last year's marks.

To be in the bad books - to be in disfavor with
Sentence –Ever since she forgot about his birthday she has been in his bad books.

To bear the brunt of - to bear the consequences
Sentence –As she missed the sales target by a huge margin, she had to bear the brunt of the boss.

To bear the palm - to win reward

Sentence –We should not expect to bear the palm in case we fail.

To beat about the bush - to talk irrelevant

Sentence –Stop beating about a bush and tell me what he came for.

To beat a retreat - to retire, to move back

Sentence –The student beat a retreat when they saw the principal coming.

To beat hollow - to defeat completely

Sentence –The King was beaten hollow in the battle.

To bell the cat - to face a risk

Sentence –The question at last of who was to bell the cat.

To bid fair - likely to be

Sentence – He is bidding fair to be as smart as his father was.

To bide one's time - to wait for a favorable chance

Sentence –He is just bidding his time until I make a mistake.

To break the ice - to break the silence, to get over initial shyness

Sentence –let's break the ice by inviting our neighbours for dinner.

To bring credit to - to bring fame and honour

Sentence –your daughter will bring credit to you.

To bring down the house - to win general praise

Sentence –At the college function, his impersonation of the principal brought the house down.

To bring to book - to punish the guilty

Sentence –The robbers finally tracked down and brought to book.

To burn one's fingers - to get into trouble

Sentence –She got her fingers badly burned speculating in oil shares.

To burn the candle at both ends - to waste one's energy, time and money uselessly

Sentence –She went to late night shows and got up early at 5 to study – she was trying to burn the candle at both ends.

To burn the mid-night oil - to work very hard till late at night

Sentence – I got my MBA degree by burning the mid-night oil.

To bury the hatchet - to forget a quarrel, to make peace

Sentence –Finally, the two nations decided to bury the hatchet.

“C”

A cat's paw - to make somebody a tool

Sentence: She was just a cat's paw in the bitter power struggle.

A chicken-hearted person - a cowardly person

Sentence: The IIT B.Tech is definitely not for a chicken hearted person!

A child's play - something very easy

Sentence: Climbing that mountain child's play to the experienced mountaineer.

A cock and bull story - an imaginary or false story

Sentence: The tramp told a cock-and-bull story about the hidden treasure under a tree in the park.

A cool head - a calm judgment

Sentence: Those who can keep a cool head under every circumstances usually are the winners.

A cry in the wilderness - a useless cry

Sentence: The mortgage's appeals were a cry in the wilderness.

Call on - to pay a visit

Sentence: The CM called on the ailing minister.

Capital punishment - punishment of death

Sentence: The jury passed the verdict of capital punishment against him.

Care about - to feel for someone/something

Sentence: My neighbor cares a lot about me.

Care for - have respect or regard for someone

Sentence: She cares for her teacher.

Cast down - depressed, dejected

Sentence: The GD results made him feel cast down.

Casting vote - a vote which decides the issue when the voting is otherwise equal

Sentence: The minister's casting vote is bound to create a frenzy.

Close shave - a narrow escape

Sentence: That was a close shave -that bus nearly ran you over.

Come of - come from, descended from

Sentence: He has come of Austrian origins.

Come off - to be successful

Sentence: He has finally come off in life.

Come round - become conscious; to visit; adopt an opinion

Sentence: The accident victim came round in the hospital.

Come to hand - receive

Sentence: I was happy when my M.Sc. degree came to my hand.

Count on - to believe in, rely on

Sentence: Since last seven days I have been counting on the parcel services to deliver my parcel.

Count out - to disregard

Sentence: If you are planning to loot the ATM, count me out.

Crocodile tears - false tears

Sentence: Most of the mourners at the minister's funeral shed crocodile tears.

Cut and dried - in a ready-made form

Sentence: His views on this issue are very cut and dried.

To call a spade a spade - to speak in plain terms, to speak out openly

Sentence: Many a times the physician avoid to call a spade a spade.

To call into question - to object to

Sentence: The association's ability to survive has been called into question.

To carry fire and sword - to cause destruction

Sentence: The bandits at the Chambal always carry fire & sword.

To call for - to demand

Sentence: I have already called for the new novels for our library.

To carry off one's feet - to be wild with excitement

Sentence: The CLAT results carried him off his feet.

To carry the day - to win, to succeed

Sentence: Varun's arguments carried the day for us.

To cast a slur upon - to bring a blot, to bring discredit

Sentence: Amit cast a slur on his parents by telling a lie.

To cast a spell over - fascinate or attract

Sentence: The beauty of Shimla will surely cast a spell over you.

To cast into the shade - to throw into obscure position

Sentence: Vijay's behaviour often casts his brother into the shade.

To catch napping - to take unawares

Sentence: The managers caught the staff napping during his surprise visit.

To catch tartar - to meet with fear

Sentence: He is proud of himself, one day he will catch a tartar.

To change colour - to turn pale with fear

Sentence: She changed colour when she saw the man whom she thought she had killed.

To chew the cud - to think deeply

Sentence: She sat chewing the cud for hours but never drew anything down.

To clinch the issue - to decide the matter

Sentence: Her arguments in the court finally clinched the issue.

To come of age - to be major, to be twenty one

Sentence: The player seems to have come of age.

To come off with flying colours - to succeed with credit

Sentence: He came off with flying colours in his Entrance exams.

To come to a head - to reach a crisis

Sentence: Issues came to a head when the dismissed manager refused to hand over the charge to the newly appointed authority.

To come to a stand-still - to come to a stop

Sentence: Company comes to a stand-still during the load shedding.

To come to grief - to suffer, to be ruined, to fail

Sentence: The project came to grief.

To compare notes - to discuss impressions or opinions

Sentence: He decided to compare the matter in the annual general meeting.

To cool one's heels - to wait for somebody patiently

Sentence: Although he arrived on time for the meeting, he was left cooling my heels for two hour.

To cross one's mind - to come into one's mind

Sentence: It did cross his mind that he might get lost but he never seriously thought he would.

To cross swords - to fight

Sentence: She try not to cross swords with her boss but he is the most unreasonable man.

To cry for the moon - to wish for something impossible

Sentence: Her crying for the moon by asking her to give up her claim to the property.

To cry over spilt milk - to waste time in vain, repent over lost opportunities

Sentence: You wouldn't have torn your pants if you had entered through the gate instead of trying to jump the fence but now there's no point in crying over spilt milk.

To curry favour - to seek to win favour by gifts or flattery

Sentence: He wants a rise in his pay, so he is trying to curry favour with the boss.

To cut a sorry figure - to feel humbled, to make oneself ridiculous, to produce a poor result

Sentence: The 1996 annual meeting cut a sorry figure.

To cut no ice - to have no effect

Sentence: This sort of flattery cuts no ice with me.

To cut the Gordian knot - to get over a difficulty by a bold strike

Sentence: The CM tried to cut the Gordian knot by dissolving the minister assembly.

“D”

A dead letter - no longer in use

Sentence: The problem of wages has become a dead letter today.

A deadlock - a position in which no progress can be made

Sentence: The negotiations reached a deadlock.

A dog in the manger - a selfish policy

Sentence: She is a real dog in the manager-even though she doesn't have a car she won't let anyone else use her garage.

A drawn game or battle - in which no party wins

Sentence: The game of boxing was a drawn game.

A drug in the market - a thing unsaleable due to its lack of demand

Sentence: The magazine capture has become a drug in the market.

Dark horse - a competition of unknown capabilities

Sentence: The fourth competitor was a dark horse.

Dead of night - in the middle of

Sentence: No one will see us leaving if we go in the dead of night.

Dead shot - a marksman whose aim never goes wrong

Sentence: The captain was a dead shot.

Deal in - to trade in something, to be busy with something

Sentence: Now a days he is dealing in shoes.

Democle's sword - an impending danger

Sentence: The report being prepared by our principal is the Democle's sword hanging over our heads.

Die down - reduce to zero slowly, to diminish and finish

Sentence: The fire will die down before the fire extinguisher comes.

Die hard - customs that require a long period to die out

Sentence: Only a die hard persons is likely to make it to the IITs.

Dirt cheap - very cheap

Sentence: She got that bike dirt cheap.

Do away with - reject, get rid of

Sentence: They did away with school uniform at that school years ago.

Do one proud - to give cause for feeling proud

Sentence: I always do them proud when they come to dinner.

Do up - put in better condition

Sentence: The mechanic promised him that he will do up his car.

Down and out - completely beaten

Sentence: Pakistan, considered down and out, staged a marvelous comeback.

Draw in - to pull into something

Sentence: The octopus will draw in its tentacles if disturbed.

Dress down - to scold, censure, rebuke

Sentence: His tutor gave him a dressing down for not learning the given chapter.

Dutch courage - fictitious courage induced somehow

Sentence: She needs some Dutch courage before asking him to marry her.

To be dashed to the ground - to fail

Sentence: Even after the long efforts to clear her hopes were dashed to the ground.

To dance attendance upon- to wait on somebody always

Sentence: He expects everyone to dance attendance upon.

To dance to one's tune - to carry out orders

Sentence: He makes everyone in the office dance to his tune.

To decline with thanks - to refuse or neglect

Sentence: He declined his boss' offer to go to U.S.A with thanks.

To die in harness - to die while working till death

Sentence: Jawaharlal Nehru died in harness.

To do full justice - to have one's fill, to do a thing thoroughly

Sentence: He did full justice to the painting he was doing.

To drive home - to lay emphasis on, to make something very clear

Sentence: The CEO drove home the need for employees to try to save the firm's money.

“E”

At the eleventh hour - at the last moment

Sentence: Most jobs get done at the eleventh hour.

Eat into - to destroy

Sentence: The fire ate into the whole block of flats.

Eat one out of house and home - to eat in a gluttonous manner

Sentence: His brother's huge dog is eating him out of house and home.

Eat one's heart out - to worry excessively

Sentence: He ate his heart out at the bash.

Eat one's words - to take back one's words

Sentence: I'll make him eat his words!

Eat out of one's hand - give no trouble

Sentence: The strict manager had the employees eating out of his hand.

Enough and to spare - in plenty

Sentence: Mr.Dey had made enough and to spare in his son's wedding.

Every inch - completely

Sentence: He is every inch a noble man.

Eye for eye - tit for tat

Sentence: He wants her to lose her job as she made him lose his – He believes in the principle of an eye for an eye.

Eye wash - means of deceit

Sentence: The incentive is an eye wash -the actual interest rate is too high.

To eat humble pie - to offer an humble apology

Sentence: You'll have to eat humble pie if she is proved right in the court.

To eat one's words - to go back on one's promise, to back out

Sentence: Financial contingencies forced her to eat her own words.

To egg on - to keep urging regarding something

Sentence: She egged on her friend to steal the ipad.

To end in smoke - to come to nothing

Sentence: All her dreams ended in smoke.

To extend the hand of friendship - to express a desire for friendship

Sentence: It is apparently impossible for Korea to extend a hand of friendship towards America.

“F”

A fairhand - a beautiful and clear hand

Sentence: The boss is on the lookout for a fair hand for his cart making unit.

A fair weather friend - a selfish friend

Sentence: As soon as she found herself in trouble over money, all her fair weather friends deserted her.

A fatal disease - a disease that ends in death

Sentence: AIDS is a fatal disease.

A far cry - a long way or distance

Sentence: That job is a far cry from the last one he had.

A feather in one's cap - another achievement to be proud of

Sentence: The prize he won was a feather in his cap.

A fish out of water - to be in an uncomfortable position

Sentence: The middle-aged man felt like a fish out of water at his son's party.

A flying visit - a hasty and brief visit

Sentence: The CM gave a flying visit to the plane mishap site.

A fool's paradise - state of joy based on false hopes

Sentence: Those who think the population situation will get better shortly are living in a fool's paradise.

By fits and starts - irregularly

Sentence: She did her work by fits and starts.

Face to face - personally

Sentence: We finally met face to face to discuss the problem.

Fair play - impartial treatment

Sentence: She's not involved in the contest – she's only here to see fair play.

Fall flat - collapse, flop, fail to generate interest

Sentence: His attempt at humour fell flat.

Fall foul of - to incur the disfavour of

Sentence: She fell foul of his manager by not doing the routine office work.

Fall over one another - to try and do something before others

Sentence: Both the clerks tried to fall over each other in order to influence the manager.

Fall over oneself - to be extremely enthusiastic to do something

Sentence: As soon as the film star appeared in the hotel the waiters fell over themselves.

Fed up - to be tired of, to be sick of

Sentence: I am fed up with all this work!

Few and far between - few and rare

Sentence: Instances of bravery in public life are few and far between.

First and foremost - important

Sentence: First and foremost I must thank you for your help.

Flesh and blood - human nature

Sentence: Savagery cannot be tolerated by flesh and blood.

Fly at - attack

Sentence: The minister flew at the staffers.

Sentence: The minister flew at the staffers.

Fly in the face of discretion - foolishly take a course that is not logical

Sentence: By resigning from the job now, he will be flying in the face of discretion.

Fly off at a tangent - to start discussing something totally irrelevant

Sentence: It is difficult to have a sensible conversation with him, as he keeps flying off at a tangent.

For good - for ever

Sentence: He is not going to America for a holiday - he is emigrating for good.

Foul play - bad intentions

Sentence: An old man has been found dead and the police suspect foul play.

From hand to mouth - a miserable existence

Sentence: After his parent's death he lead a life from hand to mouth.

To face the music - to face trouble, to face consequences of one's actions

Sentence: She had to face the music as she was caught red handed taking the bribe.

To fall out - to fight

Sentence: I have fallen out with my sister.

To fall through - to collapse

Sentence: We had planned to go to London but the plans fell through.

To fall to the ground - to come to nothing

Sentence: She fell to the ground in her business.

To fan the flames - to increase excitement

Sentence: Cinema fanned the flames of her passionate youth.

To feather one's nest - to care for one's selfish interest

Sentence: All the time she has been a member of the committee she has been feathering her own nest.

To feel at home - to feel happy or at ease

Sentence: I always feel at home in France when I go there on holiday.

To fight shy of - to attempt to avoid a thing or person

Sentence: He fought shy of introducing her to his wife.

To fish in troubled waters - to take advantage of the troubles of others

Sentence: During the war, his firm had been quietly fishing in troubled waters by selling arms to both sides.

To fizzle out - failed out gradually

Sentence: Her enthusiasm gradually fizzled out as the rigorous training progressed.

To flog a dead horse - to waste one's energy and time

Sentence: Trying to revive old manners is akin to flogging a dead horse.

To fly in the face of - to insult

Sentence: He flew in the face of the team leader in the annual general meeting.

To follow in the foot-steps of - to follow somebody's example

Sentence: When she joined the police force she was following in her father's footsteps.

To follow suit - to follow example of

Sentence: I went to bed and he followed suit after a few minutes.

To foot the bill - to pay the bill

Sentence: Everyone enjoyed the wedding except Rahul's father, who was footing the bill.

“G”

Gala day - a day of rejoicings

Sentence: My best friend's wedding day was a gala day for me.

Gift of the gab - fluency of speech

Sentence: Politicians need to have the gift of the gab.

Give and take - the making of mutual concessions, quid pro quo

Sentence: There must be some give and take in discussions between management and trade unions.

Give currency to - to give wide publicity

Sentence: The media gave a currency to the Miss Universe show.

Go in for - to take up as an occupation

Sentence: My son is going in for Medicine.

Go off the deep end - to lose temper

Sentence: She really went off the deep end when she heard that he had not booked the tickets.

Go the rounds - be circulated

Sentence: Her first novel went the rounds for two year before she finally found a publisher for it.

Grain of salt - to believe only a part of statement

Sentence: The public took the leader's speech with a grain of salt.

To be Greek - unintelligible, not clear

Sentence: The doctors were discussing my illness but what they were talking was Greek to me.

To be a good hand at - to be expert

Sentence: He is a good hand at carpentry.

To gain ground - to progress

Sentence: Her views are now gaining ground rapidly.

To get at the bottom of - to find out the truth

Sentence: I'll get at the bottom of this matter even if it takes me a year!

To get away with - to do something without the fear of any repercussion

Sentence: She got away with the task of resigning from her old job.

To get back at - to retaliate

Sentence: She's likely to get back at him after her humiliating defeat at the hustings.

To get down to brass tacks - decide about the practical details

Sentence: Let's stop arguing about these things and get down to brass tacks.

To get into a mess - to get into muddle

Sentence: Due to her forged passports, she got into a terrible mess.

To get into a scrap - to be involved in a difficult situation

Sentence: He got into a scrap when he reached Dubai.

To get into hot water - to get into scrap, to get into trouble

Sentence: You will get into hot water if you come late again.

To get on one's nerves - to be a source of worry

Sentence: His behaviour really gets on my nerves.

To get the better of - to overpower, to defeat

Sentence: In the third round she began to get the better of her opponent.

To get the sack - to be dismissed

Sentence: You'll get the sack if you arrive at the office late.

To get the upper hand - to become stronger, to get the better position

Sentence: Samira managed to get the upper hand in the end.

To get wind of - to come to know of

Sentence: The police got the wind of a try to rob the bank, so they surrounded the building.

To gird up one's loins - to prepare oneself for a work

Sentence: Since the job had to be done, Parul girded up her loins and set to work.

To give a bit or a piece of one's mind - to rebuke; to scold

Sentence: If she does that again, he's going to give her a piece of his mind.

To give a person the cold shoulder - to show a person apathy

Sentence: All the neighbours gave him the cold shoulder because he ill-treated his children.

To give a slip - to escape

Sentence: The thief gave the policeman the slip.

To give a wide berth to - to avoid, to keep aloof from

Sentence: He gave a wide berth to his ex-wife.

To give away - to reveal, betray, disclose

Sentence: He gave away our hiding-place.

To give chapter and verse - to give full proof

Sentence: She wanted us to give her chapter and verse for our belief that her department spent too much.

To give in - to yield to pressure, to succumb

Sentence: The only way to win a battle is to keep fighting and never think about giving in.

To give oneself airs - to assume a superior attitude, to feel proud

Sentence: She gives herself too much airs.

To give quarter to - to have sympathy with

Sentence: Due to his ill health everyone has given him a quarter.

To give the cold shoulder - to receive in a cold and careless manner

Sentence: To avoid getting entangled in an argument, she cold shouldered the shareholder.

To give way - collapse, replace by

Sentence: The lengthy and old course has given way to a new and short one.

To go against the grain - against one's likings

Sentence: It goes against the grain for him to tell lies.

To go all out for - to make the maximum possible effort

Sentence: You'll have to go all out for the victory.

To go by - to judge something by

Sentence: He decided to go by his own views.

To go easy - not to use excessively

Sentence: He went easy with his Law studies.

To go hand in hand - to go together

Sentence: Poverty and crime go hand in hand.

To go scot free - to escape unpunished

Sentence: The older of the two girls was fined but the younger got off scot free.

To go the whole hog - to go to the fullest extent; to agree

Sentence: I've bought a new dress - He think He'll go the whole hog and buy pants and a hand bag.

To go through fire and water - to make every sacrifice

Sentence: He brought up a his child by going through fire and water.

To go to dogs - to be utterly ruined

Sentence: Her business has gone to the dogs due to his indifference.

To go to the wall - to be ruined to, be hard pressed

Sentence: Several large firms went to the wall in the past financial year.

To go with the current - to follow the general trend

Sentence: All the students decided to go with the current.

To go without saying - to be clear

Sentence: It goes without saying that I didn't lose.

To go home to - to appeal

Sentence: To win his confidence, you will have to go home to him.

To grease the palm - to bribe

Sentence: He greased the palms of the Tax officer to avoid being taxed.

“H”

A hair breadth escape - a narrow escape

Sentence: She had a hair breadth escape from the accident.

A hard nut to crack - a difficult problem, a stubborn person

Sentence: The Excise official was a hard nut to crack.

Hair standing on end - a sign of fear and surprise

Sentence: That film really made my hair stand on end.

Hale and hearty - very healthy and sound

Sentence: After coming back from London she has become hale and hearty.

Hammer and tongs - with all might

Sentence: They fought for the country hammer and tongs.

Hand in gloves with - on very intimate terms

Sentence: Some well-known political leader have been found to be hand in glove with gangsters.

Hang by a thread - to be in a miserable condition

Sentence: His life is hanging by a thread.

Hang heavy - difficult to pass

Sentence: The assignment is hanging heavy over my head.

Happy go lucky - careless, depending on good luck

Sentence: She is such a happy-go-lucky person.

Hard and fast - strict

Sentence: The rules of the college regarding the admissions are hard and fast.

Hard of hearing - somewhat deaf

Sentence: His grandfather is hard of hearing due to old age.

Hard up - in financial difficulty

Sentence: I am a bit hard up at the moment.

Haunted house - in which ghosts or spirits are supposed to live

Sentence: They say that the collector' sunglow is a haunted house.

Heads and shoulders above others - very superior

Sentence: Mohan thinks himself to be heads and shoulders above others.

Heart and soul - with full energy

Sentence: I tried to settle the matter heart and soul.

Heels of Achilles - vulnerable point

Sentence: Manisha was a ruthless business woman but her uncritical love for her daughter was his Achilles heel.

Helter-skelter - pellmell, to run in confusion

Sentence: Seeing the lion he ran helter-skelter.

Henpecked - a husband under the control or thumb of his wife

Sentence: He never does anything without asking his wife Mojo is completely henpecked.

Herculean task - a work requiring great efforts

Sentence: Climbing the mountain was really a Herculean task.

High spirits - to be very happy

Sentence: She seem to be in high spirits today. What's the good news?

High time - proper time

Sentence: It is high time that this job was finished.

Hobson's choice - no choice at all

Sentence: Since this is the only car you can find for sale it's a case of Hobson's choice.

Hold good - to be valid

Sentence: Does that rule hold good in every case?

Hold on - to continue efforts

Sentence: Hold on to those shares, they'll appreciate soon!

Hold out - not yield

Sentence: She says she knows nothing about it but I think she's holding out on us.

Hole and corner - secret and underhand

Sentence: I hate hole and corner affairs.

Horns of dilemma - to be in a fix

Sentence: Her decision left him on the horns of dilemma as he could not decide whether to risk offending her or agree to something he disapproved of.

Hue and cry - to raise a great cry and or stir, to raise alarm

Sentence: There will be a great hue and cry about your decision.

Hush money - a bribe, price of silence

Sentence: The criminals gave the boy hush money when they realized that she had overheard their plans for the robbery.

To be hoisted with one's petard - to be killed with one's own sword

Sentence: The doctor who introduced parking restrictions to the office was hoist with his own petard when she was herself fined for parking wrongly.

To hammer out - to plan, to devise

Sentence: It was hammered out that the terrorist camp be attacked at midnight.

To hang in the balance - undecided

Sentence: Her fate was hanging in the balance till the final verdict was passed.

To hang fire –delayed

Sentence: Our plans for the new business are hanging fire at the moment.

To harp on the same string or scheme - to talk continuously of the same matter

Sentence: Don't harp on the same string - the consumer selection has changed.

To have a bee in one's bonnet - to take the remarks seriously

Sentence: He has a bee in his bonnet about going to America.

To have a finger in every pie - to interfere unnecessarily

Sentence: Before reforms, Australian business houses believed in having a finger in every pie.

To have a windfall - unexpected good fortune

Sentence: Getting the lottery draw on him name was a windfall for her.

To have an old head on young shoulders - ripe in wisdom but young in years

Sentence: She is just sixteen years old degree holder and thus an old head on young shoulders.

To have one's hands full - to be over busy

Sentence: She must have her hands full with those three children to look after.

To have one's way - to do one's own will

Sentence: That child always cries if she doesn't get his own way.

To hit below the belt - to be mean, to fight unfairly

Sentence: Offering the product below the cost price is like hitting the competitors below the belt.

To hit the ceiling - to give an outlet to anger

Sentence: The boss hit the ceiling when she came to know that the staff was on strike.

To hit the nail on the head - to do what is proper at a proper time

Sentence: She hit the nail on the head when you described him as being naive.

To hold a brief - to support by action or influence

Sentence: She expects her father to hold a brief for him.

To hold a candle to - to be equal to, to be comparable to the other

Sentence: Our new boss is not fit to hold a candle to the last one.

To hope against hope - to entertain hope when there is no hope

Sentence: His dog had been missing for five weeks but he was still hoping against hope that it would come back to him.

To hold the baby - be burdened with a task that should be shared by others too

Sentence: No sooner had she said that we would do the job than she went abroad, leaving me holding the baby.

To hold one's own - to maintain one's position boldly

Sentence: The others tried to prove that she was wrong but she managed to hold her own.

To hold water - to be valid

Sentence: His explanation doesn't hold water.

“”

An iron hand - severe-hand

Sentence: Our country needs politicians willing to rule with an iron.

An iron will - strong determination

Sentence: He left the house with an iron will.

An irony of fate - happening of events contrary to natural expectations

Sentence: It was an irony of fate that she lost his parents at such a young age.

In a nut-shell - briefly, as a summary

Sentence: It would take 8 hours to describe exactly what happened but in a nutshell she tried to make us look silly and failed.

In black and white - in writing

Sentence: Would you put that down in black and white?

In cold blood - cruelly

Sentence: He killed them in cold blood.

In full swing - in great progress

Sentence: The work of building roads was in full swing.

In the air - wide-spread, prevalent

Sentence: The news the bank robbery is in the air.

In the course of - during

Sentence: We served him spicy food in the course of their dinner.

In the face of - in spite of

Sentence: She succeeded in the face of great difficulties.

In the guise of - in the dress of

Sentence: He tried to escape in the guise of a pathan.

In the light of - keeping in view

Sentence: The experiment has been abandoned in the light of modern discoveries.

In the long run - in the end

Sentence: I find it hard to save the money in the long run.

In the nick of time - just in time

Sentence: She arrived in the nick of time.

In the teeth of - in the face of

Sentence: They were walking in the teeth of a gale.

In the twinkling of an eye - in no time

Sentence: She arrived in the twinkling of an eye.

In the wake of - behind

Sentence: She made several valuable business bargaining in the wake of her appearance on television.

In tune with - in keeping with

Sentence: The sunny weather was in tune with her happy mood.

In vogue - to be in fashion

Sentence: This pattern of costumes dress is in vogue again.

Ins and outs - full details

Sentence: She alone knows all the ins and outs of this scheme.

Iron out - smoothen

Sentence: The inter-college meet was planned to iron out the differences between the students.

To be in one's elements - in one's proper sphere

Sentence: She is in her element when she is organizing something.

“J”

Jack of all trades - a person supposed to know everything partially

Sentence: She is jack of all trades as she can do the work from laying concrete to mending bikes.

Jail bird - a person who has been to jail many times

Sentence: Preet is not ashamed of anything bribe as he has become a jail bird.

Jump at - to accept immediately

Sentence: Manish jumped at the cakes which were offered to him.

Jump down one's throat - to reply in an angry manner

Sentence: She jumped down his throat before he had a chance to apologize.

Jump on - to scold severely

Sentence: She jumped on her son, who had told a lie.

Jump to the conclusion - to arrive at a conclusion soon

Sentence: Don't jump to conclusion on so little information, let your teacher explain everything to you.

“K”

Keep to - stick to, adhere to

Sentence: Keep to the standard formula given.

Keep up with - to keep pace with

Sentence: If you wish to keep up with the world, regular updation is a must.

Kick up the dust - to create disturbance

Sentence: Please do not kick up the dust in the meeting.

Kith and kin - relatives

Sentence: All her kith and kins gave her full support.

To keep a good table - to entertain

Sentence: She keeps a good table whenever the guests comes to her house.

To keep a straight face - to avoid smiling or laughing

Sentence: He kept a straight face all throughout the party.

To keep abreast of - to be familiar with

Sentence: I am keeping abreast of the latest developments.

To keep body and soul together - to remain alive

Sentence: She has to have a snack in the middle of the morning to keep body and soul together until lunch.

To keep one's head - to remain mentally calm in an emergency

Sentence: He kept her head when he found the flats were on fire.

To keep one's head above water - to tide over difficulty, to escape debt

Sentence: Praveen not making lot of money but he keeping his heads above water.

To keep the ball rolling - to maintain interest of a conversation

Sentence: Manish can be relied on to keep the ball rolling.

To keep the powder dry - to be ready for any work

Sentence: In the office he keeps the powder dry.

To keep the wolf from the door - to keep away, hunger and starvation

Sentence: The job which Ravi has will help him keep the wolf from the door.

To keep up appearances - to maintain outward show

Sentence: Riya hasn't much money but she buys expensive clothes in order to keep up appearances.

To kick up a row - to make a great noise

Sentence: When the flight was cancelled without prior notice, the passengers kicked up a row at the airport.

To knock down - to defeat

Sentence: She was very angry when she was knocked down in the competition.

To knock off - to reduce; stop working

Sentence: What time do you knock off in this factory?

“L”

A left-handed compliment - a false praise

Sentence: She said she liked me a lot which I thought was rather a left-handed compliment.

At a low ebb - on the decline

Sentence: He was at a low ebb after the operation.

Labour of love - work undertaken not for profit but for service

Sentence: It took him a long time to make his son's dress - but it was a real labour of love.

Laughing stock - an object of ridicule

Sentence: She always makes a laughing stock of herself by wearing absurd dresses.

Lay off - to remove from work

Sentence: The company has decided to lay off a half of its workforce.

Leap in the dark - a careless action

Sentence: Since she was quite unknown as an artist, employing her to sketch such an important scenery was rather a leap in the dark.

Lend oneself to - allow to be carried away

Sentence: You should not lend yourself to emotional blabbering.

Let down - to fail to keep promise

Sentence: Do come for the party, otherwise you will let us down before everybody.

Let off - released

Sentence: Let off the calf, the cow is searching for it.

Let up - to be sluggish

Sentence: Don't let up just when victory is in sight.

Life and soul - main figure

Sentence: She dances, sings and tells jokes with all boys - she's the life and soul of the party.

Lion's share - a major share

Sentence: When his money was divided, his elder son got the lion's share.

Live up to - to maintain certain standards

Sentence: Is it possible for us Indians to live up to the ideals?

Loaves and fishes - material comforts

Sentence: After lot of efforts he has gained loaves and fishes.

Lock, stock and barrel - with all belongings

Sentence: They moved the business lock, stock and barrel.

Look blue - to feel nervous or depressed

Sentence: She looked blue when she came to the office.

Look down one's nose - to regard others contemptuously

Sentence: His mother looks down her nose at his wife.

Look forward to - to expect with pleasure

Sentence: I am looking forward to seeing you.

Look on - watch carefully

Sentence: She promised that she will look on the new project.

Look out - take care

Sentence: He said he will look out for the new house.

Look to - to request for help

Sentence: The citizens look to their leaders in moments of crisis.

Look up - to verify

Sentence: Before signing any cheque, better look up the past record of the company.

Look up to - to admire something/someone

Sentence: We all look up to our leaders in crises.

To lend an ear - to listen to

Sentence: If you will lend an ear, I shall explain the arrangements.

To land on one's feet - to be lucky

Sentence: She lost his job last year but she really landed on her feet as she got a better job.

To laugh in one's sleeves - to laugh in secret but not openly

Sentence: I had the feeling he was laughing in his sleeves at something I didn't understand.

To lead a cat and dog life - to lead a life of constant quarrelling

Sentence: Both the partners lead a dog and cat life.

To lead a dog's life - to lead a miserable life

Sentence: Manish leads a dog's life, living with his father - he won't let him do anything he disapproves of.

To lead astray - to misguide

Sentence: She lead the investigators astray by giving them wrong info regarding the murder.

To leave in the lurch - to leave in time of difficulty and trouble

Sentence: Soon after her company fired he went off and left her in the lurch.

To leave no stone unturned - to make all possible efforts

Sentence: The policeman left no stone unturned to find the thief.

To let bygones be bygones - to ignore the past

Sentence: She agreed to let bygones be bygones and not to refer to the incident again.

To let off steam - to react aggressively to release the tensions

Sentence: A noisy quarrel can be a way of letting off steam.

To lie in wait for - to wait for in concealment

Sentence: The family was lying in wait for Rajesh when he turned up.

To live in glass-houses - to be open to criticism

Sentence: Don't throw stones upon others if you live in glass houses.

To lose head - to lose balance of mind, to be proud

Sentence: He must apologize - he rather lost my head when he thought you had burned the only copy of my manuscript.

“M”

A man of straw - a man with no voice or will of his own

Sentence: Our politicians are men of straw.

A mare's nest - an unfounded rumour

Sentence: She is not a very reputable researcher - she is always discovering mare's nest.

A moot point - a point or question still open to discussion

Sentence: Whether Africa is truly making any progress whatsoever is a moot point given the hunger problem.

Maiden speech - a speech made for the first time

Sentence: She made a memorable maiden speech at the House of Lords.

Man in the street - an ordinary person

Sentence: The man in the street often has little interest in politics.

Man of letters - a scholar with literary tastes

Sentence: He is really a man of letters.

Man of moment - an important person

Sentence: Because of his diplomatic relations, he is often considered to be the man of the moment.

Man of word - a reliable person

Sentence: If she said she would come, she will come - she is a woman of word.

Much ado about nothing - to make fuss

Sentence: The government's claims that the service sectors in India were rapidly increasing was described by a scribe as much ado about nothing.

To make a clean sweep of - to remove

Sentence: South Korea made a clean sweep of the series against Africa.

To make a dash - to go quickly

Sentence: I made a dash to the accident spot.

To make a mark - to distinguish oneself

Sentence: Rohan is beginning to make a mark as an actor.

To make a mess of - to bungle

Sentence: She made a mess of herself.

To make a mountain of mole hill - to exaggerate difficulties or trifles

Sentence: You don't have to assume that the child has had an accident just because he's late - you're always making mountains of mole hills.

To make a point of - to do something (certainly).

Sentence: I'll make a point of wishing her today.

To make amends for - to compensate for damage or injury

Sentence: He gave her a bouquet to make amends for his anger.

To make an example of - to punish someone to make it a warning to others

Sentence: The judge decided to make an example of the young thief and sent him to prison for four years.

To make away with - to carry off

Sentence: The thief made away with the suitcase full of currency.

To make both ends meet - to live within one's income

Sentence: The farmer and her five children found it very difficult to make both ends meet.

To make do without - to manage without something

Sentence: The break is over, so we'll have to make do without it today.

To make free with - to take liberty with

Sentence: Her husband suspected him of making free with the clerk in the office.

To make hay while the sun shines - to make the best use of the opportunity

Sentence: We have been given an unexpected leave tomorrow, so I think I'll make hay while the sun shines and get started on the cleaning.

To make headway - to progress slowly and steadily

Sentence: We are not making much headway with this new venture.

To make light of - to treat lightly, to attach no importance

Sentence: He had a bad habits but made light of his cuts and carried on.

To make much of - to make an issue of something trivial

Sentence: He made much of the fact that the salaries were paid way later than the due date.

To make neither head nor tail of - not to understand

Sentence: He can make neither head nor tail out of the topic.

To make one's way - to succeed, to prosper

Sentence: They made their way towards the front of the concert.

To make the flesh creep - to cause horror

Sentence: That Hollywood science fiction story really made my flesh creep.

To make the heart bleed - to be filled with sorrow or pity

Sentence: My heart really bleed for him when I heard she was now so poor she had to sell one of her five holiday homes.

To make up - to compensate

Sentence: Next month we'll try to make up for lost time.

To make up one's mind - to resolve

Sentence: She made up her mind to change the job.

To make up with - to compose one's differences

Sentence: Realizing her mistake, the hatband finally made up with his wife.

To make way - to make room for others

Sentence: The crowd parted to make way for the fire brigade.

Wide of the mark - irrelevant

Sentence: Her answer was wide of the mark.

“N”

A narrow escape - to be saved with a great difficulty

Sentence: Thank God he had cancelled his ticket. - it was a narrow escape for his, because the train met with an accident that day.

A necessary evil - something which cannot be avoided

Sentence: He had to make a necessary evil of telling a lie for his daughter's benefit.

Neck and neck - side by side; even in a race or contest

Sentence: The top three students were obviously neck and neck for the first position.

Nook and corner - everywhere

Sentence: They searched for the autograph book in every nook and corner.

Not worth the salt - good for nothing

Sentence: If she can't even do that, she's not worth her salt.

Now and again - occasionally

Sentence: I see him at the party every now and again.

Null and void - invalid, of no effect

Sentence: The law has become null and void now.

To nip in the bud - to destroy a thing at the very beginning

Sentence: The army nipped the attack in the bud.

To nurse a grudge - to have jealousy or revenge

Sentence: She nurses a grudge against me - her words express that.

“O”

Odds and ends - different things, big and small

Sentence: There were various odds and ends lying about on the floor.

Off hand - without previous preparation

Sentence: He made an offhand proposal.

Of no avail - of no use

Sentence: This scheme is of no avail.

Of one's own accord - of one's own free will

Sentence: Russia conducted the N-tests of its own accord.

On one's last legs - about to fall

Sentence: The firm is on its last legs now.

On the sly - privately

Sentence: We think he's helping Rohan to the firm's stationery on the sly.

On the spur of the moment - without any deliberation, at once

Sentence: We decided to go to London on the spur of the moment.

Order of the day - something common or general

Sentence: Hats with lilies are the order of the day at fashionable parties this year.

Out of pocket - without money, short of

Sentence: His last trip has left him out of pocket.

Out of the wood - out of danger or difficulty

Sentence: They're not out of the woods yet by a long way.

Once for all - finally

Sentence: Once for all, I quit!

Out of joint - in disorder and confusion

Sentence: He has put all the issues out of joint.

On the face of it - apparently

Sentence: On the face of it, the task was quite easy but it actually turned out to be more difficult.

On the ground of - for

Sentence: He took a leave from the office on grounds of his weakness.

To be on the look out for-- to be in the search of

Sentence: She is on the look out for a private teacher for her daughter.

To be on the right side of - to be less than or below

Sentence: The secret of his popularity is that he has always managed to be on the right side of the leaders that be.

To be on the verge of - on the point of, about to

Sentence: She was on the verge of committing a crime when her mother reached there.

To be on the wane - to decline
Sentence: His reign is on the wane.

To be on the wrong side of - to be more than
Sentence: Having found himself on the wrong side of the deal, he meekly gave up.

“P”

Pillar to post - from one place of shelter to another
Sentence: He was driven from pillar to post in search of a new home.

Point blank - frankly
Sentence: You can discuss point blank with your troubles for the raise in income.

Pros and cons - arguments for and against
Sentence: Let's hear all the pros and cons before we came.

To pay in the same coin - to give tit for tat
Sentence: Competitive people always pay back in the same coin.

To pay lip service - sympathy, to pretend to be faithful
Sentence: He has stopped even paying lip-service to the rules & regulations.

To pay off old scores - to have revenge
Sentence: We have to pay off some old scores to him.

To play ducks and drakes - to spend lavishly
Sentence: The officials are not allowed to play ducks and drakes with the funds.

To play fast and loose - to say one thing and to do another (be inconsistent)
Sentence: The mother warned her daughter not to play fast and loose with her.

To play into the hands of - to be under the control of
Sentence: By accepting the favor she has played right into my hands.

To play second fiddle - to be in a subordinate position
Sentence: He hate playing the second fiddle so he started his own business.

To play to the gallery - to appeal to lower taste
Sentence: The Founder of the Company played to the gallery by firing only his lady staff member.

To play truant - to stay away from class
Sentence: The professor gave him a good lesson for playing truant.

To plead guilty - to confess one's crime
Sentence: At last the accused pleaded guilty.

To pocket an insult - to bear insult quietly
Sentence: He pocketed all the insults just for the sake of his family.

To poison one's ears - to prejudice
Sentence: If you keep listening in one party speaker speeches, you are likely to poison your ears.

To poke one's nose - to interfere with
Sentence: She is always poking her nose into my business deals.

To pull a long face - to look sad and worried
Sentence: He pulled a long face as he was not selected for the final round.

To pull one's legs - to make a fool of
Sentence: You haven't really got a call from oxford - he's only pulling your leg.

To put a spoke in one's wheel - to hinder one's progress
Sentence: It's time someone put a spoke in her wheel - she always seems to get what she wishes for.

To put heads together - to consult
Sentence: We can buy a good product if we put our heads together.

To put one's foot down - to show determination

Sentence: He wanted to go to Spain but I put my foot down and refused to let him to

To put the best foot forward - to do one's best

Sentence: If you put your best foot forward you will rise against the crowd.

To put the cart before the horse - to do things in a wrong manner

Sentence: Isn't it rather putting the cart before the horse to renovate the house when you are planning to sell the house.

A rainy day - a time of difficulty or poverty

Sentence: I don't spend my whole salary - I put some in the bank for a rainy day.

A red letter day - auspicious day of rejoicing, lucky and important day

Sentence: The day I won a prize in writing competition was a real red letter day.

A red rag to a bull - highly irritating, a cause for anger

Sentence: Appreciating the liberal party in front of her is like a red rag to a bull.

A rolling stone - one who is never constant to one work or the other

Sentence: He changes his plans after every two minutes - she is a rolling stone.

A rough diamond - an illiterate but noble person

Sentence: The cast of a regional film is often a usually diamond.

A royal road - an easy way to achieve an end

Sentence: There is no royal road to the success.

Rain or shine - under all circumstances

Sentence: She goes for a jogging every evening, rain or shine.

Red tapism - official formalities causing excessive delays

Sentence: Red tapism has been the nemesis of many a project in India.

Right hand man - a very useful person on whom one can depend

Sentence: He couldn't do without Rohan - he is my right hand man.

Rise from the ranks - to rise from a humble position

Sentence: Today she is a manager but she has risen from the ranks.

Root and branch - completely, entirely

Sentence: The evil system of castism must be destroyed root and branch.

Run over - go over

Sentence: Don't let the pets out of the backyard or he'll get run over.

Run to seed - to become weak

Sentence: He has run to seed after her treatment.

The rank and file - the masses

Sentence: The rank and file in a company do not always agree with their heads.

To rack one's brains - to think hard

Sentence: She racked her brains at the issues.

To read between the lines - to read carefully

Sentence: He said he was all right but reading between the lines I could see he was exhausted.

To rest on one's laurels - to rest satisfied with the honours, already won

Sentence: He thinks it used to be a good college but it has been resting on its laurels for thirty years or so.

To rest on one's oars - to rest after hard work

Sentence: After the efforts of the last few days, I think I am entitled to rest on my oars for a day or two.

To ride roughshod over - to be inconsiderable or cruel

Sentence: She is so competitive that she rides roughshod over her classmate.

To rise to the occasion - to be found equal to the task

Sentence: I had never been asked to lead the task before but I rose to the occasion magnificently.

To rub shoulders with - to come in close touch with

Sentence: They rub shoulders with some very strange people in their job.

To run amuck - to go mad

Sentence: He ran amuck with regrets.

To run down - weak in health

Sentence: He has run down after a long illness.

To run riot - to wander without restraint

Sentence: When the professor left the room the students ran riot.

To run the gauntlet - to undergo severe criticism

Sentence: The official always has to run the gauntlet of the business unions.

“S”

A sharp tongue - a bitter tongue

Sentence: She could bear her friend's sharp tongue no longer.

A sheet anchor – the chief support

Sentence: The manager is the sheet anchor of the company.

A square deal – A fair bargain

Sentence: we always get a square deal in that market.

A square meal – full meal

Sentence: Poor children never seem to get a square meal.

A square peg in a round hole – a misfit

Sentence: The director of the film dismissed her because she was like a square peg in a round hole.

A stepping stone – source of success or help.

Sentence: This grooming course is a stepping stone towards the battle ahead.

A stumbling block – a great obstacle

Sentence: The proposition would be excellent but its base cost is the main stumbling block.

By the skin of one's teeth – very narrowly

Sentence: They escaped by the skin of their teeth.

Scapegoat - a person who is made to bear the blame of others

Sentence: He has become a scapegoat in the company.

Scot free- to go without punishment

Sentence: Rashid apparently went scot free.

See through – understand

Sentence: The team saw through him and his little plan.

Shake off – to get rid of

Sentence: By running very hard he managed to shake off his pursuers.

Sing low – to express one's views in an inconspicuous manner

Sentence: Due to the nature of his boss, he sang low throughout the project.

Sink differences – to forget/overlook differences

Sentence: For the sake of the firm they are going to sink their differences and work together.

Smooth sailing – no difficulty

Sentence: Prepare meticulously and you'll have a smooth sailing for the rest for your life.

Sniff at – to show derision for

Sentence: Having lives in the London for so long, it would be unfair of you to sniff at the way Indians live.

Stand by – to support

Sentence: He stood by his father throughout his trial.

Sum and substance – gist, purport

Sentence: The sum and substance of the meet was that the firm did not want to go in merge.

Swelled head – pride

Sentence: He got a swelled head when he got the top position in the firm by sitting aside his colleagues.

To do a snow job – to fool someone

Sentence: The shopkeeper did a snow job when he offered 40% discount for an absolute article.

To sail in the same boat – to be equally exposed

Sentence: India and Nepal are sailing in the same boat.

To save one's skin - to accept without loss

Sentence: When they were attacked by wild animals he somehow saved his skin by pretending to be dead.

To set at naught – to disregard

Sentence: I set her at naught after hearing her.

To set Thames on fire – to try to achieve an impossible distinction

Sentence: By projecting a 200% growth in sales he is trying to set Thames on fire.

To show the white feather - to show signs of cowardice

Sentence: She refused to join the rally and the others blamed her of showing the white feather.

To sing the blues – to exhibit a discouraged attitude

Sentence: When officials gave the proposal a negative appraisal, he began singing the blues.

To sit pretty – to be in a safe and comfortable

Sentence: They were sitting pretty after the judge's verdict in their favour!

To sit up – to take notice of

Sentence: That'll make them all sit up!

To sow the wild oats – to indulge in youthful follies

Sentence: Children should not waste time sowing their wild oats.

To speak volumes – to bear sufficient evidence for a against

Sentence: he said nothing but his face spoke volumes.

To split hairs – to go into minute details

Sentence: There's no need to split hairs about who committed crime – we both had a hand in it.

To stand in good stead – to be useful and serviceable

Sentence: Her knowledge of Spanish stood her in good stead when she lost her money in Spain.

To stand up for – to support

Sentence: I thanked them for standing up for my business ideas.

To stare in the face – to threaten

Sentence: The accumulated debt are staring the country in the face.

To stick to one's guns - to stand firm, to stick to one's principles

Sentence: None believed her business idea but she stuck to her guns.

To strain every nerve - to try one's best

Sentence: I strained every nerve to bring a them to conclusion.

To stretch a point - to bend the rules

Sentence: The students are allowed only one sports period a day but we might stretch a point today.

To swallow the bait - to fall an easy victim to temptations

Sentence: He swallowed the bait when he saw his favourite sweet in the plate.

“T”

A thorn in the flesh - to be a source of anger or displeasure

Sentence: His step father's words are a thorn in his flesh.

A turncoat - a person who changes opinions

Sentence: Her uncle is a turncoat.

A turning point - anything that brings change

Sentence: Joining corporate world was a turning point in her life.

On tenterhooks - in a state of suspense and anxiety

Sentence: Students were all on tenterhooks waiting for the result of the general election.

Take ill - fall ill; consider unfavorably

Sentence: He will take ill if you refuse his request.

Take the cake - to be the topmost

Sentence: This idiot really takes the cake.

Tall talk - boastful and exaggerated talk

Sentence: Her tall talk impresses no one.

Thankless task - a selfless work for which we cannot expect anything

Sentence: Feeding the poor and needy is always a thankless task.

The thin edge of the wedge - small beginning with bright future

Sentence: This order is only the thin end of the wedge -soon they'll command more and more.

The three R's - reading, writing and arithmetic

Sentence: It is often said that modern education spends less time on the three Rs.

Through thick and thin - under all circumstances

Sentence: We are friends through thick and thin.

Tied to the apron string of - to be dependent upon somebody

Sentence: She is still tied to her father's apron strings and is unable to earn for himself.

To be on the right scent - to be going in right direction

Sentence: He has finished his graduation and now he is doing MBA in english- he is on the right scent.

To be taken aback - to be extremely surprised

Sentence: He was taken aback when he saw the man whom he had heard was dead.

To take a fancy to - to like something

Sentence: He bought that shirt because his wife took a fancy to it.

To take a leaf out of another's book - to follow somebody's example

Sentence: It would be better if you take a leaf out of Lara's book and write that exam.

To take a thing lying down - to pocket an insult without a murmur

Sentence: His boss scolded him in front of everyone, which he took lying down.

To take after - to resemble in features

Sentence: She takes after her mother.

To take an issue - to quarrel

Sentence: They were warned from taking the issue again & again.

To take away one's breath - to surprise

Sentence: She nearly took away my breath when he landed up from China without prior info.

To take by storm - to conquer rapidly

Sentence: The drummer took the audience by storm.

To take exception to - to object

Sentence: The grandmother took exception to the rudeness of her children.

To take French leave - leave without permission

Sentence: The man took French leave because he wanted to see his mother.

To take heart - to pluck up courage

Sentence: The police took heart when they heard that reinforcements were on their way.

To take off the hat to - to show respect

Sentence: I always take off the hat to my elders.

To take one's cue - to take a hint

Sentence: You should take your cue and enter the stage.

To take root - to become firmly established

Sentence: The new business took root.

To take stock of - to observe and estimate

Sentence: She had no time to take stock of the situation.

To take the bull by the horns - to face a difficulty boldly

Sentence: If you want to get over the situation you must take the bull by the horns.

To take the lead - to surge ahead in a competition

Sentence: India has taken a lead in the manufacturing sector.

To take the plunge - to take a bold decision

Sentence: She was hesitant about trying to learn a new language but finally decided to take the plunge.

To take time by the forelock - to act at once, to avoid delay

Sentence: Don't fight. Take time by the forelock.

To take to heart - to feel

Sentence: One mustn't take his unkind remarks to heart.

To take to heels - to run away

Sentence: The burglar took to heels when the police arrived.

To take to task - to call to account, to scold, to require explanation

Sentence: Teacher took him to task for his rudeness to her parents.

To take up the cudgels - to defend, to fight for somebody's claims

Sentence: She's taken up the cudgels on behalf of her brother's right.

To talk shop - to discuss exclusively of one's business on profession

Sentence: They agreed not to talk shop at any party.

To talk (someone) into - persuade by talking

Sentence: She talked me into changing my house.

To talk (someone) out of - to discourage

Sentence: She tried to talk her husband out of divorce.

To talk through a hat - to exaggerate or bluff or make wild statement

Sentence: Don't believe what he says - she always talks through her hat.

To tax one's patience - to irritate

Sentence: They taxed my patience by not showing up even after planning.

To tell upon - to affect

Sentence: The pair of looking after her invalid father is obviously telling upon her.

To thank one's stars - to consider oneself fortunate

Sentence: Thanks to my stars, I was not in the plane which met had a crash.

To the letter - completely

Sentence: She followed her father's instructions to the letter.

To the tune of - to the amount of
Sentence: She received the bills to the tune of Rs 1000.

To throw cold water on - to discourage
Sentence: He often has good ideas but his boss throws cold water on all of them.

To throw down the gauntlet - to give an open challenge
Sentence: She threw down the gauntlet by calling her opponent a liar.

To throw mud at - to abuse, to vilify
Sentence: After the downfall of politician's people have been coming forward to throw mud at his works.

To tide over - to overcome
Sentence: The world bank promised a loan to the govt. of India to help it tide over the crisis.

To tip off - to give a secret hint
Sentence: She tipped me off about his arrival.

To toe the line - to follow another's opinion or partly under pressure
Sentence: They aren't allowed to do as they like in that company-they make them toe the line.

To turn a deaf ear to - to refuse to listen to
Sentence: Everyone tried to persuade her not to leave the firm but she turned a deaf ear to their advice.

To turn one's back on - to refuse to help
Sentence: All her known turned their back on her when she went bankrupt.

To turn one's head - to be proud
Sentence: Hamilton's success at the race course has turned his head.

To turn over a new leaf - a change for the better
Sentence: Sam has been in prison several times but now he seems to have turned over a new leaf.

To turn tail - to withdraw cowardly
Sentence: He turned tail to the fight.

To turn the corner - to pass the critical stage
Sentence: Rohan was very ill but he's turned the corner now.

To turn the tables on - to reverse the situation
Sentence: I'll turn the tables on you one day and I will be the head.

To turn turtle - to upset, to capsize
Sentence: The boat turned turtle in the storm.

Tooth and nail - furiously, violently
Sentence: They argued tooth and nail.

True to one's salt - to be loyal to someone
Sentence: Everyone gave her big offers but she was true to her salt and thus rejected them all and continued with the same job.

Twinkling of an eye - very quickly
Sentence: She arrived in the twinkling of an eye.

“U”

An uphill task - a difficult work
Sentence: Making him express his feelings was an uphill task.

Under a cloud - in disfavour or disgrace
Sentence: He wasn't fired from the organization but he certainly left under a cloud.

Under lock and key - carefully
Sentence: I always keep all sharp objects under lock and key so the kids can't get hold of them.

Under the thumb of - under the control of

Sentence: She is completely under the thumb of her best friend.

Up and doing - active

Sentence: He likes to be up and doing early when he has guests at home.

Up one's sleeves - something hidden but ready for use in reserve

Sentence: I am keeping this money up my sleeves for the time being.

Up to the mark - up to certain standard

Sentence: Her work hasn't been up to the mark for some time now.

Ups and downs - good and bad times

Sentence: We all have our ups and downs in life.

Utopian scheme - a visionary scheme, not practicable

Sentence: Your proposal has become an utopian scheme in today's time.

“V”

A vexed question - a question regarding which there has been much controversy but no solution has been arrived at

Sentence: We still have not solved the vexed question of who is responsible for the better meal of students.

To vie with - to compete with

Sentence: Our organization is going to vie with the Hyundai.

“W”

A wet blanket - kill joy, a dull fellow who spoils our joy

Sentence: Don't take him to the party - he's such a wet blanket.

A white elephant - an expensive burdensome but use less thing

Sentence: That enormous carpet your brother gave us has been nothing but a white elephant.

A white lie - a harmless lie

Sentence: She'd rather tell her mother a white lie than tell her the truth and upset her.

A wild goose chase - a foolish and useless search

Sentence: The false clue sent us north on a wild-goose chase, while the criminals escaped northwards.

A wolf in a sheep's clothing - a hypocrite, a deceiver

Sentence: He always suspected that his friends meek little wife was a wolf in sheep's clothing.

To be within an ace of - almost nearly

Sentence: She was within an ace of success.

To be worth its weight in gold - to be very precious

Sentence: This article is worth its weight in gold.

To wash one's dirty linen in public - to tell people about one's private matters

Sentence: If you contest this case, it will simply result in a lot of washing of dirty linen in public.

To wash one's hands of - to have no connection

Sentence: He told his team that if they wouldn't listen to his advice, he would wash his hands of the project.

To weather the storm - to come out safely through a difficulty

Sentence: Next two year will be very difficult for our firm but I think we will weather the storm.

To while away - to pass in amusement

Sentence: All students whiled away their vacations.

To win laurels - to achieve success or win fame

Sentence: She won laurels for her family by becoming an IAS.

To win the palm - to win a prize

Sentence: She won the palm in essay writing.

To wind up - to bring to an end

Sentence: He will wind up his work and go to live with his son in Australia.

To worship the rising sun - to respect the man who is rising in power

Sentence: Indian politics is all about worshipping the rising sun.

Wait upon - to serve

Sentence: They waited upon us happily when we came to their house for dinner at an odd hour.

Walk over - very easy victory

Sentence: In the cricket match the A team walked over the C team, as the players in C team were new.

Wash out - quite dull

Sentence: The contest was an entire wash out.

Ways and means - resources

Sentence: You must use any ways and means you can think of to get the work done.

Wear and tear - decrease in value due to constant use

Sentence: I can't pay you more than Rs. 1000 for this table, taking into consideration its wear and tear.

Wheels within wheels - complication

Sentence: It would seem as easy problem but there are unfortunately wheels within wheels.

When all is said and done - as a conclusion

Sentence: Now let us stop discussing the issue- when all is said and done.

Wide of the mark - beside the purpose

Sentence: Please stop discussing; you all are going wide of the mark.

Willy-nilly - somehow or the other

Sentence: I shall go and get the order willy-nilly.

Windfall - unexpected good fortune

Sentence: Rihan's coming to my house was a windfall for me.

Wishful thinking - belief founded on wishes rather than facts

Sentence: His belief that she will marry a poor man like him is only wishful thinking.

With a grain of salt - with some reservation, not at the face value of

Sentence: Please take this assessment with a grain of salt.

With one accord – unanimously, with one voice.

Sentence: With one accord everyone stood up to cheer Sachin.

With open arms - warmly and cordially

Sentence: in India we receive visitors with open arms.

Within an ace of - almost, to be nearly

Sentence: She was within an ace of success.

Word of mouth - a solemn promise

Sentence: The deal has been clinched only on the basis of word of mouth.

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

ARTICLES

1. The following month
2. The man who convinces
3. A doctor
4. The cinema/theatre, etc.
5. The member of
6. Man is the only
7. To temple
8. By car
9. Before sunset
10. In life
11. An insight
12. A millionaire
13. In trouble/problem, etc.
14. In science
15. All the odd circumstances
16. The little knowledge
17. No error
18. The most beautiful
19. An hour ago
20. The Kashmiri jackets
21. A heifer
22. No error
23. Rome was not built
24. The poor
25. A one rupee note
26. In college pool
27. The red saree
28. No error
29. Marathi
30. The Indian film industry
31. Prison
32. No error
33. The principal
34. The UNO
35. Summers
36. The prime minister
37. An honest boy
38. The sun
39. Hindustan
40. No Error
41. Jawahar lal nehru
42. The Chinese/Chinese people
43. in the kitchen
44. The last girl
45. An apple
46. The more I get bored
47. No error
48. In conclusion/closing
49. Turn rebel
50. Went to Spain

NOUNS

1. Brethren
2. 7 thousand runs
3. Newspapers
4. Cousin
5. Home town
6. Several times
7. Innings
8. Fishes
9. Else's
10. Rusia's
11. Him, locking up the gate
12. Question appeared
13. Ramesh and Sunita's house
14. Boy students
15. Information
16. No error
17. Four-sevenths
18. Women teachers
19. Thousand rupee notes
20. Whereabouts
21. Four dozen copies
22. Hair
23. That has pushed up
24. Two dozen
25. Scissors
26. Scenery
27. Hair
28. Hairs
29. Brick
30. Twenty mile race
31. Is today a game
32. Winter vacation
33. Four pairs of boots
34. Detail
35. Crawling on the floor
36. Ticket counters
37. Signature
38. Surroundings
39. Problems
40. Girl students
41. Women mentors
42. One hundred rupee notes
43. Information
44. Five policemen
45. Sixty feet
46. Poetry
47. Offspring
48. Important work/ task, etc.
49. Politicians
50. These type of notes

PRONOUNS

1. Themselves
2. His best
3. Himself
4. Five lazy ones
5. None that can support
6. Either of the two
7. Who you were talking
8. Introduced myself
9. She
10. That reminds
11. Who ever
12. One another
13. Anyone has completed
14. Four months
15. Me go into the cabin
16. Remove 'she'
17. No error
18. Him who makes fun
19. She and I
20. Her father
21. Gave them
22. His inventions
23. His score
24. Himself
25. Their afternoon rest
26. No error
27. Her two sons
28. Written exams
29. With the girl
30. It can even force
31. Who is my friend
32. Which is perhaps
33. Which we purchased
34. Which we extracted
35. On which
36. Whose mother
37. No error
38. Whose wallet
39. Air which is
40. What i say
41. People
42. It be a cold day
43. No error
44. His bottle
45. Representative will attend
46. Good to him
47. Remove he/she
48. Them very much
49. Dressed himself
50. I and Gautam

ADJECTIVES

1. Farther from Mumbai
2. Smart enough
3. No error
4. Which I saw
5. More pretty and tall
6. A lot of/ lots of
7. He himself talked
8. Any money
9. The most interesting
10. Cold and colder
11. Each and every
12. The whole chapters
13. Latest news
14. Junior to Tony
15. Outer gate
16. More than six
17. First
18. A trip to the sea
19. Thorough cleaning
20. Sudden stop
21. As much about anything
22. As fast as she could
23. Varun is more intelligent
24. Working very hard
25. The best and most loyal
26. Worse than that
27. No error
28. Inside
29. Unique singers
30. Farther
31. Latest news
32. First politician
33. Audience is
34. Many responsibilities
35. The whole chapter
36. Much better
37. Most difficult
38. Most interesting
39. Any money
40. Junior to
41. The bravest boy
42. He is the best
43. Latter
44. Many chocolates
45. Are more than Manish
46. Many people
47. Senior to
48. No error
49. No error
50. Three piece of

VERBS

1. Having taken breakfast
2. Was thrust
3. Would not have saved
4. I would open a charitable trust
5. I knew it was
6. No error
7. Infinitive without 'to' (find)
8. Terrorist activities grow in our country
9. Hear her singing
10. People folded their hands
11. Having reached
12. To go
13. The fan moving slowly
14. I would grow so high
15. What she was doing
16. Was given
17. Have reported
18. Have you ever thought of
19. We started
20. Peter asked john
21. She asked what I am
22. No error
23. Lion disappeared
24. I would have solved
25. She had gone before
26. Before i gad said a word
27. No error
28. Earth revolves
29. When you are abusing him
30. With one another
31. Have become
32. Website is aimed
33. Robot designed to help
34. Have developed
35. Involve
36. Measures
37. Washes clothes
38. Thomas edition tried
39. Did not mean
40. Was broadcast
41. Had better go from here
42. Has she ever thought of
43. Quit/quitted
44. Rome was not built
45. Forecast
46. She was entering the hotel
47. No error
48. Affect
49. Drew a rose
50. Keeps raising

ADVERBS

1. He will help me in
2. Had died only two
3. Too much kind
4. He was hardly hit
5. Hardly did he like to leave
6. By discussing only with the ministers
7. Six months before
8. But much too small
9. Know how to make
10. And so is Mantasha
11. Tired of working
12. Skillfully he welcomes
13. Hardly if ever
14. Correctly
15. Hard
16. She seldom comes to see me
17. Almost competent
18. But still she has not
19. Sure of winning
20. Victoriously
21. No error
22. Fairly
23. She earns only
24. I have always wanted
25. Very noble
26. As tall as
27. Sweet
28. Skillfully
29. For ever
30. hard won
31. Vivid reasons
32. That
33. Late
34. Receive
35. No error
36. That
37. Hardly hit
38. When examined carefully
39. Louder than the words
40. Extremely from the
41. late
42. lately
43. Only you are responsible
44. hard
45. direct
46. So fat that
47. That I bought
48. No error
49. directly
50. Shut the door shortly

TENSES

1. Her mother died
2. When she find
3. Manish telephoned
4. Saw such an interesting
5. Whenever she comes here
6. He is teaching maths
7. You started
8. She get any news
9. When i cross sixty
10. She gets up early
11. The never created
12. Who loves women
13. It appears to me
14. No error
15. If she had done this
16. When he told me
17. Makes four
18. After completing
19. No error
20. When i find a solution
21. To remain in the
22. Had advised
23. Will have reached
24. As soon as she gets any
25. Drug addicts are growing
26. Alarm stopped
27. If i had been you
28. Keep it
29. Had happened
30. It appears to me
31. Who hates women
32. Started appearing
33. Started
34. Died last month
35. No error
36. My sister asked
37. He does not know
38. Has been living here
39. To welcoming
40. What had happened
41. Keep it in the corner
42. Than we expected
43. Has been living here for
44. Did not take
45. No error
46. Before entering the room
47. He admired him
48. He has been with me
49. Are growing successively
50. We started preparing

PREPOSITIONS

1. Listening to
2. With everyone
3. She proposed to me
4. Between
5. No error
6. With the right eye
7. Amongst
8. Admit to
9. If any item
10. For the family
11. Of them
12. Attached her with a attacked her with a dagger
13. Fascinating him
14. Ordered two cups of cold tea
15. Entered her house
16. Manish marries Samira
17. And in water
18. Not only Karnataka
19. Sought after college
20. Look after him
21. Await a new
22. Debarred from
23. Despite supreme
24. By your watch
25. Dying of hunger
26. To roaming here and there
27. For sugar
28. Going home to staying in a resort
29. Before she was startled
30. Of the debts
31. Interrupt our conversation
32. In life
33. On Monday morning
34. Scolded by the principal
35. In all that excitement
36. Patch on things
37. He accused her of
38. Sympathize you
39. On it
40. At 11 o' clock
41. From other countries
42. In inspection
43. Prefer Indian or Chinese
44. Sweaters and coats
45. In the process
46. No error
47. 10 year of experience
48. Start from
49. Suit for
50. By this book.

CONJUNCTIONS

1. as they had expected
2. come here not only for
3. until
4. if the doctors
5. since I returned
6. such as
7. remove 'Both'
8. As the festival
9. When the owner
10. Than another problem
11. But he dare not
12. Sympathetic not only to the rich
13. Remove 'Therefore'
14. Remove 'Ago'
15. No error
16. As quickly as her
17. Seldom if ever/or never
18. Seldom if ever/or never
19. Should fail
20. She asked my why
21. As reverend as
22. Whether any of the members
23. That bit him
24. That cannot be solved
25. Remove "Such as"
26. Remove "So"
27. Listens to me, her actions
28. No error
29. Like slaves
30. That he could not
31. Remove "That"
32. No error
33. Remove "It"
34. That she had to
35. But the previous one
36. Impossible/Not possible
37. But to start
38. Before at once
39. Unless he is invited
40. Either on Sunday or Monday
41. Neither honest nor trustful
42. And intelligent
43. But also on how
44. Than she was asked
45. Remove "Do not"
46. Before the bus left
47. Dashed either against
48. She would never eat nor allow us
49. Remove "But"
50. Enquired where the office was

GRAMMAR (CAT Past Year Questions)

TYPE- A

1. (c) (c) is grammatically incorrect. As the word "who should be changed with whom".
2. (d) In (d) the word "dressing" is grammatically incorrect. The correct use will be 'dress'.
3. (c) (c) is incorrect as "students" should not have an apostrophe. The apostrophe should follow the singular form 'student'.
4. (d) (d) is incorrect because of the word "assure", which should be changed to "ensure".
5. (c) (c) is incorrect sentence because "one is always followed by one and not you".

TYPE- B

1. (c) (c) is correct because it rightly states that exercising any other option will cause failure.
2. (a) (a) is the best option and can't be changed with any other options given there as it explains fully the problem of the narrator.
3. (a) (a) is correct answer. It most suitably answers the question of the author.
4. (b) (b) is the answer as realistic details combined with romantic temperament can make up a good novel.
5. (a) (a) is the best option as none of the others discusses any involvement of welfare aid.
6. (a) (a) is the only one which discusses the Rumanians ties to Moscow, none of the others do so.
7. (d) (d) comes across as the best choice as the word so is missing in the original sentence which is completed in (d). No other option fits in grammatically.
8. (a) (a) is the correct answer. It is a polite and courteous way of saying that he should transfer some of the control.
9. (c) (c) is the best choice as expensive private schools have mushroomed all over the country which means that they are growing everywhere like wild mushrooms.
- 10.(a) (a) The sentence is grammatically correct.
- 11.(b) (b) is the only option as the sentence is grammatically correct. And the other choices can't fit in.
- 12.(d) (d) is the best option as links have been forged between Europe and British Air space.
- 13.(b) (b) is correct as the word "swelled" is the better option to use than "flourished", as swelled means growing.
- 14.(c) (c) is the best option as the economic and military precursors have yet to be discovered and the revival of Byzantine learning is an inexplicable or an unexplained phenomenon.
- 15.(a) (a), the management cannot scold at will, freely is not the correct word to use.
- 16.(a) (a) is the only choice as the word "speed" has nothing to do with random given in the sentence.
- 17.(d) Grammatically (d) is the only one which is correct. As "us" to be replaced with "we".
- 18.(a) (a) is the correct choice as grammatically it is the only one which is making sense and the bill should be passed, "on" being wrongly used.

- 19.(c) The answer is (c) since Mr. Pillai has already been mentioned. So, we don't need to write "who".
- 20.(b) Since the entertainment industry has taken a joint straight forward. (b) is the only correct option.
- 21.(b) In case of (b) the verb 'made' in the past tense has to be matched with the verb 'severed' which is also in the past tense.
- 22.(b) (c) is not correct because it is talking about the solution of the problem in two weeks which is changing the meaning. (b) is correct because the programme had been made in two weeks. The comma in the underlined sentence has to be removed as it is referring 'in two weeks' to show it to your boss without delay. Hence, (b) is correct.
- 23.(d) (d) is correct as the environmentalists proclaim "that". 'to' will be wrong usage of preposition.
- 24.(c) As the end would "be", otherwise only "delayed". Thus (c) is the correct option.

TYPE- C

1. (c) Grammatically C is the best choice as the sentence is in a logical sequence.
2. (b) B comes across as a best option as A, C and D are grammatically not correct with A having the before politicians, C mixing up propositions and consumptions, and D having an error in by large number, which should be replaced with by a large number.
3. (c) A, B and D are eliminated and answer is C because as the difference is created between prices and not of or across as is given in the other option.
4. (b) B is the correct choice as the action is taken by the government to reduce the systematic risk which is inherent in the financial market. Unlike A, C and D in which the action is of government, and in C risk has been given as inherent due to which is wrong.
5. (a) (a) is the correct choice as grammatically D comes across as the sentence which is making sense as creativity is regarded not only as valuable in itself, and not as for itself as given in A, B and C are not correct choices as they are negative sentences.
6. (c) (c) is the correct choice as reflection would be preceded by action as given in the sentence B. Only sentence B give a grammatically and logically correct sequence.
7. (d) (d) is the only option which is making sense, as according to the sentence we are forced to fall back on fatalism and not to fatalism as given in sentence D, also falling back in B is grammatically incorrect as well as C being wrong as it leaves out "an" explanation.
8. (b) Grammatically sentence C is right i.e. the answer is (b) as the sequence in the sentence is correct, rather than D, where the era is given first or B in which it is not clear whether disdain took hold or not.
9. (c) (c) is correct as the sequence in sentence B is logical whereas in A businesses is wrong word to use, in C the sequence is wrong and in D the word "else" has been wrongly used.

TYPE- D

1. (b) A and C are correct sentences. In B, 'guilty of stealing' to be replaced by 'guilty to stealing'. Similar mistake is in D, where 'for three', must be changed to 'to three'.
2. (a) B and C are absolutely incorrect. In B, 'After waking up' should be replaced by 'After she woke up'. In C, she cannot do two jobs - 'took shower' and got ready - simultaneously at 11.
3. (c) A and D are perfectly correct. In B, 'her efforts gave fruits', must be replaced by 'her efforts bore fruits'. In C, 'for her good work', should be replaced by 'on her good work'.
4. (b) A & D are grammatically correct. In B, the sentence shall begin with " Rarely as the....." and C shall begin with " The postwar era".
5. (a) B is wrong as the use of mankind's is redundant. A is wrong as 'no coincidence' is redundant in the context of the sentence.
6. (b) A and D are correct. B is wrong as the word harness' can not be used for individuals. C is wrong as 'own' can not be used with 'egocentrism'.
7. (c) B is wrong as chlorine and bromine (chemicals) can not be blamed but held responsible. C is wrong because of the wrong usage of the adjective offending with chemicals.
8. (a) Sentence A is incorrect as the preposition 'to' is redundant, it should be 'when I returned home...'. In sentence B, 'on' and 'above' are used together hence this is also incorrect. Statement C is correct. The 'shaliach' should be followed by a comma in sentence D, hence making it incorrect. E is without any error. So, correct answer is option (a).
9. (e) A and B are correct. C is incorrect because semicolon should be used instead of hyphen after 'out of slump'. Stimuli is plural so article 'a' in phrase 'a temporary stimuli' is incorrect in statement D. The word 'affect' should be replaced by word 'effect' in statement E. Effect means a change which is a result of an action whereas affect is to produce a change or difference in something. Since there is no option with A and B. Choose the option B. Hence, correct answer is option (e).
- 10.(c) The correct verb should be 'said' instead of 'told' in A so it is incorrect. B is correct. In sentence C, the phrase 'have been handed to us' should be 'have been handed over to', hence it is grammatically incorrect. D is correct. The word 'hence' should be substituted by 'but' in sentence E. So, correct pair of sentences are BD and correct option is (c).
- 11.(a) Sentence A is incorrect as 'immigrant' has been wrongly spelt 'imigrant'. Sentence C is incorrect as there should be commas before and after David Stern, as brother-in-law refers to him and he is the owner of the dry goods business. Sentence D is incorrect because the indefinite article 'a' should precede 'dry goods business'. 'Business' is a countable noun and needs a determiner. Sentence E is incorrect as 'would later became' shall be replaced by

'would later become'. Thus only sentence B is correct.

12.(d) Sentence B is incorrect as the adjective referring to the Noun, 'Nike' should be singular, 'its' and not 'their'. Sentence C is incorrect as there is no need of a comma after concerns. Also we need to add a relative pronoun 'that' after sensing. Sentence E is incorrect as the definite article 'the' must be used in place of the indefinite article 'a'. Sentences A and D are correct.

13.(d) Statement B is incorrect as the noun 'home' should be in the plural form as we are referring to the homes of the few million (people). Statement E is incorrect as there is a problem of subject-verb agreement here. The subject 'the death count' is singular, and hence

requires a singular verb 'has', and not, 'have'. The correct statements are A, C and D.

14.(e) As the whole paragraph is in past tense so 'associate' in sentence B must be replaced with 'associated'. Statement B is incorrect as the verb 'seem' should be in the past tense, i.e. 'seemed' as it refers to the same time as indicated by 'when I visited'. Statement E is incorrect as we cannot begin a sentence with a subordinate conjunction. We need to replace it with the adverb equivalent 'however' or 'nevertheless'. Also the noun 'effort' requires an indefinite article 'an' before it. Thus, only statements A and D are correct.

VOCABULARY (CAT Past Year Questions)

TYPE - A

1. (a) Perjury means to swear falsely under oath. The relationship between the two words therefore is of degree. Similarly testimony means a statement under oath. While other pairs either differ in meaning or manner.
2. (b) The relation between the two words is that of chronology, prehistory came before medieval times just as present comes before future. Even though Akbar came before British and Shakespeare before Tennyson these are people, while the given pair of words are divisions of time.
3. (d) The relation between the pair is that of degree. Stentorian means very loud just as resplendent means very bright. Other pair do not have a relationship of degree.
4. (a) The relation between the two words is that of component and whole, like a building is made of many storeys, a book is made of many chapters, a sentence is not made of many adjectives, it also has other different components, same for tree-stem and elephant tusk pairs.
5. (d) The relation between the two words is that of degree. Alleviate means the same as ease but higher in degree, just as interrogate is higher in degree to question. Repudiate means to reject or disown and allocate means to assign. No other pair has a similar relationship.
6. (b) The relation between the two words is synonyms. Secret and Clandestine are synonyms just as covert and stealthy are synonyms, furtive means stealthy, overt means obvious.
7. (c) Relation between the words is of antonym. Limpid means clear and murky means dark, unclear. Dazed means stunned or bewildered, clouded means unclear or confused. Obscure means indirect, indistinct and vague means not clear, nebulous means indistinct. Gloomy and bright are also antonyms.
8. (c) Drama is done for audience and the two are intrinsically connected just as Art is for the gaze of the critic. Brawl is a fight.
9. (a) The given words are two different states of matter — Liquid and gas. Serum and fume also are in different states of matter like liquid and gas. Arid means dry and humid means moist.
10. (b) Relation between the two words is of antonyms. Sceptic is a person with doubt and pious is the person with faith. Atheist is a person who does not believe in god, hence there is no doubt. Iconoclast is a person who attacks cherished belief.
11. (b) Fission means breaking while fusion is combining. Separation and togetherness also have the same relation with each other. Intrusion means to come uninvited and extrusion is to squeeze out.
12. (b) Reaction is in response to an action just as a defence is in response to an attack. All other pairs have a different relationship.
13. (b) Dulcet means sounding sweet, raucous means loud and harsh, the two words are thus antonyms. Palliative means to excuse and exacerbate means to irritate or make worse, crazy and sane are antonyms.
14. (a) Malapropism means comical confusion of words, similarly anachronism is related to time, ellipsis is a kind of punctuation. Catechism is a series of questions.
15. (d) Posterior means the rear and anterior means the front.
16. (a) Relation is of component to whole. Words together constitute a dictionary. Letter also constitute an alphabet just as soldiers form a platoon, but in these pairs the relation is reverse whole : component.
17. (c) The given pair are homophones, i.e., they have the same sound, same as rain & reign.
18. (d) Doggerel is written by a poet just as symphony is made by a composer but Doggerel is a bad poem just as pulp fiction is bad writing by a novelist.
19. (a) A conclusion is drawn from a premise, similarly an inference can be drawn from an assumption. Hypothesis is also an assumption but a theory is a usually drawn from proofs.
20. (a) A barge is a kind of vessel. A similar relation is between shovel and instrument. A book can be an anthology (a collection of works) but it is not necessarily so.
21. (d) The relation in the given pair of words is that of degree. Affection is higher degree of love. Just as misery is a higher degree for sorrow. Joy and happiness are simply synonyms.
22. (b) Paradigm is an example or a model for something. So a pattern can be a type of paradigm. Method and system have a similar relation to each other just as there can be various methods of a particular process, and a system of doing it. None of the other pairs have a similar relation.
23. (a) Xenophobia is fear for foreigners, anglophobia is fear of Englishmen, bibliophobia is fear of book and hemophobia is fear of blood but claustrophobia is fear of closed spaces and thus this does not have the same relation as in given pair.
24. (a) Sail helps a ship move. Same is the relation between all the pair except propeller and dog.
25. (b) Dog belongs to category of Canine mammals. Parrot does not belong to the aquatic category (water inhabiting animals).
26. (c) Cosmic is related to universe; cosmic means "of the universal", just as terrestrial means "of the land". Connubial means of the marriage and not youth. Thus this pair has a relation different from the given one.
27. (d) Germane and pertinent are synonyms as are all pairs except excited and serene which are antonyms.

TYPE - B

1. (b) Ruffle means to disarrange, while quell, allay and pacify all mean to harmonise, suppress or bring to peace.
2. (a) Couple means to bring two things together. Other terms suggest a separation or cutting away.
3. (c) Ignominy is to cause disgrace, eulogy, panegyric and glorification means to praise excessively.
4. (a) Cease means to stop; commence, initiate, launch all mean to start. So cease is odd one among these.

5. (d) Adroit, adept and dexterous are synonyms and means skillful.
6. (b) Brink, verge and brim are synonyms and mean edge while hub means in between.
7. (c) Detest, abhor and loathe mean to hate while ardour means love, affection.
8. (d) Rational is person with balance of mind while a maniac, fanatic and zealot have irrational and imbalanced surge of emotion.
9. (d) Scarce means little, while the other words means unstopped, quick, spontaneous.
10. (c) Clamorous means noisy; taciturn, reserved means to talk little.
11. (d) Hiatus, break, pause mean a temporary break but not an end.
12. (a) Effusion is a state of giving out or emanating while intrusion, percolation and effluence means seeping in.
13. (b) Guilelessness means being without vile or not being sly or shrewd; shrewdness, duplicity and artfulness all mean sly behaviour.
14. (b) Equanimity means calmness or composed behaviour zealousness, effervescence, impetuosity all refer to states of excited emotion.
15. (c) Amble is a way of walking, other words are means of transport, propelled by external sources.
16. (b) Kin means a relative, other words mean eager to do.
17. (b) Adapt means to adjust, other words are synonymous.
18. (c) bell is a musical instrument; which is hollow. Round, ring and circle are two dimensional shapes.
19. (a) Computer is an instrument, internet, grid and network are only different kinds of networks.
20. (c) Ordeal means a difficult punishment, other words are synonymous verbs which mean to suffer or bear.
21. (d) Bridge joins while hiatus, chasm refer to a break

TYPE - C

1. (a) Since option (a) mentions that this use is strictly in physical relations then the possible usage can only be H. C gives the meaning as beyond comprehension and E gives usage as beyond finite mind, which means comprehension.
2. (d) The result of fire is derived by implication on seeing the smoke, surmise means to guess, so there need not be any real connection between the statement and conclusions drawn. The girls not taking part in the debate hints at her lack of interest.
3. (c) Ageing frees of harshness in the first meaning, just as old wines become smooth and softer. Second meaning concerns a person and not a thing, thus usage E fits with this meaning. Soft and loamy consistency can refer to soil not to a violin.
4. (b) Removal of the tight shoes brought immediate relief, relief or help was necessary for the victims of disaster, playing cards help to diversify the mood, the sentry felt relieved after his shift.
5. (d) He wanted to remove the offence of heresy (going against orthodoxy); water was cleaned of all impurities; the coup removed the opposition medicines for the bowel may affect the brain.
6. (c) The size of the length of the cricket pitch was of 22 yards. The cup is also a standard measurement

cup, action to prevent (someone/something), Sheila found out about the quantity of each item that was delivered.

7. (d) Dinesh's obligation made him walk out; the story narrated by Vidya is beyond the limits of belief; Milton held no appeal for Jyoti as she wanted to take up law.
8. (d) In his drawing, Hussain has tried to capture the spirit of India, couldn't understand what was being said, the nice sounding proposal had to have hidden traps. Prasad was a good (talented) person, worth trapping.
9. (b) I decided not to manage or attend to handmade cards. My brother sells cards, Dinesh insisted on giving cards to a number of people. This deal is concerned with cards.
10. (d) Ashish asked Laxman to change the direction of his face, Leena never sends away a beggar, the form of the old school building has changed into a museum. He got the opportunity to be angry.

TYPE - D

1. (c) Credible is something that is convincing and is to be believed.
2. (d) To Bolster means to provide support. While usage suggests a meaning 'to prevent'.
3. (a) Prevalent means in widespread use in a particular area at a particular time.
4. (d) Altruistic means generous and selfless concern for others, but parsimonious is something in little amount.
5. (a) Jovian means to be like the Roman God Jupiter.
6. (a) Harsh criticism means the same as opprobrium or scorn.
7. (d) Portends means a sign or warning and Bodes means to bring about some outcome.
8. (a) Prevaricate means to act or speak evasively.
9. (c) Restive means unable to keep still, same as restless.
10. (a) Ostensible means anything that is apparently true.
11. (c) In the last sentence, 'crupping new gloss' shows that the word, 'crupping has been used to favour Paley's argument, as with a gloss' means making it look more attractive than it actually is. So destroying, testing and questioning are negative words in the context of the passage.
12. (c) In the opening line of the first sentence, the tone (i.e., negative) of blunk oil limps is similar to lamp fodder (useless). So it can not mean shining, bright or effulgent (shining) and the correct option is sputtering (burning or working in an uneven way).
13. (d) Seeing the wretched condition of the state no one can be amused (happy). Among irritated (annoyed), disgusting (sickening, distasteful) and distressing (disturbing, painful, traumatic) the last one seems to be most appropriate in the given context.
14. (d) The context here is diplomatic, so simple is ruled out as a simple statement or remark can not be diplomatic similarly a rude remark can not be diplomatic as it is straightforward and tactless. Witty is also ruled out as a witty remark must contain an element of humour. So the correct option is 'terse', which means to the point, laconic. Moreover use of 'most' is also an important indicator.

TYPE - E

1. (b) Privilege is the only word that can fit in 3 sentences, A, B & D. Right fits into B & D but not in other 2, advantage fits only in C, concession fits in none.
2. (c) Disaster fits in A, C, D. Accident fits only in B, tragedy in A & C and calamity in C.
3. (d) Depression fits in A, B and D while lonely only fits in C. Dejection can fit in A and D, trouble does not fit in any of the blanks.
4. (b) Imagination fits in A and D, hallucination fits in B and misunderstanding fits in C.
5. (a) The word state fits in A, B & D even though in different usage, government may fit in D and condition fits in C.

TYPE - F

1. (b) Discovered or found should be preceded by an auxiliary verb like was, wasn't cannot be an apt word.
2. (c) A product is launched not commissioned or even started.
3. (d) Fortune was made means he was settled as a success. Days were up suggests an ending, chances are talked of before the result. Lady luck cannot fit as mentioned here.
4. (a) Flames can only be smothered to be put out, so the answer is (a).
5. (d) The answer is between us (d), as the secret was between Sam and the Speaker. Amongst is used for more than two people.
6. (b) The answer is (b), as the sentence is based on the fact that success depends upon (hinge upon) a simple idea. The other three choices suggest a negative relationship between invention and simplicity.
7. (a) Although garb means cloth and thus option b, c & d will appear as probable answer. In this sentence the use of garb goes well with 'come'. Real friends come in different clothes (forms, appearances etc.)
8. (b) Since the speaker talks both of laughter and sorrow, and uses 'have to keep smiling' instead of 'I keep smiling' there must be mention of sorrow in the first part of the sentence.
9. (c) As political power is transient, i.e. lasting for a short time thus few people will know or care about people currently in power ten years hence.
10. (b) Dogma means a set of principle, dogmatic usually refers to being strict about one's own belief and not very accepting of different voices.
11. (b) 'its' refer to the film, the images are 'haunting' and not 'haunted'.
12. (b) The sentence builds a sense of paradox, suggesting that with change similarities also increase and not the other way round.
13. (b) The stock market reflects public sentiments.
14. (c) An act of justice puts an end to a misdeed thus closing the chapter but an act of vengeance can trigger another cycle of violence and misdeed so going back to the first chapter.
15. (a) If 'just' is to be used in the sentence it should be before 'about'. 'As far as' is the only grammatically correct option.
16. (a) 'Set out to' means set the goal of, thought of should have been followed by 'achieving' not 'achieve'.

17. (b) 'tough talking' is an expression usually used to suggest strict attitude of a management towards employees.
18. (b) 'Year by year' fits better than all other choices with 'prodigious' talent. Annually implies once in a year. Progressively is used for individual talent.
19. (b) The amendments would be many more, keeping the basic structure of the constitution the same. 'Much' is used with uncountable noun and amendments are countable, too many more and quite a few more are wrong grammatical usages.
20. (a) Taking risks, breaking the rules and being a maverick are 'more crucial than ever'.
21. (a) The economic barrier will break down. Crumble is not used with barrier.
22. (b) The response to football is lukewarm, while to cricket is electrifying. Lukewarm means mild or mellow.
23. (d) Social studies, science, matters of health and safety are all fields which will aid in the formation of emotional reactions.
24. (b) Audible sounds are those which can be heard.
25. (d) Efficient learning is fun whereas dull work or drudgery makes learning less efficient.
26. (c) Rulers are corrupted by power whereas subjects are corrupted by passive obedience.
27. (a) Innovations are much rare whereas imitations are much more common. Arithmetic deals with operation on numbers where some numbers are operated on for different results but there is rarely an innovation.
28. (b) The farmers want their protests against the spiralling prices, to be heard and that is the purpose of the staging of a picket. Other options are not suitable.
29. (b) As a news agency science is comparable in principle to other news agencies. Both share the principle of reaching and exposing the truth.
30. (a) Political leaders make a large number of people believe that they are actuated (motivated) by the desire to do good.
31. (c) Commercial success is based upon buying cheap and selling dear. This also entails swindling, that is, cheating. Only through sly moves and fooling others can you sell a cheap product at a high cost.
32. (b) Since the company in the present promotes popular contemporary (of the present time) art it also keeps an eye on the future.
33. (d) The touts persuade the people to sell illegally thereby making a profit, not caring about either the poor or the trees.
34. (a) North and South Korea were divided after IInd World War thus it will take them sometime to reconcile (restore relations) when South Koreans cannot even decide what to do of the North Koreans.
35. (c) Prices are usually called as 'spiralling up' when they go up. 'soaring crime rates' is proper expression. Soaring means increasing rapidly.
36. (d) The nouveau riche (newly rich) have loose morals which is used as a popular theme in literature.
37. (a) Reports seems the only fitting word to go with tools, organisation, practice etc. For option (b) trading does not fit in meaningfully, obituaries are written for people on their death.

38. (b) The second blank can only be fitted with 'combines' since there are two attributes following it, since the second blank is filled with a word in present tense. The sentence will maintain the verb-tense agreement so the first blank will have 'emerges'.
39. (b) If one's face is free of expression it could not be ascertained (made out) if one had appreciated or not what had happened.
40. (c) The pairs (a) & (b) do not seem appropriate while (d) can fit in grammatically but is not as apt in the meaning as (c).
41. (d) Indian intellectuals may boast of being heirs to the most intellectual traditions of the world.
42. (a) Withholding rewards will encourage negative behaviour instead of fostering (bringing about) genuine interest.
43. (a) Expert professionals are having to train, and students supplant (replace) teachers.
44. (a) The first blank can be only fit in with 'different'. Though 'divergent' also appears correct, 'distinct' will not fit in the second blank.
45. (c) Maladjustment to college culture can be detected early by the tendency to develop friendship network outside college.
46. (c) One concedes defeat. In this case M & S conceded defeat in attempt to offload kings.
47. (d) The pair of words guide and facing fit right in, rest do not make sense.
48. (b) Soon there will be ways to help paralysed people, by bypassing the damaged nerves.
49. (c) Internet gives us unlimited choices and the minimum of constraints.
50. (a) Obtrude means forcing on someone, thus, when punctuation obtrudes it is because it offends.
51. (c) The need of looser fiscal policy to stimulate demand is greater than the need to control budget deficit.
52. (a) Being, peaceful and prosperous the Athenians had leisure to sit at home and the time to explore the world.
53. (d) However their literature never amounted to much and therefore their achievement was unimportant and trivial. The sentence is such that the two words that fill the blanks should differ in degree but have almost the same meaning.
54. (b) Since every man she met groveled before her, she became indifferent and held them in contempt. (c) The situation due to the genocides is sinister, which means threatening. So the other word which will fill the first blank has to complement sinister. Thus the options which may fit in can be disingenuous (which means lacking in frankness, candor, or sincerity) or tragic. The other three words are positive words. In the last part of the sentence, 'to and perpetrators alike' the contrast between the blank word and perpetrators (to commit: to perpetrate a crime) is quite clear. So the correct option is victims, which is antonym to perpetrators.
55. (d) Students would be a very casual option for the first blank. So we have to choose among scrutinizers and observers. However, the second part of the sentence describes how the ancient astronomers were forced to change their opinion in the face of contradictory evidence. When someone

is compelled to accept defeat, 'concede' is the best word that can be used.

56. (b) There is a clear-cut contrast in the sentence which is clear from the presence of the phrases 'on the one hand' and 'on the other hand'. The word in the first blank has to be connected with something that is present at the time of birth - thus 'congenital'. However, the "effect of the environment" qualifies 'education'.
57. (d) The earlier kind of world in the second part of the sentence signals the use of tradition in the second blank.

TYPE - G

- (d) According to the options 'apparently' is the only choice as the others do not fit in to make the sentence clear.
- (d) All the options seem to fit in over here however taken in the context the best choice is analytically.
- (d) Taking the whole paragraph in context, alternatives is the most obvious choice.
- (c) Firing comes across as the best option as it is the subject of discussion.
- (a) An argument is always resolved, the other options do not make sense.
- (d) None of the options except for allowed fit in over here.
- (c) The answer is (c). As the first line of the passage says that the White House was 'serene', empty is the only suitable adjective for the corridors.
- (a) The atmosphere as mentioned in the passage as silent, so quiet is the right word. Stentorian is used for people with loud voices.
- (d) The correct answer is 'temper'. As the immediate effect results in his scowling, which means frowning, so, laughter, curiosity and humor are not suited.
- (a) Pace is used to refer to a continuous up and down movement. Prowled has associations with a predator looking for prey is too strong a word, given the context. Similarly stormed is a very strong word and strolled means to walk leisurely and with no apparent aim and therefore out of context.
- (b) Ramesh is too blunt (straightforward) in his statement. Hence 'blunt' is the correct option.

For Qs.12-13.

As Rs.20000/- became Rs.60000/-, the only possibility is of interest and fines - interest on the unpaid tax and fine for not paying on time.

- (a)
- (d)
- (c) Attach is to take temporary possession of as a security. Impound means "to take legal possession of", which is most often used for objects rather than funds.
- (b) Seize also means to take possession of, which is the correct answer in the given context as the passage implies confiscation of property.
- (d) Offender is the correct choice as he has committed an offence by not paying taxes.

TYPE - H

- (c) In (c) sort has been used in incorrect manner, as it refers to sorts of farmers i.e. types. In (a), (b) and (d) the word sort has been used in the correct way.

2. (c) Option (c) is the correct choice, as here 'host' refers to home which is not suitable here. (a), (b) and (d) used the word host correctly.
3. (d) Implication means a likely consequence, in this case (d) is eliminated as the word implication in this sentence does not make sense.
4. (c) The sentence (c) uses distinct in an incorrect manner, thus it is to be eliminated whereas (a), (b) and (d) use the word in the right sense.
5. (b) As a collective noun the phrase "bundle of boy scouts" is incorrect. Thus (b) has to be the answer.
6. (c) Sentence (c) is to be rejected as Ranjit may help himself "to" the beer in the fridge rather than help himself "with".
7. (d) is the incorrect sentence as "a" has been used with reason, which is inappropriate.
8. (a) "The paper" in sentence (a) has been incorrectly used as the word "the" refers to something in particular. Thus, (a) is the choice.
9. (b) is the incorrect sentence and has to be eliminated as it has to be "a" profitable business.
10. (a) The words 'serve themselves' should be used.
11. (b) The word has been correctly used in (a), (c) and (d) with meanings, a roll of fabric, fasten or lock and a sudden escape, respectively. In (b) the usage of 'bolt' would mean run, sprint etc, which is contradictory to the 1st part (As he could not move).
12. (a) In (a), the use of the word 'passing marks' is wrong, it should have been 'pass marks'. Other follow with the meaning of the word passing - transient, fleeting, brief, advance, etc.
13. (d) In options (a), (b) & (c), the use of the word 'fallout' is acceptable with its meaning but in (d) it does not make any sense - 'failure' would be a better word.
14. (c) This sentence is incorrect as 'Bear for her' do not make any sense. The correct sentence is : I can't bear her to be angry.
15. (a) The correct sentence is : I have my hands full, I cannot do it today.
16. (b) 'near friend' is not appropriate and must be replaced with close friend.
17. (c) The sentence (c) has the wrong usage of 'run over'. Run over means (a) to overflow; as, a cup runs over, or the liquor runs over, (b) to go over, examine, or rehearse cursorily; as, We'll run over that song again, (c) to ride or drive over; as, to run over a child, (d) to go beyond; exceed; as, His speech ran over the time limit.
18. (d) The sentence (c) has the wrong usage of 'round'. The doctor is never on round, he is on rounds. Here rounds is a Noun. 'A round of tear gas shells' means a sequence of gun shots. 'Merry-go-round' and 'round the corner' are very common usages of 'round'. 'Come round' means (a) to recover consciousness; revive, (b) to change one's opinion, decision, etc., esp. to agree with another's, (c) to visit: Come around more often, (d) to cease being angry, hurt, etc.
19. (b) Sentence (e) is correct as 'buckle up' means to fasten one's belt, seat belt, or buckles: She won't start the car until we've all buckled up.

- Sentence (c) is correct as 'buckle' means to yield, surrender, or give way to another (often followed by under): She refused to take the medicine, but buckled under when the doctor told her to. Sentence (a) is correct as 'buckle' also means to bend, warp, or cause to give way suddenly, as with heat or pressure. Similarly sentence (c) is correct. Thus sentence (b) is wrong as the correct sentence is 'The horse suddenly broke into a buckle'.
20. (e) Sentence (a) is correct as 'file' here refers to a folder, cabinet, or other container in which papers, letters, etc., are arranged in convenient order for storage or reference. Sentence (b) is correct as 'file' here refers to 'to make application', to file an insurance claim. Sentence (d) is correct as 'file' here refers to 'to march in a file or line, one after another, as soldiers'. Sentence (d) is correct as 'file' here refers to 'to reduce, smooth, or remove with or as if with a file'. Sentence (e) is wrong as 'A soldier broke the file' is the wrong usage and should be replaced by 'A soldier broke the rank'.

TYPE - I

1. (d) 'Cricket Council' is a collective noun and will take the singular form of the verb i.e., was and is. The critics will censure or criticize the new movie not censor or edit. Explanation can be credible or believable not credulous or gullible. She coughed discreetly (which means careful or circumspect manner of doing things) not discretely (which means distinctly and separately). Hence, correct answer is option (d).
2. (b) 'Further' means degree or extent of something whereas 'farther' is related to distance in space or time. So further is appropriate word in this sentence. An event can be historic or historical. 'Historic' means important, significant and 'historical' means ancient, past. But here historic is appropriate usage of word. 'Distrust' is a feeling of suspicion and 'mistrust' is lack of trust but in this sentence mistrust is correct. The film is based on true story (connected with facts) not real (actually existing). One suspects that a compliment (a remark that expresses praise or admire) not complement (additional or supplement) was backhanded. So correct answer is option (b).
3. (b) Regretfully is a way of showing disappointment and Regrettably is someone is sorry about and wish had not happened. So one can decline invitation regretfully not regrettably. I am drawn to poetic, sensuous (giving pleasure to senses) not sensual (physically passionate) quality of her paintings. He was beside himself (means unable to control himself) not besides (in addition to or apart from) the rage. Stationary is correct word because a truck can be stationary or not moving and not stationery or writing material. Water rises above the danger mark not over. 'Above' denotes the higher place or position whereas over denotes the physical location. So correct answer is option (b).
4. (c) Sentence 1 - Brooch (A) is a clasp or ornament having a pin at the back for passing through the clothing and a catch for securing the point of the pin, whereas Broach (B) means to mention or suggest

for the first time. In the context of the sentence, Brooch is the right choice.

Sentence 2 - Councillor (A) a member of a council, whereas a counsellor is a person who counsels; adviser. In the context of the sentence, Councillor (B) is the right choice.

Sentence 3 - Advice (A) is the right choice as it is the Noun form, whereas Advise (B) is the verb form (used as, advise me). In the context of the sentence, Advice is the right choice.

Sentence 4 - Climactic (A) means pertaining to or coming to a climax and hence is the right choice.

Sentence 5 - Flair (A) means a natural talent, aptitude, or ability whereas, Flare (B) means to spread gradually outward, as the end of a trumpet, the bottom of a wide skirt, or the sides of a ship. In the context of the sentence, Flare is the right choice.

Thus the correct option is BAAAB

5. (b) Sentence 1 - Currants (B) are the fruits used for jams, jellies, desserts, or beverages, whereas Currents (A) means the movement of water in seas or rivers. In the context of the sentence, Currants is the right choice.

Sentence 2 - Exceptional (A) is something good, whereas Exceptionable (B) is liable to exception or objection; objectionable. In the context of the sentence, Exceptionable (B) is the right choice.

Sentence 3 - Consent (A) is the right choice as it means to permit, approve, or agree; comply or yield, whereas Assent (B) means to agree or concur; subscribe to something.

Sentence 4 - Obligated (A) means, to require or constrain, as by law, command, conscience, or force of necessity, whereas Compelled (B) means to force or drive, esp. to a course of action. In the context of the sentence, Obligated (A) is the right choice.

Sentence 5 - Sanguine (A) is cheerfully optimistic, hopeful, or confident whereas, genuine (B) means exactly what something appears to be. In the context of the sentence, Sanguine (A) is the right choice. Thus the correct option is BBAAA.

6. (b) Sentence 1 - Ironic (A) means poignantly contrary to what was expected or intended, whereas Caustic (B) means severely critical or sarcastic. In the context of the sentence, Caustic (B) is the right choice.

Sentence 2 - Valid (A) is sound; just; well-founded, whereas Cogent (B) means to the point; relevant;

pertinent. In the context of the sentence, Cogent (B) is the right choice.

Sentence 3 - Adverse (A) means opposing one's interests or desire, whereas Averse (B) means having a feeling of opposition, distaste, or aversion; strongly disinclined. In the context of the sentence, Averse (B) is the right choice.

Sentence 4 - Coupé (A) means a short, four-wheeled, closed carriage, usually with a single seat for two passengers and an outside seat for the driver, whereas Coup (B) means A sudden appropriation of leadership or power; a takeover. In the context of the sentence, Coupé (A) is the right choice.

Sentence 5 - Peeling (A) is to strip or cut away the skin, rind, or bark from; pare, whereas, Pealing (B) means a set of bells tuned to each other; a chime. In the context of the sentence, Pealing (B) is the right choice. Thus the correct option is BBBAB.

7. (a) Sentence 1 - Defusing (A) means to make less dangerous, tense, or embarrassing, whereas Diffusing (B) means to spread or scatter widely or thinly; disseminate. In the context of the sentence, Diffusing (B) is the right choice.

Sentence 2 - Baited (A) means 'to deliberately try to make somebody angry, whereas Bated (B) means to lessen by retrenching, deducting, or reducing. In the context of the sentence, Baited (A) is the right choice.

Sentence 3 - Hoard (A) means to accumulate money, food, or the like, in a hidden or carefully guarded place for preservation, future use, etc, whereas Horde (B) means A large group or crowd. In the context of the sentence, Horde (B) is the right choice.

Sentence 4 - Interment (A) means the act or ceremony of interring; burial, whereas Internment (B) means confinement during wartime. In the context of the sentence, Internment (B) is the right choice.

Sentence 5 - Unsociable (A) means having, showing, or marked by a disinclination to friendly social relations; withdrawn, whereas, Unsocial (B) means outside the normal times of working. In the context of the sentence, Unsociable (A) is the right choice. Thus the correct option is BABBA.

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