

# Ssc Cgl Tier II Previous Year Question Paper Overview

Here, you can solve all the questions asked in Ssc Cgl Tier II Previous Year Question Paper on 2019-09-12 in the Morning exam. The detailed solutions are also provided for every previous year question and some of these questions can be asked again in your Ssc Cgl Tier II exam. There are 200 questions in the exam and 120 minutes are provided for the Ssc Cgl Tier II exam. The Cutoff of the exam was 150 marks hence you should try to score at least 160 marks.

## Ssc Cgl Tier II Previous Year Question Paper : Questions and Solutions

### Question 1 :

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. Bhanu made a working model of an airplane \_\_\_\_\_ when he was sixteen.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 44 Seconds

### Options :

1. itself
2. himself
3. oneself
4. herself

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **himself**.

- The given sentence includes the subject as a male person. We get to know this from the usage of '**he**'.
- In this regard the correct word to be used for the blank is '**himself**' because it is a pronoun that accurately reinstates his presence in the sentence once again.
- The rest of the options are used either to indicate objects, female or some other person, but not specifically '**Bhanu**'.

### Question 2 :

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. I caught a snake once. B. That well is full of snakes. C. I caught it by its tail and dropped it in the old well. D. Whenever we catch one, instead of killing it, we drop it in the well.



Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 75 Seconds

Options :

1. BCAD
2. CBDA
3. ACBD
4. BACD

Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. ACBD.

1. Sentence A gives us the introduction of the story by mentioning an action by the speaker, which is catching a snake.
2. Sentence C appears next because it clearly adds to the details provided by the first statement. In other words, this statement adds instructions on how exactly the speaker caught the snake and what he/she did right after that.
3. Sentence B appears at third place because it adds details to the action that was mentioned in the previous statement, that is sentence D. It adds details about the well where the speaker threw the snake in the previous statement.
4. Sentence D gives us details in general about what the speaker does during such instances, that is when they catch snakes. This point can be treated as a conclusion to this short passage as it adds details on behalf of the entire scene and becomes suitable to end as well.

This arrangement follows a sequential manner where the events/actions are narrated one after the other without losing the fluency and sense of the story.

Question 3 :

Select the correct active form of the given sentence. The film Jurassic Park was directed by Steven Spielberg.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 93 Seconds

Options :

1. The film Jurassic Park directed Steven Spielberg.
2. Steven Spielberg is the director of the film Jurassic Park.
3. Steven Spielberg has been directing the film Jurassic Park.
4. Steven Spielberg directed the film Jurassic Park.

Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. Steven Spielberg directed the film Jurassic Park.

This option is correct because the portrayal of tense is accurate. The given sentence denotes the past tense by using '**was directed**'. The same tense has been denoted by this option by using '**directed**'. Using the same tense allows us to indicate the same meaning/sense in both the voice-forms. Secondly, the subject and object has also been relocated as per the rules of voice change, whereas the other given options either fail to relocate the subject/object or simply get the tense wrong.

**Question 4 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. He spends good deal of money on clothing.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 69 Seconds

**Options :**

1. a good deal of
2. the good deal of
3. No improvement
4. good dealing of

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **a good deal of**.

- The given sentence has an error in the underlined section because it makes incomplete sense.
- '**Good deal of**' has been used in a singular sene to indicate an uncountable noun, which in this case is **money**.
- So, the sentence is incomplete because before '**good deal**' we don't have an article (a/an/the) to indicate the singularity of the phrase.
- Hence, the correct answer is '**a good deal of**'.

**Question 5 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. Rani said, "We are organizing a cleaning programme in the colony tomorrow."

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 60 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Rani said that they were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony the next day.
2. Rani asked why they were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony the next day.
3. Rani said that we are organizing a cleaning programme in the colony tomorrow.

Rani told that we were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony that day.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1 i.e. **Rani said that they were organizing a cleaning programme in the colony the next day.**

- This option is correct because firstly the rules of narration state that it is necessary for the corresponding past form of the present tense (portrayed in the direct speech) to appear in the indirect speech, in order to make the same sense/meaning.
- The given sentence uses '**are organizing**' and this option uses '**were organizing**', hence working according to the rules and making similar sense in both the instances.
- The person has also been accurately changed to the third-person perspective as it is necessary to do so while converting to indirect speech.

**Question 6 :**

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. The saint prayed that God might pour all his blessings on the newly married couple.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 78 Seconds

**Options :**

1. The saint said to the newly married couple, "God must pour all his blessings on you."
2. The saint said to the newly married couple, "May God pour all his blessings on you."
3. The saint requested God, "Pour all your blessings on the newly married couple."
4. The saint blessed the newly married couple, "God will pour all his blessings on you."

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2 i.e. **The saint said to the newly married couple, "May God pour all his blessings on you."**

- This option is correct because firstly the tense used is accurate, which is in the future tense, '**may God pour**'.
- The given question also indicates the future tense by using '**God might pour**'.
- Secondly, it is important to understand what kind of sense is being made by the given statement.
- Since the saint is telling the couple that God may shower upon them his blessings, it is necessary to keep the same meaning in its direct form of speech as well.
- The rest of the options fail to portray this similar sense due to incorrect placement of words and wrong portrayal of tense.

**Question 7 :**



Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 85 Seconds

Options :

1. insatiability
2. integrity
3. insidiousness
4. intellect

Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. integrity.

1. **Insatiability** means incapable of being satisfied or appeased.
2. **Integrity** means the **quality of being honest and having strong moral principles**.
3. **Insidiousness** means stealthily treacherous or deceitful.
4. **Intellect** means the faculty of reasoning and understanding objectively, especially with regard to abstract matters.

Option 2 expresses the meaning of the given words and hence becomes the answer to our question.

Question 8 :

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. I learnt to push Lily's wheel chair. B. I stopped the chair in front of the pond and watched Lily roll her eyes to see the ducks. C. All of a sudden, the wheelchair shook violently. D. One afternoon, I wheeled her to the park.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 72 Seconds

Options :

1. DACB
2. DBAC
3. ABCD
4. ADBC

Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. ADBC.

1. Sentence A provides a beginning to the entire story, where the speaker delivers the first mode of action, which is

- learning to push Lily's wheelchair. So, this will appear as the first statement of the passage.
2. Sentence D appears at second place because it moves the narrative ahead with the first addition of details after the previous sentence introduced the context of the story.
  3. Sentence B appears at third place because it adjoins more points to the information provided by the previous statement, that is he stopped the chair besides the pond when she was getting wheeled down to the park.
  4. Sentence C will appear next because it offers a twist in the plot as the story was progressing. The plot-twist is regarding the changing motion of the wheelchair, which is why it shall appear at fourth place.

This arrangement provides a sequential order of narration, where the events have been elaborated one after the other without losing any sense and fluency as the story proceeds.

### Question 9 :

Select the correct active form of the given sentence. More roles for women will be opened up in the ranks of soldiers by the Indian army.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 80 Seconds

### Options :

1. The Indian army has opened up more roles for women in the ranks of soldiers.
2. More roles will open up for the Indian army in the ranks of women soldiers.
3. The Indian army will open up more roles for women in the ranks of soldiers.
4. Women will open up more roles for the Indian army in the ranks of soldiers.

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. The Indian army will open up more roles for women in the ranks of soldiers.

- This option is correct because firstly the subject and object have been accurately relocated as per the rules of voice change. Secondly, as the question denotes future tense by using '**will be opened up**' it is necessary that the recurring tense in the active form is also in it's future tense to make identical sense. This option accurately denotes future tense by using '**will open up**'. The rest of the options fail to portray the correct tense or have misplaced the subject/object.

### Question 10 :

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. The teacher asked Avika what had happened to her and why her nose was bleeding.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 77 Seconds

### Options :

The teacher said to Avika, "What happened to her, Why was her nose bleeding?"

2. The teacher said to Avika, "What happened to you, Why is your nose bleeding?"
3. The teacher said to Avika, "What had happened to you, Why was your nose bleeding?"
4. The teacher said to Avika, "What is happening to you, Why is your nose bleeding?"

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2 i.e. **The teacher said to Avika, "What happened to you, Why is your nose bleeding?"**

- This option is correct because firstly the direct form uses the second-person perspective.
- It is always important to either use the first or second person perspective for direct speech.
- Secondly, according to the rules of narration, if the indirect form portrays the past tense then it is necessary to use the corresponding present tense in its direct form of speech to make the same sense/meaning.
- Such has been applied in this option, whereas the rest of the given options fail to use the correct person perspective or the tense.

**Question 11 :**

Select the correct active form of the given sentence. Preparations were being made for the sports meet at the school.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 80 Seconds****Options :**

1. They have been making preparations for the sports meet at the school.
2. They were making preparations for the sports meet at the school.
3. They have started making preparations for the sports meet at the school.
4. They have made preparations for the sports meet at the school.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2 i.e. **They were making preparations for the sports meet at the school.**

**Passive voice** - Subject + were/was + being + v3 + by + object + other words.

**Active voice**- Object + was/were + v4 + subject + other words.

**As the chosen option follows this structure it will be correct.**

**Question 12 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. If there is no error, select No error. No one inform me that you would be absent.





Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 67 Seconds

Options :

1. No one inform me
2. would be absent.
3. No error
4. that you

Solution :

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **No one inform me**

- This option has the grammatical error. The given sentence indicates past tense '**would be absent**'.
- So, in place of '**inform**' the past participle form '**informed**' should have been used.

Question 13 :

Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. The Indian army has inducted several women officers in Infantry and Armoured Corps.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 59 Seconds

Options :

1. Several women officers will be inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry and Armoured Corps.
2. Several women officers were inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry and Armoured Corps.
3. Several women officers are being inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry and Armoured Corps.
4. Several women officers have been inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry and Armoured Corps.

Solution :

The correct answer is **option 4**, i.e. **Several women officers have been inducted by the Indian Army in Infantry and Armoured Corps.**

- This option is correct because it implies the same sense as that in the given question, that is by using '**have been**' the tense portrayed is similar to that of the given statement in the question. The subject and object has also been relocated as per the rules of voice change.

Question 14 :

Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. Your behavior annoys me greatly.





Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 71 Seconds

Options :

1. I was greatly annoyed by your behavior.
2. I have been greatly annoyed by your behavior.
3. I am greatly annoyed by your behavior.
4. Your behavior has been greatly annoyed by me.

Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. I am greatly annoyed by your behavior.

- This option is correct because the tense portrayed by using 'I am greatly annoyed' (which is in present tense) is accurate. This corresponds to the sense made by the question and doesn't alter the meaning.

Question 15 :

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. Prasad recalled that meeting people have been a part of his life as a student activist.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 62 Seconds

Options :

1. meeting people have been
2. Prasad recalled that
3. a part of his life
4. as a student activist.

Solution :

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. meeting people have been.

- This option contains an error. 'Have' gets used generally after plural-form of nouns that commit some action.
- Here the subject/noun is singular, 'Prasad'. So, the correct word to be used here is 'has'.

Comprehension :

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously



(8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

**Question 16 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.5.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 94 Seconds

**Options :**

1. coins
2. bangles
3. biscuits
4. gold

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. gold.

1. **Coins** means a flat disc or piece of metal with an official stamp, used as money.
2. **Bangles** means a rigid ornamental band worn round the arm or occasionally the ankle.
3. **Biscuits** means a small baked unleavened cake, typically crisp, flat, and sweet.
4. **Gold** means a yellow precious metal, the chemical element of atomic number 79, used especially in jewellery and decoration and to guarantee the value of currencies.

Option 4 is correct because the passage talks about **gold** as an object. None of the aforementioned objects given in the options appear in the passage.

**Question 17 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. She was a tall woman and she carried a large purse. B. Suddenly a boy ran up behind her and tried to snatch her purse. C. It was 11 o'clock at night and a woman was walking alone. D. It had a long strap, and she carried it slung across her shoulder.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 88 Seconds

**Options :**

1. CADB
2. DCBA

ACDB

4. DBCA

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 1, i.e. CADB.**

1. Sentence C gives us the introduction of the main character and also the beginning of the story.
2. Sentence A is a description of the main character and her actions, which is why it shall appear at second place as it adds more details to the information provided by the first sentence.
3. Sentence D appears at third place because it adds details of the object that was introduced by the previous sentence, that is A.
4. Sentence B will appear at the end because it provides a plot-twist to the narrative and the occurring information is relatively different than the details that were already getting added to the narrative by the previous sentences.

This arrangement is correct as it follows a sequential manner where the descriptions are added one after the other and the events also take place till the end without losing sense/meaning in the passage.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

**Question 18 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.1.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 119 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. over
2. out
3. up
4. down

**Solution :**



The correct answer is option 1, i.e. over.

1. **Over** means extending directly upwards from.
2. **Out** means moving or appearing to move away from a particular place, especially one that is enclosed or hidden.
3. **Up** means towards a higher place or position.
4. **Down** means towards or in a lower place or position, especially to or on the ground or another surface.

Option 1 is correct because the given statement talks about a gardener who willingly gave away or **extended** his discovery of gold to the police.

### Comprehension :

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

### Question 19 :

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.3.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 104 Seconds

### Options :

1. garden
2. orchard
3. park
4. field

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. garden.

1. **Garden** means a piece of ground adjoining a house, in which grass, flowers, and shrubs may be grown.
2. **Orchard** means a piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees.
3. **Park** means a large public garden or area of land used for recreation.
4. **Field** means an area of open land, especially one planted with crops or pasture, typically bounded by hedges or fences.

Option 1 is the correct answer because the given passage talks about the discovery of gold by a 'gardener'. It is evident that a gardener works at a garden and not at the other aforementioned places given in the options.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

**Question 20 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.2.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 110 Seconds****Options :**

1. recovered
2. recovers
3. recovering
4. recover

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. recovered.

- This option is correct because the given sentence denotes an event that took place in the past, which is why the past participle of 'recover' that is 'recovered' will appear.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

**Question 21 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.4.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 83 Seconds

**Options :**

1. engineer
2. gardener
3. custom officer
4. police

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e police.

1. **Engineer** means a person who designs, builds, or maintains engines, machines, or structures.
2. **Gardener** means a person who tends and cultivates a garden as a pastime or for a living.
3. **Custom officer** means a person who works for the official organization responsible for collecting taxes on goods coming into a country and preventing illegal goods from being brought in.
4. **Police** means the civil force of a state, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order.

The given statement talks about someone who again handed over the commodity to higher authorities. Since it was already mentioned that the **gold** was handed over to the **police** by the gardener, option 4 will be the correct fill for the blank as the **police in possession of the gold** handed it over again.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

**Question 22 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.6.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 120 Seconds



## Options :

1. by
2. about
3. for
4. to

## Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. for.

1. **By** means identifying the agent performing an action.
2. **About** means on the subject of; concerning.
3. **For** means having a **purpose** of.
4. **To** means expressing motion in the direction of a particular location.

'For' is correct because the given statement talks about the gold being handed over regarding the **purpose of investigation**. So, option 3 is the correct fill for the blank.

## Comprehension :

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

## Question 23 :

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.7.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 100 Seconds

## Options :

1. after
2. until
3. that
4. while



**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. that.

1. **After** means in the time following an event or another period of time.
2. **Until** means up to the point in time or the event mentioned.
3. **That** means to identify a specific person or thing observed or heard by the speaker.
4. **While** means a period of time.

The given sentence intends to identify a specific person 'Ramadayal' performing a specific action. Hence, 'that' is the correct fill for the blank.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

**Question 24 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.8.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 102 Seconds

**Options :**

1. sheltered
2. topped
3. enclosed
4. covered

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. covered.

1. **Sheltered** means protected from difficulties or unpleasant realities.
2. **Topped** means having a top, topping, or surface of a specified kind.
3. **Enclosed** means surrounded or closed off on all sides.
4. **Covered** means put something on top of or in front of something in order to protect or conceal it.

The given sentence talks about a box carefully wrapped by a polythene cover. Hence, '**covered**' is the perfect fill for the blank based on its legitimate meaning for the sentence.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

**Question 25 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.9.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 104 Seconds****Options :**

1. deep
2. deepen
3. deeply
4. depth

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. deep.

1. **Deep** means extending far down from the top or surface..
2. **Deepen** means make or become deep or deeper.
3. **Deeply** means intensely.
4. **Depth** means the distance from the top or surface to the bottom of something.

The given sentence talks about a box found buried six inches under a banyan tree. Which means the box was placed six inches **deep** underground, which is why option 1 is the correct fill for the blank.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. In a rare show of honesty, a gardener of the irrigation department has handed (1)\_\_\_\_\_ to the police 57 tolas of gold (2)\_\_\_\_\_ by him while working in the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of the superintending engineer's bungalow in Raipur. The (4)\_\_\_\_\_ in turn has handed over the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to the Central Excise and Customs



Department (6)\_\_\_\_\_ investigation. It was in June this year (7)\_\_\_\_\_ Ramdayal found a tiny plastic box, meticulously (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with polythene, buried six inches (9)\_\_\_\_\_ under a Banyan tree, while digging the garden. He (10)\_\_\_\_\_ the box and took it to his house behind the bungalow and was dazzled to find that it contained biscuits, bangles and coins all of gold.

### Question 26 :

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.10.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 102 Seconds

### Options :

1. picked on
2. picked in
3. picked over
4. picked up

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. picked up.

- This option is correct because 'picked up' means to lift something up from a lower surface. The meaning completes the sense made by the given statement.

### Question 27 :

Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. ALLURING

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 47 Seconds

### Options :

1. interesting
2. charming
3. repulsive
4. glamorous

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. repulsive.

1. **Interesting** means arousing curiosity or interest; holding or catching the attention.
2. **Charming** means very pleasant or attractive.



**Repulsive** means arousing intense distaste or disgust.

4. **Glamorous** means having an attractive or exciting quality that makes certain people or things seem appealing.

Out of all the options, the 3rd one '**repulsive**' bears a meaning that is opposite to the meaning of the given word, '**alluring**'. This makes option 3 the correct answer/antonym.

**Question 28 :**

Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. The authorities are planning to lift restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley from the coming week.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 72 Seconds

**Options :**

1. It has been planned to lift restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley from the coming week.
2. Restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley from the coming week are planning to lift the authorities in the Valley.
3. It is being planned by the authorities to lift restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley from the coming week.
4. Lifting restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley is planned from the coming week.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. It is being planned by the authorities to lift restrictions on the movement of people in the Valley from the coming week.

- This option is correct because the tense portrayed is accurate, which is in the present tense, '**is being planned**' and the subject/object have been relocated as per the rules of voice change.

**Question 29 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. Mother said to Kavya, "Turn on the light."

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 75 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Mother told Kavya to turn on the light.
2. Mother asked Kavya if the light was on.
3. Kavya told mother to turn on the light.
4. Mother requested Kavya to please on the light.

**Solution :**



The correct answer is option 1, i.e. Mother told Kavya to turn on the light.

- Option 1 is correct because the tense portrayed is correct, that is present tense 'to turn on'. The quotations have been replaced with 'told', which apparently implies the same sense/meaning that was made by the given question.

**Question 30 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. Security cameras captured the whole incident. B. Commuters in Virginia, USA got a shock when a deer entered a metro station. C. However, it eventually backed out and ran away unharmed. D. Nobody knows how it made into the station.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 71 Seconds

**Options :**

1. DCBA
2. BADC
3. BDCA
4. ADCB

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. BDCA.

1. Sentence B gives us the introduction to the story and the main character that is involved till the end.
2. Sentence D moves the narrative forward by adding more information to the details provided by the first statement.
3. Sentence C talks about how the story progresses onwards as the deer backed out and ran away.
4. Sentence A talks about the entire incident being tapped in the security cameras. This can be treated as a conclusive point as it helps us in ending the passage.

The given arrangement gives us a sequential order of narration where the events do not get jumbled and details are added fluently without losing sense/meaning in the passage.

**Question 31 :**

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. The little girl asked her mother if she could visit her friend's house.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 79 Seconds

**Options :**

1. The little girl said to her mother, "Why can't I visit my friend's house?"
2. The little girl said to her mother, "Should she visit her friend's house?"

The little girl said to her mother, "Can I visit my friend's house?"

4. The little girl said to her mother, "I could visit my friend's house."

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. The little girl said to her mother, "Can I visit my friend's house?"

- This option is correct because the quotations have been placed accurately, the tense portrayed is also correct and the sense made within quotations is the same as that in the given question.

**Question 32 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. He was surprised at me refusing to accept his offer.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 75 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. No improvement
2. at me to refusing
3. at my refusing
4. on me refusing

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3 i.e. **at my refusing**.

- Option 3 is correct because '**my refusing**' indicates the action coming from the person. In other words, the action that is done gets associated with the person and this completes the accuracy in the sentence.
- A gerund (Present participle) is always followed by a possessive pronoun.
- As the chosen option follows both the rules it will be correct.

The correct sentence will be-

He was surprised at my refusing to accept his offer.

**Question 33 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. Pushpa said, "I arrived at the workshop an hour ago but nothing much is happening here."

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 70 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. Pushpa observed that though she had arrived at the workshop an hour ago but nothing much is happening there.
2. Pushpa said that she has arrived at the workshop an hour earlier but nothing much is happening here.
3. Pushpa asked why she had to arrive at the workshop an hour before when nothing much was happening there.
4. Pushpa said that she had arrived at the workshop an hour before but nothing much was happening there.

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. Pushpa said that she had arrived at the workshop an hour before but nothing much was happening there.

- This option is correct because the tense portrayed is correct, which is past tense, 'had arrived'. The indirect form of words have been used, like 'there'. The third person 'she' has also been used to denote indirect speech.

### Question 34 :

Select the correct active form of the given sentence. When we arrived at his house, we were welcomed by his parents.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 75 Seconds

### Options :

1. When his parents arrived at his house, we welcomed them.
2. When we arrived at his house, his parents welcomed us.
3. When we arrived at his house, we welcomed his parents.
4. After we arrived at his house, his parents had welcomed us.

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. When we arrived at his house, his parents welcomed us.

- This option is correct because the object and subject have been relocated accordingly as the rules of voice change suggest. The action is also in its correct tense form, that is past tense.

### Question 35 :

Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. TURBULENT

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 59 Seconds

### Options :

1. raging
2. peaceful





forceful

4. swirling

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. peaceful.

1. **Raging** means to show rage or anger.
2. **Peaceful** means to be free from disturbance.
3. **Forceful** means being strong and assertive.
4. **Swirling** means moving in a twisting or spiralling pattern.

Option 2 bears a meaning that is opposite to the meaning of 'turbulent'. So, 'peaceful' becomes the correct answer.

**Question 36 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. For most people, a six figure salary was unimaginable two decades ago.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 68 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. For most of people
2. To much people
3. For a many people
4. No improvement

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4 i.e. **No improvement**.

The given statement is grammatically correct hence, we don't need to make any improvement in it.

Hence, "no improvement" will be the correct answer.

The correct sentence will be-

**For most people, a six figure salary was unimaginable two decades ago.**

**Question 37 :**

Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. A brick falling from the roof top broke the front glass of my car.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 59 Seconds**

**Options :**

The front glass of my car has broken a brick falling from the roof top.

- The front glass of my car was broken by a brick falling from the roof top.
- The front glass of my car had been broken by a brick falling from the roof top.
- The front glass of my car has been broken by a brick falling from the roof top.
- The front glass of my car has been broken by a brick falling from the roof top.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. The front glass of my car was broken by a brick falling from the roof top.

- Option 2 is correct because the subject and object has been relocated as per the rules of voice change. The past participle form of 'broke' that is 'was broken' also appears. In passive voice we require to use participle forms to make similar and accurate sense. The rest of the sentence implies the same meaning as that made by the given statement in the question.

**Question 38 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. I have visited several places in India, but I \_\_\_\_\_ the Andaman and Nicobar Islands yet.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 80 Seconds****Options :**

- haven't been visiting
- didn't visit
- haven't visited
- don't visit

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. haven't visited.

- This option is correct because it uses the correct tense form to indicate that the person have not visited the specified places since a long time, even though he/she has travelled a lot.

**Question 39 :**

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. A dome-shaped shelter built from blocks of solid snow used by Eskimos

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 55 Seconds****Options :**

wigwam

2. yurt

3. tepee

4. igloo

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 4, i.e. igloo.**

1. **Wigwam** means a dome-shaped hut or tent made by fastening mats, skins, or bark over a framework of poles (as used formerly by some North American Indian peoples).
2. **Yurt** means a circular tent of felt or skins on a collapsible framework, used by nomads in Mongolia, Siberia, and Turkey.
3. **Tepee** means a portable conical tent made of skins, cloth, or canvas on a frame of poles, used by North American Indians of the Plains and Great Lakes regions.
4. **Igloo** means a type of **dome-shaped shelter built from blocks of solid snow**, traditionally used by Inuits/ eskimos.

Option 4 expresses the meaning of the given words and is hence the correct answer to the question.

**Question 40 :**

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. The trouble makers took to their heels when they saw the police coming.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 81 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. hid themselves
2. ran away
3. faced them boldly
4. prepared to fight

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 2, i.e. ran away.**

- The given idiom, '**took to their heels**' means to **run away**.

**Question 41 :**

Select the wrongly spelt word.



Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 43 Seconds

Options :

1. medieval
2. measure
3. magazine
4. machenic

Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. machenic.

- 'Machenic' is spelt incorrectly. The accurate spelling is 'mechanic'.

Question 42 :

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. Having been a student activist once, a politician never forget those days.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 46 Seconds

Options :

1. a politician
2. never forget
3. Having been
4. those days

Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. never forget.

- This option has an error. The sentence tries to lay special emphasis on the action 'forget'.
- In this sense, the correct form would be in plural, that is 'forgets'.

Question 43 :

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. The teacher said to Mohit, "Go to your seat and sit quietly"

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 58 Seconds

Options :



- The teacher requested Mohit to go to his seat and sit quietly.
- The teacher instructed Mohit to go to his seat and sit quietly.
- The teacher instructed Mohit that he must go to his seat and sit quietly.
- The teacher told Mohit to go to your seat and sit quietly.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. The teacher instructed Mohit to go to his seat and sit quietly.

- This option is correct because the quotations have been replaced with '**instructed**', which helps indicating the same sense as in the given question. The tense is also similar as both the instances denote simple present tense.

**Question 44 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. The rescue team dug out a soldier from the snow \_\_\_\_\_ how he could have survived for seven days buried under it.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 69 Seconds****Options :**

- wondering
- wondered
- to wonder
- wonder

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. wondering.

- '**Wondering**' denotes a continuous tense.
- '**Wondered**' denotes past tense.
- '**To wonder**' denotes future tense.
- '**Wonder**' denotes simple present tense.

The given sentence talks about an event that happened in the past; of a soldier who was curious about his condition before having been dug out from the snow. Hence, the continuous form '**wondering**' is the correct fill for the blank as it expresses the past-continuous tense and completes the meaning of the given statement.

**Question 45 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. It is because nowadays people have no time for recreation. B. But this pastime is getting out of favour now. C. It is really a

thrilling exercise. D. Flying kites is my favourite pastime.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 79 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. DCBA
2. CDAB
3. DBAC
4. BCDA

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 1, i.e. DCBA.**

1. Sentence D gives us an introduction to the passage, which is about the recreational activity of flying kites.
2. Sentence C will follow up next because it adjoins more information specifically to the recreational activity mentioned by the previous statement.
3. Sentence B includes a twist in the narrative, where a different point of view is shared. This is evident from the usage of the conjunction 'but'. Hence, this statement will appear at third place.
4. Sentence A provides a justification for the information provided by the previous statement, which is why it shall follow sentence B.

The given arrangement is the correct answer because it provides a sequential order of narration where the various events don't get jumbled and the fluency as well as meaning doesn't get lost in the entire passage.

**Question 46 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. If we drove 10 kilometers along the road that branched off to the right, we would reach Barhampur. B. Aditya and I were returning from the site of our new factory. C. We had reached a point where the road bifurcated. D. We were driving along National Highway 40.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 95 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. CDBA
2. BDAC
3. BDCA
4. ACBD

**Solution :**

The correct is option 3 , i.e. BDCA.

1. Sentence B provides an introduction to the story, that is the journey of Aditya and the narrator.
2. Sentence D follows up next because it adjoins more details about the ongoing journey.
3. Sentence C adds more information to the narrative, where they have reached a particular point in the journey. So, this sentence will appear at third place.
4. Sentence A talks about certain assumptions based on which they can proceed and reach their destined location. This can be treated as a conclusive point and hence will become the last statement of our passage.

This arrangement is correct because it provides a sequential narrative of events, where the several instances do not get jumbled and sense as well as fluency is maintained till the end.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2)\_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3)\_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4)\_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6)\_\_\_\_\_practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7)\_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8)\_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

**Question 47 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.1.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 112 Seconds

**Options :**

1. based
2. basing
3. base
4. bases

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e based.

1. '**Based**' denotes past tense.
2. '**Basing**' denotes present continuous tense.
3. '**Base**' denotes simple present tense.





'Bases' becomes the plural form of 'base' and can also be referred in the present tense.

The given sentence denotes past tense, 'lifestyle of hunters **was**'. So, the past form of the verb, that is '**based**' is the correct fill for the blank.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2)\_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3)\_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4)\_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6)\_\_\_\_\_practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7)\_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8)\_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

**Question 48 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.2.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 98 Seconds

**Options :**

1. have
2. has
3. had
4. having

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. have.

1. '**Have**' is used before plural forms and denotes present tense.
2. '**Has**' is used before singular forms and denotes present tense.
3. '**Had**' denotes past tense and can be used for both singular and plural forms.
4. '**Having**' denotes a continuous form of tense because it uses '**ing**'. It can be used for all the three tenses.

The given statement denotes a plural noun, '**anthropologists**'. Hence, based on the usage of the aforementioned options, the correct answer is '**have**'.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around

11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2)\_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3)\_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4)\_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6)\_\_\_\_\_practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7)\_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8)\_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

### Question 49 :

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.3.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 103 Seconds

### Options :

1. with
2. from
3. by
4. to

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. by.

1. **With** means accompanied by another person or thing.
2. **From** means indicating the point in space at which a journey, motion, or action starts.
3. **By** means identifying the agent performing an action.
4. **To** means expressing motion in the direction of a particular location.

The given statement implies that a certain culture was pursued by modern humans. The culture included practices that was performed by the homo-sapiens. Hence, '**by**' is the correct answer because it implies that the **humans** were the **agents** of their culture or **performed actions/practices**.

### Comprehension :

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2)\_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3)\_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4)\_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6)\_\_\_\_\_practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7)\_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8)\_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

**Question 50 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.4.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 107 Seconds

**Options :**

1. far
2. distant
3. near
4. farther

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. far.

1. **Far** means to indicate the extent to which one thing is distant from another.
2. **Distant** means far away in space or time.
3. **Near** means at or to a short distance away.
4. **Farther** means over a large expanse of space or time.

The given statement indicates a time-period long before the present era, which is two million years ago. So, according to the given meanings of the options the correct fill for the blank is option 1, that is 'far'.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2) \_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3) \_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4) \_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6) \_\_\_\_\_ practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

**Question 51 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.5.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 103 Seconds

**Options :**

1. dependence

experience

3. emergence

4. departure

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. emergence.

1. **Dependence** means the state of relying on or being controlled by someone or something else.
2. **Experience** means practical contact with and observation of facts or events.
3. **Emergence** means the process of becoming visible after being concealed.
4. **Departure** means the action of leaving, especially to start a journey.

The given statement talks about the rise of a certain type of culture before the ancient traditions of humans. In this regard, 'emergence' will be the correct fill for the blank because the sentence talks about the emergence of hunter-gatherer culture before what used to be scavengers of animal-remains.

### Comprehension :

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2) \_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3) \_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4) \_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6) \_\_\_\_\_ practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

### Question 52 :

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.6.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 108 Seconds

### Options :

1. an
2. one
3. the
4. a

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. the.

1. **An** is the form of the indefinite article used before words beginning with a vowel sound.
2. **One** refers to a person or thing in singular terms.
3. **The** is used to point forward to a following qualifying or defining clause or phrase. It also denotes one or more people or things already mentioned or assumed to be common knowledge.
4. **A** is used to indicate membership of a class of people or things.

The given statement talks about a quality/practice of hunting-gathering by early-humans. It has also been mentioned earlier once in the passage. So, it becomes somewhat common in terms of knowledge in context to the passage. In this regard the correct fill for the blank is option 3, 'the'.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2) \_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3) \_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4) \_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6) \_\_\_\_\_ practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

**Question 53 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.7.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 113 Seconds

**Options :**

1. before
2. beyond
3. beneath
4. behind

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. behind.

1. **Before** means during the period of time preceding a particular event or time; in front of something.
2. **Beyond** means at or to the further side of.
3. **Beneath** means extending or directly underneath.



**Behind** means in a particular place after leaving or after others have moved on.

The given statement talks about the remains of prey left by the carnivores after eating. In other words, it signifies the fact that other animals have moved on from what they have eaten and the left-over gets retrieved by the human scavengers. In this regard/context, the correct fill for the blank is '**behind**'.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2) \_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3) \_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4) \_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6) \_\_\_\_\_ practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

**Question 54 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.8.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 109 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. them
2. he
3. they
4. we

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 3, i.e. they.**

1. **Them** is used as the object of a verb or preposition to refer to two or more people or things previously mentioned or easily identified.
2. **He** is used to refer to a man, boy, or male animal previously mentioned or easily identified.
3. **They** is used to refer to two or more people (group) or things previously mentioned or easily identified.
4. **We** is used by a speaker to refer to himself or herself and one or more other people considered together.

The given statement refers to a group of humans (hunter-gatherers), which is why the correct fill for the blank is '**they**'.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select



the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2)\_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3)\_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4)\_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6)\_\_\_\_\_practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7)\_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8)\_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

### Question 55 :

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.9.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 109 Seconds

### Options :

1. their
2. our
3. theirs
4. its

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. their.

1. **Their** means belonging to or associated with the people or things previously mentioned or easily identified.
2. **Our** means belonging to or associated with the speaker and one or more other people previously mentioned or easily identified.
3. **Theirs** means to refer to a thing or things belonging to or associated with two or more people or things previously mentioned (plural form of 'their').
4. **Its** means belonging to or associated with a thing previously mentioned or easily identified.

The given statement addresses the '**lifestyle**' of the hunter-gatherers previously mentioned. For this reason, the correct fill for the blank is '**their**' because it is associated with the early human-scavengers.

### Comprehension :

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2)\_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3)\_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4)\_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6)\_\_\_\_\_practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left





(7)\_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8)\_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

**Question 56 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.10.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 111 Seconds

**Options :**

1. towns
2. valleys
3. land
4. villages

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. land.

1. **Town** means a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.
2. **Valley** means a low area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
3. **Land** means the part of the earth's surface that is not covered by water.
4. **Villages** means a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area.

The given statement talks about large areas of a common resource. In this context the rest of the given options are incorrect because they are not very common during such a time, especially towns and villages. However, **land** is found everywhere and can get regarded under a common context. So, the correct fill for the blank is '**land**'.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2)\_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3)\_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4)\_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5)\_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6)\_\_\_\_\_practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7)\_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8)\_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9)\_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

**Question 57 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to

substitute it, select No improvement. The old man lifted the heavy bundle with hardly no effort at all.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 127 Seconds

Options :

1. with hardly any effort
2. No improvement
3. with hard an effort
4. without hardly no effort

Solution :

The correct option is 1, i.e. with hardly any effort.

- This option is correct because 'any' refers to a certain quantity, in this case of 'effort'. Using 'no effort' in the question means effort wasn't given at all.
- This makes the sense incorrect as a certain amount of effort is always required to lift heavy loads. This makes 'any' the correct answer.

Comprehension :

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. Hunter-gatherer culture was the way of life for early humans until around 11,000 to 12,000 years ago. The lifestyle of hunter-gatherers was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ on hunting animals and foraging for food. Anthropologists (2) \_\_\_\_\_ discovered evidence for the practice of hunter-gatherer culture (3) \_\_\_\_\_ modern humans (Homo sapiens) and their distant ancestors dating as (4) \_\_\_\_\_ back as two million years ago. Before the (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of hunter-gatherer culture, earlier groups relied on (6) \_\_\_\_\_ practice of scavenging animal remains that predators left (7) \_\_\_\_\_. Because hunter-gatherers did not rely on agriculture, (8) \_\_\_\_\_ used mobility as a survival strategy. Indeed, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle required access to large areas of (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to find the food they needed for survival.

Question 58 :

Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. Did you receive my letter?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 94 Seconds

Options :

1. Did my letter was received by you?
2. Have you been received by my letter?
3. Was my letter received by you?



Has my letter been received by you?

**Solution :**

The correct option is 3, i.e. Was my letter received by you?

- This option is correct because the subject and object have been relocated as per the rules of voice change. The corresponding past tense '**was**' has been used, hence denoting the same sense as that in the given question.

**Question 59 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. Many companies prefer that the new employees have not only a degree also two years' work experience .

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 64 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. but also two years' work experience
2. No improvement
3. but more two year work experience
4. but two year work experience

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **but also two years' work experience**.

- This option is correct because it uses the correct conjunction '**but**' in place of '**also**'.
- Both these words have different meanings and usage, so the appropriate one is decided based on the context of the passage/statement.

**Question 60 :**

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom in the given sentence. When Anshul told everyone that he had resigned his job, all the members in the family were at their wits' end .

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 68 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. very serious
2. quite angry
3. quite perplexed



absolutely satisfied

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 3**, i.e. **quite perplexed**.

- "At their wits' end" means to be very upset; to be at the limits of one's emotional or mental limitations; be **perplexed**.

**Question 61 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. I was surprised to see as Avika could write such good poems in Hindi.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 57 Seconds

**Options :**

1. to see as Avika
2. I was surprised
3. such good poems in Hindi
4. could write

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **to see as Avika**.

- Option 1 has the error because 'as' is used for comparisons but the given sentence does not compare but only states a fact about Avika.
- To correct this part we need to remove 'as' and change the overall sense of the sentence.

**Question 62 :**

Select the correct active form of the given sentence. Has the car been cleaned by the driver?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 62 Seconds

**Options :**

1. How has the driver cleaned the car?
2. Does the driver clean the car?
3. Has the driver cleaned the car?
4. Did the driver clean the car?

**Solution :**



The correct answer is option 3, i.e. Has the driver cleaned the car?

- This option is correct because the subject/object has been relocated as per the rules of voice change and the tense portrayed in both instances is also accurate, which is in past tense as denoted by the given question.

**Question 63 :**

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. The Science which studies the crust of the earth

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 58 Seconds

**Options :**

1. zoology
2. etymology
3. biology
4. geology

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. geology.

1. **Zoology** means the scientific study of the behaviour, structure, physiology, classification, and distribution of animals.
2. **Etymology** means the study of the origin and history of words.
3. **Biology** means the study of living organisms, divided into many specialized fields that cover their morphology, physiology, anatomy, behaviour, origin, and distribution.
4. **Geology** means the science which deals with the **physical structure and substance of the earth**, their history, and the processes which act on them.

Option 4 expresses the meaning of the given words and is hence the correct answer to our question.

**Question 64 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. Frost occurs in the northern part of the state as frequently than in the central part.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 80 Seconds

**Options :**

1. more frequently than
2. No improvement
3. more frequently as

as frequent than

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **more frequently than**.

- This option is correct because the given sentence indicates a comparison/contrast in terms of rate.
- It does not imply similarity between the two regions, namely the northern and southern part. For this reason, the correct word to be used is **'more'** and not **'as'**.

**Question 65 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. They appeared to be posing for 'selfies'. B. An expeditioner had left it sitting on the ice while he visited a rookery. C. In Antarctica, two penguins found a video camera. D. The penguins curiously stared down at the camera.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 73 Seconds

**Options :**

1. CBDA
2. CADB
3. DACB
4. BCDA

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **CBDA**.

1. Sentence C gives us the introduction of the story, about the main character that is the penguins who found a camera.
2. Sentence B will follow up next because it adds to the information given by the first statement, by talking about how the camera was left there in the first place.
3. Sentence D moves the narrative ahead by adding details about the actions of the penguins, hence will appear at third place.
4. Sentence A provides a conclusive note by adding a humorous line on 'selfies'.

This arrangement is correct because it provides a sequential order of narration, where the events do not get jumbled and the entire passage gets narrated without losing any fluency or prior meaning.

**Question 66 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. Mr Adams was very proud of it and insisted on an inspection by everyone. B. The vault was a small one but it had a new patented door. C. It fastened three solid steel bolts thrown simultaneously with a single handle, and had a time lock. D.



The Elmore Bank had just put in a new safe and vault.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 94 Seconds

Options :

1. BCAD
2. ADBC
3. ABCD
4. DABC

Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. DABC.

1. Sentence D gives us an introduction of what the bank installed as a new feature, which is a vault. So, this statement will appear as the first one.
2. Sentence A goes on to talk about Mr. Adam who seemed to be proud of this new installation. This statement helps in moving the story/narrative forward.
3. Sentence B adds more details about the specifications of the vault.
4. Sentence C adds more information to the specifications provided by the previous statement, which is why it shall appear as the following statement.

This arrangement is the correct answer because it provides a sequential order, where the details are added one after the other without losing any sense/meaning in the passage. Also, the fluency of narration is maintained till the end of the passage.

Question 67 :

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. full of beans

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 80 Seconds

Options :

1. being upset
2. lively and energetic
3. full of crazy ideas
4. in good health

Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. lively and energetic.





This option is correct because 'full of beans' means being **lively**; to be in high spirits.

**Question 68 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. We have sufficient food and clothing about the flood victims in Kerala.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 55 Seconds****Options :**

1. We have sufficient
2. in Kerala
3. about the flood victims
4. food and clothing

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 3**, i.e. **about the flood victims**.

- This option contains an error. The given sentence talks about having commodities for flood victims. Using '**about**' implies that the food and clothing is on the subject of flood victims, which does not make accurate sense.
- The correct word is '**for**', which means **intended to be given** to the flood victims.

**Question 69 :**

Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. EMPATHY

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 62 Seconds****Options :**

1. appreciation
2. warmth
3. sympathy
4. apathy

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 4**, i.e. **apathy**.

1. **Appreciation** means recognition and enjoyment of the good qualities of someone or something.
2. **Warmth** means the quality, state, or sensation of being warm; moderate heat.
3. **Sympathy** means feelings of pity and sorrow for someone else's misfortune.



**Apathy** means lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern.

Option 4 bears a meaning that is opposite to the meaning of the given word '**empathy**'. Hence, '**apathy**' is the correct answer.

**Question 70 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. Who was the first to declare that the earth is round?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 73 Seconds

**Options :**

1. an earth was round
2. the earth were round
3. an earth is round
4. No improvement

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. No improvement

- This option is correct because there is **no improvement** to be made in the given sentence.

**Question 71 :**

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. The officer ordered the fellow to be arrested.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 48 Seconds

**Options :**

1. The officer said, "Why don't we arrest the fellow?"
2. The officer said, "Arrest the fellow."
3. The officer requested, "The fellow may be arrested."
4. The officer said to the fellow, "Arrest him."

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2 i.e. **The officer said, "Arrest the fellow."**

- This option is correct because the tense of the action that's portrayed is accurate, which is in the present tense, '**arrest**'. The quotations have also been placed accurately and the sense made in both instances is similar.
- Hence, the chosen option will be correct.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. The other day there was a heavy downpour in our town. The roads looked (1) \_\_\_\_\_ small rivulets. There was a house (2) \_\_\_\_\_ our locality which was in a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ condition. All of a sudden it collapsed. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ news spread in the whole (5) \_\_\_\_\_ like wild fire.

**Question 72 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.1.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 83 Seconds

**Options :**

1. same
2. so as
3. as
4. like

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4 , i.e. like.

- '**Like**' is the correct fill for the blank because it means **having similar qualities** or characteristics to another person or thing. The given sentence tries to talk about the roads looking similar to small rivulets, which is why it is appropriate to use the adjective '**like**'.

**Question 73 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. If the bus hadn't broken down, we will be at home now.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 52 Seconds

**Options :**

1. will have been
2. had been
3. No improvement
4. would have been

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. would have been.



This option is correct because the given sentence expresses the present feeling of a past condition, also called a **past modal**.

- Such modals are best described by '**would have**', '**could have**' and '**should have**'.

### Question 74 :

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. By my opinion it is better to cancel the trip during this monsoon.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 65 Seconds

### Options :

1. No improvement
2. In my opinion
3. From my opinion
4. By mine opinion

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **In my opinion**.

- Option 2 is correct because '**in my opinion**' is the correct phrase when we try to express a thought that is encompassed within someone.
- '**By my opinion**' seems correct when an action is expressed rather than just a mere thought.

### Question 75 :

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. If there is no error, select No error. Everything has become very expensive these days.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 63 Seconds

### Options :

1. No error
2. Everything has become
3. very expensive
4. these days

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **Everything has become**.



Using '**has**' designates an action which began in the past but continues into the present. In other words, the primary implication of '**has**' is in present tense.

- However, '**became**' is in the past tense. So, the occurrence of both these words together doesn't make relevant sense as both their tenses contradict each other.
- This is why this option contains the grammatical error.

**Question 76 :**

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. The science dealing with X-rays and other high-energy radiation, especially for the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 67 Seconds

**Options :**

1. nephrology
2. neurology
3. pathology
4. radiology

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 4**, i.e. **radiology**.

- **Nephrology** is the branch of medicine that deals with the physiology and diseases of the kidneys.
- **Neurology** is the branch of medicine or biology that deals with the anatomy, functions, and organic disorders of nerves and the nervous system
- **Pathology** is the science of the causes and effects of diseases, especially the branch of medicine that deals with the laboratory examination of samples of body tissue for diagnostic or forensic purposes.
- **Radiology** means the **science dealing with X-rays and other high-energy radiation, especially** the use of such radiation **for the diagnosis and treatment of disease**.

Option 4 expresses the meaning of the given words and is hence the correct answer to our question.

**Question 77 :**

Fill in the blank with the most appropriate idiom. This is strictly \_\_\_\_\_ but some changes are going to happen in the company in the near future.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 83 Seconds

**Options :**

1. off the rails



off the key

3. off the mark

4. off the record

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. off the record.

- 'Off the rails' means to start behaving in a way that is not generally acceptable.
- 'Off the key' means to be irregular or anomalous.
- 'Off the mark' means to be incorrect or inaccurate.
- 'Off the record' means to not be made as an **official** or attributable **statement**.

The given sentence talks about certain changes that inevitably will occur in the company even if changes were strictly deemed away officially. Keeping this context and the meaning of all the options in mind, it is evident that the correct answer is option 4, that is 'off the record'.

**Question 78 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. There were some mangoes lying beside him. B. She looked at the mangoes longingly. C. Romi was growing fast and was nearly always hungry. D. Just as he was about to eat one, Kamla came along.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 88 Seconds

**Options :**

1. ABCD
2. BCAD
3. CBDA
4. CADB

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. CADB.

1. Sentence C introduces us to the first character of the story, '**Romi**' and something about his features too.
2. Sentence A adjoins details to the information provided by the first statement. We get to know this from the usage of the pronoun '**him**' and the description of mangoes after it was previously mentioned that he was always hungry. So, this will appear at second place.
3. Sentence D will appear at third place as it introduces the second character, '**Kamla**'. This sentence also progresses the story by adding the first action that was about to be done by the first character '**Romi**'.



Sentence B becomes the last statement because it adjoins more details about the second character right after she was introduced in the previous sentence. We get to know through the usage of the pronoun '**she**'.

This arrangement follows a sequential order where the various events, introduction of characters and details about the same get narrated without making any jumbled sense or losing fluency in it's narration.

**Question 79 :**

Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. Please share your class notes with me.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 93 Seconds****Options :**

1. Your class notes have been shared with me.
2. You are requested to share your class notes with me.
3. Why don't you share your class notes with me?
4. You can share your class notes with me.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **You are requested to share your class notes with me.**

- Firstly, it is important to note that the given sentence in the question is a **request**, since it uses the word '**please**'.
- So, it is important that the passive form highlights the same fact, that this statement is a **request**.
- Secondly, the tense-form is in the present tense. Option 2 portrays the statement as a request and also places the tense-form correctly (present).
- The other options are either wrong in it's tense, is an interrogatory sentence or doesn't imply itself as a request.
- This makes the aforementioned option as the correct answer.

**Question 80 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. Rahul said, "I can speak French."

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 85 Seconds****Options :**

1. Rahul said that he should speak French.
2. Rahul said that he can speak French.
3. Rahul said that he could speak French.
4. Rahul said that I can speak French.

**Solution :**



The correct answer is option 3 i.e. **Rahul said that he could speak French.**

- According to the rules of narration it is mandatory to use '**that**' in replacement for the quotations, change the person to **third person** from **first/second person** that's given in the direct form of speech and to change the present action to it's corresponding past form to indicate a similar sense/meaning as indicated by the given sentence.
- This particular option meets all such requirements whereas the rest of the given options either portray the tense inaccurately or use the wrong form of the person.

### Question 81 :

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. For a long time he kept his wife in the dark about the true nature of his job.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 77 Seconds

### Options :

1. in high position
2. in a dark place
3. in ignorance
4. in a locked room

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. **in ignorance.**

- To put someone **in the dark** means to keep the person in a **state of ignorance**, which is why this option becomes the correct answer.

### Question 82 :

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. The cultivation of grapevines.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 50 Seconds

### Options :

1. agriculture
2. horticulture
3. viticulture
4. sericulture

### Solution :



The correct answer is option 3, i.e. viticulture.

1. **Agriculture** is the science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
2. **Horticulture** is the art or practice of garden cultivation and management.
3. **Viticulture** is the **cultivation of grapevines**.
4. **Sericulture** is the production of silk and the rearing of silkworms for this purpose.

Option 3 expresses the meaning of the given words and is hence the correct answer to our question.

**Question 83 :**

Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word. EVIDENCE

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 69 Seconds

**Options :**

1. **indication**
2. **refutation**
3. **denial**
4. **concealment**

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. indication.

1. **Indication** is a sign or piece of **information that indicates something**.
2. **Refutation** is the action of proving a statement or theory to be wrong or false.
3. **Denial** is the action of denying something.
4. **Concealment** is the action of hiding something or preventing it from being known.

Option 1 expresses a meaning that is similar to that of the meaning of '**evidence**', which is **information indicating** whether a belief or proposition is true or valid. Hence, '**indication**' becomes the correct answer.

**Question 84 :**

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. She told the villagers that she would not rest till she had solved their water problem.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 75 Seconds

**Options :**

1. **She said to the villagers, "She would not rest till she has been solved their water problem."**



She said to the villagers, "She will not rest till she has solved my water problem."

3. She said to the villagers, "I will not rest till I have solved your water problem."

4. She said to the villagers, "I would not rest till I am solving our water problem."

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3 i.e. **She said to the villagers, "I will not rest till I have solved your water problem."**

- This option uses the first person 'I' in its direct form. According to the rules of narration, first and the second person can be used for direct speech whereas for indirect speech it is important to use the third person perspective.
- Secondly, this option uses 'have', which is the corresponding present tense of 'had' that is past tense.
- The rules of narration also state that the present tense in direct speech changes to its corresponding past tense in indirect speech. If we look at the other options we can find these errors, like the usage of third person and incorrect tense.
- All these features make this option the correct answer.

**Question 85 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. It was tossed high on the waves. B. A violent storm rocked the sea. C. The helpless people aboard the ship plunged into the sea. D. Fierce winds struck a sailing ship.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 107 Seconds****Options :**

1. DCBA
2. DABC
3. BDCA
4. BDAC

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. **BDAC**.

1. Sentence B introduces the story and the main event to us, that is regarding a violent storm that had rocked the sea. Hence, this statement will appear as the first one.
2. Sentence D adds more details by introducing the second character/object in the story, that is the ship. This consecutive addition of information makes this sentence liable to appear at second place.
3. Sentence A adjoins details to the information presented by the previous statement, which is regarding the ship. So, this one shall appear at third place.
4. Sentence C concludes with the fate of the inhabitants inside the ship as a result of the ongoing storm. This event

can be treated as a conclusion as it provides a consequence of the main event that was presented in the beginning of this story.

This arrangement is correct as it provides a sequential order of narration for all the events and consequences that progress in the story. The sense/meaning doesn't get jumbled and the fluency of narration remains intact.

### Question 86 :

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. Bhanu promised that he would have come today but he hasn't arrived yet.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 98 Seconds

### Options :

1. would have came
2. would come
3. No improvement
4. will came

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e **would come**.

- The given sentence uses a past modal '**would have**', which means it implies something was possible, permitted, obligated or able to be done in the hypothetical sense, but didn't actually happen.
- But, the entire sentence as a whole tries to derive it's meaning in a present situation. This is evident because it uses '**hasn't arrived yet**'.
- So, in order to complete the whole meaning of the sentence in present-form this option provides the accurate phrase, '**would come**' and hence becomes the correct answer.
- '**Would come**' indicates the consequence of an imagined event or situation, in this case the arrival of Bhanu.

### Question 87 :

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. If he is more careful, he wouldn't have had an accident.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 83 Seconds

### Options :

1. had been more careful
2. No improvement



has been more careful

4. being more careful

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **had been more careful**.

- The given sentence indicates an event that took place in the past. Whereas the underlined section implies present tense by using 'is'.
- This creates the error and hence the correct phrase to be used here is '**had been**' because it indicates the past-perfect form and completes the meaning of the given sentence.

**Question 88 :**

Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. Doctors are constantly monitoring the condition of the patient.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 61 Seconds

**Options :**

1. The condition of the patient has been constantly monitored by the doctors.
2. The condition of the patient is being constantly monitored by the doctors.
3. The condition of the doctors is being constantly monitored by the patient.
4. The condition of the patient is constantly monitored by the doctors.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **The condition of the patient is being constantly monitored by the doctors**.

- This option is correct because it indicates the present continuous tense similarly as stated by the given sentence in the question.
- Furthermore, the subject and object has been relocated as per the rules of voice change.
- The other options fail to depict the accurate tense or have misplaced the subject/object, altogether changing it's meaning from that of the given statement.

**Question 89 :**

Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word. PERSIST

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 73 Seconds

**Options :**

1. continue



cease

3. halt

4. forget

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. continue.

1. **Continue** means to **persist** in an activity or process.
2. **Cease** means to come or bring to an end.
3. **Halt** means bring or come to an abrupt stop.
4. **Forget** means fail to remember.

Option 1 expresses a meaning that is similar to that of the given word '**persist**'. So, '**continue**' is the correct answer.

**Question 90 :**

Select the wrongly spelt word.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 62 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. lathargy
2. latter
3. lateral
4. latitude

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. lathargy.

- The accurate spelling here is '**lethargy**'.

**Question 91 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. Organizing World Cup matches in England imply that rains can be a constant threat.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 45 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. be a constant threat.

in England imply

3. that rains can be
4. Organizing World Cup matches

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **in England imply**.

- There is an error here because we generally use plural form of verbs after singular-subjects. We use singular form of verbs for subjects/objects that are in their plural form.
- This is how accuracy is obtained in a sentence.

**Question 92 :**

Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. Who can help me with Mathematics?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 56 Seconds

**Options :**

1. By whom was I helped in Mathematics?
2. By whom can I be helped in Mathematics?
3. Could I be helped in Mathematics by somebody?
4. Whom did I help in Mathematics?

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **By whom can I be helped in Mathematics?**

- This option is correct because as the rules of voice change state, the subject has been relocated to indicate a passive sense.
- The indication of tense is correct, that is the present tense '**can**' and hence the sense made is similar to that of the given question.
- The rest of the options fail to portray the correct tense, misplace the subject and entirely change the meaning/sense from that of the given statement.

**Question 93 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. The royal family hid their internal discord and presented a united front on its country .

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 78 Seconds

**Options :**





on their country

2. No improvement

3. to their country

4. to its country

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 3**, i.e. **to their country**.

- The given sentence talks about the royal family presenting a facade of their united-being towards thier own country.
- The rest of the options serve an inappropriate sense by using 'on' and 'it'. Since they are presenting something towards their own country and keeping in mind that such a presentation cannot get hovered over or placed upon a country, the correct answer is the aforementioned optioned.

### Question 94 :

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. A room where medicines are prepared and provided

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 63 Seconds

### Options :

1. infirmary

2. dispensary

3. surgery

4. hospital

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **dispensary**.

- **Infirmary** means a hospital.
- **Dispensary** means a **room where medicines are prepared and provided**.
- **Surgery** means the treatment of injuries or disorders of the body by incision or manipulation, especially with instruments.
- **Hospital** means an institution providing medical and surgical treatment and nursing care for sick or injured people.

Option 2 expresses the meaning of the given words and is hence the correct answer to our question.

### Question 95 :

Select the correct active form of the given sentence. By whom was this window pane broken?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 68 Seconds

Options :

1. Who breaks this window pane?
2. Who broke this window pane?
3. Who has broken this window pane?
4. Who will break this window pane?

Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. Who broke this window pane?

Following steps must be followed to convert the given sentence into its active form:

- Identify the subject and object: Determine who or what is performing the action (subject) and who or what is receiving the action (object) in the passive sentence.
- Determine the tense: Note the tense of the passive sentence, as it will be important to maintain the correct tense in the active form.
- Rewrite the object as the subject: In the active voice, the object of the passive sentence becomes the subject. Use the appropriate pronoun or noun to replace the object.
- Identify the subject of the passive sentence: Determine the subject of the passive sentence, usually found after the helping verb (e.g., "is," "are," "was," "were," etc.).
- Introduce the subject as the object of the active sentence: Place the subject of the passive sentence as the object in the active sentence. Use the appropriate pronoun or noun to represent the subject.
- Change the verb from passive to active: Modify the verb from its passive form to its active form. This usually involves changing the verb tense and making it agree with the new subject.
- Add any necessary prepositions or articles: Adjust the prepositions or articles as needed to ensure the sentence structure and meaning remain coherent.

Thus, the correct form of active sentence is:

*Who broke this window pane?*

Question 96 :



Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word. COGENT

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 116 Seconds

Options :

1. convincing
2. weak
3. ineffective
4. pathetic

Solution :

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. convincing.

1. **Convincing** means capable of causing someone to believe that something is true or real.
2. **Weak** means lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; having little physical strength or energy.
3. **Ineffective** means not producing any significant or desired effect.
4. **Pathetic** means arousing pity, especially through vulnerability or sadness.

Option 1 expresses a meaning that is similar to the meaning of the given word '**cogent**', which means clear, logical, and convincing.

Question 97 :

Select the correct active form of the given sentence. A poster on Independence Day was being made by Avika.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 71 Seconds

Options :

1. A poster was making Avika on Independence Day.
2. Avika was making a poster on Independence Day.
3. Avika is making a poster on Independence Day.
4. Independence Day was making a poster on Avika.

Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. Avika was making a poster on Independence Day.

- The given sentence uses '**was being made**' implying past continuous tense.



This option indicates the same tense-form by using '**was making**'.

- Moreover, the subject and object have been relocated as per the rules of voice change. All these features make this option the correct answer.

**Question 98 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. My friend has started a restaurant in a wooden big building in Manali.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 69 Seconds****Options :**

1. in Manali
2. in a wooden big building
3. My friend has started
4. a restaurant

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. in a wooden big building

- The correct order of adjectives in English is generally "opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material, purpose." In this case, the adjectives "wooden" and "big" are used to describe the building.
- However, the correct order would be "big wooden building" instead of "wooden big building."

Therefore, the correct version of the sentence would be:

**My friend has started a restaurant in a big wooden building in Manali.**

**Question 99 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. The lady said to the plumber, "Why didn't you come last week? The RO machine has been making some noise for the last ten days."

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 72 Seconds****Options :**

1. The lady asked the plumber why he hadn't come the previous week and told him that the RO machine had been making some noise for the last ten days.
2. The lady asked the plumber why he didn't come last week and told him that the RO machine has been making some



noise for the last ten days.

3. The lady asked the plumber if he had come the previous week and told him that the RO machine had been making some noise for the last ten days.
4. The lady scolded the plumber for not coming last week and told him that the RO machine was making some noise for the last ten days.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1 i.e. **The lady asked the plumber why he hadn't come the previous week and told him that the RO machine had been making some noise for the last ten days.**

- This option is correct because firstly the person has been changed to the third-person perspective '**he**'.
- Secondly, the tense portrayed is the corresponding past form of the occurring event in the statement. "**Didn't you**" is replaced with "**he hadn't**" and "**has been**" replaced with "**have been**".
- The sense made in both instances (question and answer) are still the same. Finally, as this sentence is an interrogatory one the quotations have been replaced with '**asked**'.
- The rest of the options fail to denote the correct tense form or have changed the meaning of the sentence by using inappropriate words such as '**scolded**'.

**Question 100 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. Why he was angry with the guard?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 119 Seconds****Options :**

1. Why was he angry
2. Why he were angry
3. Why did he angry
4. No improvement

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. **Why was he angry.**

- While constructing interrogatory sentences it is important to place the verb '**was**' before the subject performing the action '**he angry**'.
- Placing it as it is given in the question changes the whole sense into something else and altogether isn't able to construct an interrogatory sentence. This is why the aforementioned option is correct.

**Question 101 :**



Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. The patient waited in dread for the trolley it would taken him to the operation theatre.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 67 Seconds

Options :

1. that would taken
2. it would take
3. that would take
4. No improvement

Solution :

The correct answer is **option 3**, i.e. **that would take**.

- The given sentence denotes past tense by using '**waited**'. So, it is inevitable that the latter part of the sentence also use a past form of tense.
- This is why we use '**would take**' to complete the sense of the statement.
- Also, using '**that**' is necessary because it acts as an indicative word for the trolley that was already mentioned.
- The overall sense/meaning of the sentence doesn't get hampered then.

Question 102 :

Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. India and Bhutan signed ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 71 Seconds

Options :

1. Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education have been signed by India and Bhutan.
2. Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education will be signed by India and Bhutan.
3. Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education were signed by India and Bhutan.
4. Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education are being signed by India and Bhutan.

Solution :

The correct answer is **option 3**, i.e. **Ten MOUs in the field of space research, aviation, power and education were signed by India and Bhutan**.

- The given sentence in the question indicates past tense by using the word '**signed**'. So, in order to make similar sense in the passive voice it is important to use the same tense form, which in this option has been used, '**were**



signed'.

- Furthermore, the subject and object has been relocated as per the rules of voice change. The rest of the options fail to portray the accurate tense form.

**Question 103 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. Wealth creators are essential for money to distributed in the economy.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 86 Seconds

**Options :**

1. for money to distributed
2. are essential
3. in the economy
4. Wealth creators

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. for money to distributed.

- The error here is that this particular phrase is incomplete. The sense can only be complete if it uses a helping verb to denote the accurate tense.
- In this case, we are unable to tell exactly what tense the sentence is denoting. But, if we use a helping verb such as 'be', it then completes the meaning of the sentence by implying present tense.

**Question 104 :**

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. Fear of heights

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 61 Seconds

**Options :**

1. autophobia
2. zoophobia
3. xenophobia
4. acrophobia

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. acrophobia.





**Autophobia** is the fear of being alone or lonely.

- **Zoophobia** is a class of specific phobias to particular animals, or an irrational fear or even simply dislike of any non-human animals.
- **Xenophobia** is dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.
- **Acrophobia** is extreme or irrational **fear of heights**.

**Option 4 expresses the meaning of the given words and is hence the correct answer.**

#### Question 105 :

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. When Rohit saw Saurabh, he said, "Oh, how tall you have grown!"

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 70 Seconds

#### Options :

1. When Rohit saw Saurabh, he exclaimed that he (Saurabh) had grown very tall.
2. When Rohit saw Saurabh, he exclaimed how tall he (Saurabh) was grown.
3. When Rohit saw Saurabh, he observed that you have grown very tall.
4. When Rohit saw Saurabh, he commented that he (Saurabh) has grown very tall.

#### Solution :

The correct answer is option 1 i.e. **When Rohit saw Saurabh, he exclaimed that he (Saurabh) had grown very tall.**

- Firstly, we need to identify the sentence as an exclamation, since it uses the **exclamation mark**. To indicate that the sentence is an exclamation we require to use the word '**exclaimed**' in place of the quotation marks.
- Secondly, the given sentence implies past tense by using '**have grown**'. So, to indicate a similar meaning/sense we need to use '**had**' for its indirect form because it represents past tense. The rest of the options do not follow such principles and end up using different tense forms and making varied meanings.
- **Hence, this option is the correct answer.**

#### Question 106 :

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. This is one of the best book that I have read.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 92 Seconds

#### Options :

1. one of a best book
2. one of the best books



one in the best book

4. No improvement

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **one of the best books**.

- When we use the phrase '**one of the**', we generally mean to distinguish one amongst many others.
- So, to indicate the many others in the sentence it is necessary to use a plural form, else it would be inaccurate.
- This is why the aforementioned option is the correct answer, because it uses the plural form '**books**'.

**Question 107 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. Most of the work of this NGO are of little benefit to the disadvantaged.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 68 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Most of the work
2. of this NGO
3. to the disadvantaged
4. are of little benefit

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 4**, i.e. **are of little benefit**.

- '**Most**' is used as a singular term but for uncountable nouns. In this case the uncountable noun is '**work**' and '**most**' indicates a singular sense rather than being plural.
- For this reason the usage of '**are**' is incorrect. '**Are**' is used only after plural form of words. The correct sentence here would have been, '**is of little benefit**'.

**Question 108 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh said, "Whatever talks take place they will be on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir."

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 63 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh asked whatever talks took place, why they were not on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.



Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh said that whatever talks take place, they will be on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

3. Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh announced that whatever talks took place, they would be on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

4. Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh said that if there were talks, that had to be on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 3 i.e. **Addressing a public meeting, Rajnath Singh announced that whatever talks took place, they would be on the issue of Pakistan occupied Kashmir.**

- Firstly, according to the rules of narration if the direct speech implies an action in present tense the indirect form will use it's corresponding past tense to denote a similar sense/meaning.
- Such is applied in this option as words such as '**take**' has been changed to '**took**' and '**will be**' to '**would be**'. The sentence is also an announcement to the public, which is why it is important to use the word '**announce**' so as to keep that sense intact in its indirect form.
- All these features make this option the correct answer.

### Question 109 :

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. We urgently need well qualified teachers for our school .

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 93 Seconds

### Options :

1. No improvement
2. for ours school
3. to ours school
4. to our school

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. **No improvement.**

- The given sentence has no grammatical error and hence doesn't require any improvement.

### Comprehension :

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ

Abdul Kalam, had famously termed “Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science”. They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. “In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. “I met him and ended up talking for two hours,” Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master’s course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. “He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem,” said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai’s memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. “I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating,” laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad’s leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram’s way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. “He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own,” recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November.

**Question 110 :**

Where did K Subramanian come from to work at PRL?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 181 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Bangalore
2. Baroda
3. Ahmedabad
4. Tiruchirappalli

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. Tiruchirappalli.

- It is mentioned towards the eleventh line of the passage that **K Subramanian came from Tiruchirappalli to work at PRL.**

**Question 111 :**

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. I will tell him that I don't want to join the art classes.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 40 Seconds

**Options :**

1. I will tell him, "I don't want to join the art classes."
2. I said to him, "I couldn't join the art classes."
3. I want to tell him, "I don't like to join the art classes."
4. I will tell him, "I didn't want to join the art classes."

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1 i.e. **I will tell him, "I don't want to join the art classes."**

- The given sentence implies simple present tense by using "**don't want to**". The same tense gets implied in this option using "**don't want to**" as well.
- The rest of the options fail to use the same tense form and ends up changing its meaning from that of the given sentence.
- Hence, this option is the correct answer because it makes identical sense with the statement given in the question.

**Question 112 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. My cousin has been ill since three days .

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 78 Seconds

**Options :**

1. for three days.
2. No improvement
3. from three days.
4. by three days.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **for three days**.

- '**Since**' means '**because**', but the context of the sentence doesn't try to say that the cousin has been ill because of three days.
- So, by using '**for**' we are able to make proper sense because '**for**' denotes the time-period during which the said illness have lasted.
- Hence, this option makes the whole sentence complete and accurate.

**Question 113 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. In order for he to attend the meeting, he needs to prepare exhaustive notes.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 56 Seconds

**Options :**

1. to attend the meeting
2. he needs to prepare
3. exhaustive notes
4. In order for he

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 4**, i.e. **In order for he**.

- '**He**' can only be used as the subject of a verb, but in this case the action (verb) is to be done by the object.
- Whenever we use a demonstrative pronoun to indicate the object of a verb we use '**him**', '**her**', '**their**', etc.
- So, the correct form would be '**in order for him**'.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her "dream job". "I love the Indian Army," says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, "I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests." Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have





travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army's Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; "assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline"; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a "gift" to India's "brave daughters". Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. "Does everybody understand English?" asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: "Yes".

**Question 114 :**

What is the occasion being talked about in the passage?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 207 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Recruitment of women in the Indian Army
2. Medical examination of the women soldiers of the Indian Army
3. Sports event for the women working in the Indian Army
4. An assembly of the women personnel of the Indian Army

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. Recruitment of women in the Indian Army.

- It is mentioned in the tenth line of the passage, "**first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army's Corps of Military Police.**" This makes the fact clear that the occasion that this passage talks about is the **recruitment of women in the Indian Army.**

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face





and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her “dream job”. “I love the Indian Army,” says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, “I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests.” Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army’s Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters”. Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everybody understand English?” asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: “Yes”.

**Question 115 :**

Which city does Sneha come from?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 210 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Kannur, Kerala
2. Kozhikode, Kerala
3. Iritty, Kerala

**Belagavi, Karnataka****Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. Iritty, Kerala.

- It is mentioned in the ninth line of the passage that Sneha's hometown is **Iritty**.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her “dream job”. “I love the Indian Army,” says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, “I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests.” Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army’s Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters”. Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everybody understand English?” asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: “Yes”.

**Question 116 :**

Why are there eruptions on Sneha’s face?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 190 Seconds

Options :

1. She is tired and hot after the run of 400 meters.
2. She has pimples on her face.
3. She has got the chicken pox.
4. She is angry over the long wait.

Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. She has got the chicken pox.

- It is mentioned in the fourth line of the passage that Sneha has chicken pox, after which the passage goes on to narrate her incident about how the pimples increased on her face during her journey in the bus. So, it is evidently clear that the eruptions on her face is due to the presence of **chicken pox**.

Comprehension :

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her “dream job”. “I love the Indian Army,” says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, “I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests.” Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army’s Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters”. Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

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and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everybody understand English?” asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: “Yes”.

**Question 117 :**

How many women are participating at the recruitment rally at Belagavi?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 209 Seconds

**Options :**

1. 100
2. 850
3. 3000
4. 15000

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. 850.

- It is mentioned in the tenth line of the passage that Sneha was "among the **850-odd women**, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers..."

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her “dream job”. “I love the Indian Army,” says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, “I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests.” Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army’s Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women



will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters”. Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everybody understand English?” asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: “Yes”.

**Question 118 :**

What gift was announced by the PM in his Independence Day speech last year for the brave daughters of the country?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 194 Seconds****Options :**

1. Women will be recruited in armed forces.
2. Women will be recruited as soldiers in the Military police.
3. Women officers will be able to opt for permanent commission in the armed forces.
4. Women will have an opportunity to be involved in active military duties.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. Women officers will be able to opt for permanent commission in the armed forces.

- It is mentioned in the fourteenth line of the passage, 'Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters”.'

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her “dream job”. “I love the Indian Army,” says the 18-year-old, as she sits by





herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, “I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests.” Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army’s Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters”. Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everybody understand English?” asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: “Yes”.

**Question 119 :**

In what way is ‘history’ being made in Belagavi?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 212 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Women have travelled from far-off places to turn up at the recruitment rally.
2. This rally marks the first time that women will be taken in as soldiers.
3. Belagavi rally is the first of the five to be held across India.



The rally is a result of the PM's Independence Day speech last year.

## Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. This rally marks the first time that women will be taken in as soldiers.

- It is mentioned in the last second line of the passage that **a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history.** Also, it has been mentioned earlier in the passage that this recruitment rally was the **first-ever for women to the Indian Army's Corps.** Hence, the fact that women-recruitment happened for the first time in the Indian Army made it a historic moment.

## Comprehension :

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her “dream job”. “I love the Indian Army,” says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, “I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests.” Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army's Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India's “brave daughters”. Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everybody





understand English?" asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: "Yes".

**Question 120 :**

Which of the following duties will be borne by women soldiers? 1. Investigating offences involving molestation, theft and rape. 2. Assisting in maintaining order and discipline. 3. Administrative jobs 4. Handling prisoners of war in custody.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 230 Seconds****Options :**

1. 1, 2 and 3
2. 2, 3 and 4
3. 1, 2 and 4
4. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. 1, 2 and 4.

- Duties **1, 2 and 4** have clearly been mentioned in the **twelfth line** of the **passage**. The third duty hasn't been mentioned anywhere.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her "dream job". "I love the Indian Army," says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, "I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests." Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army's Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; "assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline"; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed

forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters”. Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everybody understand English?” asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: “Yes”.

**Question 121 :**

Which of the following is NOT necessary to qualify for the recruitment in the armed forces?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 193 Seconds****Options :**

1. long jump and high jump
2. 1.6 meter race to be completed within 8 minutes
3. to speak English
4. physical fitness tests

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 3, i.e. to speak English.**

- This option is correct because the rest of the given options (1,2, and 4) have been specifically mentioned as compulsory tests to qualify for recruitment. However, there is no particular mention about the necessity of knowing/speaking the English language.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her “dream job”. “I love the Indian Army,” says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other



women, Sneha, says, “I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests.” Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army’s Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters”. Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everybody understand English?” asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: “Yes”.

**Question 122 :**

Which of the following states were not covered by the Belagavi centre?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 199 Seconds****Options :**

1. Karnataka and Kerala
2. UTs of Puducherry, Lakshadweep and AN Islands
3. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh
4. Maharashtra and Goa

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. Maharashtra and Goa.

- This option is correct because out of all the regions/states that have been named as being covered by the Belagavi

centre, there wasn't any specific mention of the aforementioned states (Maharashtra and Goa).

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. Nothing, not even the angry, red eruptions on her face and body, will stop Sneha from aiming for her “dream job”. “I love the Indian Army,” says the 18-year-old, as she sits by herself under one of the canopies at the Chhatrapati Shivaji Stadium of the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre in Belagavi, Karnataka. Outside the enclosure, around 35 women run on the 400-m track. A day earlier, Sneha had cleared her ground tests — a 1.6-km race that had to be completed in eight minutes or less, high jump and long jump — and physical fitness tests, when she was diagnosed with chickenpox. Now on medication for the pox, she is back at the stadium for a medical examination as part of the recruitment process. As she waits for her turn, isolated from the other women, Sneha, says, “I had no fever when I left home in Kerala. Even when I reached Belagavi and got these pimples, I did not think much of it. So I came for my physical and ground tests.” Accompanied by her mother and uncle, Sneha, who is pursuing a computer course in her hometown Iritty, about 41 km from Kannur, made the 611-km journey from home to Belagavi spending eight hours in a bus and three hours on a train. She is among the 850-odd women, many of whom have travelled several hundred kilometers, to turn up at the first-ever recruitment rally for women to the Indian Army’s Corps of Military Police. The recruitment of women as Soldier General Duty (Women Military Police) marks the first time that women will be taken in not only as officers, but as soldiers, giving them an opportunity to be involved in active military duties. As personnel of the military police, the women soldiers will be responsible for investigating offences such as molestation, theft, and rape; “assisting in the maintenance of good order and discipline”; and in custody and handling of prisoners of war — essentially combat-support operations. The move is part of a slow opening up of avenues for women in the armed forces. In his Independence Day speech last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said women officers recruited into the armed forces under the Short Service Commission would be given the option of taking up permanent commission — a “gift” to India’s “brave daughters”. Following a notification issued by the Army on April 25, around 15,000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi, the first of five such to be held across India to fill 100 positions in the Military Police. The Belagavi centre catered to candidates from the southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar and Puducherry. Of the 15,000 aspirants, about 3,000 were short-listed on the basis of their Class 10 marks, with the cut-off set at 86 per cent. Of the shortlisted candidates, only about one-third turned up at the Belagavi centre between August 1 and 5 at the date and time assigned to them. Just then, outside the enclosure where Sneha is sitting, a shrill whistle pierces the air and another batch of girls takes off — feet on the wet ground, mostly bare, making a dash for their place in history. “Does everybody understand English?” asks Major Chaudhry and the group of 30 women, sitting on red carpets on the ground, bellows: “Yes”.

**Question 123 :**

Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 197 Seconds

Options :



About one third of the shortlisted candidates turned up at the Belagavi centre.

2. Women were called on the basis of their class 10 marks
3. There are only 100 positions to be filled up.
4. 3000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. 3000 women registered for the recruitment rally at Belagavi.

- This option is false because according to the passage it was mentioned that 850 women registered for the purpose of recruitment in the Indian Army. The rest of the options depict true statements according to the given passage.

**Question 124 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. Major Chaudhry said to the aspirants, "Does everyone understand English?"

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 54 Seconds****Options :**

1. Major Chaudhry informed the aspirants that everyone understood English.
2. Major Chaudhry asked the aspirants whether everyone understood English.
3. Major Chaudhry told the aspirants that everyone should understand English.
4. Major Chaudhry asked the aspirants whether everyone understands English.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2 i.e. **Major Chaudhry asked the aspirants whether everyone understood English.**

- This option is correct because firstly the indirect form uses the corresponding past tense '**understood**' of the present form '**understand**' that was used in the given question.
- This is accurate according to the rules of narration and both the instances make the same sense/meaning.
- Furthermore, as the given statement is interrogatory it is necessary to use the word '**asked**' as it denotes itself as a question and altogether doesn't hamper the meaning of the statement.

**Question 125 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. Flying kites is an old world sport. B. This sport involves a lot of risk. C. So, one has to be very cautious and skilful. D. It was quite popular during the days of the Nawabs.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 76 Seconds**



## Options :

1. BDCA
2. BACD
3. ABDC
4. ADBC

## Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. ADBC.

- Sentence A introduces us to the main context of the passage, which is about flying kites. Hence, this will appear as the first statement.
- Sentence D shall follow as the next one because it adjoins more meaning to the previously introduced hobby, denoting it by using the pronoun 'it' and hence continuing the meaning of the information presented by the previous statement.
- Sentence B will appear at third place because it adds more information to the aforementioned sport, but with a twist (negative aspect). This change in perspective/detail makes it liable to appear at third place.
- Sentence C follows up next as it adjoins details with the fact mentioned by the previous statement, that is the thing about people's requirement to be cautious and skillful since this sport involves certain risks.

This arrangement provides a sequential flow of narration, where the details/information gets added fluently without losing any sense/meaning as the passage/story progresses.

## Question 126 :

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. The soldiers carried around the orders of their commander without question.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 81 Seconds

## Options :

1. No improvement
2. carried out
3. carried away
4. carried

## Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. carried out.

- 'Carried out' means to put into execution or to accomplish a given task.





An 'order' also means a 'given task' that needs to be **executed/accomplished**.

- Which is why it is correct to use '**carried out**' instead of any of the other given options because the others portray a different sense and altogether makes the statement inaccurate.

### Question 127 :

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. In an examination, it is more important to answer accurately than a quick finish.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 58 Seconds

### Options :

1. to quick finishing
2. No improvement
3. to finish quickly
4. finish quickly

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 3**, i.e. **to finish quickly**.

- The given sentence in its latter half tries to denote two actions, to **answer accurately** and to **finish quickly**.
- '**A quick finish**' sounds more like an adjective rather than a verb, whereas '**to finish quickly**' sounds like a verb because it denotes an action along with an adverb that adds towards its own meaning.
- So, in the context of the given statement this would be correct as it completes the meaning/sense by implying the last part as an action/verb rather than an adjective.

### Question 128 :

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. The Finance Minister said, "The Government will trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies."

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 64 Seconds

### Options :

1. The Finance Minister said that the Government would trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies.
2. The Finance Minister asked the Government if it would trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies.
3. The Finance Minister ordered the Government to trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies





The Finance Minister told that the Government will trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1 , i.e. The Finance Minister said that the Government would trim the corporate tax gradually to 25 percent for all companies.

- This option is correct because firstly according to the rules of narration it uses the corresponding past tense of 'will' that is 'would', ultimately implying the same sense as that given in the question. It is important to convert the action/verb in present tense of the direct form of speech into the corresponding past tense so as to indicate similar sense in the indirect form of speech. The rest of the options either portray a different tense or changes the meaning of the entire statement.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. The other day there was a heavy downpour in our town. The roads looked (1) \_\_\_\_\_ small rivulets. There was a house (2) \_\_\_\_\_ our locality which was in a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ condition. All of a sudden it collapsed. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ news spread in the whole (5) \_\_\_\_\_ like wild fire.

**Question 129 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.2.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 95 Seconds

**Options :**

1. in
2. to
3. at
4. on

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. in.

- The given sentence tries to specify the location of the house, that is within the locality/neighborhood. The best way to complete this statement is by using 'in' because it implies that the house is placed inside the locality itself. The rest of the options portray different meanings, such as the house being upon the locality or it is towards the locality, so on and forth. Hence, 'in' becomes the correct fill for the blank.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. The other day there was a heavy downpour in our town. The roads looked

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ small rivulets. There was a house (2) \_\_\_\_\_ our locality which was in a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ condition. All of a sudden it collapsed. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ news spread in the whole (5) \_\_\_\_\_ like wild fire.

### Question 130 :

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.3.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 70 Seconds

### Options :

1. destroyed
2. dilapidated
3. dejected
4. declined

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. dilapidated.

- The given sentence tries to talk about a certain condition that the house is currently in. **Dilapidated** means to be in a state of disrepair or ruin as a result of age or neglect. This seems appropriate in the context of the passage/statement as the other options portray completely different meanings and altogether makes the sense seem either incomplete or wrong. Hence, '**dilapidated**' is the correct fill for the blank.

### Comprehension :

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. The other day there was a heavy downpour in our town. The roads looked (1) \_\_\_\_\_ small rivulets. There was a house (2) \_\_\_\_\_ our locality which was in a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ condition. All of a sudden it collapsed. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ news spread in the whole (5) \_\_\_\_\_ like wild fire.

### Question 131 :

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.4.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 70 Seconds

### Options :

1. A
2. Few
3. Few
4. The

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. The.

- The given sentence tries to talk about the news regarding the collapsing house. The news has been particularly specified so it is appropriate to use 'the' because 'the' is used to point forward to a following qualifying or defining clause or phrase. The rest of the options fail to specify this news as common knowledge and hence cannot be suitable for the blank.

**Comprehension :**

In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Select the most appropriate option for each number. The other day there was a heavy downpour in our town. The roads looked (1) \_\_\_\_\_ small rivulets. There was a house (2) \_\_\_\_\_ our locality which was in a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ condition. All of a sudden it collapsed. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ news spread in the whole (5) \_\_\_\_\_ like wild fire.

**Question 132 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank No.5.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 67 Seconds

**Options :**

1. house
2. village
3. valley
4. town

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. town.

- The passage already mentioned about the house being in a locality. 'Locality' means an area or district, which is also synonymous to the meaning of a 'town'. Hence, 'town' becomes the correct fill for the blank. The rest of the options are incorrect because such mentions have not been hinted or made in the given passage.

**Question 133 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. If there is no error, select No error. What is the function of the kidney in the body?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 53 Seconds

**Options :**

1. in the body



the function of the kidney

3. What is

4. No error

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 4**, i.e. **No error**.

- The given sentence denotes simple present tense as an interrogatory statement and contains no error.

**Question 134 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. And I was earning barely enough money to keep body and soul together. B. It was twenty years ago. C. At that time I was living in Paris. D. I had a tiny apartment in the Latin Quarter overlooking a cemetery.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 50 Seconds

**Options :**

1. ADBC
2. BCDA
3. ABCD
4. BDCA

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **BCDA**.

1. Sentence B introduces us to the beginning of the story by giving details about the timeline of the speaker's experience.
2. Sentence C follows up next because it adds more details to the information provided by the previous statement, that is the mentioning of the specific place during the timeline that was previously mentioned.
3. Sentence D adds more details about the place where the speaker resided. As it adjoins details to the information provided by the previous statement it shall appear at third place.
4. Sentence A talks about the condition of the speaker at that particular time and place. This can be treated as a conclusive point as the details shift further towards the person after the previous lines talked about the time and place of the story.

This arrangement follows a sequential order where the details are narrated one after the other without losing any sense/meaning and fluency as the story proceeds ahead.

**Question 135 :**



Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. Her mother advised her not to go too fast while reciting her poem.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 76 Seconds

Options :

1. Her mother said, "Why are you going so fast while reciting your poem?"
2. Her mother said, "Don't go too fast while reciting your poem."
3. Her mother said, "You needn't go too fast while reciting your poem."
4. Her mother said, "Don't go too fast while reciting her poem."

Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. Her mother said, "Don't go too fast while reciting your poem."

- This option is correct because it converts the tense-form to its corresponding present tense by using "don't go". As per the rules of narration, it is necessary for us to convert the action/verb that is in its past form in the indirect speech to its corresponding present form in its direct speech. The rest of the given options fail to portray the accurate tense form and hence alters its meaning from that of the given statement in the question.

Question 136 :

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. The other day we entered the city's only Jewish cemetery. B. But then, it should not be a surprise. C. We were astonished to discover how tiny it was. D. Although Jewish people have lived in India for generations, they are one of the nation's tiniest minorities.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 88 Seconds

Options :

1. BCAD
2. DCBA
3. ADBC
4. ACBD

Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. ACBD.

1. Sentence A introduces the context of the story, that is regarding the visit to a Jewish cemetery.
2. Sentence C talks about the speaker's reaction right after witnessing the cemetery, which is why this statement shall



appear at second place.

- Sentence B adds more information to the sight and reaction of the speaker. So, it is liable to appear at third place as it adds relevant details to the information presented by the previous statement.
- Sentence D will appear at the end because it tends to justify the entire sight witnessed by the speaker. This justification of the entire experience and reactions talked about by the previous sentences can be treated as a conclusive point over here.

This arrangement follows a sequential order of narration, where the events/reactions/details are added in a fluent way without making any jumbled sense and it doesn't lose the meaning/sense as the story progresses.

**Question 137 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. The officers are looking to reunite the dog with his owner. B. Eventually, the police caught the Chihuahua. C. A police officer on a motorcycle chased the dog. D. A Chihuahua ran across California's San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 85 Seconds****Options :**

- DCBA
- CDAB
- ABCD
- DBCA

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. DCBA.

- Sentence D introduces us to the beginning of the story by introducing the main character, the chihuahua and its mode of action, running away.
- Sentence C introduces the second character involved in the story, the police and his/her mode of action, chasing the dog. This inclusion of details make this statement fit to appear at second place.
- Sentence B offers a twist in plot, where the police catches the runaway dog. This can be treated as a result of the entire chase and hence becomes the third sentence of this passage.
- Sentence A talks about the motif of the officers after having caught the dog. This can be treated as a conclusive point to the story because this motif appears right after having successfully caught the runaway dog.

This arrangement follows a sequential pattern where the events are added one after the other without losing any fluency or meaning in the passage.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. At a number of places in the Kashmir Valley, security

forces have put coils of razor wire on roads to enforce restrictions on movement. Concertina wire or razor wire fences are used along territorial borders and in areas of conflict around the world, to keep out combatants, terrorists, or refugees. The expandable spools of barbed or razor wire get their name from concertina, a hand-held musical instrument similar to the accordion, with bellows that expand and contract. Concertina wire coils were an improvisation on the barbed wire obstacles used during World War I. The flat, collapsible coils with intermittent barbs or blades were designed to be carried along by infantry, and deployed on battlefields to prevent or slow down enemy movement. The Englishman Richard Newton is credited with creating the first barbed wire around 1845; the first patent for “a double wire clipped with diamond shaped barbs” was given to Louis François Janin of France. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Lucien B Smith on June 25, 1867, for a prairie fence made of fireproof iron wire. Michael Kelly twisted razor wires together to form a cable of wires. The American businessman Joseph F Glidden is considered to be the father of the modern barbed wire. He designed the wire with two intertwined strands held by sharp prongs at regular intervals. Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep, which unlike lumber, was largely resistant to fire and bad weather. An advertorial published in the US in 1885 under the title ‘Why Barb Fencing Is Better Than Any Other’, argued that “it does not decay; boys cannot crawl through or over it; nor dogs; nor cats; nor any other animal; it watches with Argus eyes the inside and outside, up, down and lengthwise; it prevents the ‘ins’ from being ‘outs’, and the ‘outs’ from being ‘ins’, watches at day-break, at noontide, at sunset and all night long...” Barbed wire was put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish- American War, and by the British in the Second Boer War of 1899-1902 to confine the families of the Afrikaans-speaking Boer fighters. World War I saw extensive use of barbed wire — and German military engineers are credited with improvising the earliest concertina coils on the battlefield. They spun the barbed wire into circles and simply spread it on the battlefield. Without using any support infrastructure like poles etc. this was more effective against the infantry charge by Allied soldiers. The fence erected by India along the Line of Control to keep out terrorist infiltrators consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles. They are now commonly seen and are used to secure private properties as well.

**Question 138 :**

What is the main theme of the above passage?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 201 Seconds****Options :**

1. How barbed wire was patented
2. The use of barbed wire in Jammu and Kashmir
3. The use of barbed wire in agriculture
4. The evolution and use of barbed wire

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. The evolution and use of barbed wire.





Throughout the entire passage we can clearly read about the usage and evolution of barbed wire, also known here as **Concertina wire**. Hence, this option is correct.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. At a number of places in the Kashmir Valley, security forces have put coils of razor wire on roads to enforce restrictions on movement. Concertina wire or razor wire fences are used along territorial borders and in areas of conflict around the world, to keep out combatants, terrorists, or refugees. The expandable spools of barbed or razor wire get their name from concertina, a hand-held musical instrument similar to the accordion, with bellows that expand and contract. Concertina wire coils were an improvisation on the barbed wire obstacles used during World War I. The flat, collapsible coils with intermittent barbs or blades were designed to be carried along by infantry, and deployed on battlefields to prevent or slow down enemy movement. The Englishman Richard Newton is credited with creating the first barbed wire around 1845; the first patent for “a double wire clipped with diamond shaped barbs” was given to Louis François Janin of France. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Lucien B Smith on June 25, 1867, for a prairie fence made of fireproof iron wire. Michael Kelly twisted razor wires together to form a cable of wires. The American businessman Joseph F Glidden is considered to be the father of the modern barbed wire. He designed the wire with two intertwined strands held by sharp prongs at regular intervals. Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep, which unlike lumber, was largely resistant to fire and bad weather. An advertorial published in the US in 1885 under the title ‘Why Barb Fencing Is Better Than Any Other’, argued that “it does not decay; boys cannot crawl through or over it; nor dogs; nor cats; nor any other animal; it watches with Argus eyes the inside and outside, up, down and lengthwise; it prevents the ‘ins’ from being ‘outs’, and the ‘outs’ from being ‘ins’, watches at day-break, at noontide, at sunset and all night long...” Barbed wire was put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish- American War, and by the British in the Second Boer War of 1899-1902 to confine the families of the Afrikaans-speaking Boer fighters. World War I saw extensive use of barbed wire — and German military engineers are credited with improvising the earliest concertina coils on the battlefield. They spun the barbed wire into circles and simply spread it on the battlefield. Without using any support infrastructure like poles etc. this was more effective against the infantry charge by Allied soldiers. The fence erected by India along the Line of Control to keep out terrorist infiltrators consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles. They are now commonly seen and are used to secure private properties as well.

**Question 139 :**

Who is credited with creating the modern barbed wire?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 174 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Louise Francoise Janin
2. Joseph F Glidden
3. Lucien B Smith

Richard Newton

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 2 , i.e. Joseph F Glidden.**

- It is mentioned in the ninth and tenth line of the passage about **Joseph F Glidden** being the **father of modern barbed wire**.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. At a number of places in the Kashmir Valley, security forces have put coils of razor wire on roads to enforce restrictions on movement. Concertina wire or razor wire fences are used along territorial borders and in areas of conflict around the world, to keep out combatants, terrorists, or refugees. The expandable spools of barbed or razor wire get their name from concertina, a hand-held musical instrument similar to the accordion, with bellows that expand and contract. Concertina wire coils were an improvisation on the barbed wire obstacles used during World War I. The flat, collapsible coils with intermittent barbs or blades were designed to be carried along by infantry, and deployed on battlefields to prevent or slow down enemy movement. The Englishman Richard Newton is credited with creating the first barbed wire around 1845; the first patent for “a double wire clipped with diamond shaped barbs” was given to Louis François Janin of France. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Lucien B Smith on June 25, 1867, for a prairie fence made of fireproof iron wire. Michael Kelly twisted razor wires together to form a cable of wires. The American businessman Joseph F Glidden is considered to be the father of the modern barbed wire. He designed the wire with two intertwined strands held by sharp prongs at regular intervals. Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep, which unlike lumber, was largely resistant to fire and bad weather. An advertorial published in the US in 1885 under the title ‘Why Barb Fencing Is Better Than Any Other’, argued that “it does not decay; boys cannot crawl through or over it; nor dogs; nor cats; nor any other animal; it watches with Argus eyes the inside and outside, up, down and lengthwise; it prevents the ‘ins’ from being ‘outs’, and the ‘outs’ from being ‘ins’, watches at day-break, at noontide, at sunset and all night long...” Barbed wire was put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish- American War, and by the British in the Second Boer War of 1899-1902 to confine the families of the Afrikaans-speaking Boer fighters. World War I saw extensive use of barbed wire — and German military engineers are credited with improvising the earliest concertina coils on the battlefield. They spun the barbed wire into circles and simply spread it on the battlefield. Without using any support infrastructure like poles etc. this was more effective against the infantry charge by Allied soldiers. The fence erected by India along the Line of Control to keep out terrorist infiltrators consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles. They are now commonly seen and are used to secure private properties as well.

**Question 140 :**

What was the initial purpose of inventing the barbed wire?

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 168 Seconds**

**Options :**



to secure the borders of a country

2. to keep the dogs and boys out of gardens
3. to restrict the movement of trouble makers
4. to confine cattle and sheep within an area

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. to confine cattle and sheep within an area.

- It is mentioned in the eleventh line of the passage, "**Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep**".

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. At a number of places in the Kashmir Valley, security forces have put coils of razor wire on roads to enforce restrictions on movement. Concertina wire or razor wire fences are used along territorial borders and in areas of conflict around the world, to keep out combatants, terrorists, or refugees. The expandable spools of barbed or razor wire get their name from concertina, a hand-held musical instrument similar to the accordion, with bellows that expand and contract. Concertina wire coils were an improvisation on the barbed wire obstacles used during World War I. The flat, collapsible coils with intermittent barbs or blades were designed to be carried along by infantry, and deployed on battlefields to prevent or slow down enemy movement. The Englishman Richard Newton is credited with creating the first barbed wire around 1845; the first patent for "a double wire clipped with diamond shaped barbs" was given to Louis François Janin of France. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Lucien B Smith on June 25, 1867, for a prairie fence made of fireproof iron wire. Michael Kelly twisted razor wires together to form a cable of wires. The American businessman Joseph F Glidden is considered to be the father of the modern barbed wire. He designed the wire with two intertwined strands held by sharp prongs at regular intervals. Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep, which unlike lumber, was largely resistant to fire and bad weather. An advertorial published in the US in 1885 under the title 'Why Barb Fencing Is Better Than Any Other', argued that "it does not decay; boys cannot crawl through or over it; nor dogs; nor cats; nor any other animal; it watches with Argus eyes the inside and outside, up, down and lengthwise; it prevents the 'ins' from being 'outs', and the 'outs' from being 'ins', watches at day-break, at noontide, at sunset and all night long..." Barbed wire was put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish- American War, and by the British in the Second Boer War of 1899-1902 to confine the families of the Afrikaans-speaking Boer fighters. World War I saw extensive use of barbed wire — and German military engineers are credited with improvising the earliest concertina coils on the battlefield. They spun the barbed wire into circles and simply spread it on the battlefield. Without using any support infrastructure like poles etc. this was more effective against the infantry charge by Allied soldiers. The fence erected by India along the Line of Control to keep out terrorist infiltrators consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles. They are now commonly seen and are used to secure private properties as well.

**Question 141 :**

Who first spread the barbed wires on the field without using the poles or any other support system?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 177 Seconds

Options :

1. German military engineers
2. British army
3. American military
4. Allied soldiers

Solution :

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. German military engineers.

- From lines 14-16 in the passage we can clearly read about how the **German military engineers** weaponized the barbed wire by spinning **the barbed wire into circles and spreading it on the battlefield, without using any rigid support-infrastructure like poles** etc.

Comprehension :

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. At a number of places in the Kashmir Valley, security forces have put coils of razor wire on roads to enforce restrictions on movement. Concertina wire or razor wire fences are used along territorial borders and in areas of conflict around the world, to keep out combatants, terrorists, or refugees. The expandable spools of barbed or razor wire get their name from concertina, a hand-held musical instrument similar to the accordion, with bellows that expand and contract. Concertina wire coils were an improvisation on the barbed wire obstacles used during World War I. The flat, collapsible coils with intermittent barbs or blades were designed to be carried along by infantry, and deployed on battlefields to prevent or slow down enemy movement. The Englishman Richard Newton is credited with creating the first barbed wire around 1845; the first patent for “a double wire clipped with diamond shaped barbs” was given to Louis François Janin of France. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Lucien B Smith on June 25, 1867, for a prairie fence made of fireproof iron wire. Michael Kelly twisted razor wires together to form a cable of wires. The American businessman Joseph F Glidden is considered to be the father of the modern barbed wire. He designed the wire with two intertwined strands held by sharp prongs at regular intervals. Barbed wire was initially an agrarian fencing invention intended to confine cattle and sheep, which unlike lumber, was largely resistant to fire and bad weather. An advertorial published in the US in 1885 under the title ‘Why Barb Fencing Is Better Than Any Other’, argued that “it does not decay; boys cannot crawl through or over it; nor dogs; nor cats; nor any other animal; it watches with Argus eyes the inside and outside, up, down and lengthwise; it prevents the ‘ins’ from being ‘outs’, and the ‘outs’ from being ‘ins’, watches at day-break, at noontide, at sunset and all night long...” Barbed wire was put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish- American War, and by the British in the Second Boer War of 1899-1902 to confine the families of the Afrikaans-speaking Boer fighters. World War I saw extensive use of barbed wire — and German military engineers are credited with improvising the earliest concertina coils on the battlefield. They spun the barbed wire



into circles and simply spread it on the battlefield. Without using any support infrastructure like poles etc. this was more effective against the infantry charge by Allied soldiers. The fence erected by India along the Line of Control to keep out terrorist infiltrators consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles. They are now commonly seen and are used to secure private properties as well.

**Question 142 :**

Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 172 Seconds

**Options :**

1. The fence along the Indian Line of Control consists of rows of concertina wire coils held by iron angles.
2. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Louis François Janin.
3. It was Richard Newton, an Englishman, who invented the barbed wire around 1845.
4. Barbed wire was first put to military use in the Siege of Santiago in 1898 during the Spanish-American War.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. In the United States, the first patent was registered by Louis François Janin.

- This statement is not true because according to the passage, "in the United States, the first patent was registered by Lucien B Smith on June 25, 1867".

**Question 143 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. There had already been abundant rainfall in Delhi. B. It was the fag end of summer. C. A strong wind began to blow and the rain came causing havoc all around. D. One day, however, we had a cyclonic storm.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 70 Seconds

**Options :**

1. BADC
2. CADB
3. BACD
4. CBAD

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. BADC.



- Sentence B provides an introduction to the whole passage, that is referring to the time during summer's end.
2. Sentence A moves the narrative specifically to Delhi and adds more details towards this time of the year. This sentence shall appear at second place as it narrows the range of information, bringing in under Delhi's context.
  3. Sentence D shall appear at third place because it offers a twist in plot. In other words, it adjoins an intense turn of events to the information provided by the previous statement.
  4. Sentence C can be treated as a conclusive point for this passage because it specifies details regarding the information provided by the previous statement, that is regarding the cyclonic storm.

This arrangement provides a sequential flow of narration, where events are addressed or added one after the other without losing the fluency or meaning/sense as the story progresses.

**Question 144 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. I said to Taru, "The tyre of my car is punctured."

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 75 Seconds****Options :**

1. I told Taru that the tyre of my car is punctured.
2. Taru told me that the tyre of my car was punctured.
3. I told Taru that the tyre of my car was punctured.
4. I told Taru that the tyre of her car is punctured.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. I told Taru that the tyre of my car was punctured.

- This option is correct because the tense has been accurately portrayed unlike the other options. The given sentence implies past tense '**punctured**' and so the option needs to depict the same tense in order to make identical sense. This option uses '**was punctured**', hence becoming the correct answer to the question.

**Question 145 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. Rohit did not came to the office because he got held up due to the heavy rains.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 64 Seconds****Options :**

1. to the office
2. due to the heavy rains





Rohit did not came

4. because he got held up

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 3**, i.e. **Rohit did not came**.

- This option consists of a grammatical error because '**did**' represents past tense, but the occurrence of this auxiliary verb does not require the main verb to be in the past tense too.
- The accuracy gets hampered then. In simple terms, the main verb '**came**' should have been '**come**' in order to denote complete sense and accurate meaning.

### Question 146 :

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. Despite incessant rains, she is the only one who plan to attend the meeting at the ministry.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 58 Seconds

### Options :

1. Despite incessant rains
2. who plan to attend
3. the meeting at the ministry.
4. she is the only one

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **who plan to attend**.

- The given sentence tends to emphasize on the word '**plan**', making the sense that despite hardships the lady is the only one who wishes to join the meeting.
- To lay special emphasis on an action we use plural form of verbs, so the correct word to be used here is '**plans**'.

### Question 147 :

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. Pie in the sky

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 51 Seconds

### Options :

1. something very small
2. something not possible





difficult to find

4. an easy situation

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 2, i.e. something not possible.**

- The given idiom, 'pie in the sky' means **something** that is pleasant to contemplate but is very **unlikely to be realized**. In other words, even if something seems promising it may **not be possible** for the same to take place in reality.

**Question 148 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. Due to the movie, tourists started coming to the beach there. B. Maya Bay in Thailand was in the media in 1999 when Hollywood arrived there to film 'The Beach'. C. One of the film's actors was Leonardo Di Caprio. D. As many as 4,000 visitors would arrive on boats every day.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 62 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. BCAD
2. CBDA
3. ABCD
4. CABD

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 1, i.e. BCAD.**

1. Sentence B introduces us to the story, which is about a place in Thailand making it to the news as Hollywood arrived there to shoot a movie.
2. Sentence C talks about certain specifications regarding the movie, such as cast.
3. Sentence A adds information on what happened due to the occurrence of the movie-shooting. Since it is a consequence of the events discussed previously it shall follow as the next statement.
4. Sentence D adds further details to the information given by the previous statement. That is, it specifies the number of visitors after the previous statement mentioned the thing about flocking tourists.

This arrangement follows a sequential manner of narration, where events and information are added throughout the passage without losing fluency nor meaning/sense as the story proceeds ahead.

**Question 149 :**



Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. In view of the excessive heat, schools in Delhi remained closed \_\_\_\_\_ a week in July.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 70 Seconds

Options :

1. for
2. about
3. in
4. to

Solution :

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. for.

- We use 'for' when we measure the duration or when we say how long something lasts.
- The rest of the given options depict different meanings, whereas the context of this sentence talks about a particular period of time during when schools were closed due to excessive heat.
- Hence, 'for' becomes the correct fill for the blank.

Question 150 :

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. Everybody is waiting to see whether the new leadership has effect some changes soon in the party.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 53 Seconds

Options :

1. Everybody is waiting to see
2. soon in the party
3. has effect some changes
4. whether the new leadership

Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. has effect some changes.

- 'Has effect' is an inaccurate way of putting together the words as the given sentence tries to talk about the probability of changes that might have occurred due to the new leadership in the party.
- The past form of the verb can indicate such a sense correctly. Hence, the correct form here would be to use 'effected'.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. "He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem," said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai's memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. "I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating," laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. "He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own," recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November.

**Question 151 :**

What was the occasion for the gathering at Ahmedabad?

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 193 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. Foundation Day of Community Science Centre
2. Launch of the celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Vikram Sarabhai



## Foundation Day of ISRO

### 4. Birth Anniversary of India's Space Programme

#### Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. Launch of the celebrations of the Birth Centenary of Vikram Sarabhai.

- It is mentioned in the initial (first) two lines of the passage that the occasion for such a gathering was regarding the **celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts.**

#### Comprehension :

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. "He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem," said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai's memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. "I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating," laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. "He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own," recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open

this November.

**Question 152 :**

What is Vikram Sarabhai mainly known for?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 195 Seconds****Options :**

1. for being an entrepreneur in Ahmedabad
2. for pioneering India's space programme
3. for founding 38 different institutions
4. for establishing Community Science Centre

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 2, i.e. for pioneering India's space programme.**

- It is mentioned in the very first line of the passage that **Vikram Sarabhai** was the **architect of India's space programme**, hence indicating that he was the one who pioneered such a programme.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. "He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem," said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai's memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. "I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating," laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed





creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. "He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own," recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November.

**Question 153 :**

Among the people who had gathered at Ahmedabad, who was the former chairman of ISRO?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 189 Seconds****Options :**

1. Kartikeya
2. K Subramanian
3. K Kasturirangan
4. Pramod Kale

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. K Kasturirangan.

- It is mentioned in the eight line of the passage that **former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan** remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL).

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL),



founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. “He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem,” said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai’s memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. “I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating,” laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad’s leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram’s way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. “He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own,” recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November.

**Question 154 :**

Which statement shows that Vikram Sarabhai had a creative mind at an early age?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 182 Seconds****Options :**

1. He built a working model of a train engine at the age of 15.
2. He founded the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL).
3. He told the scientists that they learnt much more from problems than from success.
4. He checked how much waste the lab was generating.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. He built a working model of a train engine at the age of 15.

- It mentioned in the lines 14-15 about how **Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early in life by building a working model of a train engine at the age of 15.**

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India’s space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed “Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science”. They were there to launch celebrations on the



birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. "He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem," said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai's memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. "I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating," laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. "He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own," recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November.

**Question 155 :**

How did Vikram Sarabhai provide under-privileged children the experience of experimental research?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 194 Seconds****Options :**

1. By initiating space research at PRL
2. By founding Community Science Centre at Ahmedabad.
3. By founding Physical Research Laboratory
4. By providing them with scholarships in science

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. By founding Community Science Centre at Ahmedabad.

- It is mentioned in the sixteenth line of the passage that **The CSC (Community Science Centre at Ahmedabad) was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had of experimental research.**

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. "He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem," said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai's memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. "I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating," laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. "He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own," recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November.

**Question 156 :**

APJ Abdul Kalam called Vikram Sarabhai "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". What does 'Mahatma Gandhi' mean here?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 191 Seconds

Options :

Father

2. Social reformer
3. Revolutionary
4. Architect

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 1, i.e. Father.**

- It has been explicitly mentioned about how **Vikram Sarabhai was responsible for pioneering the space movement in India**. In this regard, the reference to Mahatma Gandhi is to denote the aforementioned (Vikram Sarabhai) as the father of such an innovation in the field of arts and science. Mahatma Gandhi was even regarded as the father of this nation, hence making this option even more correct.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. "He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem," said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai's memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. "I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating," laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. "He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own," recalls Kartikeya, who founded the

Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November.

**Question 157 :**

Which statement is NOT true according to the passage?

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 189 Seconds****Options :**

1. The Sarabhai family owns three grand homes in Mumbai.
2. Vikram Sarabhai's son, Kartikeya, is now 71 years old.
3. The names of Vikram Sarabhai's parents were Ambalal and Sarla Devi.
4. Vikram Sarabhai's father was a textile mill owner.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. The Sarabhai family owns three grand homes in Mumbai.

- This statement is not true because it is only mentioned that he was the son of Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners. There wasn't any specific mention about three grand homes.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for two hours," Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master's course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. "He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem," said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai's memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the

wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. "I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating," laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad's leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram's way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. "He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own," recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November.

**Question 158 :**

'He was a 19-year old science graduate besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai.' 'besotted' here means

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 195 Seconds****Options :**

1. frantic
2. wasted
3. obsessed
4. greedy

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. **obsessed**.

- **Besotted** means to be **strongly infatuated**. It is also synonymous to **getting obsessed**, in this case obsession towards Sarabhai as he was quite renowned in the concerned field of science. The rest of the given options imply varied meanings and hence cannot be the correct answer.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. LAST WEEK, scientists from all corners of India descended on Ahmedabad to remember the architect of India's space programme, a man whom the late president, APJ Abdul Kalam, had famously termed "Mahatma Gandhi of Indian Science". They were there to launch celebrations on the birth centenary of Vikram Sarabhai, 47 years after his death at the age of 52, by when he had founded 38 institutions that are now leaders in space research, physics, management and performing arts. Former director of the Space Applications Centre Pramod Kale was a 19-year old science graduate from MS University of Baroda, besotted by space technology, when he first met Sarabhai. "In May 1960, I went to Ahmedabad to meet Dr. Sarabhai. "I met him and ended up talking for



two hours,” Kale says. By June that year, Kale had done exactly as Sarabhai had advised him and taken up a master’s course at Gujarat University. In 1962, when Sarabhai was looking at studying the magnetic equator, Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking. The room resounded with many such memories. Former ISRO chairman K Kasturirangan remembered how they ran into some trouble at the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), founded in 1947 by Sarabhai, in their attempts to fly a balloon at 4 am, when in sailed Sarabhai. “He told us had the flight been successful, you would not have learnt even half of what you learnt because of that initial problem,” said Kasturirangan. Many of those who had collected in Ahmedabad in Sarabhai’s memory were teenagers when they first met him. Gandhinagar-based entrepreneur K Subramanian was 19 and a student of National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, working on a summer project at PRL, when a man in a kurta-pyjama walked in and began turning all the wastepaper bins upside down, inspecting their contents and putting them back again. “I asked a colleague who that was and was told it is Dr Vikram Sarabhai. He had come to check how much waste the lab was generating,” laughs Subramanian. Born to Ambalal and Sarla Devi, Ahmedabad’s leading textile-mill owners, Vikram Sarabhai showed creative promise early. He was 15 when he built a working model of a train engine with the help of two engineers, which is now housed at the Community Science Centre (CSC) in Ahmedabad. The CSC was Vikram’s way of providing other children the privileges he had, of experimental research, says his son Kartikeya, 71, adding how his father wished to work with children at the science centre after he retired. “He was essentially a researcher, and believed that people, especially children, should be allowed to think freely and come up with solutions on their own,” recalls Kartikeya, who founded the Centre for Environment Education in 1984. Kartikeya is carefully piecing together all the dog-eared notes he is discovering in the recesses of their three grand homes — Shanti Sadan, The Retreat and Chidambaram. To inspire the young to dream like Sarabhai, Kartikeya is building a permanent exhibition gallery on the Sabarmati Riverfront, expected to open this November.

**Question 159 :**

Who among the following went to NASA to study radar tracking?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 185 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Pramod Kale
2. K Subramanian
3. K Kasturirangan
4. Kartikeya

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. Pramod Kale.

- It is mentioned in the sixth line of the passage that **Pramod Kale went on to be among the first few to go to NASA to learn radar tracking.**

## Question 160 :

Select the correct active form of the given sentence. Pruning of trees in my colony has been started by the horticulture department.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 43 Seconds

### Options :

1. Pruning of trees in my colony has started the horticulture department.
2. The horticulture department has been starting pruning of trees in my colony.
3. The horticulture department has started pruning of trees in my colony.
4. The horticulture department will start pruning of trees in my colony.

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. The horticulture department has started pruning of trees in my colony.

- This option is accurate because as per the rules of voice change the subject and object has been relocated. Furthermore, the tense portrayed in both instances is correct as it uses past tense. The question uses '**has been started**' and the answer uses '**has started**', either way indicating the same sense/meaning. The rest of the options fail to relocate the subject/object or get the tense correct

## Question 161 :

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. The officer told me that I needed to work harder to meet my targets otherwise I would have to leave the company.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 68 Seconds

### Options :

1. The officer said to me, "I need to work harder to meet my targets otherwise I will have to leave the company."
2. The officer said to me, "Work harder to meet your targets otherwise be ready to leave the company."
3. The officer said to me, "You have to work harder to meet our targets otherwise I will have to leave the company."
4. The officer said to me, "You need to work harder to meet your targets otherwise you will have to leave the company."

### Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. The officer said to me, "You need to work harder to meet your targets otherwise you will have to leave the company."

- This option is correct because firstly it uses the second person perspective to indicate a similar sense as made by





the given question. Secondly, the corresponding present tense of the action is used in the direct speech. When we convert from indirect to direct speech, if the tense portrayed in the indirect speech is in its past form then it is necessary to use the corresponding present tense to denote an identical meaning/sense in the direct form of speech.

### Question 162 :

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. I am going to a holiday to Panchmarhi tomorrow.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 84 Seconds

### Options :

1. tomorrow
2. to Panchmarhi
3. to a holiday
4. I am going

### Solution :

The correct answer is **option 3**, i.e. **to a holiday**.

- The word '**holiday**' doesn't indicate a concrete place but rather represents itself as an abstract noun.
- So, using the determiner '**to**' is inaccurate because '**to**' denotes moving towards the direction of a concrete place or thing.
- Since, holiday isn't a concrete thing/place we need to use another word to make accurate sense.
- In this case, the correct word to be used is '**for**', because it is used to indicate a specific period of time.
- '**Holiday**' also refers to a specific period of time when people indulge in activities/places away from their work/professional lives.

### Question 163 :

Select the wrongly spelt word.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 62 Seconds

### Options :

1. naucea
2. naughty
3. naturalistic



nautical

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. naucea.

- The accurate spelling for this word is 'nausea', which means a feeling of sickness with an inclination to vomit.

**Question 164 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. Avika said to her mother, "You are very late today."

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 39 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. Avika asked her mother why she was late today.
2. Avika told her mother that she is very late that day.
3. Avika told her mother that she was very late that day.
4. Avika told her mother that you were very late that day.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. Avika told her mother that she was very late that day.

- The rules of narration state that whenever the direct form of speech portrays present tense, it is necessary to use its corresponding past tense whilst converting to its indirect form. This option uses the past tense 'was' whereas the given sentence uses present tense 'are', however indicating a similar sense in both the instances as they are working accordingly with the rules of narration. Secondly, the third person perspective has been used. It is important to use first and second person for direct speech and third person for indirect speech.

**Question 165 :**

Select the correct active form of the given sentence. Being a space scientist, you are advised not to take your work lightly.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 71 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. Being a space scientist, you do not take your work lightly.
2. Being a space scientist, you could not take your work lightly.
3. Being a space scientist, you should not take your work lightly.
4. Being a space scientist, you will not take your work lightly.

**Solution :**



The correct answer is option 3, i.e. Being a space scientist, you should not take your work lightly.

- This option is correct because the given sentence identifies itself as an **advice**, so the active form must indicate the same. Using the word '**should**' lays special emphasis on this option (sentence) as an advice unlike the rest of the given options. Furthermore, the tense portrayed is also correct as both the instances denote present tense.

**Question 166 :**

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. Mr. Lucas told his wife not to wait for him as he would be late at the studio that night.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 64 Seconds

**Options :**

1. His wife said to Mr Lucas, "Don't wait for him as he will be late at the studio that night."
2. Mr Lucas said to his wife, "Not to wait for him as I would be late at the studio tonight."
3. Mr Lucas said to his wife, "Don't wait for me as I will be late at the studio tonight."
4. Mr Lucas said to his wife, "Don't wait for him as he will be late at the studio that night."

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. Mr Lucas said to his wife, "Don't wait for me as I will be late at the studio tonight."

- This option is correct because firstly it uses the first person perspective as it converts to direct speech. It is important to use first/second person for direct speech and third person for indirect speech to form complete accuracy. The tense denoted is also correct as both the instances portray the present tense.

**Question 167 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. I came across some words which meaning I did not know.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 80 Seconds

**Options :**

1. the meanings of which
2. No improvement
3. that meanings which
4. which means that

**Solution :**



The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **the meanings of which**.

- The error in this segment is in its placement of words.
- The way it has been placed doesn't make accurate sense unless we change the pronoun '**which**' to '**whose**'.
- By using a possessive pronoun such as '**whose**' we can make the sense accurate because it will then indicate that the **meaning** belongs to the **words** in the given sentence.
- Or else, we can simply change the whole placement of words as given in this option and create accurate sense altogether.

**Question 168 :**

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. Sell like hot cakes

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 60 Seconds

**Options :**

1. to face hardship
2. to sell quickly
3. to agree fully
4. to deal with a problem

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **to sell quickly**.

- The given idiom, '**sell like hot cakes**' means to be **sold quickly** and in large quantities.

**Question 169 :**

Select the correct active voice form of the given sentence. Mobile toilets were placed by the district administration behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 43 Seconds

**Options :**

1. The district administration has placed mobile toilets behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.
2. The district administration is planning to place mobile toilets behind the area where people will assemble for army recruitment.
3. The district administration placed mobile toilets behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.
4. The mobile toilets placed district administration behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.

**Solution :**



The correct answer is option 3 i.e. The district administration placed mobile toilets behind the area where people assembled for army recruitment.

- This option is correct because both the instances (question and answer) depict the past tense.
- The subject and object have also been relocated as per the rules of voice change.
- The other given options fail to represent the appropriate tense-form or to relocate the subject/object.

Hence, the chosen option is correct.

**Question 170 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. All day I seem to remember, I played on the sands with strange exciting children. B. Then watched the incoming tide destroy them. C. My parents took me by car to a place by the sea. D. We made sandcastles with huge walls.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 79 Seconds

**Options :**

1. ACDB
2. CADB
3. CDAB
4. ABCD

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. CADB.

1. Sentence C gives us the introduction of the story where the speaker narrates what happened initially, that is his parents taking him to the sea-side or perhaps a beach.
2. Sentence A talks about what happened after they reached their destination, which is why it shall follow as the next statement.
3. Sentence D adds more details to the information presented by the previous statement, that is it mentions what the speaker went on to do with the other children present at the location. Hence, this shall follow at third place.
4. Sentence B will appear at the end because it provides the next phase of the story. This is evident from the usage of the word 'then' which means afterwards the previous event.

This arrangement provides a sequential order where the various events have been narrated fluently without losing any sense/meaning as the story proceeds.

**Question 171 :**

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level



Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 74 Seconds

Options :

1. rectitude
2. longitude
3. latitude
4. altitude

Solution :

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. altitude.

1. **Rectitude** means morally correct behaviour or thinking; righteousness.
2. **Longitude** means the angular distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich meridian, or west of the standard meridian of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes.
3. **Latitude** means the angular distance of a place north or south of the earth's equator, or of the equator of a celestial object, usually expressed in degrees and minutes.
4. **Altitude** means **the height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.**

Option 4 expresses the meaning of the given words and is hence the answer to our question.

Question 172 :

Select the correct passive voice form of the given sentence. I am sure he will give me some advice about admission in the University of Delhi.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 66 Seconds

Options :

1. I am sure he will be given some advice by me about admission in the University of Delhi.
2. I am sure I will be given some advice by him about admission in the University of Delhi.
3. I am sure I was given some advice by him about admission in the University of Delhi.
4. I am sure I can be given some advice by him about admission in the University of Delhi.

Solution :

The correct answer is option 2 i.e. I am sure I will be given some advice by him about admission in the University of Delhi.

- This option relocates the subject and object as per the rules of voice change.
- Furthermore, the tense used here indicates a similar sense as that portrayed by the question.



Hence this option becomes the correct answer.

Hence, the chosen option is correct.

**Question 173 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. Anshul said, "Should we go to the Zoo today?"

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 68 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Anshul told that they should go to the zoo that day.
2. Anshul wondered if they should go to the zoo that day.
3. Anshul asked if we should go to the zoo today.
4. Anshul announced that they would go to the zoo that day.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. Anshul wondered if they should go to the zoo that day.

- The sense made by the given statement is that of self-questioning. In other words, it is an interrogatory sentence, which is why it is important to use verbs that represent the same. This option uses '**wondered**' to indicate the same sense of self-interrogation as made by the question's given sentence, which is why it becomes the correct answer to the question. The third person perspective has also been used in this option, which altogether makes it completely accurate as compared to the rest of the given options.

**Question 174 :**

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. Causing no harm

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 68 Seconds

**Options :**

1. insolvent
2. inorganic
3. integral
4. innocuous

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. innocuous.

1. **Insolvent** means unable to pay debts owed.



**Inorganic** means not consisting of or deriving from living matter.

- Integral** means necessary to make a whole complete; essential or fundamental.
- Innocuous** means **not harmful** or offensive.

Option 4 expresses the meaning of the given words and hence becomes the correct answer.

**Question 175 :**

Select the most appropriate indirect form of the given sentence. My sister said, "What time will the train reach Bhopal?"

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 51 Seconds****Options :**

- My sister asked what time the train reaches Bhopal.
- My sister asked what time the train will reach Bhopal.
- My sister asked what time the train reached Bhopal.
- My sister asked what time the train would reach Bhopal.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. **My sister asked what time the train would reach Bhopal.**

- This option uses the corresponding past form '**asked**' and '**would**' of the present actions mentioned in the given question, '**said**' and '**will**'. According to the rules of narration, to denote the same sense of the present actions used in direct speech it is important to use the corresponding past tense of the said action/verb in the indirect form of speech. Since, the question's given statement is interrogatory it is also necessary to use the verb '**asked**' as it denotes a question. These features make this option completely accurate.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. A great water scarcity looms over India; by 2025 Indians will get just over half the water they get today. This grave problem has a simple solution. Catch the rain as it falls, and the water crisis will disappear. However, about 80 per cent of India's rainfall buckets down during the three months of the monsoons. As yet, no government programmer has discovered how to store this water. 'Dying Wisdom', a seven-year countryside study by Delhi's Centre for Science and Environment, reveals that ruins of amazing ancient technologies survive in every corner of India. Drip-irrigation systems of bamboo pipes in Meghalaya; 'kunds', underground tanks in Rajasthan; 'pynes', water channels built by tribals in Bihar; and thousands of open-water bodies down south are all superb examples of rain water harvesting systems. Even today, tanks called 'eris' in Tamil Nadu water one-third of the state's irrigated area. Unfortunately, governmental planners mostly refuse to acknowledge the potential of these low-cost systems, concentrating on costly dams and canals. Few cities have lost touch with their ecological traditions as fast—and with as damaging results—as Bangalore. Only 17 of its water bodies struggle to survive in a city where once 200 lakes, ponds and wetlands cooled the city and recharged its ground water. The threats continue unabated as the relentless



march of urbanization shows no sign of stopping.

**Question 176 :**

'This grave problem' in the passage refers to

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 133 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. short monsoon span
2. rainfall
3. storage of water
4. water crisis

**Solution :**

**The correct answer is option 4, i.e. water crisis.**

- It is mentioned in the initial two lines of the passage that the **grave problem** is a **great water scarcity** that looms over India.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. A great water scarcity looms over India; by 2025 Indians will get just over half the water they get today. This grave problem has a simple solution. Catch the rain as it falls, and the water crisis will disappear. However, about 80 per cent of India's rainfall buckets down during the three months of the monsoons. As yet, no government programmer has discovered how to store this water. 'Dying Wisdom', a seven-year countryside study by Delhi's Centre for Science and Environment, reveals that ruins of amazing ancient technologies survive in every corner of India. Drip-irrigation systems of bamboo pipes in Meghalaya; 'kunds', underground tanks in Rajasthan; 'pynes', water channels built by tribals in Bihar; and thousands of open-water bodies down south are all superb examples of rain water harvesting systems. Even today, tanks called 'eris' in Tamil Nadu water one-third of the state's irrigated area. Unfortunately, governmental planners mostly refuse to acknowledge the potential of these low-cost systems, concentrating on costly dams and canals. Few cities have lost touch with their ecological traditions as fast—and with as damaging results—as Bangalore. Only 17 of its water bodies struggle to survive in a city where once 200 lakes, ponds and wetlands cooled the city and recharged its ground water. The threats continue unabated as the relentless march of urbanization shows no sign of stopping.

**Question 177 :**

What, according to the passage, is the primary reason for the water shortage?

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 106 Seconds**

**Options :**



Lack of means to store rainwater

2. Government's ignorance of the situation
3. Less rainfall in the country
4. Carelessness of people in using water

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. Lack of means to store rainwater.

- Lines 3-5 explicitly mentions how this situation can be avoided if the rainwater can get stored. However, there hasn't been efficient means to store rainwater and the government hasn't also been able to come with effective measures for the same.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. A great water scarcity looms over India; by 2025 Indians will get just over half the water they get today. This grave problem has a simple solution. Catch the rain as it falls, and the water crisis will disappear. However, about 80 per cent of India's rainfall buckets down during the three months of the monsoons. As yet, no government programmer has discovered how to store this water. 'Dying Wisdom', a seven-year countryside study by Delhi's Centre for Science and Environment, reveals that ruins of amazing ancient technologies survive in every corner of India. Drip-irrigation systems of bamboo pipes in Meghalaya; 'kunds', underground tanks in Rajasthan; 'pynes', water channels built by tribals in Bihar; and thousands of open-water bodies down south are all superb examples of rain water harvesting systems. Even today, tanks called 'eris' in Tamil Nadu water one-third of the state's irrigated area. Unfortunately, governmental planners mostly refuse to acknowledge the potential of these low-cost systems, concentrating on costly dams and canals. Few cities have lost touch with their ecological traditions as fast—and with as damaging results—as Bangalore. Only 17 of its water bodies struggle to survive in a city where once 200 lakes, ponds and wetlands cooled the city and recharged its ground water. The threats continue unabated as the relentless march of urbanization shows no sign of stopping.

**Question 178 :**

Which State uses bamboo pipes for the drip irrigation system?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 114 Seconds

**Options :**

1. Bihar
2. Rajasthan
3. Meghalaya
4. Tamil Nadu

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. Meghalaya.

- It is mentioned in the seventh line of the passage that **drip-irrigation systems of bamboo pipes** are used in **Meghalaya**.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. A great water scarcity looms over India; by 2025 Indians will get just over half the water they get today. This grave problem has a simple solution. Catch the rain as it falls, and the water crisis will disappear. However, about 80 per cent of India's rainfall buckets down during the three months of the monsoons. As yet, no government programmer has discovered how to store this water. 'Dying Wisdom', a seven-year countryside study by Delhi's Centre for Science and Environment, reveals that ruins of amazing ancient technologies survive in every corner of India. Drip-irrigation systems of bamboo pipes in Meghalaya; 'kundis', underground tanks in Rajasthan; 'pynes', water channels built by tribals in Bihar; and thousands of open-water bodies down south are all superb examples of rain water harvesting systems. Even today, tanks called 'eris' in Tamil Nadu water one-third of the state's irrigated area. Unfortunately, governmental planners mostly refuse to acknowledge the potential of these low-cost systems, concentrating on costly dams and canals. Few cities have lost touch with their ecological traditions as fast—and with as damaging results—as Bangalore. Only 17 of its water bodies struggle to survive in a city where once 200 lakes, ponds and wetlands cooled the city and recharged its ground water. The threats continue unabated as the relentless march of urbanization shows no sign of stopping.

**Question 179 :**

Which of the following is not a low cost technology in water usage?

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 104 Seconds

**Options :**

1. water channels
2. drip-irrigation
3. underground tanks
4. dams and canals

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. dams and canals.

- It is mentioned towards the ninth line of the passage that the government tends to focus on **costly dams and canals** rather than utilising cost-effective measures.

**Comprehension :**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given after it. A great water scarcity looms over India; by 2025

Indians will get just over half the water they get today. This grave problem has a simple solution. Catch the rain as it falls, and the water crisis will disappear. However, about 80 per cent of India's rainfall buckets down during the three months of the monsoons. As yet, no government programmer has discovered how to store this water. 'Dying Wisdom', a seven-year countryside study by Delhi's Centre for Science and Environment, reveals that ruins of amazing ancient technologies survive in every corner of India. Drip-irrigation systems of bamboo pipes in Meghalaya; 'kunds', underground tanks in Rajasthan; 'pynes', water channels built by tribals in Bihar; and thousands of open-water bodies down south are all superb examples of rain water harvesting systems. Even today, tanks called 'eris' in Tamil Nadu water one-third of the state's irrigated area. Unfortunately, governmental planners mostly refuse to acknowledge the potential of these low-cost systems, concentrating on costly dams and canals. Few cities have lost touch with their ecological traditions as fast—and with as damaging results—as Bangalore. Only 17 of its water bodies struggle to survive in a city where once 200 lakes, ponds and wetlands cooled the city and recharged its ground water. The threats continue unabated as the relentless march of urbanization shows no sign of stopping.

**Question 180 :**

The people in ancient India had amazing technology to harvest water. This shows that

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 106 Seconds****Options :**

1. they understood the significance of water.
2. it used to rain heavily.
3. they did not know how to build dams.
4. water was scarce at that time.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. they understood the significance of water.

- It can be read clearly in the sixth and seventh lines about the 'dying wisdom', which is a reference to the ancient ways of preserving water and how primitive societies understood it's importance as compared to modern societies' negligence of water-storage.

**Question 181 :**

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. The feeling of being upset or annoyed as a result of being unable to change or achieve something.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 54 Seconds****Options :**

1. astonishment



fascination

3. frustration

4. anticipation

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. frustration.

1. **Astonishment** means great surprise.
2. **Fascination** means the power to fascinate someone; the quality of being fascinating.
3. **Frustration** means the **feeling of being upset or annoyed as a result of being unable to change or achieve something.**
4. **Anticipation** means the action of anticipating something; expectation or prediction.

Option 3 expresses the meaning of the given words and is hence the answer to the question.

**Question 182 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. On Saturday the 10th, Typhoon Lekima made land fall in China's Zhejiang province. B. This province is often hit with typhoons, but this storm was its strongest ever. C. The typhoon brought winds of up to 116mph, and floods affected almost 5 million people. D. More than 1 million people were evacuated from their homes.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 68 Seconds

**Options :**

1. ABCD
2. BDCA
3. ADBC
4. CBAD

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. ABCD.

1. Sentence A gives us the introduction of the entire story, that is about the occurrence of the main subject '**typhoon**' in a certain area.
2. Sentence B goes on to add more details about the place and it's characteristics, which is why it shall appear at second place.
3. Sentence C adjoins details about the primary subject 'typhoon' and it's consequential effect. The consequential details make this statement liable to appear at third place.





Sentence D offers a conclusive point, that is the end moment after the typhoon and what happened to the people in the affected area. Hence, this will appear as the last statement of this passage.

This arrangement follows a sequential manner of narration where the events are addressed one after the other and the details get added fluently without losing any sense/meaning as the passage progresses.

**Question 183 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. I request you to not to crack jokes in the class.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 77 Seconds****Options :**

1. not to crack
2. No improvement
3. to not to cracking
4. not cracking

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **not to crack**.

- The error in the given sentence is that it uses the determiner '**to**' twice.
- This is completely unnecessary as it does not add any extra meaning or detail to the sentence and only makes it sound odd.
- Hence, this option is correct because it uses '**to**' only once and makes accurate sense as well as making the statement sound appropriate.

**Question 184 :**

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom. In the same boat

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 52 Seconds****Options :**

1. at the centre of attention
2. in a superior position
3. in the same situation
4. in disgrace

**Solution :**



The correct answer is option 3, i.e. in the same situation.

- The given idiom, 'in the same boat' means to be in the same difficult circumstances/situation as others.

**Question 185 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. The Social Media Department is headless at the moment and many are vying to the post.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 45 Seconds

**Options :**

1. is headless at the moment
2. The Social Media Department
3. to the post.
4. and many are vying

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3, i.e. to the post.

- Vying means to compete or participate for something. The determiner 'to' is wrongly used here as it indicates a different sense/meaning, that is towards the post.
- Whereas the correct sense is that people have been competing 'for' the post to achieve something.
- Hence, the correct determiner that should have been used over here is 'for'.

**Question 186 :**

Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. Right from the beginning \_\_\_\_\_ government's focus has been on \_\_\_\_\_ development of the country.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 56 Seconds

**Options :**

1. the, the
2. a, the
3. the, a
4. a, no word required

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. the, the.

The given sentence mentions two specific things, one subject and object. We usually use 'the' to denote something that is specific, in this case **the government** and **the development**. Other articles would become inaccurate because it cannot emphasize on the specific nature of this subject and object. Which is why 'the' is the appropriate fill for both of the blanks.

**Question 187 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. And taking this village lad into their midst was terribly upsetting. B. She was by no means pleased with this unnecessary addition to her family. C. When he reached Calcutta, Phatik met his aunt for the first time. D. She found her own three boys quite enough to manage without taking in anyone else.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 66 Seconds

**Options :**

1. CBDA
2. BCDA
3. BCAD
4. CADB

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. CBDA.

1. Sentence C provides an introduction to the story, that is the first meeting between the aunt and nephew.
2. Sentence B shall follow up next because firstly it expresses the feelings of the aunt. We get to know it through the usage of the pronoun 'she'. It also adds more details to the entire narrative.
3. Sentence D adjoins more information regarding the aunt's feelings that was expressed in the previous sentence, which is why it shall appear as the third statement.
4. Sentence A talks about the problem of taking in this 'village lad'. It is a recurring statement of the feelings of the aunt that had been expressed throughout this passage. This recurring thought can be treated as a conclusion for this narrative.

This arrangement provides a sequential manner where the various details are added without hampering the fluency or meaning/sense of the story as it progresses.

**Question 188 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. He switched on the TV to listening to the speech of the PM on the Independence Day.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 78 Seconds

**Options :**

1. He switched on the TV
2. of the PM
3. to listening to the speech
4. on the Independence Day.

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 3**, i.e. **to listening to the speech**.

- The tense portrayed in this section is incorrect as the action that is mentioned should have been denoted in it's simple present form, whereas over here it is represented in it's present continuous form.
- This hampers the accuracy of the entire sentence.
- The correct order should have been '**to listen**'.

**Question 189 :**

Select the most appropriate option to substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence. If there is no need to substitute it, select No improvement. They started playing badminton at a young age of nine years old .

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 58 Seconds****Options :**

1. the young age of nine
2. the young age of nine years old
3. a young age of nine years
4. No improvement

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 1**, i.e. **the young age of nine**.

- Using the article '**a**' cannot lay special emphasis on any subject/object that is too specific in the sentence.
- Here, '**young age**' is a specific thing mentioned and hence to lay special emphasis on this character of the phrase it is important to use the article '**the**'.

**Question 190 :**

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. The customary code of polite behaviour in society

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 53 Seconds****Options :**



norm

2. majesty

3. estimation

4. etiquette

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. etiquette.

1. **Norm** means something that is usual, typical, or standard.
2. **Majesty** means impressive beauty, scale, or stateliness.
3. **Estimation** means a rough calculation of the value, number, quantity, or extent of something.
4. **Etiquette** means **the customary code of polite behaviour in society** or among members of a particular profession or group.

Option 4 expresses the meaning of the given group of words and hence becomes the correct answer to our question.

**Question 191 :**

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. The traveller said that he had come a long way off.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 56 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. The traveller said, "He had come a long way off."
2. The traveller said, "I am coming a long way off."
3. The traveller told, "He has come a long way off."
4. The traveller said, "I have come a long way off."

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. The traveller said, "I have come a long way off."

- The tense is accurate as according to the rules of narration this option uses the corresponding present tense of the action that was mentioned in past tense in the indirect form of speech. Moreover, the person has also been changed to the first person perspective, hence making the statement completely accurate.

**Question 192 :**

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. I told Vinod that the plumber had forgotten his mobile there.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 61 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. I said to Vinod, "The plumber is forgetting his mobile here."
2. I said to Vinod, "The plumber had forgotten his mobile there."
3. Vinod said to me, "The plumber has forgotten his mobile here."
4. I said to Vinod, "The plumber has forgotten his mobile here."

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 4, i.e. I said to Vinod, "The plumber has forgotten his mobile here."

- This option is correct because firstly both the instances (answer and question) indicate the same tense form by using '**forgotten**'. Secondly, the word '**here**' has been used in place of '**there**', eventually indicating the directness of speech. These features make this option accurate as the rest of the options either fail to portray the correct tense or simply gets the phrasings wrong.

**Question 193 :**

Fill in the blank with the most appropriate idiom. Now that Mr. Krishna Murthy has retired from the company, his daughter is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Difficulty : Moderate****Average Time : 67 Seconds****Options :**

1. in the doghouse
2. in the driver's seat
3. in the lap of luxury
4. in the pink

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. in the driver's seat.

- '**In the driver's seat**' means **being in charge of something** or in control of a situation. The sentence talks about Mr. Krishna's retirement. So, it is evident that the latter half of the statement talks about the daughter taking over/inheriting her father's company. Judging from the context of the given statement this idiom is the correct answer.

**Question 194 :**

Select the most appropriate sequence from the given options to make a meaningful paragraph from jumbled sentences. A. After around 20 minutes of the crash, the tanker caught fire and exploded. B. On Saturday, an oil tanker in Tanzania lost control and overturned on a busy road. C. Around 150 people gathered near the tanker and some of them tried to siphon





away some fuel. D. At least 61 people died and 70 more were injured.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 69 Seconds

Options :

1. DCAB
2. BCAD
3. DBAC
4. BACD

Solution :

The correct answer is option 2, i.e. BCAD.

1. Sentence B introduces us to the beginning of the story, that is how a certain road accident took place.
2. Sentence C goes on to talk about what happened right after the accident took place.
3. Sentence A adds a plot twist to the narrative, stating what happened after a certain interval.
4. Sentence D provides a conclusive point to the passage as well as a continuation to the details provided by the previous statement, that is a consequence of the explosion that was mentioned by the previous sentence.

This arrangement provides a sequential order of narration, where all the events have fluently been added/narrated and no sense/meaning gets lost as the story progresses.

Question 195 :

Select the most appropriate direct speech of the given sentence. I asked my friend if he had seen the launch of the Chandrayaan2 from Sriharikota.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 66 Seconds

Options :

1. I said to my friend, "How did you see the launch of the Chandrayaan2 from Sriharikota?"
2. I said to my friend, "I had seen the launch of the Chandrayaan2 from Sriharikota?"
3. I said to my friend, "Did you see the launch of the Chandrayaan2 from Sriharikota?"
4. I said to my friend, "He has seen the launch of the Chandrayaan2 from Sriharikota."

Solution :

The correct answer is option 3 i.e. I said to my friend, "Did you see the launch of the Chandrayaan2 from Sriharikota?"



This option is accurate because unlike the other given options this one denotes the same sense/meaning as implied by the question's given sentence.

- The person has been accurately changed to the second-person perspective and the tense portrayed is accurate, which is in the past tense.

Hence, the chosen option is correct.

**Question 196 :**

Select the most appropriate direct form of the given sentence. She says that Rani is a talented actress.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 69 Seconds

**Options :**

1. She said, "Rani was a talented actress."
2. She told, "Rani is a talented actress."
3. She says, "Rani is a talented actress."
4. She asks, "Is Rani a talented actress?"

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 3 i.e. She says, "Rani is a talented actress."

- This option is correct because it indicates the same meaning as that in the given question's sentence.
- The tense is correct (simple-present) because it uses 'says' and 'is'.
- Note: We do not change the tense of sentences that contain universal truths.

Hence, the chosen option is correct.

**Question 197 :**

Select the most appropriate word for the given group of words. A decision on which one cannot go back

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 59 Seconds

**Options :**

1. intractable
2. invincible
3. invulnerable
4. irrevocable

**Solution :**



The correct answer is option 4, i.e. irrevocable.

1. **Intractable** means hard to control or deal with.
2. **Invincible** means too powerful to be defeated or overcome.
3. **Invulnerable** means impossible to harm or damage.
4. **Irrevocable** means **not able to be changed**, reversed, or recovered.

Option 4 expresses the meaning of the given words and is hence the correct answer to the question.

**Question 198 :**

Select the most appropriate meaning of the given idiom in the given sentence. They talked over the matter of him leaving his job and going for further studies.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 56 Seconds

**Options :**

1. **discussed**
2. **fought against**
3. **surveyed**
4. **explained**

**Solution :**

The correct answer is option 1, i.e. **discussed**.

- The given idiom, '**talked over**' means to **discuss** something thoroughly and honestly.

**Question 199 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. If there is no error, select No error. They made her as the Chairperson of their bank.

Difficulty : Moderate

Average Time : 41 Seconds

**Options :**

1. **No error**
2. **as the Chairperson**
3. **of their bank.**



They made her

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 2**, i.e. **as the Chairperson**.

- 'Chairperson' is used as a neutral adjective and does not necessarily require an article before it.
- This adjective also denotes a particular or specific post amidst the entire institution.
- So, simply writing 'as Chairperson' can suffice the statement.

**Question 200 :**

Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error from the given options. They can't hardly believe that Article 370 is no longer valid in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Difficulty : Moderate**

**Average Time : 51 Seconds**

**Options :**

1. is no longer valid
2. in Jammu and Kashmir.
3. that Article 370
4. They can't hardly believe

**Solution :**

The correct answer is **option 4**, i.e. **They can't hardly believe**.

- This segment uses "**can't hardly**" together which only seems appropriate in an informal or casual setting.
- In formal terms this phrase sounds odd and less accurate because "**can't**" and "**hardly**" are almost implying similar meanings. So, there isn't much detail that's getting added.
- The correct form would either be to write "**can hardly believe**" or "**can't believe**".

Thus, option 4 is correct.

## Ssc Cgl Tier II Previous Year Question Paper Analysis

The analysis of Ssc Cgl Tier II Previous Year Question Paper held on 2019-09-12 in the Morning exam is as follows:

1. 200 questions were moderate.
2. The safe score is 150 marks.
3. 200 questions were asked from English Language and 200 questions were asked from English Language

106 questions should have been skipped if you were short of time.

# Ssc Cgl Tier II Previous Year Question Paper Topic Wise Weightage

## English Language

1. Reading Comprehension - 31
2. Vocab - 6
3. Cloze Test - 25
4. Spotting Error - 20
5. Sentence Jumbles - 19
6. Idioms - 11
7. One Word Substitution - 12
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  3. In case you're not able to solve the question in less than 30 seconds in the exam then you should skip the question and move to the next question.

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Neetu Mam is primarily passionate for the English language and teaching from the last 20 years however for the Ssc Cgl Tier II Previous Year Question Paper. She has guided her team to provide the best explanation for the question.



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