



English Module



FOREWORD

More has been said about the writing of lawyers and judges than of any other group, except, of course, poets and novelists. The difference is that while the latter has usually been admired for their writing, the public has almost always damned lawyers and judges for theirs. If this state of affairs has changed in recent times, it is only in that many lawyers and judges have now joined the rest of the world in complaining about the quality of legal prose. My best wishes to all these student contributors, for their future endeavours. My best wishes and assurance to the readers that this will add a lot to the knowledge after reading this perfect case compilation. It's not just for the legal fraternity but for anyone who has an interest in the field of law.

By Vrinda Khanna



PREFACE

May there be Peace in Heaven, may there be Peace in the Sky, May there be Peace in the Earth,
3 May there be Peace in the Water, May there be Peace in the Plants, May there be Peace in
the Trees, May there be Peace in the Gods in the various Worlds, May there be Peace in all the
human beings, May there be Peace in All,

PEACE, PEACE, PEACE. Our age-old culture prays for peace and happiness for one and all.
Family is the first and oldest social group. It has played an important role in the stability and
prosperity of the civilization. Almost everything of lasting value in humanity has its roots in
the family. Peace and harmony in the family are important for the all-around development of
children. This Compilation of Judgments of the Supreme Court of India and the High Court of
India by All India Legal Forum is aimed at bringing about desired sensitivity in all duty holders.
We're glad to be a part of the All-India Forum. Here's an introduction to my team:

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DISCLAIMER

Team AILF India has made all efforts to summarize the cases from original cases retrieved from AIR and SCC. In some cases, the team has tried to summarize cases from the available sources as they could not find original ones.



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I.Tenses

Introduction to tenses

A tense may be defined as that form of a verb that indicates the time and the state of an action or event. Tenses based on time can be divided into 3 parts viz. past tense, present tense, and future tense.

Present Tense

This form of tense indicates the happening or non-happening of an action or event in the present time.

Types of Present Tense

- Present Indefinite Tense
- Present Continuous Tense
- Present Perfect Tense
- Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Indefinite Tense

This tense is generally used to denote habit, custom, practice, repeated action, permanent activity, general truth etc. Also, it is used to make a statement in the present showing the permanent nature and activity of the subject.

Eg. a) The cow gives milk.

b) Aditi often gets late for school.

RULES:

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject + Ist form of Verb + s/es + Object.

NEGATIVE – Subject + do/does + not + Ist form of Verb + Object.

INTERROGATIVE – Do/does + Subject + Ist form of Verb + object + ?

Present Continuous Tense

This tense is generally used for an action in progress that is temporary in the present at the time of speaking.

Eg. It is raining today.

It also expresses future action or a definite arrangement shortly.

Eg. she is coming tomorrow.

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject + is/am/are + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object.

NEGATIVE – Subject + is/am/are + not + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object.

INTERROGATIVE – Is/am/are + Subject + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + ?

Present Perfect Tense

tim

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject +has/have + IIIrd form of Verb + Object.

NEGATIVE – Subject + has/have + not + IIIrd form of Verb + Object.

INTERROGATIVE – Has/Have + Subject + IIIrd form of Verb + object + ?

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

This tense generally indicates an action that started in the past and is continuing at present.

Eg- He has been sleeping for an hour.

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject +has/have + been + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + for/since + period/time.

NEGATIVE – Subject +has/have + not been + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + for/since + period/time.

INTERROGATIVE –Has/have + subject + been + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + for/since + period/time + ?

Past Tense

This form of tense indicates the happening or non-happening of an action or event in the past time.

Types of Past Tense:

- Past Indefinite Tense
- Past Continuous Tense
- Past Perfect Tense
- Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Indefinite Tense

This tense is generally used as a part of a habit. Also, it is used for a single act completed in past.

Eg. a) Meghna bought a phone two years ago.

b) Aditi did not go to school yesterday.

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + IInd form of Verb + Object.

Or

Subject + IInd form of Helping Verb + Ist form of Main Verb+ Object.

NEGATIVE – Subject + did + not + Ist form of Verb + Object.

INTERROGATIVE – Did + Subject + Ist form of Verb + object + ?

Editor's Note: Keep practising along with reading to master tenses for CLAT.

Past Continuous Tense

This tense is generally used for past action in progress that is temporary in the present at the time of speaking.

Eg. It was raining when the train reached the station.

It also expresses a definite arrangement for the future in the past.

Eg. she was leaving that night.

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject + was/were + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object.

NEGATIVE – Subject + was/were + not + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object.

INTERROGATIVE – was/were + Subject + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + ?

Past Perfect Tense

This tense generally indicates an action in the past that had been completed before another time or event in the past.

Eg- He had exercised before it started to rain.

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject +had + IIIrd form of Verb + Object.

NEGATIVE – Subject + had + not + IIIrd form of Verb + Object.

INTERROGATIVE – Had + Subject + IIIrd form of Verb + object +?

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

This tense generally indicates an action in the past that took place before another time or event in the past and continued during the second event/time point in the past.

Eg- At that time, he had been writing a novel for two months.

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject +had + been + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + for/since + period/time.

NEGATIVE – Subject +had + not been + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + for/since + period/time.

INTERROGATIVE –Had + subject + been + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + for/since + period/time + ?

Future Tense

This form of tense indicates the happening or non-happening of an action or event in the future time.

Types of Future Tense:

- Future Indefinite Tense
- Future Continuous Tense
- Future Perfect Tense
- Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Future Indefinite Tense

This tense is generally used to indicate an action that will take place after the present time and that has no real connection with the present time.

Eg- She will visit her ailing grandmother soon

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject + will/shall + Ist form of Verb + s/es + Object.

NEGATIVE – Subject + will/shall + not + Ist form of Verb + Object.

INTERROGATIVE – Will/Shall + Subject + Ist form of Verb + object + ?

Future Continuous Tense

This tense is generally used for an action that will be in progress at a point in time in future.

Eg. He will be walking when it starts to rain

It also expresses definite future arrangement.

Eg. She will be going tomorrow to school.

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject + will/shall + be + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object.

NEGATIVE – Subject + will/shall + not be + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object.

INTERROGATIVE – Will/Shall + Subject + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + ?

Future Perfect Tense

This tense generally indicates an action in the future that will have been completed before another time or event in the future.

Eg- By the time we arrive, he will have studied.

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject + will/shall + have + IIIrd form of Verb + Object.

NEGATIVE – Subject + will/shall + not + have + IIIrd form of Verb + Object.

INTERROGATIVE – Will/Shall + Subject + have been + IIIrd form of Verb + object + ?

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

This tense generally indicates an action in the future that will have been continuing until another time or event in the future. Eg- He will have been exercising an hour at 2:00.

RULES

AFFIRMATIVE – Subject + will/shall + have been + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + for/since + period/time.

NEGATIVE – Subject + will/shall + not + have been + Ist form of Verb + ing + Object + for/since + period/time.

INTERROGATIVE – Will/Shall + subject + have been + 1st form of Verb + ing + Object + for/since + period/time + ?

Simple Past

The simple past (also called past simple, past indefinite or preterite) is a verb tense that is used to show that a completed action took place at a specific time in the past. The simple past is also frequently used to talk about past habits and generalizations. Read on for detailed descriptions, examples, and simple past exercises.

Simple Past Forms

The simple past is formed using the **verb + ed**. Also, there are many verbs with irregular past forms. Questions are made with **did** and negative forms are made with **did not**.

- Statement: You **called** Debbie.
- Question: **Did** you **call** Debbie?
- Negative: You **did not call** Debbie.

Simple Past Uses

USE 1 Completed Action in the Past

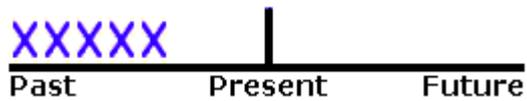


Use the simple past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not mention the specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind.

Examples:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday.
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- Last year, I **travelled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- **Did** you **have** dinner last night?

USE 4 Habits in the Past



The simple past can also be used to describe a habit that stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as "used to." To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as: always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.

Examples:

- I **studied** French when I was a child.
- He **played** the violin.
- He **didn't play** the piano.
- **Did** you **play** a musical instrument when you were a kid?
- She **worked** at the movie theatre after school.
- They never **went** to school, they always **skipped** class.

USE 5 Past Facts or Generalizations



The simple past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true. As in USE 4 above, this use of the simple past is quite similar to the expression "used to."

Examples:

- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.
- **Did** you **live** in Texas when you **were** a kid?
- People **paid** much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

Simple Past Tips

IMPORTANT When-Clauses Happen First

Clauses are groups of words that have meaning but are often not complete sentences. Some clauses begin with the word "when" such as "when I dropped my pen..." or "when class began..." These clauses are called when-clauses, and they are very important. The examples below contain when-clauses.

Examples:

- **When I paid her one dollar**, she answered my question.
- She answered my question **when I paid her one dollar**.

When-clauses are important because they always happen first when both clauses are in the simple past. Both of the examples above mean the same thing: first, I paid her one dollar, and then, she answered my question. It is not important whether "when I paid her one dollar" is at the beginning of the sentence or the end of the sentence. However, the example below has a different meaning. First, she answered my question, and then, I paid her one dollar.

Example:

- I paid her one dollar **when she answered my question**.

ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

Examples:

- You **just** called Debbie.
- Did you **just** call Debbie?

ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

- Tom **repaired** the car. **Active**
- The car **was repaired** by Tom. **Passive**

Grammar Exercises - Simple Past Tense

Put the verbs into the simple past:

1. Last year I (go)_____ to England on holiday.
2. It (be)_____ fantastic.
3. I (visit)_____ lots of interesting places. I (be)_____ with two friends of mine.
4. In the mornings we (walk)_____ in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we (go)_____ to pubs.
6. The weather (be)_____ strangely fine.
7. It (not / rain) _____ a lot.
8. But we (see)_____ some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you) _____ your last holiday?

Write the past forms of the irregular verbs.

Infinitive	Simple Past
1. meet	.
2. drive	.
3. speak	.
4. put	.
5. write	.
6. sing	.
7. do	.
8. sit	.

9.	stand	.
10.	run	.

Complete the table in simple past.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
He wrote a book.		
	He did not sing	
		Was she pretty?

Put the sentences into a simple past.

1. We move to a new house. →
2. They bring a sandwich. →
3. He doesn't do the homework. →
4. They sell cars. →
5. Does he visit his friends? →

Write sentences in simple past.

1. Janet / miss / the bus →
2. she / tidy / her room →
3. Nancy / watch / not / television →
4. she / read / a book →

Choose "Was" or "Were":

1. The teacher is _____ nice.
2. The students _____ very cleverly.
3. But one student _____ in trouble.
4. We _____ sorry for him.
5. He _____ nice though.

SOLUTIONS:-

Put the verbs into the simple past:

1. Last year I (go) **went** to England on holiday.
2. It (be) was fantastic.
3. I (visit) visited lots of interesting places. I (be) was with two friends of mine.
4. In the mornings we (walk) walked in the streets of London.
5. In the evenings we (go) went to pubs.
6. The weather (be) was strangely fine.
7. It (not / rain) did not rain a lot.
8. But we (see) saw some beautiful rainbows.
9. Where (spend / you) did you spend your last holiday?

Write the past forms of the irregular verbs.

Infinitive		Simple Past
1.	meet	met
2.	drive	drove
3.	speak	spoke
4.	put	put
5.	write	wrote
6.	sing	sang
7.	do	did
8.	sit	sat
9.	stand	stood
10.	run	ran

Complete the table in simple past.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
He wrote a book.	He did not write a book.	Did he write a book?
He sang.	He did not sing	Did he sing?
She was pretty.	She was not pretty.	Was she pretty?

Put the sentences into a simple past.

1. We move to a new house. → We moved to a new house.
2. They bring a sandwich. → They brought a sandwich.
3. He doesn't do the homework. → He did not do the homework.
4. They sell cars. → They sold cars.
5. Does he visit his friends? → Did he visit his friends?

Write sentences in simple past.

1. Janet / the bus/miss → Janet missed the bus.
2. she / her room / tidy → She tidied her room.
3. Nancy / watch / not / television → Nancy did not watch television.
4. she / read / book → She read a book.

Choose "Was" or "Were":

1. The teacher was nice.
2. The students were very clever.
3. But one student was in trouble.
4. We were sorry for him.
5. He was nice though.

Simple Past Tense Exercise: change the verbs in brackets to the simple past.

- 1) They all (go) ___ shopping.
- 2) I never (imagine) ____ I would see you here.

- 3) We (book) ___ two tickets for the show.
- 4) He (collect) ___ his children from school.
- 5) Were you (frighten) ___ of the dark when you were young?
- 6) Who (eat) ___ my chocolate?
- 7) I (feel) so tired that I went straight to bed.
- 8) We (grow) ___ this tree from a seed.
- 9) She (lose) ___ her way home.
- 10) He thought I (steal) his umbrella.

SOLUTIONS:-

- 1) Went
- 2) Imagined
- 3) Booked
- 4) Collected
- 5) Frightened
- 6) Ate
- 7) Felt
- 8) Grew
- 9) Lost
- 10) Stole



II. EXERCISE ON TENSE:

1. They _____ in Chicago for 20 years (*be*).
2. I _____ a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (*see*)
3. The sun _____ at 6:38 yesterday morning (*rise*)
4. The sun _____ when the climber reached Mount Everest. (*shine*)
5. I promise that I _____ this secret to anyone (*not tell*)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane _____ off (*take*).
7. They _____ to the movies only once in a while (*go*)
8. I was tired yesterday because I _____ well the night before (*not sleep*).
9. Sh! Someone _____ to our conversation (*listen*)!
10. When I left the house this morning, it _____ (*already rain*)
11. I think Bob _____ for London this very moment. (*leave*)
12. The plane _____ off in a few minutes. (*take*)
13. I _____ up at 7 every morning but this morning I _____
long and I _____
_____ up until 8. (*get, sleep, not get*)
14. I _____ my watch because it is being fixed (*not wear*).
15. This _____ an easy quiz so far (*be*).
16. They _____ in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house.
(*live*)
17. Everyone _____ when the earthquake hit the small town. (*sleep*)
18. He _____ by herself since her divorce (*live*)
19. I was angry that I _____ such a stupid mistake (*make*).
20. I predict that by 2020, man _____ on Mars (*land*)
21. He _____ his job a couple of years ago. (*quit*)
22. Our daughter _____ from the university yet (*graduate*).
23. They _____ any Christmas cards last year (*not send*)
24. She _____ to a doctor once a year for an examination (*go*)
25. They _____ about me when I interrupted their conversation. (*talk*)
26. Nothing much _____ when I got to the meeting (*happen*).
27. My parents _____ in New York two weeks from today (*be*).
28. I _____ two mistakes in the last quiz. (*make*)
29. Unfortunately, our team _____ any games last year. (*not win*)

30. I _____ a great film yesterday. (*see*)
31. _____ a new car? (*you ever buy*)
32. I _____ him last Monday. (*meet*)
33. The band _____ while I _____. (*play, write*)
34. She _____ the new car in 2005. (*buy*)
35. Her mother _____ in Victoria for the past five years. (*live*)
36. They _____ in Germany when we arrived a few days ago.
(*already be*)
37. _____ to get married? (*you plan*)
38. I _____ so much fun since I was a kid. (*have*)
39. When I got up I _____ out of the window and
_____ that it _____. (*look, see, rain*)
40. Janet _____ for Smith and Brothers before she came to work for us.
(*work*)
41. I _____ three movies so far this week. (*see*)
42. How long _____ for me? (*you wait*)
43. I _____ over Loch Ness last week. - _____ the
Loch Ness monster? (*fly, you see*)
44. I'm afraid I'm not hungry. I _____. (*already eat*)
45. Peter _____ football in the afternoon when he got the call. (*play*)
46. "What _____ between 9 and 12 yesterday morning", the detective said.
(*you do*)
47. He kept looking at her, wondering where he _____ her before. (*see*)
48. The doctor's waiting room was full of people. Some _____ a magazine,
a woman _____ and a child _____ with a doll.
Suddenly the door _____ and a nurse _____ out. (*read,
knit, play, open, come*)
49. Travelling _____ much easier and more comfortable in the past
hundred years. (*become*)
50. I _____ cake. That's why my hands are full of flour. (*bake*)
51. When I first came to this house it _____ quite a noisy area. (*be*)
52. He twisted his ankle while he _____. (*ski*)
53. _____ the doors before you leave the house? (*you ever lock*)

54. My best friend and I _____ each other for 15 years. (**know**)
55. Jack usually _____ but he _____ when his father comes. (**smoke, not smoke**)
56. _____ breakfast yet? – Yes I had it together with Sue at 7. (**you have**)
57. I _____ this kind of work when I was a small boy. (**do**)
58. He _____ the paper when his wife came home. (**read**)
59. He _____ for an hour now. I'll be finished soon. (**speak**)
60. How long _____ John and Maria?- We met the couple over thirteen years ago. (**you know**)
61. He _____ in Oxford for two years and when his mother died he moved to London. (**live**)
62. After Harry _____ his work he _____ Jude from the office. (**finish, call**)
63. You _____ your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet? (**do**)
64. He always _____ to the supermarket alone, but today he _____ his son with him. (**go, take**)
65. He never _____ in the evening, only on Sundays. (**work**)
66. I _____ to South America but I have been to New York several times. (**never, be**)
67. _____ Jean? – No, she probably went to her friend's place. (**anyone, see**)
68. I _____ to the bank yesterday but when I got there it was closed. (**go**)
69. She _____ in school all day. (**be**)
70. Lee _____ late every day since Tuesday. (**be**)
71. Herbert's father _____ his son's birthday (**never forget**)
72. I _____ my report because I had a problem with my computer. (**not finish**)

Fill in the correct form of the verb – All tenses

1. They **have been** in Chicago for 20 years (be).
2. I **saw** a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)

3. The sun **rose** at 6:38 yesterday morning (rise)
4. The sun **was shining** when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
5. I promise that I **will not tell** this secret to anyone (not tell)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane **was taking** off (take).
7. They **go** to the movies only once in a while (go)
8. I was tired yesterday because I **had not slept** well the night before (not sleep).
9. Sh! Someone **is listening** to our conversation (listen)!
10. When I left the house this morning, it **was already raining** (already rain)
11. I think Bob **is leaving** for London at this very moment.(leave)
12. The plane **will be taking/ will take** off in a few minutes. (take)
13. I **get** up at 7 every morning but this morning I **slept** long and I **didn't get** up until 8. (get, sleep, not get)
14. I **am not wearing** my watch because it is being fixed (not wear).
15. This **has been** an easy quiz so far (be).
16. They **are living** in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
17. Everyone **was sleeping** when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
18. He **has been living** by herself since her divorce (live)
19. I was angry that I **had made** such a stupid mistake
20. I predict that by 2020, man **will have landed** on Mars (land)
21. He **quit** his job a couple of years ago. (quit)
22. Our daughter **has not graduated** from the university yet (graduate).
23. They **didn't send** any Christmas cards last year (not send)
24. She **goes** to a doctor once a year for an examination (go)
25. They **were talking** about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
26. Nothing much **was happening** when I got to the meeting (happen).
27. My parents **will be** in New York two weeks from today (be).
28. I **made** two mistakes in the last quiz. (make)
29. Unfortunately, our team **didn't win** any games last year. (not win)
30. I **saw** a great film yesterday.
31. **Have you ever bought** a new car?
32. I **met** him last Monday.
33. The band **was playing** while I **was writing**.

34. She *bought* the new car in 2005
35. Her mother *has been living* in Victoria for the past five years.
36. They *had already been* in Germany when we arrived a few days ago.
37. *Are you planning* to get married?
38. I *haven't had* so much fun since I was a kid.
39. When I got up I *looked* out of the window and *saw* that it *was raining*.
40. Janet *had been working* for Smith and Brothers before she came to work for us.
41. I *have seen* three movies so far this week.
42. How long *have you been* waiting for me?
43. I *flew* over Loch Ness last week. - *Did you see* the Loch Ness monster?
44. I'm afraid I'm not hungry. I *have already eaten*.
45. Peter *was playing* football in the afternoon when he got the call.
46. "What *were you doing* between 9 and noon yesterday", the detective said.
47. He kept looking at her, wondering where he *had seen* her before.
48. The doctor's waiting room was full of people. Some *were reading* a magazine, a woman *was knitting* and a child *was playing* with a doll. Suddenly the door *opened* and a nurse *came* out
49. Travelling *has become* much easier and more comfortable in the past hundred years.
50. I *have been baking* cake. That's why my hands are full of flour.
51. When I first *came* to this house it *was* quite a noisy area.
52. He twisted his ankle while he *was skiing*.
53. *Do you ever lock* the doors before you leave the house?
54. My best friend and I *have known* each other for 15 years.
55. Jack usually *smokes* but he *doesn't smoke* when his father comes.
56. *Have you had* breakfast yet? – Yes I had together with Sue at 7.
57. I *did* this kind of work when I was a small boy.
58. He *was reading* the paper when his wife *came* home.
59. He *has been speaking* for an hour now. I'll be finished soon.
60. How long *have you know* John and Maria?- We met the couple over thirteen years ago
61. He *had been living* in Oxford for two years and when his mother died he moved to London.
62. After Harry *had finished* the work he *called* Jude from the office.
63. You *have been doing* your homework for two hours. Haven't you finished yet?

64. He always **goes** to the supermarket alone, but today he **is taking** his son with him.
65. He never **works** in the evening, only on Sundays.
66. I **have never been** to South America but I have been to New York several times.
67. **Has anyone seen** Jean? – No, she probably went to her friend's place.
68. I **went** to the bank yesterday but when I got there it was closed.
69. She **has been** in school all day.
70. Lee **has been** late every day since Tuesday.
71. Herbert's father **has never forgotten** his son's birthday
72. I **didn't finish** my report because I had a problem with my computer.



III. Parajumbles & Tenses

Para jumbles Questions.

Question: 1

You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence.

(P) on their income as long as

(Q) Mutual funds are not taxed

(R) in the Internal Revenue Code

(S) they comply with requirements established

(A) PSRQ

(B) QPSR

(C) SPQR

(D) QSRP

Ans: B: QPSR

Question: 2

You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence.

(P) Walmart or some other foreign retail chain

(Q) in the interests of India's consumers and farmers

(R) FDI in retail must be allowed not because

(S) wants it, but because it is

(A) RPSQ

(B) PRSQ

(C) QSRP

(D) PRSQ

Ans: A RPSQ

Question: 3

You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence.

- (P) food security because
 - (Q) for the majority of the rural poor
 - (R) Agricultural production is important for
 - (S) it is a source of income
- (A) SRQP

(B) PQSR

(C) RPSQ

(D) PQRS

Ans: C RPSQ

Question: 4

You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence.

- (P) in the Bangalore city of India
- (Q) amongst the most impressive
- (R) as well as the most magnificent buildings
- (S) Vidhana Soudha counts

(A) SQRP

(B) PSQR

(C) QPRS

(D) SRQP

Ans: A SQRP

Question: 5

You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence.

- (P) of electricity equivalent to 3 to 5 times
- (Q) the commercial power currently produced
- (R) will require a sustainable source
- (S) Prosperity for everyone on Earth by 2050

(A) SRPQ

(B) PSRQ

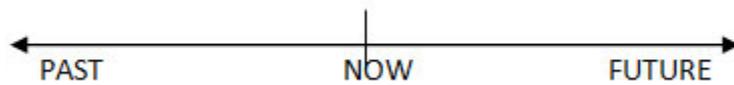
(C) QPRS

(D) QRSP

Ans: A SRPQ



Tenses



The table below gives a glimpse of the way tenses are used using the verb 'play'

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	Played (verb+ed)	Plays (verb+s)	will/shall play (will/shall+verb)
Perfect	had played (had+past participle)	has/have played (has/have+past participle)	will/shall have played (will/shall+past participle)
Continuous	was/were playing(was/were+verb+ing)	is/am/are playing(is/am/are+verb+ing)	will/shall be playing (will/shall be+verb+ing)
Perfect Continuous	had been playing (had been+verb+ing)	has/have been playing (has/have been+verb+ing)	will/shall have been playing (will/shall have been+verb+ing)

Fill in the correct form of the verb – All tenses

1. They _____ in Chicago for 20 years (be).
2. I _____ a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
3. The sun _____ at 6:38 yesterday morning (rise)
4. The sun _____ when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
5. I promise that I _____ this secret to anyone (not tell)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane _____ off (take).
7. They _____ to the movies only once in a while (go)
8. I was tired yesterday because I _____ well the night before (not sleep).
9. Sh! Someone _____ to our conversation (listen)!
10. When I left the house this morning, it _____ (already rain)
11. I think Bob _____ for London this very moment. (leave)
12. The plane _____ off in a few minutes. (take)
13. I _____ up at 7 every morning but this morning I _____ long and I _____ up until 8. (get, sleep, not get)
14. I _____ my watch because it is being fixed (not wear).
15. This _____ an easy quiz so far (be).
16. They _____ in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
17. Everyone _____ when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
18. He _____ by herself since her divorce (live)
19. I was angry that I _____ such a stupid mistake (make).
20. I predict that by 2020, man _____ on Mars (land)
21. He _____ his job a couple of years ago. (quit)
22. Our daughter _____ from the university yet (graduate).

23. They _____ any Christmas cards last year (not send)
24. She _____ to a doctor once a year for an examination (go)
25. They _____ about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
26. Nothing much _____ when I got to the meeting (happen).
27. My parents _____ in New York two weeks from today (be).
28. I _____ two mistakes in the last quiz. (make)
29. Unfortunately, our team _____ any games last year. (not win)

Fill in the correct form of the verb – All tenses

1. They have been in Chicago for 20 years (be).
2. I saw a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
3. The sun rose at 6:38 yesterday morning (rise)
4. The sun was shining when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
5. I promise that I will not tell this secret to anyone (not tell)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane was taking off (take).
7. They go to the movies only once in a while (go)
8. I was tired yesterday because I had not slept well the night before (not sleep).
9. Sh! Someone is listening to our conversation (listen)!
10. When I left the house this morning, it was already raining (already rain)
11. I think Bob is leaving for London at this very moment. (leave)
12. The plane will be taking/ will take off in a few minutes. (take)
13. I get up at 7 every morning but this morning I slept long and I didn't get up until 8. (get, sleep, not get)
14. I am not wearing my watch because it is being fixed (not wear).
15. This has been an easy quiz so far (be).

16. They are living in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live) 17. Everyone was sleeping when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
18. He has been living by herself since her divorce (live)
19. I was angry that I had made such a stupid mistake
20. I predict that by 2020, man will have landed on Mars (land)
21. He quit his job a couple of years ago. (quit)
22. Our daughter has not graduated from the university yet (graduate).
23. They didn't send any Christmas cards last year (not send)
24. She goes to a doctor once a year for an examination (go)
25. They were talking about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
26. Nothing much was happening when I got to the meeting (happen).
27. My parents will be in New York two weeks from today (be).
28. I made two mistakes in the last quiz. (make)
29. Unfortunately, our team didn't win any games last year. (not win)

Q1. Choose the correct verb from those in brackets:

1. The earth _____ round the sun. (move, moves, moved)
2. My friends _____ the film yesterday. (see, saw, have seen)
3. It started to rain while we _____ tennis. (are playing, had played, were playing)
4. I _____ English for five years. (have been studying, study, am studying)
5. The train _____ before we reach the station. (arrives, will have arrived, had arrived)
6. Don't disturb me. I _____ my work. (do, did, am doing)
7. Fortune _____ the brave. (is favouring, will favour, favours)
8. I _____ the letter before you arrived. (had written, wrote, will write)
9. He _____ us next week. (will have met, will have been meeting, will be meeting)

10. Perhaps we _____ Delhi next month. (visit, will visit, visited)

Answers

Q1.

1. moves
2. saw
3. were playing
4. have been studying
5. will have arrived
6. am doing
7. favours
8. had written
9. will be meeting
10. will visit

Q2. Complete the dialogue.

Rashid: Rahul! Your friend Manas has sent you a postcard. It's from Kerala. It _____ (look) nice.

Rahul: I bet it does!

Rashid: He _____ (write) that it's very hot there. There _____ (be) a lot of tourists. The hotels _____ (be) full. He _____ (say) the restaurants _____ (be) always full!

Rahul: Yes. I'm sure it is. The papers _____ (say) that the temperature there is 30C.

Rashid: Then he _____ (write) that he has learnt a bit of Malayalam, and that he _____ (get on) well with the people there, especially the women!

Rashid: Look, didn't the newspaper _____ (say) that there's another strike in Kerala.

Rahul: Yes, it did Manas won't mind having to stay in Kerala longer!

Q2.

a. looks

b. has written

c. are

d. are

e. says

f. are

g. say

h. writes

i. gets on

j. say

Q3. Correct the following sentences:

i. I lived in Calcutta since 1930.

ii. She died before her husband came.

iii. I have written a letter to her last Monday.

iv. I am reading Kalidas for the last six days.

v. The new hotel has been opened last Saturday.

vi. He had gone to Madras last week.

vii. The train leaves the station before I reached there.

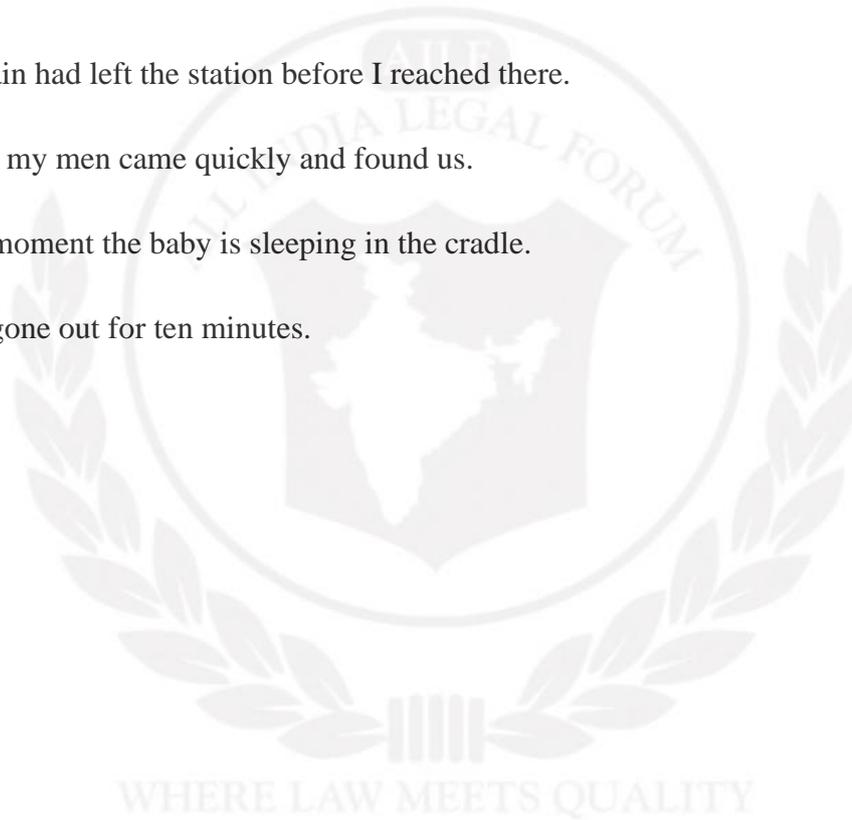
viii. I wish my men had been coming quickly and find us.

ix. At the moment the baby sleeps in the cradle.

x. He goes out for ten minutes.

Q3.

- i. I have been living in Calcutta since 1930.
- ii. She had died before her husband came.
- iii. I wrote a letter to her last Monday.
- iv. I have been reading Kalidas for the last six days.
- v. The new hotel opened last Saturday.
- vi. He went to Madras last week.
- vii. The train had left the station before I reached there.
- viii. I wish my men came quickly and found us.
- ix. At the moment the baby is sleeping in the cradle.
- x. He has gone out for ten minutes.



IV. Parajumbles & Tenses II

The question consists of five statements labelled A, B, C, D and E which when logically ordered form a coherent passage. Choose the option that represents the most logical order. In simpler terms, it is the Indian version of the Razzies.

1.A.The 3rd Golden Kela Awards will be hosted by Cyrus Broacha this year.

B.It was created to ridicule the bad performances and as revenge for wasting our precious time and money on such idiotic films.

C.The Golden Kela is held each year where awards are given for the year's worst in Bollywood.

D.It was created by Random magazine, India's longest-running humour magazine in the year 2009.

E.imt

DAECB

BACDE

ACEDB

CEADB

Ans. A

2. A. Despite the strong performance of the economy in 2010-11, the outlook for 2011-12 is clouded by stubborn and persistently high inflation, and rising external risks.

B. The three key macroeconomic concerns before the Union Budget 2011-12 were high inflation, high current account deficit (CAD), and fiscal consolidation.

C. Additionally, there was an expectation that the government would restart the reform process.

D. While the Budget sets a lower nominal gross domestic product (GDP) growth target of 14%, we believe that the real GDP growth target of 9% factored in the Budget is on the optimistic side.

E. The Budget has made an attempt to address all these issues, albeit through small steps.

BCEAD

CBAED

DACEB

ADCEB

Answer. S

3. A. These were mainly bulwarks against winter, the hoarded dregs of more plentiful seasons.

B. The first were the earliest mince pies, which saw cooked, shredded meat, dried fruits, alcohol with its preservative qualities and perhaps a few spices or herbs, all encased in large pies.

C. Subsequently, people baked this into a kind of pie, adding bread-crumbs for bulk, eggs to bind it, and upping the dried fruits and called it 'plum pudding'.

D. The pudding seems to have had two principal forerunners.

E. The second main pudding was a pottage or soup called frumenty, a fast dish involving cracked wheat, currants and almonds which was ladled out at the start of a meal.

ECDAB

BAECD

DACEB

DBAEC

Answer .D

4. A. In a bid to placate the associate members, the ICC has decided to increase the number of participating teams to 16 in the Twenty20 World Cup, as the game's governing body feels these countries will have a greater chance of competing on an equal footing in cricket's shortest format.

B. It is convenient just now to forget that in the last edition of the tournament, considerable criticism was heaped on the governing body for the inordinate length of the tournament, thanks in large part to the presence of the associates.

C. To be fair to the ICC, criticism of the move to restrict the number of teams in the next edition of the Cup is a case of damned if you do, damned if you don't.

D. The ICC's decision to restrict the number of teams in the 2015 World Cup has evoked mixed responses, with opinion divided among players of the full member teams.

E. Not surprisingly, the associate members aren't too thrilled about the idea of being kept out of cricket's showpiece event.

ECDAB

BAECD

DACEB

DEACB

ANS. D

5. A. Environment Education unit of Centre for Science & Environment has always been working towards providing easy to understand reading material.

B. Their new publication on this subject is an attempt to lend teachers a helping hand.

C. It unfolds in two sections: Climate change: how to make sense of it all

And natural resources how to share & care.

E. However, they are introduced to students not as a paragraph to memorize but as an activity to do.

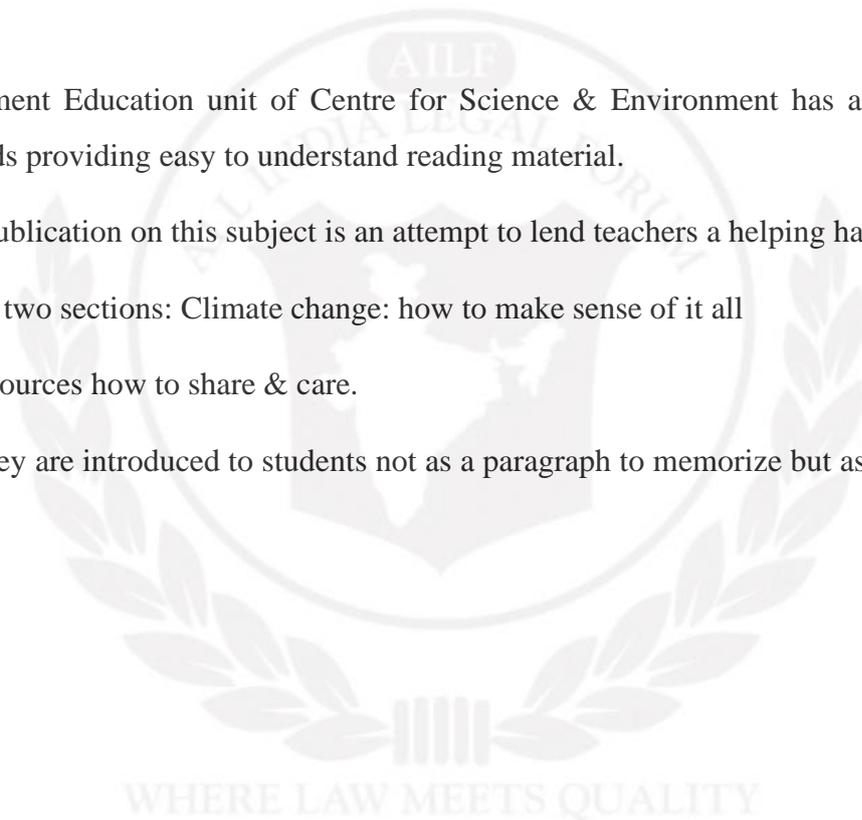
ACEBD

DBCAE

ABCDE

BECAD

Ans. C



EXERCISE TENSES

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate tense form.

1. When I opened my eyes, I a strange sight.

saw

was seeing

have seen

2. Every morning she up early and gets ready for work.

is waking

wakes

has woken

3. If I knew what he wanted, I this.

will not permit

would not permit

would not have permitted

4. I anything from her in a long time.

didn't hear

haven't heard

am not hearing

5. The headmaster to talk to you.

want

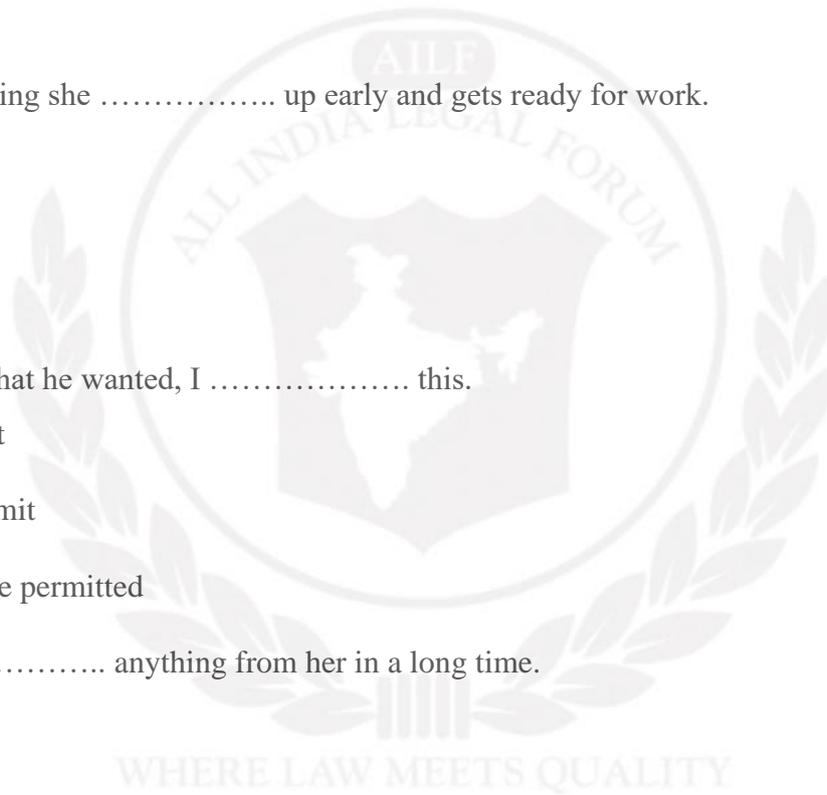
wants

is wanting

6. Jane with her parents.

is living

lives



has lived

7. We Greece next month.

visit

will visit

would visit

are visiting

8. The moon around the earth.

is revolving

has revolved

revolves

9. She a novel.

wrote

writes

has written

10. All students in their work.

handed

have handed

hand

11. I English for twelve years.

am teaching

have been teaching

will be teaching

12. The students their dialogues.

rehearse

are rehearsing

Either could be used here



Answers

1. When I opened my eyes, I **saw** a strange sight.
2. Every morning she **wakes** up early and gets ready for work.
3. If I knew what he wanted, I **would not permit** this.
4. I **haven't heard** anything from her in a long time.
5. The headmaster **wants** to talk to you.
6. Jane **lives** with her parents.
7. We **are visiting** Greece next month.
8. The moon **revolves** around the earth.
9. She **has written** a novel.
10. All students **have handed** in their work.
11. I **have been teaching** English for twelve years.
12. The students **are rehearsing** their dialogues.

1. Snake bites can be

deadly

dead

fatally

2. Tension ran

high

highly

3. They treat their servants

bad

badly

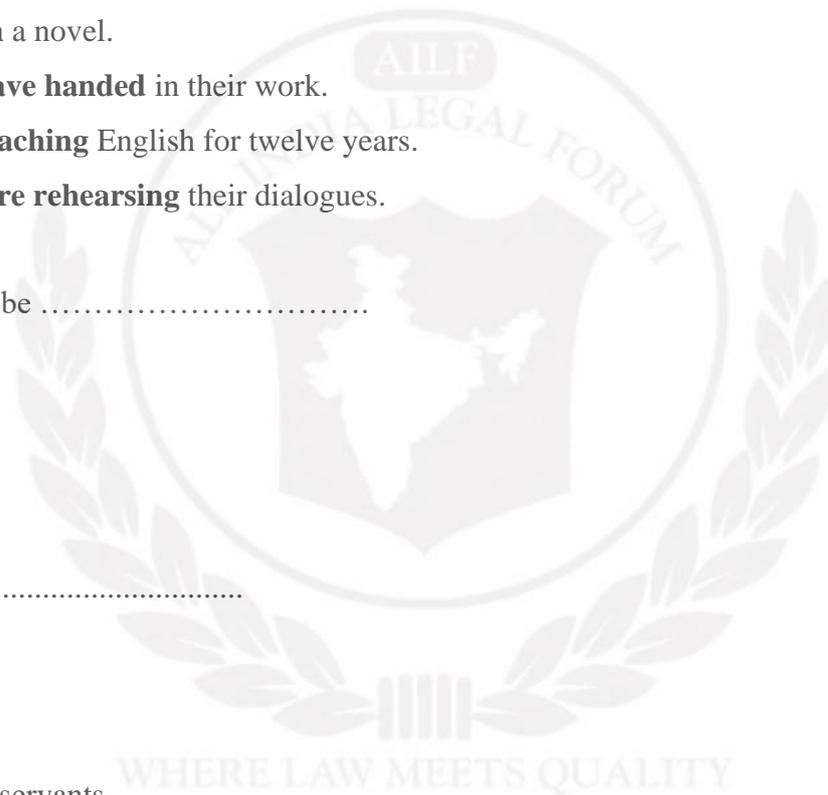
4. I am sure that he is involved in this.

dead

deadly

5. It was a amusing program.

high



highly

6. The stone hit him on the nose.

right

rightly

7. I assumed that she wouldn't come.

right

rightly

8. They left after lunch.

right

rightly

9. 'Can I borrow your car?' '.....'

Sure

Surely

10. The students performed really

good

well

11. He is always for work.

late

lately

12. I have watched a lot of interesting movies

late

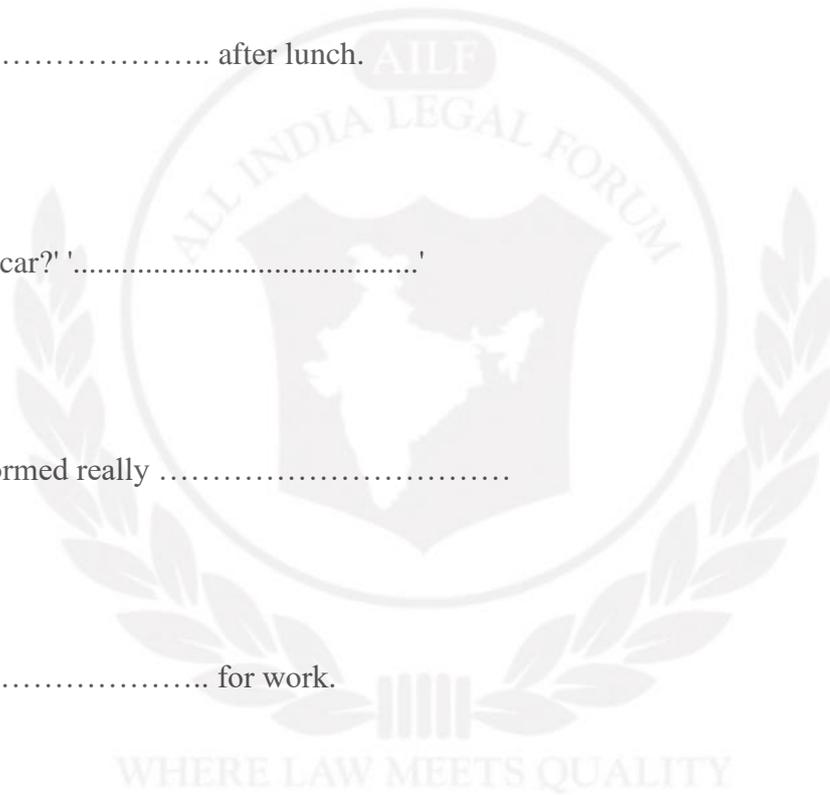
lately

Answers

1. Snake bites can be deadly.

2. Tension ran high.

3. They treat their servants badly.



4. I am dead sure that he is involved in this.

5. It was a highly amusing program.

6. The stone hit him right on the nose.

7. I rightly assumed that she wouldn't come.

8. They left right after lunch.

9. 'Can I borrow your car?' 'Sure.'

10. The students performed really well.

11. He is always late for work.

12. I have watched a lot of interesting movies lately.

1. He didn't work hard he failed his exam.

so

because

as

2. had the hunter raised the gun, then the birds flew away.

As soon as

No sooner

Hardly

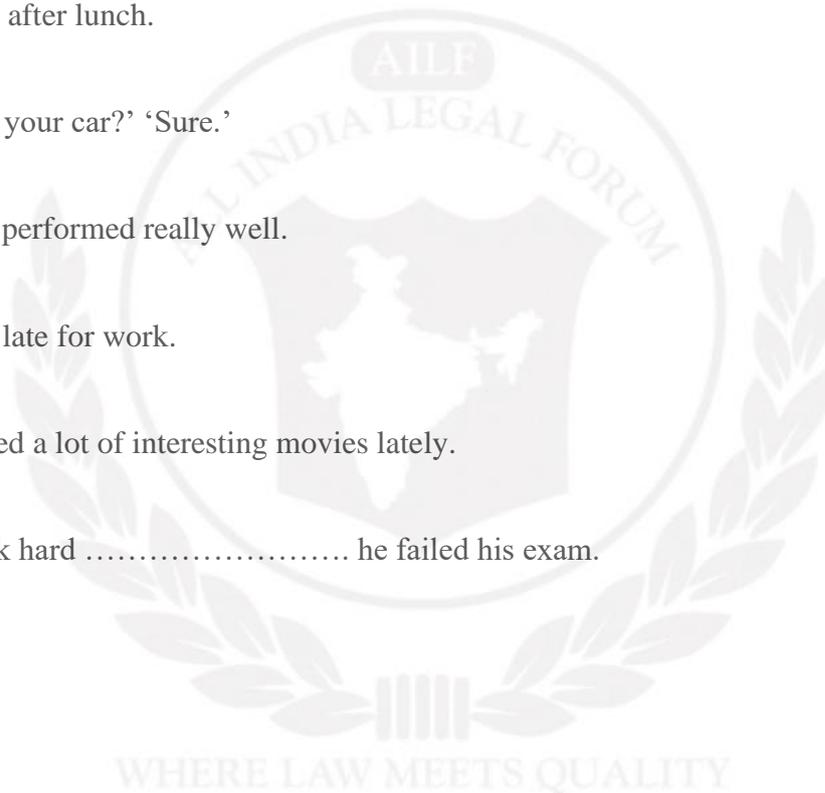
3. She is intelligent to be defeated.

too

so

very

4. had she got the message when she started.



Please select 2 correct answers

Hardly

Scarcely

No sooner

5. my children are employed, I have no financial difficulties.

That

Now

Now that

6. They still live in the house was built by their grandfather.

Please select 2 correct answers

which

what

that

7. he saw a dog, he threw stones at it.

When

Whenever

Unless

8. You should neither see him call him.

or

nor

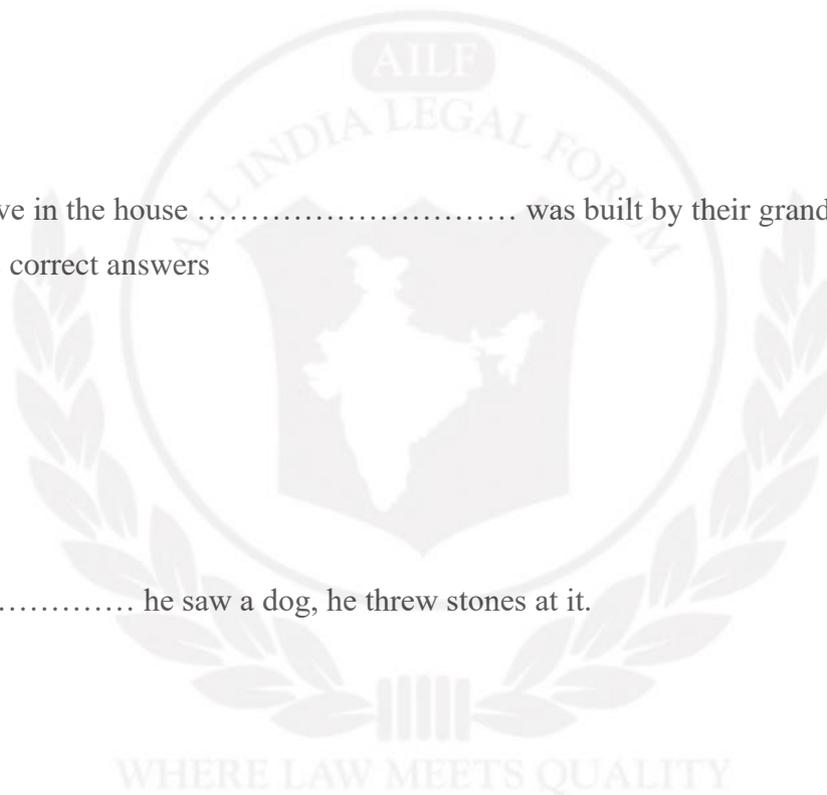
and

9. he is honest, everybody respects him.

Since

As

Because



All of the above

10. my mother is a doctor, she knows how to dress a wound.

As

So

If

11. You will not be able to meet him you arrive in time.

unless

if

without

12. his health is poor, he attends his office regularly.

Although

However

As

Answers

1. He didn't work hard so he failed his exam.

2. No sooner had the hunter raised the gun, than the birds flew away.

3. She is too intelligent to be defeated.

4. Hardly / Scarcely had she got the message when she started.

5. Now that my children are employed, I have no financial difficulties.

6. They still live in the house which/that was built by their grandfather.

7. Whenever he saw a dog, he threw stones at it.

8. You should neither see him nor call him.

9. Since / As / Because he is honest, everybody respects him.

10. As my mother is a doctor, she knows how to dress a wound.

11. You will not be able to meet him unless you arrive in time.

12. Although his health is poor, he attends his office regularly.

1. I will be there at six o'clock

sharp

sharply

Either could be used here

2. You should not have spoken to your mother so

sharp

sharply

Either could be used here

3. I assumed that she was lying.

right

rightly

Either could be used here

4. It serves him

right

rightly

Either could be used here

5. The child was sleeping

sound

soundly

Either could be used here

6. We started after breakfast.

right

rightly

Either could be used here

7. I believed that she loved me.

wrongly



wrong

Either could be used here

8. You guessed

wrong

wrongly

Either could be used here

9. My friends are vegetarians.

mostly

most

Either could be used here

10. This is the unforgettable day of my life.

most

mostly

Either could be used here

11. I have got any new clothes.

hardly

hard

Either could be used here

12. I haven't read anything interesting much

late

lately

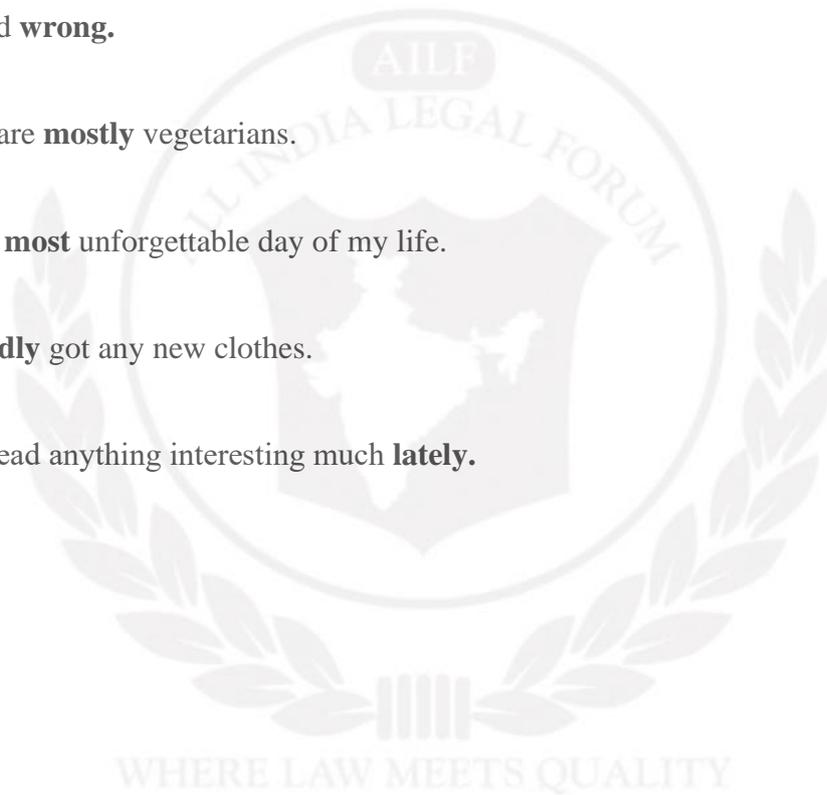
Either could be used here

Answers

1. I will be there at six o'clock **sharp**.

2. You should not have spoken to your mother so **sharply**.

3. I **rightly** assumed that she was lying.
4. It serves him **right**.
5. The child was sleeping **soundly**.
6. We started **right** after breakfast.
7. I **wrongly** believed that she loved me.
8. You guessed **wrong**.
9. My friends are **mostly** vegetarians.
10. This is the **most** unforgettable day of my life.
11. I have **hardly** got any new clothes.
12. I haven't read anything interesting much **lately**.



54 QUESTIONS ON PARAJUMBLE

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 7: Sentences are given in each question when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of the sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. A. By reasoning we mean the mental process of drawing an inference from two or more statements or going from the inference to the statements, which yield that inference.

B. So logical reasoning covers those types of questions, which imply drawing an inference from the problems.

C. Logic means if we take its original meaning, the science of valid reasoning.

D., for understanding arguments and for drawing the inference correctly, we must understand the statements first.

(a) ACBD (b) CABD

(c) ABCD (d) DBCA

2. A. In rejecting the functionalism in positivist organization theory, either wholly or partially, there is often a move towards a political model of organization theory.

B. Thus, the analysis would shift to the power resources possessed by different groups in the organization and the way they use these resources in actual power plays to shape the organizational structure.

C. At the extreme, in one set of writings, the growth of administrators in the organization is held to be completely unrelated to the work to be done and to be caused totally by the political pursuit of self-interest.

D. The political model holds that individual interests are pursued in organizational life through the exercise of power and influence.

(a) ADBC (b) CBAD

(c) DBCA (d) ABDC

3. A. Group decision-making, however, does not necessarily fully guard against arbitrariness and anarchy, for individual capriciousness can get substituted by collusion of group members.

B. Nature itself is an intricate system of checks and balances, meant to preserve the delicate balance between various environmental factors that affect our ecology.

C. In institutions also, there is a need to have in place a system of checks and balances which inhibits the concentration of power in the hands of only some individuals.

D. When human interventions alter this delicate balance, the outcomes have been seen to be disastrous.

(a) CDAB (b) BCAD

(c) CABD (d) BDCA

4. A. He was bone-weary and soul-weary, and found himself muttering, "Either I can't manage this place, or it's unmanageable."

B. To his horror, he realized that he had become the victim of an amorphous, unwitting, unconscious conspiracy to immerse him in routine work that had no significance.

C. It was one of those nights in the office when the office clock was moving towards four in the morning and Bennis was still not through with the incredible mass of paper stacked before him.

D. He reached for his calendar and ran his eyes down each hour, half-hour, and quarter-hour, to see where his time had gone that day, the day before, the month before.

(a) ABCD (b) CADB

(c) BDCA (d) DCBA

5. A. With that, I swallowed the shampoo and obtained the most realistic results almost on the spot.

B. The man shuffled away into the back regions to make up a prescription, and after a moment I got through on the shop-telephone to the Consulate, intimating my location.

C. Then, while the pharmacist was wrapping up a six-ounce bottle of the mixture, I groaned and inquired whether he could give me something for acute gastric cramp.

D. I intended to stage a sharp gastric attack, and entering an old-fashioned pharmacy, I asked for a popular shampoo mixture, consisting of olive oil and flaked soap.

(a) DCBA (b) DACB

(c) BDAC (d) BCDA

6. A. The likelihood of an accident is determined by how carefully the motorist drives and how carefully the pedestrian crosses the street.

B. An accident involving a motorist and a pedestrian is such a case.

C. Each must decide how much care to exercise without knowing how careful the other is.

D. The simplest strategic problem arises when two individuals interact with each other, and each must decide what to do without knowing what the other is doing.

(a) ABCD (b) ADCB

(c) DBCA (d) DBAC

7. A. The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined at least in theory, as in the proverbial Irishman's question: "Is this a private fight or can anyone join in?"

B. So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher than our societies, is calculable.

C. Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here there are probably some rules.

D. However, binding the obligation to kill, members of feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed.

(a) DABC (b) ACDB

(c) CBAD (d) DBAC

DIRECTIONS for Questions 8 to 38: The sentences are given in each question when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

8. A. Since then, intelligence tests have been mostly used to separate dull children in school from average or bright children so that special education can be provided to the dull.

B. In other words, intelligence tests give us a norm for each age.

C. Intelligence is expressed as intelligence quotient, and tests are developed to indicate what an average child of a certain age can do What a five-year-old can answer, but a four-year-old cannot, for instance.

D. Binet developed the first set of such tests in the early 1900s to find out which children in school needed special attention.

E. Intelligence can be measured by tests.

(a) CDABE (b) DECAB

(c) EDACB (d) CBADE

9. A. If caught in the act, they were punished, not for the crime, but for allowing themselves to be caught another lash of the whip.

B. The bellicose Spartans sacrificed all the finer things in life for military expertise.

C. Those fortunate enough to survive babyhood were taken away from their mothers at the age of seven to undergo rigorous military training.

D. This consisted mainly of beatings and deprivations of all kinds like going around barefoot in winter, and worse, starvation so that they would be forced to steal food to survive.

E. Male children were examined at birth by the city council and those deemed too weak to become soldiers were left to die of exposure.

(a) BECDA (b) ECADB

(c) BCDAE (d) ECDAB

10. A. This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world.

B. Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato's cave, still revelling, its age-old habit, in mere images of truth.

C. But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a great many more images around, claiming our attention.

D. The inventory started in 1839 and since then just about everything has been photographed, or so it seems.

E. In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe.

(a) EABCD (b) BDEAC

(c) BCDAE (d) ECDAB

11. A. To be culturally literate is to possess the basic information needed to thrive in the modern world.

B. Nor is it confined to one social class; quite the contrary.

C. It is by no means confined to 'culture' narrowly understood as an acquaintance with the arts.

D. Cultural literacy constitutes the only sure avenue of opportunity for disadvantaged children, the only reliable way of combating the social determinism that now condemns them.

E. The breadth of that information is great, extending over the major domains of human activity from sports to science.

(a) AECBD (b) DECBA

(c) ACBED (d) DBCAE

12. A. Both parties use capital and labour in the struggle to secure property rights.

B. The thief spends time and money in his attempt to steal (he buys wire cutters) and the legitimate property owner expends resources to prevent the theft (he buys locks).

C. A social cost of theft is that both the thief and the potential victim use resources to gain or maintain control over the property.

D. These costs may escalate as a type of technological arms race unfolds.

E. A bank may purchase more and more complicated and sophisticated safes, forcing safecrackers to invest further in safecracking equipment.

(a) ABCDE (b) CABDE

(c) ACBED (d) CBEDA

13.A. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.

B. But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.

C. He acknowledges too — in fact, he returns to the point often — that best translators of poetry always fail at some level.

D. Hofman feels passionate about his work and this is clear from his writings.

E. In terms of the gap between worth and rewards, translators come somewhere near nurses and street-cleaners.

(a) EACDB (b) ADEBC

(c) EACBD (d) DCEAB

14. A. Passivity is not, of course, universal.

B. In areas where there are no lords or laws, or in frontier zones where all men go armed, the attitude of the peasantry may well be different.

C. So indeed it may be on the fringe of the unsubmitive.

D. However, for most of the soil-bound peasants the problem is not whether to be normally passive or active, but when to pass from one state to another.

E. This depends on an assessment of the political situation.

(a) BEDAC (b) CDABE

(c) EDBAC (d) ABCDE

15. A. As officials, their vision of a country shouldn't run too far beyond that of the local people with

whom they have to deal with.

B. Ambassadors have to choose their words.

C. To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.

D. So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.

E. They do a specialized job and they must live ceremonial lives.

(a) BCEDA (b) BEDAC

(c) BEADC (d) BCDEA

16. A. "This face-off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side," says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.

B. During the past week-and-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.

C. The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.

D. The state governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.

E. Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August.

(a) EBCDA (b) DBACE

(c) BDCAE (d) ECBDA

17. A. This fact was established in the 1730s by French survey expeditions to Ecuador near the Equator and Lapland in the Arctic, which found that around the middle of the earth the arc was about a kilometre shorter.

B. One of the unsettled scientific questions in the late 18th century was that of the exact nature of the shape of the earth.

C. The length of a one-degree arc would be less near the equatorial latitudes than at the poles.

D. One way of doing that is to determine the length of the arc along a chosen longitude or meridian at one-degree latitude separation.

E. While it was generally known that the earth was not a sphere but an 'oblate spheroid', more curved at the equator and flatter at the poles, the question of 'how much more' was yet to be established.

(a) BECAD (b) BEDCA

(c) EDACB (d). EBDCA

18. A. A few months ago I went to Princeton University to see what the young people who are going to be running our country in a few decades are like.

B. I would go to sleep in my hotel room around midnight each night, and when I awoke, my mailbox would be full of replies—sent at 1:15 a.m., 2:59 a.m., 3:23 a.m.

C. One senior told me that she went to bed around two and woke up each morning at seven; she could afford that much rest because she had learned to supplement her full day of work by studying in her sleep.

D. Faculty members gave me the names of a few dozen articulate students, and I sent them emails, inviting them out to lunch or dinner in small groups.

E. As she was falling asleep she would recite a math problem or a paper topic to herself; she would then sometimes dream about it, and when she woke up, the problem might be solved.

(a) DABCE (b) DACEB

(c) ADBCE (d) AECBD

19. A. Four days later, Oracle announced its bid for PeopleSoft and invited the firm's board to a discussion.

B. Furious that his plans had been endangered, PeopleSoft's boss, Craig Conway, called Oracle's offer "diabolical", and its boss, Larry Ellison, a "sociopath".

C. In early June, PeopleSoft said that it would buy J.D. Edwards, a smaller rival.

D. Moreover said Mr Conway, "could imagine no price nor combination of price and other conditions to recommend accepting the offer."

E. On June 12th, PeopleSoft turned Oracle down.

(a) CABDE (b) CADBE

(c) CEDAB (d) CAEBD

20. A. Surrendered, or captured, combatants cannot be incarcerated in razor wire cages; this 'war' has a dubious legality.

B. How can then one characterize a conflict to be waged against a phenomenon as war?

C. The phrase 'war against terror', which has passed into the common lexicon, is a huge misnomer.

D. Besides, war has a juridical meaning in international law, which has codified the laws of war, imbuing them with a humanitarian content.

E. Terror is a phenomenon, not an entity—either State or non-State.

(a) ECDBA (b) BECDA

(c) EBCAD (d) CEBDA

21. A. I am much more intolerant of a human being's shortcomings than I am of an animal's, but in this respect, I have been lucky, for most of the people I have come across have been charming.

B. Then you come across the unpleasant human animal—the District Officer who drawled, 'We chaps are here to help you chaps,' and then proceeded to be as obstructive as possible.

C. In these cases, of course, the fact that you are an animal collector helps; people always seem delighted to meet someone with such an unusual occupation and go out of their way to assist you.

D. Fortunately, these types are rare, and the pleasant ones I have met more than compensated for them—but even so, I think I will stick to animals.

E. When you travel round the world collecting animals you also, of necessity, collect human beings.

(a) EACBD (b) ABDCE

(c) ECBDA (d) ACBDE

22. A. To avoid this, the QWERTY layout put the keys most likely to be hit in rapid succession on opposite sides. This made the keyboard slow, the story goes, but that was the idea.

B. A different layout, which had been patented by August Dvorak in 1936, was shown to be much faster.

C. The QWERTY design (patented by Christopher Sholes in 1868 and sold to Remington in 1873) aimed to solve a mechanical problem of early typewriters.

D. Yet the Dvorak layout has never been widely adopted, even though (with electric typewriters and then PCs) the anti-jamming rationale for QWERTY has been defunct for years.

E. When certain combinations of keys were struck quickly, the type bars often jammed.

(a) BDACE (b) CEABD

(c) BCDEA (d) CAEBD

23. A. The wall does not simply divide Israel from a putative Palestinian state based on the 1967 borders.

B. A chilling omission from the road map is the gigantic 'separation wall' now being built in the West Bank by Israel.

C. It is surrounded by trenches, electric wire and moats; there are watchtowers at regular intervals.

D. It actually takes new tracts of Palestinian and, sometimes five or six kilometres at a stretch.

E. Almost a decade after the end of South African apartheid this ghastly racist wall is going up with scarcely a peep from Israel's American allies who are going to pay for most of it.

(a) EBCAD (b) BADCE

(c) AEDCB (d) ECADB

24. A. Luckily the tide of battle moved elsewhere after the American victory at Midway and an Australian victory over Japan at Milne Bay.

B. It could have been no more than a delaying tactic.

C. The Australian military, knowing the position was hopeless, planned to fall back to the southeast in the hope of defending the main cities.

D. They had captured most of the Solomon Islands and much of New Guinea and seemed poised for an invasion.

E. Not many people outside Australia realize how close the Japanese got.

(a) EDCBA (b) ECDAB

(c) ADCBE (d) CDBAE

25. A. Call it the third wave sweeping the Indian media.

B. Now they are starring in a new role, as suave dealmakers who are in a hurry to strike alliances and agreements.

C. Look around and you will find a host of deals that have been inked or are ready to be finalized.

D. Then the media barons wrested back control from their editors and turned marketing warriors

with the brand as their missile.

E. The first came with those magnificent men in their mahogany chambers who took on the world with their mighty fountain pens.

(a) ACBED (b) CEBDA

(c) CAEBD (d) AEDBC

26. A. The celebrations of economic recovery in Washington may be as premature as that 'Mission Accomplished' banner hung on the USS Abraham Lincoln to hail the end of the Iraq war.

B. Meanwhile, in the real world, the struggles of families and communities continue unabated.

C. Washington responded to the favourable turn in economic news with enthusiasm.

D. The celebrations and high-fives up and down Pennsylvania Avenue are not to be found beyond the Beltway.

E. When the third-quarter GDP showed growth of 7.2% and the monthly unemployment rate dipped to six per cent euphoria gripped the US capital.

(a) ACEDB (b) CEDAB

(c) ECABD (d) ECBDA

27. A. Too much of the Labour movement symbolises the brutality of the upper classes.

B. And to everybody watching, the current mess over foxhunting symbolises the government's weakness.

C. To foxhunting's supporters, Labour's 1991 manifesto commitment to ban it symbolises the party's metropolitan roots and hostility to the countryside.

D. Small issues sometimes have large symbolic power.

E. To those who enjoy thundering across the countryside in red coats after foxes, foxhunting symbolises the ancient roots of rural lives.

(a) DEACB (b) ECDBA

(c) CEADB (d) DBAEC

28. A. In the case of King Merolchazzar's courtship of the Princess of the Outer Isles, there occurs a regrettable hitch.

B. She acknowledges the gifts, but no word of a meeting date follows.

C. The monarch, hearing good reports of a neighbouring princess, dispatches messengers with gifts to her court, beseeching an interview.

D. The princess names a date, and a formal meeting takes place; after that everything buzzes along pretty smoothly.

E. Royal love affairs in the olden days were conducted on the correspondence method.

(a) ACBDE (b) ABCDE

(c) ECDAB (d) ECBAD

29. A. Who can trace to its first beginnings the love of Damon for Pythias, of David for Jonathan, of Swan for Edgar?

B. Similarly with men.

C. There is about great friendships between man and man a certain inevitability that can only be compared with the age-old association of ham and eggs.

D. One simply feels that it is one of the things that must be so.

E. No one can say what was the mutual magnetism that brought the deathless partnership of these wholesome and palatable foodstuffs about.

(a) ACBED (b) CEDBA

(c) ACEBD (d) CEABD

30. A. Events intervened, and in the late 1930s and 1940s, Germany suffered from 'over branding.

B. The British used to be fascinated by the home of Romanticism.

C. But reunification and the federal government's move to Berlin have prompted Germany to think again about its image.

D. The first foreign package holiday was a tour of Germany organized by Thomas Cook in 1855.

E. Since then Germany has been understandably nervous about promoting itself abroad.

(a) ACEBD (b) DECAB

(c) BDAEC (d) DBAEC

31. A. The two neighbours never fought each other.

B. Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown

C. They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.

D. We recorded 17 cases in which a resident that was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.

E. We, therefore, tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.

(a) BEDAC (b) DEBAC

(c) BDCAE (d) BCEDA

32. A. In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.

B. In June 1944 Germany's military position in World War too appeared hopeless

C. In Britain, the task of amassing the men and materials for the liberation of northern

Europe had been completed.

D. Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.

E. The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.

(a) EDACB (b) BEDAC

(c) BDECA (d) CEDAB

33. A. He felt justified in bypassing Congress altogether on a variety of moves.

B. At times he was fighting the entire Congress.

C. Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.

D. Bush was not fighting just the democrats.

E. Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.

(a) CAEDB (b) DBAEC

(c) CEADB (d) ECDBA

34. A. But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians' only preoccupation.

B. Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.

C. Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.

D. Houses in which ordinary Egyptian lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.

E. We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.

(a) CDBEA (b) ECDAB

(c) EDCBA (d) DECAB

35. A. Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full-hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorization that will one day come to China or India.

B. But once hydrogen is being produced from biomass or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.

C. In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.

D. That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five percentage points better than a diesel hybrid.

E. Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon, oil coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30%.

(a) CEDBA (b) CEBDA

(c) AEDBC (d) ACEBD

36. A. Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste is undoubtedly a separate cause of the disparity, its impact is all the greater when the lower-caste families also happen to be poor.

B. Belonging to a privileged class can help a woman to overcome many barriers that obstruct women from less thriving classes.

C. It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation – being low class and being female – that massively impoverishes women from the less privileged classes.

D. A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can blight the lives of poorer women very severely.

E. Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality, but it does not act independently of class.

(a) EABDC (b) EBDCA

(c) DAEBC (d) BECDA

37. A. What identity is thus 'defined by contrast', divergence with the West becomes central.
- B. Indian religious literature such as the *Bhagavad Gita* or the Tantric texts, which are identified as
- differing from secular writings seen as 'western', elicits much greater interest in the West than do other Indian writings, including India's long history of heterodoxy.
- C. There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology and natural science to economics and linguistics.
- D. Through selective emphasis that points up differences with the West, other civilizations can in this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and terrifying, or simply strange and engaging.
- E. The exception is the *Kamasutra* in which western readers have managed to cultivate an interest.

- (a) BDACE (b) DEABC
(c) BDECA (d) BCEDA

38. A. This is now orthodoxy to which I subscribe – up to a point.
- B. It emerged from the mathematics of chance and statistics.
- C. Therefore the risk is measurable and manageable.
- D. The fundamental concept: Prices are not predictable, but the mathematical laws of chance can describe their fluctuations.
- E. This is how what business schools now call modern finance was born.

- (a) ADCBE (b) EBDCA
(c) ABDCE (d) DCBEA

DIRECTIONS for Questions 39 to 42: In each question, there are five sentences/paragraphs. The sentence/paragraph labelled A is in its correct place. The four that follow are labelled B, C, D and E, and need to be arranged in the logical order to form a coherent paragraph/passage. From the given options, choose the **most appropriate** one.

39. A. In America, highly educated women, who are in a stronger position in the labour market than less qualified ones, have higher rates of marriage than other groups.

B. Some work supports the Becker thesis, and some appear to contradict it.

C. And, as with crime, it is equally inconclusive.

D. But regardless of the conclusion of any particular piece of work, it is hard to establish convincing connections between family changes and economic factors using conventional approaches.

E. Indeed, just as with crime, an enormous academic literature exists on the validity of the purely economic approach to the evolution of family structures.

(a) BCDE (b) DBEC

(c) BDCE (d) ECBD

(e) EBCD

40. A. Personal experience of mothering and motherhood is largely framed about two discernible or “official” discourses: the “medical discourse and natural childbirth discourse”. Both

of these tend to focus on the “optimistic stories” of birth and mothering and underpin stereotypes of the “good mother”.

B. At the same time, the need for medical expert guidance is also a feature for contemporary reproduction and motherhood. But constructions of good mothering have not always been so conceived - and in different contexts may exist in parallel to other equally dominant discourses.

C. Similarly, historical work has shown how what are now taken-for-granted aspects of reproduction and mothering practices result from contemporary “pseudoscientific directives” and “managed constructs”. These changes have led to a reframing of modern discourses that pattern pregnancy and motherhood leading to an acceptance of the need for greater expert management.

D. The contrasting, overlapping, and ambiguous strands within these frameworks focus to varying degrees on a woman’s biological tie to her child and predisposition to instinctively know and be able to care for her child.

E. Besides, a third, “unofficial popular discourse” comprising “old wives” tales and based on maternal experiences of childbirth has also been noted. These discourses have also been acknowledged in work exploring the experiences of those who do not “conform” to conventional stereotypes of the “good mother”.

(a) EDBC (b) BCED

(c) DBCE (d) EDCB

(e) BCDE

41. A. Indonesia has experienced dramatic shifts in its formal governance arrangements since the fall of President Soeharto and the close of his centralized, authoritarian “New Order” regime in 1997.

B. The political system has taken its place in the nearly 10 years since *Reformasi* began. It has featured the active contest for political office among a proliferation of parties at central, provincial and district levels; direct elections for the presidency (since 2004); and radical changes in centre-local government relations towards administrative, fiscal, and political decentralization.

C. The mass media, once tidily under Soeharto’s thumb, has experienced significant liberalization, as has the legal basis for non-governmental organizations, including many dedicated to such controversial issues as corruption control and human rights.

D. Such developments are seen optimistically by a number of donors and some external analysts, who interpret them as signs of Indonesia’s political normalization.

E. A different group of analysts paint a picture in which the institutional forms have changed, but power relations have not. Vedi Hadiz argues that Indonesia’s “democratic transition” has been anything but linear.

(a) BDEC (b) CBDE

(c) CEBD (d) DEBC

(e) BCDE

42. A. I had six thousand acres of land and had thus got much spare land beside the coffee plantation. Part of the farm was native forest, and about one thousand acres were squatters' land, what [the Kikuyu] called their *shambas*.

B. The squatters' land was more intensely alive than the rest of the farm and was changing with the seasons the year-round. The maize grew up higher than your head as you walked on the narrow hard-trampled footpaths in between the tall green rustling regiments.

C. The squatters are Natives, who with their families hold a few acres on a white man's farm, and in return have to work for him a certain number of days in the year. My squatters, I think, saw the relationship in a different light, for many of them were born on the farm, and their fathers before them, and they very likely regarded me as a sort of superior squatter on their estates.

D. The Kikuyu also grew the sweet potatoes that have a vine-like leaf and spread over the ground like a dense entangled mat, and many varieties of big yellow and green speckled pumpkins.

E. The beans ripened in the fields were gathered and thrashed by the women, and the maize stalks and coffee pods were collected and burned, so that in certain seasons thin blue columns of smoke rose here and there all over the farm.

(a) CBDE (b) BCDE

(c) CBED (d) DBCE

(e) EDBC

DIRECTIONS for Questions 43 to 45: The sentences are given in each question when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

43. A. Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here and there and doing nothing.

B. Once in office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without a prior appointment.

C. While working, one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent

attitudes, procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.

D. Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced to be punctual.

E. Work is not intrinsically valued in India.

F. Quite often people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way to help them in their matters even during office hours.

(a) ECADBF (b) EADCFB

(c) EADBFC (d) ABFCBE

44. A. But in the industrial era destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories which are located in the cities.

B. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're vicious, salt them.

C. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying the information infrastructure.

D. How do you do battle with your enemy?

E. The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, and depending upon the economic foundation, that productive capacity is different in each case.

F. Concerning defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.

(a) FDEBAC (b) FCABED

(c) DEBACF (d) DFEBAC

45. A. Branded disposable diapers are available at many supermarkets and drug stores.

B. If one supermarket sets a higher price for a diaper, customers may buy that brand elsewhere.

C. By contrast, the demand for private-label products may be less price-sensitive since it is available only at a corresponding supermarket chain.

D. So the demand for branded diapers at any particular store may be quite price sensitive.

E. For instance, only SavOn Drugs stores sell SavOn Drugs diapers.

F. Then stores should set a higher incremental margin percentage for private-label diapers.

(a) ABCDEF (b) ABCEDF

(c) ADBCEF (d) AEDBCF

DIRECTIONS for Questions 46 to 54: Sentences are given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. The first and last sentences are 1 and 6, and the four in between are labelled A, B, C and D. Choose the most logical order of these four sentences from among the four given choices to construct a coherent paragraph from sentences 1 to 6.

46. 1. Making people laugh is tricky.

A. At times, the intended humour may simply not come off.

B. Making people laugh while trying to sell them something is a tougher challenge since the commercial can fall flat on two grounds.

C. There is many advertisements that do amuse but do not even begin to set the cash registers ringing.

D. Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience to reap the sales benefit.

E. There are indications that in substituting the hard-sell for a more entertaining approach, some agencies have rather thrown out the baby with the bathwater.

(a) CDBA (b) ABCD

(c) BADC (d) DCBA

47. 1. Picture a termite colony, occupying a tall mud hump on an African plain.

A. Hungry predators often invade the colony and unsettle the balance.

B. The colony flourishes only if the proportion of soldiers to workers remains roughly the same so that the queen and workers can be protected by the soldiers, and the queen and soldiers can be serviced by the workers.

C. But its fortunes are presently restored, because the immobile queen, walled in well below the ground level, lays eggs not only in large enough numbers but also in the varying proportions required.

D. The hump is alive with worker termites and soldier termites going about their distinct kinds of business.

E. How can we account for a mysterious ability to respond like this to events on the distant surface?

(a) BADC (b) DBAC

(c) ADCB (d) BDCA

48. 1. According to recent research, the critical period for developing language skills is between the age of three and five years.

A. The read-to child already has a large vocabulary and a sense of grammar and sentence structure.

B. Children who are read to in these years have a far better chance of reading well in school, indeed, of doing well in all their subjects.

C. And the reason are actually quite simple.

D. This correlation is far and away the highest yet found between home influences and school success.

E. Their comprehension of language is therefore very high.

(a) DACD (b) ADCB

(c) ABCD (d) BDCA

49. 1. High-powered outboard motors were considered to be one of the major threats to the survival of the Beluga whales.

A. With these, hunters could approach Belugas within hunting range and profit from its inner skin and blubber.

B. To escape an approaching motor, Belugas have learnt to dive to the ocean bottom and stay there for up to 20 min, by which time the confused predator has left.

C. Today, however, even with much more powerful engines, it is difficult to come close, because the whales seem to disappear suddenly just when you thought you had them in your sights.

D. When the first outboard engines arrived in the early 1930s, one came across 4 HP and 8 HP motors.

E. Belugas seem to have used their well-known sensitivity to noise to evolve an 'avoidance' strategy to outsmart hunters and their powerful technologies.

(a) DACB (b) ACDB

(c) ADCB (d) DBAC

50. 1. The reconstruction of history by post-revolutionary science texts involves more than a multiplication of historical misconstructions.

A. Because they aim quickly to acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, laws and theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.

B. Those misconstructions render revolutions invisible; the arrangement of the still visible material in science texts implies a process that, if it existed, would deny revolutions a function.

C. But when combined with the generally unhistorical air of science writing and with the occasional systematic misconception, one impression is likely to follow.

D. As pedagogy, this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.

E. Science has reached its present state by a series of individual discoveries and inventions that, when gathered together, constitute the modern body of technical knowledge.

(a) BADC (b) ADCB

(c) DACB (d) CBDA

51. 1. Security inks exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of a film of oil on water.

A. When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces, they have each travelled slightly different distances.

B. The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer below it.

C. The distance the two rays travel determines which wavelengths, and hence colours, interfere constructively and look bright.

D. Because light is, an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interfere either constructively, to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.

E. Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles.

(a) ABCD (b) BADC

(c) BDAC (d) DCAB

52. 1. Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them from pecking at each other.

A. The birds spent far more of their time — up to a third — pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens which spent a lot of time attacking others.

B. In low light conditions, they behave less belligerently but are more prone to ophthalmic disorders and respiratory problems.

C. In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment.

D. Altering the birds' environment, by adding bales of wood-shavings to their pens, can work wonders.

E. Bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productivity since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.

(a) DCAB (b) CDBA

(c) DBAC (d) BDCA

53. 1. The concept of a 'nation-state' assumes a complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.

A. Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockery of the concept.

B. There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.

C. Even worse, there are nations which never had a state or which are divided across several states.

D. This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is virtually everywhere a fiction.

E. However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis of nationalist ideologies.

(a) DBAC (b) ABCD

(c) BACD (d) DACB

54. 1. In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.

A. But no such mechanism exists in the humanities — much of what humanities researchers call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.

B. Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literary scholarship, humanities researchers are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.

C. Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.

D. Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.

E. Scientists fudging data have no such defences.

(a) BDCA (b) ABDC

(c) CABD (d) CDBA

ANSWERS:-

1 b	2 a	3 d	4 b	5 a	6 d	7 a	8 c	9 a	10 c
11 a	12 b	13 c	14 d	15 c	16 d	17 b	18 c	19 a	20 d
21 a	22 b	23 b	24 a	25 d	26 d	27 a	28 c	29 c	30 c
31 a	32 b	33 d	34 c	35 a	36 b	37 d	38 b	39 d	40 a
41 e	42 c	43 c	44 a	45 c	46 c	47 b	48 d	49 a	50 a
51 b	52 d	53 a	54 c						

WHERE LAW MEETS QUALITY

One Word Substitution – MCQ's

Directions (1 - 60): In questions given below, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

1. The Study of Ancient Societies

- a) History
- b) Archaeology
- c) Anthropology
- d) Etymology

2. A practice of having more than one husband

- a) Polygyny
- b) Polyandry
- c) Polygamy
- d) Polytrophy

3. Things that cannot be read

- a) Illegible
- b) Legible
- c) Negligible
- d) Corrigible

4. Incapable of being seen through

- a) Brittle



- b) Opaque
- c) Ductile
- d) Transparent

5. The Government wing responsible for making Rule

- a) Judiciary
- b) Legislature
- c) Executive
- d) Court

6. A Government by the Nobles

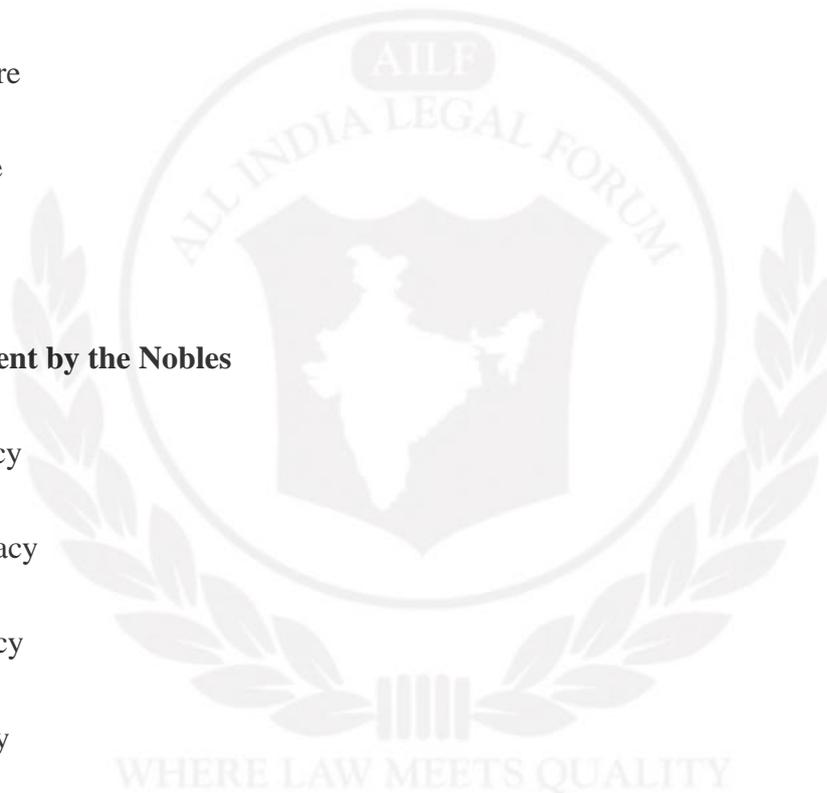
- a) Democracy
- b) Bureaucracy
- c) Aristocracy
- d) Autocracy

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- b) Insatiable
- c) Annoyable
- d) Vulnerable

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- b) Unseen
- c) Invisible
- d) Vulnerable

9. Person who speak many languages

- a) Bilingual
- b) Multilingual
- c) Linguist
- d) Grammar

10. A person who sacrifices his life for a cause

- a) Soldier
- b) Revolutionary
- c) Martyr
- d) Patriot

11. A geometrical figure with eight sides

- a) Parallelogram
- b) Pentagon
- c) Hexagon
- d) Octagon

12. An instrument to measure temperature

- a) Thermometer



- b) Barometer
- c) Manometer
- d) Microscope

13. Something easily broken

- a) Fertile
- b) Futile
- c) Fragile
- d) Docile

14. A place for clothes

- a) Disrobe
- b) Wardrobe
- c) Textile
- d) Garment

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- a) Academic
- b) Sardonic
- c) Epidemic
- d) Phonic

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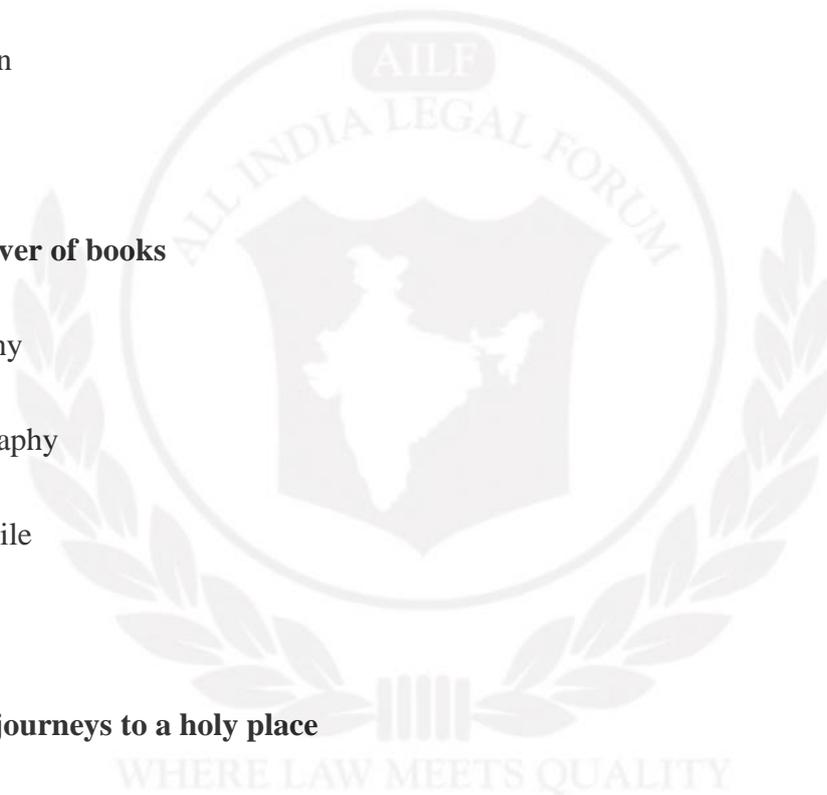
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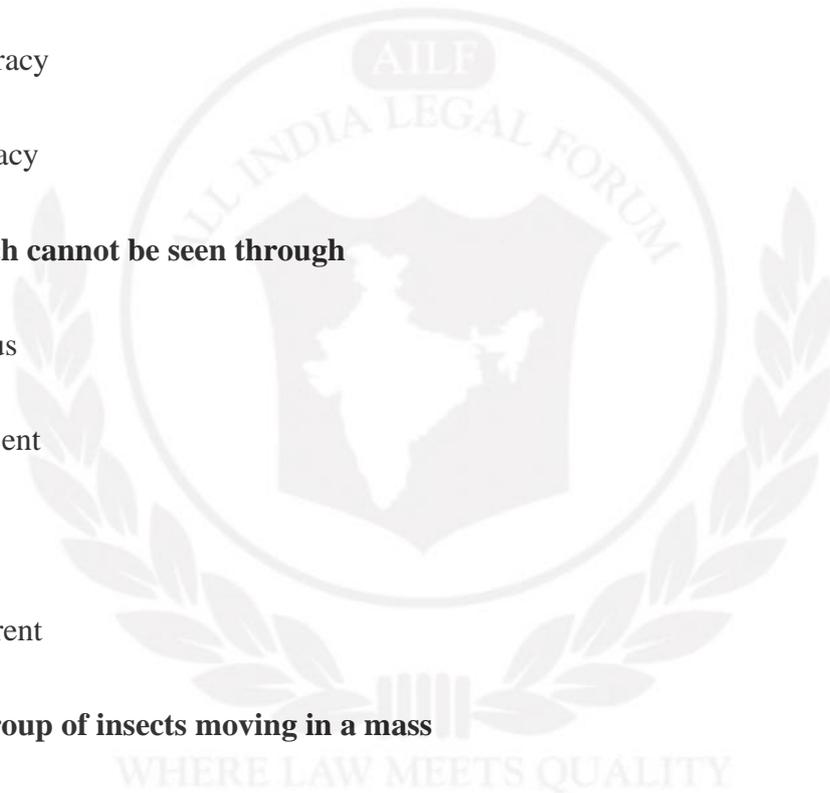
- a) Luminous
- b) Translucent
- c) Opaque
- d) Transparent

39. A large group of insects moving in a mass

- a) Storm
- b) Suede
- c) Swamp
- d) Swarm

40. Study of the evolution of mankind

- a) Topology



- b) Anthropology
- c) Chronology
- d) Analogy

41. Custodian of a museum

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- b) Orator
- c) Curator
- d) Corroborator

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- b) Monitory
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a) Claustrophobia

b) Packophobia

c) Altophobia

d) Acrophobia

51. A fourteen-line poem

(1) Sonnet (2) lyric

(3) Ballad (4) ode

52. The plants and vegetation of a region

(1) Flora (2) landscape

(3) Ornamental (4) fauna

53. Constant effort to achieve something

- (1) Attempt (2) enthusiasm
(3) Vigour (4) perseverance

54. Wildly unreasonable, illogical or. Ridiculous

- (1) Abject (2) Adept
(3) Arid (4) Absurd

55. A vivacious and lively experience is said to be

- (1) Scintillating (2) soothing
(3) Scenic (4) synthetic

56. To try to settle a dispute between two other parties

- (1) Medicate (2) mediate
(3) Meddle (4) meditate

57. To secure a boat by attaching it to an anchor

- (1) Moor (2) moot
(3) Morose (4) moose

58. To free a person by a verdict of 'not guilty.

- (1) Acquaint (2) acquit
(3) Acquiesce (4) acquire

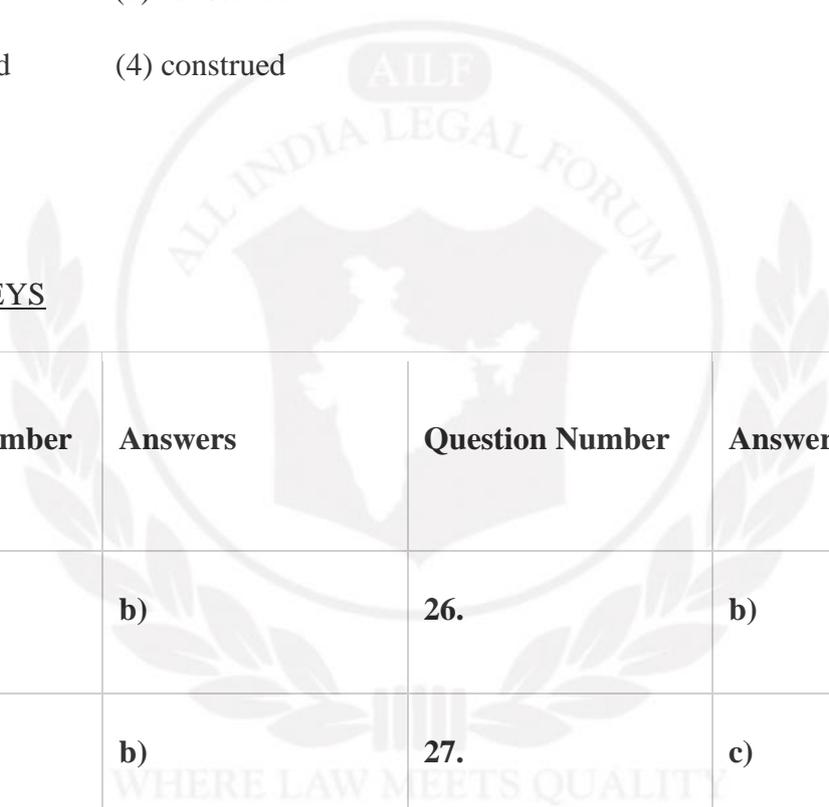
59. One who hates mankind?

- (1) Philanthropist (2) misogynist
(3) Humanitarian (4) misanthrope

60. Restricted on

- (1) Constipated (2) conserved
(3) Constrained (4) construed

ANSWER KEYS



Question Number	Answers	Question Number	Answers
1.	b)	26.	b)
2.	b)	27.	c)
3.	a)	28.	a)
4.	b)	29.	d)
5.	b)	30.	b)
6.	c)	31.	c)

7.	a)	32.	d)
8.	c)	33.	b)
9.	b)	34.	c)
10.	c)	35.	a)
11.	d)	36.	d)
12.	a)	37.	b)
13.	c)	38.	c)
14.	b)	39.	d)
15.	c)	40.	b)
16.	a)	41.	c)
17.	b)	42.	a)
18.	c)	43.	d)
19.	d)	44.	b)

20.	b)	45.	c)
21.	c)	46.	d)
22.	b)	47.	a)
23.	d)	48.	d)
24.	c)	49.	c)
25.	b)	50.	a)
51	1	56	2
52	1	57	1
53	4	58	2
54	4	59	4
55	1	60	3

PART I

A. One Word Substitutions - Word Phrase- One Word

1. Printing using a stone or a metal plate with a completely smooth surface- Lithography
2. Mapping of earth and its formation- Geography
3. Art related to ornate, good handwriting- Calligraphy
- 4 Scientific study of bodily diseases-Pathology
- 5 Study of birds-Ornithology
- 6 Study of celestial bodies-Astronomy
- 7 Study of collection of coins, tokens, paper money etc - Numismatics
- 8 Study of earth and rocks-Geology
- 9 Study of election trends-Psephology
- 10 Study of flying aero planes-Aviation
- 11 Study of handwriting-Graphology
- 12 Study of hereditary, genes and variation in living organisms- Genetics
- 13 Study of human development-Anthropology
- 14 Study of languages - Philology
- 15 Study of living things-Biology
- 16 Study of religion-Theology
- 17 Study of science of insects-Entomology
- 18 Study of sound and sound waves-Acoustics
- 19 Study of the influence of planets and stars on human events-Astrology
- 20 Study of the law of the flow of water and other liquids-Hydraulics
- 21 Study of the relation between the organism and their environment-Ecology
- 22 Study of various aspects of aging-Gerontology

23 The science of time order-Chronology

24 Study of religion-Theology

25 The science of human development- Anthropology used for experts and people with various qualities, habits and abilities.

B.Double Fillers

1) In each of the following sentences there are blank space/s. Find out which word or pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it grammatically correct.

If the wind in a tropical depression exceeds this speed, it is ____ to a 'tropical storm' and ____ a personal name.

- a. demoted, awarded
- b. consigned, gifted
- c. upgraded, assigned
- d. elevated, presented

2) It depends on whether we get _____ down by failures or use them as stepping-stones.

- a. wretched
- b. bogged
- c. squirted
- d. eluded

Answer Explanation

3) The rainfall _____ India varies _____ place to place and also from year _____ year.

- a. over, with, by
- b. of, from, after
- c. in, from, to
- d. for, with, after

Answer Explanation

4) There was no agreement _____ the great powers _____ a treaty to ban weapons.

- a. between, about
- b. in, for
- d. with, about

Answer Explanation

5) You expect us to stay in such a _____ building even if it can be hired on a nominal rent?

- a. Scruffy
- b. desperate
- c. fragment
- d. robust

Answer Explanation

6) We had to face a lot of _____ due to their _____ act.

- a. Problems, desirable
- b. consequences, immeasurable
- c. worries, kind
- d. humiliation, disgraceful

Answer Explanation

7) I would like to _____ your attention to the last paragraph of my essay _____ to the terms of sale of the goods.

- a. Consider, according
- b. draw, pertaining
- c. attract, regarding
- d. haul, mainly

Answer Explanation

8) We must endeavour to _____ the miseries of poor.

- a. Augment
- b. elaborate
- c. discourage
- d. mitigate

Answer Explanation

9) If markets were so _____, why is the east providing a massive ___ for agriculture.

- a. sundry, help
- b. productive, support
- c. efficient, subsidy
- d. successful, coverage

Answer Explanation

10) They understand that some ___ treatment is necessary for the beginning to _____ ingenious aspirants.

- a. essential, push
- b. imperative, obviate
- c. difference, prevent
- d. differential, deter

Answer Explanation



11) The visit had a unique start with President _____ his home state and, in doing so, _____ his priorities.

- a. exhibiting, flashing
- b. boasting, nodding
- c. promoting, indicating
- d. showcasing, signalling

Answer Explanation



12) The company has fired another _____ to _____ stock market sentiment.

- a. gun, reconsider
- b. armament, retrospect
- c. tribute, rejuvenate
- d. salvo, revive

Answer Explanation



13) _____ to popular belief that meat makes humans _____, they have found that it has a calming effect.

- a. dissimilar, happy
- b. opposite, intelligent
- c. contrary, aggressive
- d. comparable, hostile

Answer Explanation



14) Private colleges _____ huge fees, but have not been successful in providing _____ education.

- a. collect, maintaining
- b. pay, better
- c. ask, good
- d. charge, quality

Answer Explanation



15) The world was _____ to the happenings in Syria, America's political class was _____ by the attacks.

- a. watching, worried
- b. alert, concerned
- c. vigilant, disturbed
- d. glued, devastated

Answer Explanation



16) Political scions who _____ as young members of the house _____ a decade ago are now ministers with key development portfolios.

- a. began, around
- b. took, hardly
- c. opened, merely
- d. debuted, nearly

Answer Explanation



17) This _____ strengthens the allegation that the influence of the executive in the appointment of judges cannot be ruled out.

- a. hindrance
- b. thoughts
- c. consent
- d. persuasion

Answer Explanation

18) Even after 15 years of the Kisan Cooperative Schemes, I find a lack of _____.

- a. cognizance
- b. misunderstanding
- c. ingratiating
- d. inviting

Answer Explanation

19) The run-up to the elections in 2016 saw many dramatic _____ in the country's politics.

- a. increments
- b. innovations
- c. developments
- d. changes

Answer Explanation

20) London's Palace of Westminster has been home to the British parliament for _____.

- a. centuries
- b. adolescence
- c. years
- d. longer

Answer Explanation

21) Revitalising Indian railways would be good for _____ but it would also have the added benefit of reducing _____ from transport.

- a. passengers, emissions
- b. drivers, concealment
- c. commuter, refrains
- d. customer, containment

Answer Explanation

22) Earlier regulatory act on Jallikattu was _____ as an anthropocentric law that was _____ to the eco-centric law against cruelty to animals.

- a. recollect, nice
- b. recall, good
- c. dismissed, repugnant
- d. learn, friendly

Answer Explanation

23) There are real possibilities of ensuring a modicum of nutritional _____ and economic security to all _____ households.

- a. stop, secure
- b. support, vulnerable
- c. frustration, protected
- d. opposition, safe

Answer Explanation

24) Clearly, Iraq 2003 and Syria now, _____ the most _____ testimony on the failure of diplomacy.

- a. provide, eloquent
- b. leave, fluent
- c. develop, fast
- d. emphasis, alert

Answer Explanation



25) The logic of disqualifying persons in _____ to electricity boards and cooperative societies is strange.

- a. redress
- b. bias
- c. afflicts
- d. arrears

Answer Explanation

ANSWERS

- 1.A
- 2. B
- 3.C
- 4.B
- 5.A
- 6.D
- 7.B

8.D

9.C

10.C

11.D

12.D

13.C

14.D

15.D

16.D

17.D

18.A

19.C

20.A

21.A

22.C

23.B

24.A

25.D



PART II

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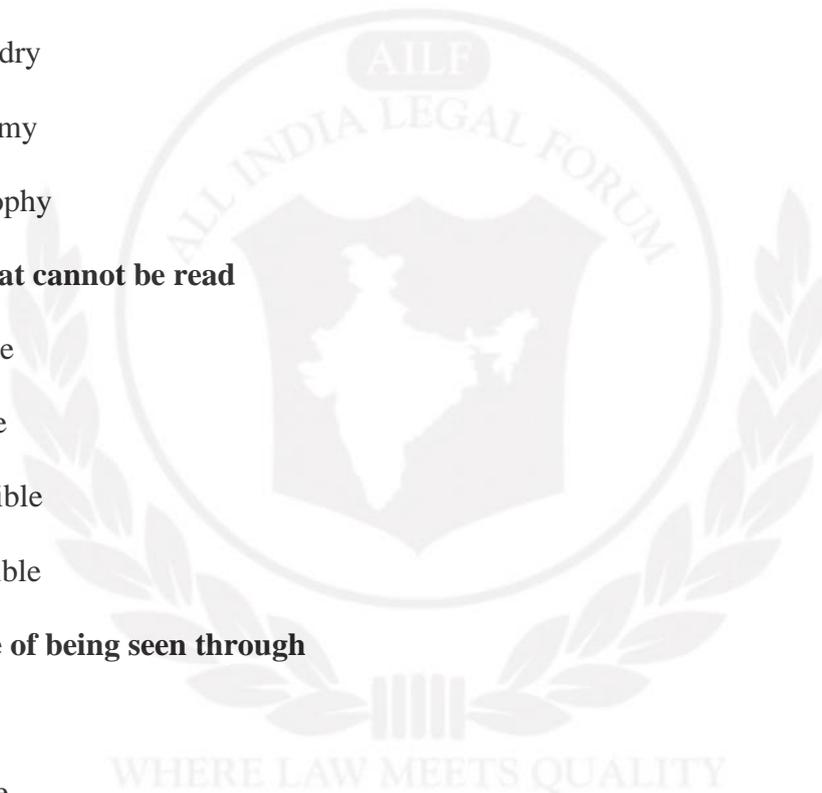
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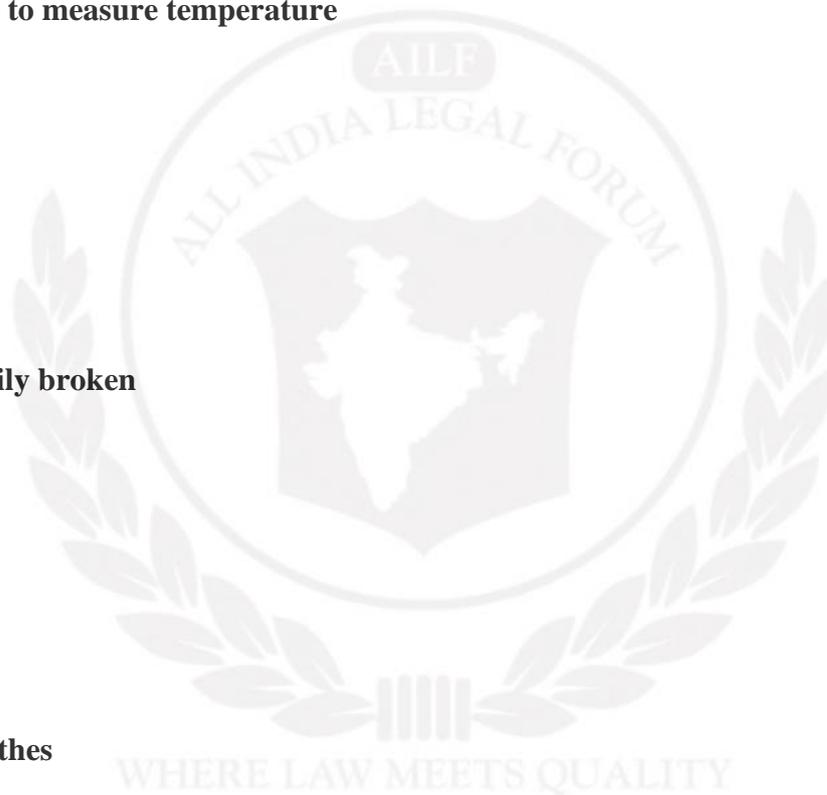
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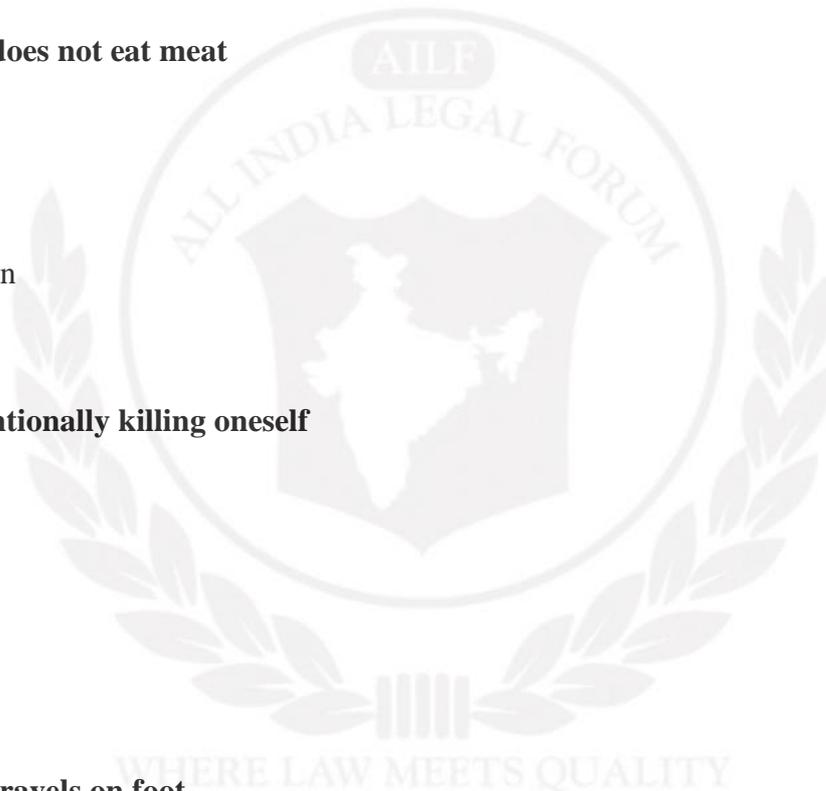
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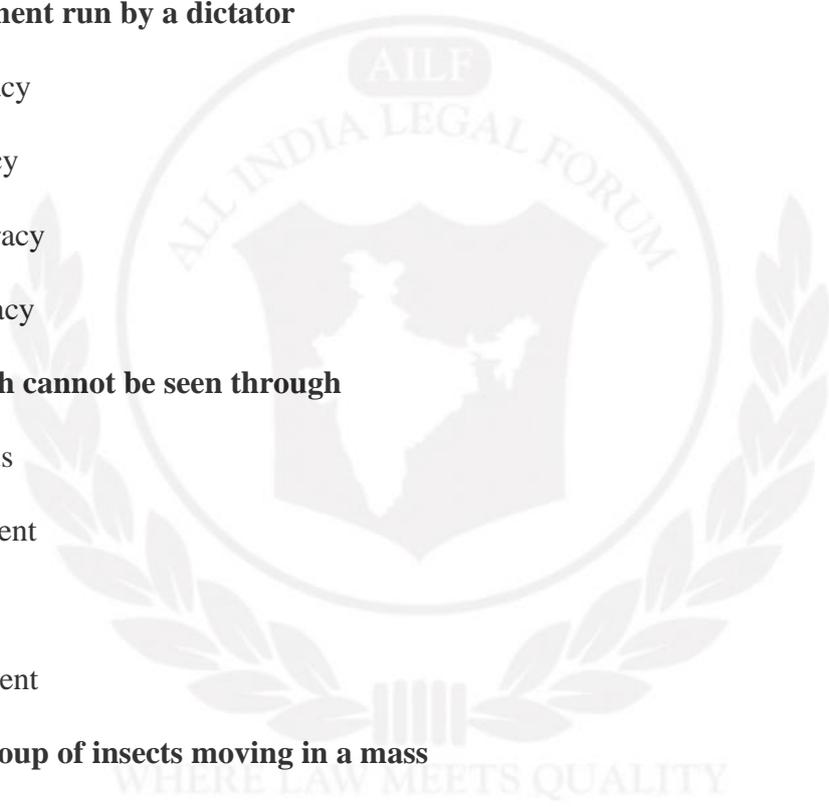
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4.	b)	29.	d)
5.	b)	30.	b)
6.	c)	31.	c)
7.	a)	32.	d)
8.	c)	33.	b)
9.	b)	34.	c)
10.	c)	35.	a)
11.	d)	36.	d)
12.	a)	37.	b)
13.	c)	38.	c)
14.	b)	39.	d)
15.	c)	40.	b)
16.	a)	41.	c)
17.	b)	42.	a)
18.	c)	43.	d)
19.	d)	44.	b)
20.	b)	45.	c)

21.	c)	46.	d)
22.	b)	47.	a)
23.	d)	48.	d)
24.	c)	49.	c)
25.	b)	50.	a)



B. Exercise on double fillers.

1. Given the history and the demands of domestic politics, particularly in Pakistan, the two countries are unlikely to present a _____ of neighbourly _____.

A. photo, conversation

B. gift, talks

C. picture, cooperation

D. diary, coordination

E. bag, cohabitation

2. In mature economies, central banks accept corporate bonds as _____ for their liquidity management operations, so as to purposefully _____ the bond market.

A. security, undermine

B. collateral, develop

C. woeful, work

D. insurance, accentuate

E. baggage, strengthen

3. Local bodies _____ under rules to ensure segregation, collection and transfer of waste to registered recyclers have _____ failed to fulfill their responsibilities.

A. authorized, enormous

B. mandated, spectacularly

C. ruled, dared

D. delegated, great

E. deviated, scarcely

4. They said that trade ministers of both countries would meet at an early date and sort out contentious issues relating to market access, trade _____ and trade _____.

A. blockages, smoothness

B. fairs, events

C. barriers, imbalance

D. projects, assignments

E. insecurities, consulates

5. Millions of _____ will keep moving to towns from the hinterland to seek better _____ .

A. migrants, opportunities

B. immigrants, chances

C. emigrants, breaks

D. men, views

E. women lives

6. While all these forms exist in India, _____ and _____ content are gaining steam, leading to the possibility of potential violence and impacting society.

A. fabricated, manipulated

B. irrelevant, useless

C. joyous, exalted

D. unnecessary, neutral E. dangerous, exuberant

7. While predatory journals are not a uniquely Indian problem, the problem appears to be more grave here and has possibly been aggravated by the UGC's policy of _____ recommendations for _____ of journals in its approved list.

A. seeking, exclusion

B. denying, publishing

C. soliciting, inclusion

D. facing, projection

E. handing, seeking

8. While media researchers around the world are _____ the fake news scene, little _____ information is available on the creators and the intention behind it.

A. investigating, credible

B. innovating, sound

C. instigating, genuine

D. obscuring, relevant

E. obliterating, believable

9. Global _____ effort is essential to addressing _____ such as climate change, and delivering on the promise of technology.

A. important, views

B. economic, harmful

C. wonderful, things

D. cooperative, challenges

E. prevention, wrongs

10. South Korea is another example where state-owned banks have _____ chaebols, rather than _____ to political pressure.

A. chastened, wading

B. wanted, surrendering

C. disciplined, capitulating

D. wrought, ceding

E. controlled, admonishing

11. Congress leaders stress that this manifesto _____ the needs and _____ of the marginalised sections of society.

A. covers, inspirations

B. includes requirements

C. addresses, aspirations

D. indicates, qualities

E. None of the above

12. It is now important for the central bank to _____ that the discipline in the system does not _____.

A. command, wrecked

B. notice, week

C. maintain, exist

D. ensure, slacken

E. None of the above

13. this piece of _____ may be likely to be used against him by his electoral _____.

A. advise, clans

B. information, rivals

C. garbage, opponents

D. paper, allies

E. None of the above

14. The _____ for farm loan waivers has been growing, but this measure alone cannot be a _____ solution to mounting agrarian distress.

A. slogans, fixed

B. demand, efficient

C. clamour, permanent

D. areas, onetime

E. request, sure

15. While the practice _____ food security it does not _____ adequate cash for the families.

- A. assure, retain
- B. provide, demand
- C. allows, require
- D. ensures, provide
- E. improves, outsource

16. The terrorists wanted to _____ communal tensions and _____ Sri Lanka's fragile ethno-religious matrix.

- A. stoke, exploit
- B. fuel, enhance
- C. regret helps
- D. stop, provide
- E. improves, outsource

17. In her, the _____ Gujarat riots have forged an iron spirit that will _____ other embattled women to fight for justice.

- A. emotional, change
- B. ancient, intend
- C. horrific, inspire
- D. terrified, motive
- E. violent, assure

18. The Supreme Court's order to _____ and close 27 resorts operating in corridors used by elephants in the Nilgiris is a necessary step to _____ the ecology of these spaces.

- A. cover, recover
- B. seal, restore
- C. block, respect

D. aid, replace

E. support, reinstate

19. The internet user base in the country has now _____ over half-a-billion, primarily led by the rapid _____ of smartphones and decreasing mobile data prices.

A. peaked, adaptation

B. crossed, rise

C. reached, adoption

D. touched, use

E. placed, requirement

20. China _____ its arrival in the private sector space race last week, as OneSpace became the first Chinese company to launch a small rocket—its first step towards sending _____ small satellites in space.

A. Portrayed, smooth

B. Colored, some

C. Marked, numerous

D. Dealt, more

E. None of the above

Correct answers:

1. C

2. B

3. B

4. C

5. A

6. A

7. C

8. A

9. D

10. C

- 11. C
- 12. D
- 13. B
- 14. C
- 15. D
- 16. A
- 17. C
- 18. B
- 19. C
- 20. C



PART III

A. Double fillers

1. The teacher must _____. The unique style of a learner in order to _____ it to the desired knowledge.

(a)advocate, direct (b)perpetuate, develop (c) appreciate, focus (d) absorbs, maintain
(e)discover, harness

2. Not all countries benefit _____ from liberalisation. The benefits tend to _____ first to the advantaged and to those with the right education to be able to benefit from the opportunities presented.

(a)equally, generate (b)richly, downgrade (c)suitably, ascribe (d) uniformly, percolate (e)
Judiciously facilitate

3. He has _____ sense of words. Therefore, the sentence he constructs are always _____ with rich meaning.

(a)profound, pregnant (b)distinguished, loaded (c)terrific, tempted (d)meaningful, full
(e)outstanding, consistent

4. He was an _____ musician, had been awarded the George Medal during the second world war and _____ with the title of Rai Bahadur.

(a)outstanding, popularise (b)underestimated, declared (c)accomplished, honoured
(d)impressive, assigned (e)obdurate, proclaimed

5. Whether it be shallow or not, commitment is the _____ the _____ bedrock of any loving relationship.

(a) expression, perfunctory (b) foundation, genuinely (c)manifestation, deep (d)key, alarmingly (e)basis, absorbing

6. Many people take spirituality very seriously and _____ about those who don't worry about them and _____ them to believe

(a)think, criticising (b)pride, appraising (c)rationalise, enabling (d)wonder, prodding
(e)ponders, venturing

7. Unless new reserves are found soon the world's supply of coal is being _____ in such a way that with demand continuing to grow at present rates, reserves will be _____ by the year 2050 (a) consumed, completed (b) depleted, exhausted (c) reduced, argument (d) burnt, destroyed (e) utilized, perished

8. If you are a _____ you tend to respond to stressful situations, in a calm, secure, steady and _____ way.

(a) resilient, rational (b) obdurate, manageable (c) propitious, stable (d) delectable, . flexible (e) supportive, positive

9. Management can be defined as the process of _____ organizational goals by working with and through human and nonhuman resources to _____ improve value-added to the world.

(a) getting, deliberately (b) managing, purposefully (c) targeting, critically (d) realizing, dialectically (e) reaching, continuously

10. If you are an introvert, you _____ to prefer working alone and, if possible, will _____ towards projects where you can work by yourself or with as few people as possible.

(a) like, depart (b) advocate, move (c) tend, gravitate (d) express, attract (e) feel, follow

11. The _____ playing of loud music has led the angry residents of this vicinity to file a police complaint and move court against the organiser's lack of _____ for the peoples need for a peaceful neighbourhood.

(a) peaceful, thought (b) abrupt, hope (c) incessant, consideration (d) fashionable, friendliness (e) intermittent, interpretation

12. The _____ of the chronic balance of payments deficit which has _____ the Finance Ministry under three Prime Ministers is very real.

(a) temptation, reviled (b) understanding, menaced (c) impact, underestimated (d) obligation, blessed (e) dilemma, plagued

13. Britain for the present, is deeply _____ in economic troubles, and the economic future, heavily _____ looks uncertain.

(a)engrossed, responsive (b)ingrained, sceptical (c)saturate, enveloped (d)mired, mortgaged
(e)restrained, participative

14. Belief that, the free _____ of ideas, people and cultures is essential to the
_____ of a democratic society.

(a)selection, concurrence (b)interchange, preservation (c)reversal, upholding
(d)dissemination, congruence (e)distinction, design

15. As this country has become more _____ industrial and inter nationalised, it has like
all Western democracies, experienced a necessary increase in the _____ of the
executive. (a)urbanized, role (b)objective, wealth (c)synthesized, efficiency (d)civilized,
convenience (e)concretized, vision

16. More is _____ of conditions of the tribe's in Maharashtra than _____
conditions of those in the other parts of the country.

(a)certain, the (b)knows, of (c) aware, of (d)favourably, those (e)uncertain, all

17. Although _____ is not a very desirable feeling, we need a certain amount of it to
_____ well.

(a)anxiety, exist (b)grief, enjoy (c) impatience, preach (d)anger, define (e)jealousy, bad

18. Although he is a _____ person, he occasionally loses his _____

(a) quiet, power (b)cheerful, grief (c) balanced, temper (d)thoughtful, anxiety (e)generous,
wealthy 19. In a _____ tone me leaner made a powerful _____ to the mob.

(a)realistic, zeal (b) lower, conviction (c) loud, argument (d)soft, appeal (e) pitch, statement

20. The tunnel was so _____ and congested, that we became _____

(a)long, enthusiastic (b)deep, cautious (c)dark, Frightened (d) crowded, isolated (e)sharp,
worried

21. _____ the activities of moneylenders could have an adverse impact on those who
_____ access to bank credit.

(a)encouraging, enjoying (b)permitting, denied (c)confining, entitled (d)promoting, benefit
(e)curbing, lack.

22. The budget announced substantial _____ off to critical sectors like education and healthcare.

(a)expenditure, capital (b)sanction, initiative (c)allotment, security (d)disbursement, investment (e)allocation, resources

23. The government has decided not to make any changes in the country's tax _____.

(a)sweeping, regime (b)transparent, hike (c)drastically, net (d)constitutional, revenue (e)existing, structure

24. The RBI has _____ a statement that the implementation of KYC, norms should not lead to the denial of banking _____ to customers.

(a)released, asset (b)issued, services (c)drafted, clearing (d)made, tariff, (e)notified transaction

25. The new scheme _____ all persons with disabilities defined _____ the Disabilities Act.

(a)discriminates, according (b)recognizes, beneath (c)profits, within (d)covers, under (e)promises, by

Answers

1. c

2. a

3. a

4. c

5. b

6. d

7. b

8. a

9. e

10. c

11. c

12. e

13. b

14. b

15. a

16. b

17. b

18. c

19. d

20. c

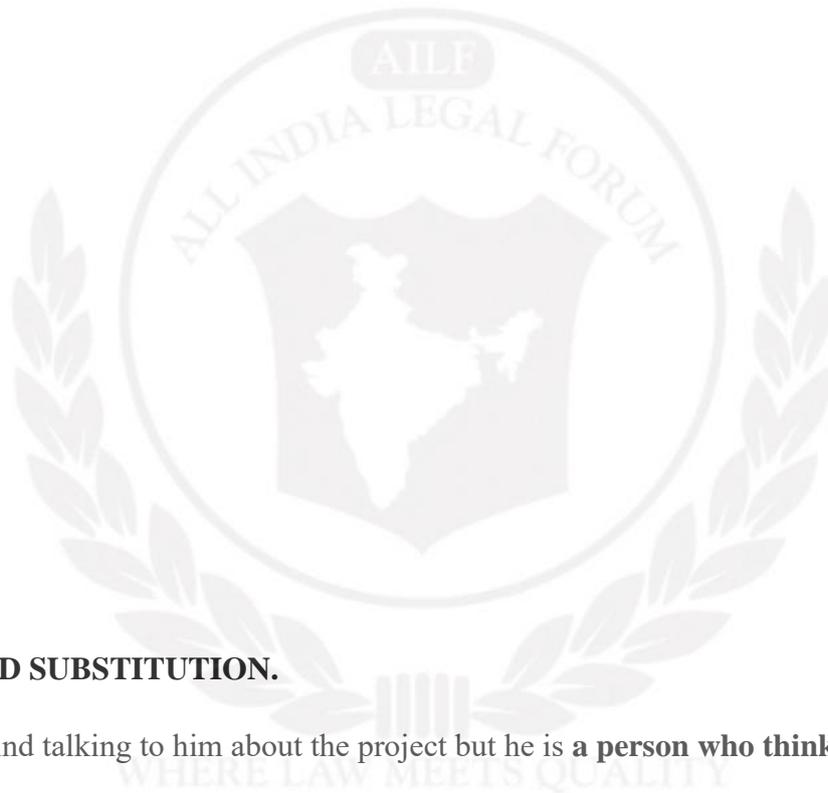
21. e

22. d

23. a

24. b

25. d



B.ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION.

Q.1. I don't mind talking to him about the project but he is **a person who thinks only of himself.**

Ans: Egoist.

Q.2. She **makes it certain** that she will never fight with her best friend over a pity thing like this.

Ans: Ensures.

Q.3. We visited the ancient palace yesterday, there we saw old manuscripts written by saints, we tried but **it was not clear enough to be read.**

Ans: Illegible

Q.4. This is his first press conference with the media, he is anxious because he **speaks less**.

Ans: Reticent.

Q.5. My brother is a theatre artist who performs and **expresses stories or thoughts through gestures**.

Ans: Ham.

Q.6. Every Wednesday at the Ganesha temple my father gives alms to poor people, he loves to help the needy and **put others first**.

Ans: Altruist.

Q.7. They organized a house party for Sara's birthday but she **does not get excited easily** even if you put in a lot of effort and emotion.

Ans: Placid

Q.8. We have bought a new machine for our mother to help her in household chores, the machine **can easily be carried anywhere**.

Ans: Portable.

Q.9. My aunt cannot stay in the hospital for 5 minutes because she has a fear of confined places.

Ans: Claustrophobia

Q.10. Jackson is a **highly skilled musician**; he is an expert guitarist in his college band, he will go a long way in this profession.

Ans: Virtuoso

Q.11. Earlier, in our country, there was a **government and administration by the Kings and Queens**.

Ans: Monarchy.

Q.12. His son is a ___ as he **lost his life in protecting the lives of people of this country**.

Ans: Martyr.

Q.13. Shereen's father is an author and has won an award for the **book that talks about his history**.

Ans: Autobiography.

Q.14. Our new Mr Gupta is the epitome of population explosion; **he has four wives** and 12 children from them. He is a ____.

Ans: Polygamist.

Q.15. Sameera prefers to **travel on foot** for short distances. She is a ____.

Ans: Pedestrian.

Q.16. The doctors have put him for a **blood purification process as his kidney's malfunctions**. He is under ____.

Ans: Dialysis.

Q.17. Everyone in the meeting praised Rama for his presentation, suddenly Rakesh from behind stood up **to raise his opposition**. Rakesh is ____.

Ans: Antagonist.

Q.18. The **sudden damage and suffering** caused due to the Vizag Gas leak still have its effect on the mind, body and soul of local people.

Ans: Catastrophe.

Q.19. Jacob's cousin will surely disclose the secret of Jacob's somnambulism in college as **he loves to see Jacob being humiliated**. Jacob's cousin is ____.

Ans: Sadist.

Q.20. In this annual function, I am participating in a competition where I have to give a speech without any previous preparation. I am participating in ____.

Ans: Extempore.

Q.21. The Study of Ancient Societies.

Ans: Archaeology

Q.22. The practise of having more than one husband

Ans: Polyandry

Q.23. Things that cannot be read

Ans: Illegible

Q.24.Incapable of being seen through

Ans: Opaque

Q.25 The Government wing responsible for making Rule

Ans: Legislature



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All India Legal Forum (AILF), the brainchild of several legal luminaries and eminent personalities across the country and the globe, is a dream online platform which aims at proliferating legal knowledge and providing an ingenious understanding and cognizance of various fields of law, simultaneously aiming to generate diverse social, political, legal and constitutional discourse on law-related topics, making sure that legal knowledge penetrates to every nook and corner of the ever-growing legal fraternity. AILF also houses a blog that addresses contemporary issues in any field of law. We at AILF don't just publish blogs but we also guide the authors when their research paper is not up to the mark.

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