



Your Personal Exams Guide



NDA



CDS



SSC CGL



CBSE UGC NET



IAS



SSC CHSL



CTET



MPSC



AFCAT



CSIR UDC NET



IBPS PO



UP POLICE



SSC MTS



SBI PO



BPSC



UP TET



IBPS RRB



IBPS CLERK



IES



UPSC CAPF



SSC Stenogr..



RRB NTPC



SSC GD



RBI GRADE B



RBI Assistant



DSSSB

SSC Stenographer 2018 Previous Year Paper (08-Feb-2019) (Shift 2)

Total Time: 2 Hour

Total Marks: 200

Instructions

Sl No.	Section Name	No. of Question	Maximum Marks
1	General Intelligence & Reasoning	50	50
2	General Awareness	50	50
3	English Language & Comprehension	100	100

- 1.) A total of 120 minutes is allotted for the examination.
- 2.) The server will set your clock for you. In the top right corner of your screen, a countdown timer will display the remaining time for you to complete the exam. Once the timer reaches zero, the examination will end automatically. The paper need not be submitted when your timer reaches zero.
- 3.) There will, however, be sectional timing for this exam. You will have to complete each section within the specified time limit. Before moving on to the next section, you must complete the current one within the time limits.

General Intelligence & Reasoning

1. Four words have been given out of which three are alike in some manner, while one is different. Choose the odd one. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Festoon
 - b. Garnish
 - c. Adorn
 - d. Demolish
-

2. Find the unlike pair of words (+1, -0.25)

- a. tomcat : queen cat
 - b. chick : hen
 - c. ant : queen ant
 - d. stag : doe
-

3. In a distinct code language ATISH is written as AHIST and MAHEK is written as AEHKM. In that language, how will NARGIS be written? (+1, -0.25)

- a. ANIGRS
 - b. ANGIRS
 - c. AGINRS
 - d. AGNIRS
-

4. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H are sitting in a circle in the same order for lunch at equal distances, Their positions are clockwise. If C is sitting in the east, then what is be the position of G? (+1, -0.25)

- a. South - east
- b. West
- c. North - east
- d. East

5. Find the odd letter. (+1, -0.25)

- a. N
- b. I
- c. B
- d. P

6. Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term. (+1, -0.25)

Humble : Courteous :: Destitute : ?

- a. Poor
- b. Sufficient
- c. Well off
- d. Rich

7. Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term. (+1, -0.25)

EK : MS :: AG : ?

- a. IO
- b. IJ
- c. IM
- d. JP

8. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

43, 48, 58, 73, __

- a. 83
- b. 78
- c. 88
- d. 93

9. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

GJM, KLN, ONO,

- a. SRS
- b. SOP
- c. SPP
- d. SQQ

10. Select the term that is related to third term in the same way as second term is related to first term. (+1, -0.25)

17 : 306 :: 13 : ?

- a. 275
- b. 182
- c. 144
- d. 169

11. Which one set of letters when sequentially placed at the gaps in the given letter series would complete it? (+1, -0.25)

Ybb_byy_y_byb_yby

- a. y y b b
- b. y b b y
- c. c c y c
- d. y b y b

12. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

16, 15, 12, 7,

- a. 0
- b. -2
- c. 1

d. 2

13. Select the option that is related to the third term in the same way as the second term is related to the first term. (+1, -0.25)

3 : 90, 5 : 130 :: 7 :, 9 : 738

a. 2540

b. 2450

c. 2504

d. 2405

14. In a code language. DRONE is written as WILMV How will DONKEY be written in that code language? (+1, -0.25)

a. WLPVMB

b. WLVMPB

c. WLPMVB

d. WLMPVB

15. Choose the alternative which most closely resembles the mirror image of the given word when mirror is placed at XY line. (+1, -0.25)





a.



b.



c.



d.

16. Six friends – A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a circle facing centre. F is sitting immediate left of A and B is sitting opposite to E. A and D is sitting opposite to each other. Who is sitting opposite to F? (+1, -0.25)

- a. A
- b. E
- c. C
- d. F

17. Find out the two signs to be interchanged for making following equation correct. (+1, -0.25)

$$18 - 2 \times 7 \div 6 + 10 = 67$$

- a. $-$ and $\div$
- b. $\times$ and $\div$
- c. $+$ and $\times$
- d. $+$ and $-$

18. Select the option that will fill in the blank and complete the given series. (+1, -0.25)

ZCC, XEE, VGG, ____, RKK

- a. TII
- b. RGG
- c. SII
- d. SGG

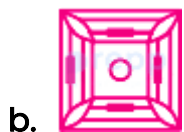
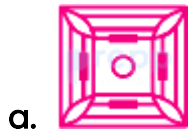
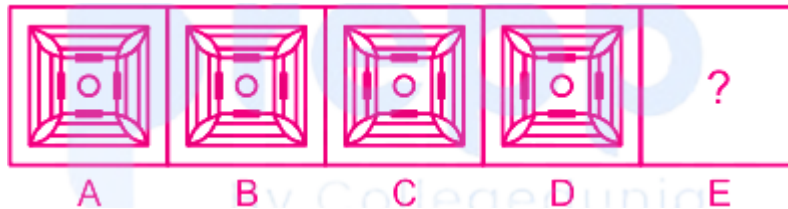
19. Rahman went from his office to the district headquarters. He started his journey facing west. First, he went 20 km straight; then he turned to his left and went 9 km; finally, he turned right and went 20 km to reach the district headquarters. (+1, -0.25)

What is the shortest distance between Rahman's office and the district headquarters?

- a. 14.5 km
- b. 49 km
- c. 41 km
- d. 34.5 km

20. Select the option that will come next in the given series.

(+1, -0.25)



21. In a morning after sunrise, a boy rode his bicycle 4 km towards west. Then he took right turn and rode 6 km then he right turn and rode 6 km to reach his school. In which direction the school is from the starting point?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. North - West
- b. North - East
- c. South - East
- d. South - West

22. Select the option that is related to the fourth term in the same way as the first term is related to the second term. (+1, -0.25)

Kind : Altruistic :: ? Lamenting

- a. Anger
- b. Sad
- c. Truth
- d. Joy

23. Four words have been given out of which three are alike in some manner. While one is different. Choose the odd one. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Gold
- b. Platinum
- c. Silver
- d. Ruby

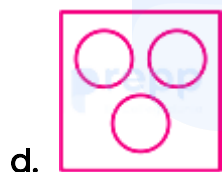
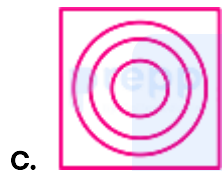
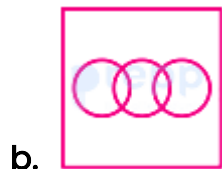
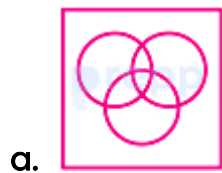
24. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

AKT, BLU, CMV, DNW, __

- a. FOY
- b. FOX
- c. EOY
- d. EOX

25. Select the Venn diagram that best represents the given set of classes. (+1, -0.25)

Ostriches, Snakes, Frogs



26. If '+' is 'x', '-' is '+', 'x' is '÷', '÷' is '-' then what will be the value of the following expression? (+1, -0.25)

$$6 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \div \frac{3}{4} \times 9$$

a. $\frac{35}{21}$

b. $\frac{53}{12}$

c. $\frac{35}{12}$

d. $\frac{53}{21}$

27. Four words have been given out of which three are alike in some manner, (+1, -0.25)
while one is different. Choose the odd one.

- a. Temple
- b. House
- c. Park
- d. School

28. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

6, 11, 20, 45, 134, __

- a. 497
- b. 749
- c. 479
- d. 794

29. Choose the odd number pair. (+1, -0.25)

- a. 32 : 19
- b. 43 : 95
- c. 21 : 51
- d. 58 : 26

30. If ' $\div$ ' means ' $+$ ', ' $-$ ' means ' $\div$ ', ' $\times$ ' means ' $-$ ', and ' $+$ ' mean ' $\times$ ' then find the value of (+1, -0.25)

$$(24 - 8 \div 6 + 4 \times 7) / (8 + 3 \times 19)$$

- a. 5
- b. 1
- c. 4
- d. 7

31. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

4, 5, 14, 39, 88, 169, __

- a. 209
- b. 200
- c. 290
- d. 299

32. Choose the odd number pair. (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2564 : 21
- b. 3737 : 42
- c. 1479 : 83
- d. 4632 : 23

33. Four words have been given out of which three are alike in some manner. (+1, -0.25)
While one is different. Choose the odd one.

- a. scurvy
- b. Rickets
- c. Phosphorus
- d. Goitre

34. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

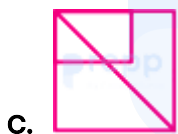
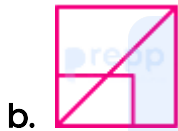
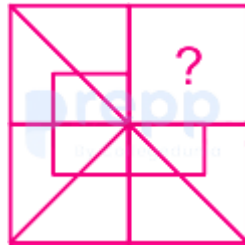
16, 2, 15, 4, 13, 7, 10, 11, 6, __

- a. 17
- b. 14
- c. 15
- d. 16

35. In a code language. SWEET is written as RXDFS. And PLATE is written as OMZUD. How will TRAIN be written in that code language? (+1, -0.25)

- a. USBJO
- b. JQBHO
- c. SSZJM
- d. SQZHMJ

36. Select a figure from amongst the four alternatives; which when placed in the blank space (?) of figure would complete the pattern (rotation is NOT allowed). (+1, -0.25)



37. The statements below are followed by two conclusions labelled I and II. (+1, -0.25)
Assuming that the information in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with generally established facts, decide which conclusion(s) logically and definitely follow (s) from the information given in the statements.

Statements:

All books are grapes.

Some grapes are fruits.

Conclusions:

- I. No grape is a book.
 - II. Some grapes are books.
- a. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.
 - b. Only conclusion II follows.
 - c. Only Conclusion I follows
 - d. Both conclusions I and II follow.
-

38. Choose the odd number pair. (+1, -0.25)

- a. 123 : 49
 - b. 912 : 144
 - c. 324 : 100
 - d. 813 : 169
-

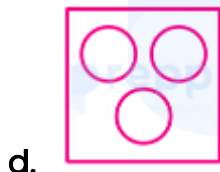
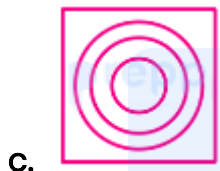
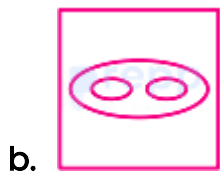
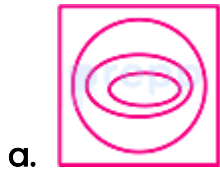
39. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

BPCW, DPEW, FPGW,, JPKW

- a. IPHW
 - b. HPIW
 - c. HPJW
 - d. IPJW
-

40. Select the Venn diagram that best represents the given set of classes. (+1, -0.25)

Social Science, Psychology, Sociology



Your Personal Exams Guide

41. In a class, five children wrote the aptitude test. (+1, -0.25)

In the result report, it was noted that the child A got less marks than the child B. The child C got less marks than the child D. The child B is got less mark than the child C and child A got more marks than the child E. Which child got the second-highest marks?

- a. D
- b. B
- c. C

d. A

42. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

22, 4, 16, 24, 6, 36, 26, 8, 64, 28, 10, __

- a. 3
 - b. 100
 - c. 30
 - d. 9
-

43. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

3, 7, 11, 15, __

- a. 19
 - b. 18
 - c. 21
 - d. 23
-

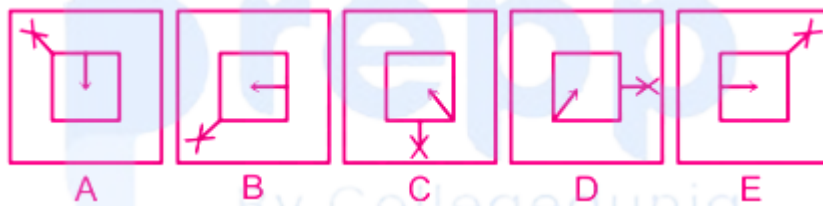
44. Kedar starts from his house and travels 25 km towards the south by bicycle and reaches the bus stand. Then he takes a left turn and travels 15 km., then takes a left turn again and travels 25 km more. How far is he from his original position? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 10 km
- b. 15 km

- c. 25 km
- d. 20 km

45. Select the option that will come next in the given series.

(+1, -0.25)



- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

46. The statements below are followed by two conclusions labelled I and II. Assuming that the information in the statements is true, even if it appears to be at variance with generally established facts, decide which conclusion (s) logically and definitely follow(s) from the information given in the statements.

(+1, -0.25)

Statements:

All whites are pink.

All greens are pink.

Conclusion:

I. Some pinks are green

II. Some pinks are white.

- a. Only conclusion I follows.
- b. Only conclusion II follows.
- c. Both conclusions follows.
- d. Either conclusion I or conclusion II follows.

47. Select the correct option that will fill in the blank and complete the series. (+1, -0.25)

JBKA, LBMA, NBOA, __

- a. PQBA
- b. PBQA
- c. PABQ
- d. PAQB

48. If moon is called sea, sea is called water, water is called air, air is called sun is called river, then what gives us light and heat? (+1, -0.25)

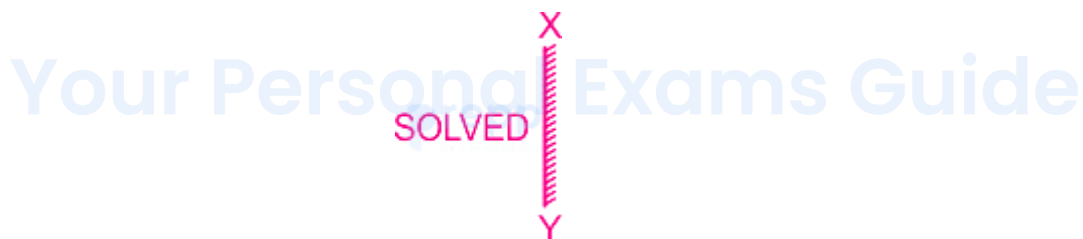
- a. Sun

- b. Water
- c. River
- d. Sea

49. Out of the given four words, three words are similar in some way whereas one words is different. Choose the different word. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Hole: Driller
- b. Cut: Knife
- c. Photo: Frame
- d. Paint: Brush

50. Choose the alternative which most closely resembles the mirror image of the given word when mirror is placed at XY line. (+1, -0.25)



- a. **SOLVED**
- b. **SOLVED**
- c. **SOLVED**
- d. **SOLVED**

General Awareness

51. The folk dance Lavani is associated with the state of _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Gujarat
- b. Maharashtra
- c. Madhya Pradesh
- d. Rajasthan

52. Thar desert is also known as _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Great desert of South Asia
- b. The great Indian desert
- c. Desert of Asia
- d. Desert of the East

53. Most rivers in India pour their water into the _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Indian Ocean
- b. Bay of Bengal
- c. Lakshadweep Sea
- d. Arabian Sea

54. Who was Dantidurga? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Travancore chief
 - b. Mysore chief
 - c. Rashtrakuta chief
 - d. Malabar chief
-

55. Which Governor General decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death, none of the descendants would be recognized as kings? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Irvin
 - b. Hastings
 - c. George
 - d. Canning
-

56. In which year was the first battle of Tarain fought? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1100
 - b. 1291
 - c. 1391
 - d. 1191
-

57. Which of the following term is denoted for the Hand gestures used in Indian classical dances? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Mudra

- b. Karah
 - c. Padah
 - d. Vadanam
-

58. Pedapalli district, which is ranked as the third cleanest district in India as per Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2018, is in which State? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Sikkim
 - b. Manipur
 - c. Telangana
 - d. Karnataka
-

59. The first shooter from India to claim a gold medal at the Youth Olympic Games is _____ (+1, -0.25)

- a. Rahi Sarnobat
 - b. Manu Bhaker
 - c. Jitu Rai
 - d. Sanjeev Rajput
-

60. Awarded with the Tagore Award for cultural harmony in 2016, Ram Vanji Suthar is a famous _____ (+1, -0.25)

- a. Musician
- b. Dancer

- c. Sculptor
 - d. Painter
-

61. The _____ Constitution is the longest in the world. (+1, -0.25)

- a. American
 - b. Indian
 - c. Canada
 - d. New Zealand
-

62. As per the ranking undertaken by Swachh Survekshan Grameen 2018, which district is the second cleanest in India? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Dehradun
 - b. Agra
 - c. Rewari
 - d. Cochin
-

63. As on 2018 which is the longest river bridge in India? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Dunila-Solahpur
- b. Godavari Sethu
- c. Diga- Sonpur
- d. Dhola- Sadiya

64. In 2018, who received the prestigious Hridaynath award for Life time achievement? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Asha Bhonsle
- b. K J Yesudas
- c. K S Chitra
- d. Mohammed Zahur Khayyam

65. Name the National park in which 23 lions reportedly died in 2018? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Jim Corbett National Park
- b. Ranthambore National Park
- c. Gir National Park
- d. Kanha National Park

66. Who developed the binomial nomenclature for living organisms? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Alexander
- b. Carlson
- c. Flemming
- d. Carolus Linnaeus

67. Who was the captain of India's first World Cup winning cricket team? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Lala Amarnath
 - b. Kapil Dev
 - c. Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi
 - d. MS Dhoni
-

68. Who among the following is Justice Dipak Misra's successor as the Chief Justice of India? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Venugopal
 - b. Ranjan Gogoi
 - c. Chelameswar
 - d. Manjula
-

69. Which of the following is not a kingdom of living organisms? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Albumina
 - b. Monera
 - c. Fungi
 - d. Protista
-

70. Latent heat of vaporization of steam is _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. 423 cal/g
- b. 267 cal/g

- c. 324 cal/g
 - d. 536 cal/g
-

71. Which of the following represents the reproductive part of a plant? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Twig
 - b. Flower
 - c. Scales
 - d. Wood
-

72. How many gold medals did India win at the 18th Asian games in Jakarta? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 11
 - b. 15
 - c. 9
 - d. 7
-

73. What is India's fiscal deficit target, as a percentage of GDP, for the financial year 2018-19? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 3.1 per cent
- b. 3.0 per cent
- c. 3.2 per cent
- d. 3.3 per cent

74. The heat energy absorbed or released at constant temperature per unit mass for change of state is called by what name? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Forced heat
 - b. Latent heat
 - c. Sublime heat
 - d. Vapour heat
-

75. Among the following kings, who performed Hiranya-garbha? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Marthanda Varma
 - b. Raja Ravi Varma
 - c. Dantidurga
 - d. Parashurama
-

76. Who is the Governor of Andhra Pradesh as on January 2019? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Kummanam Rajasekharan
 - b. E S Lakshmi Narasimhan
 - c. Thambidurai
 - d. Oomen Chandy
-

77. Who is the President of NASSCOM? (+1, -0.25)

- a. UB Pravin Rao
 - b. Indra Nooyi
 - c. Ravi Jain
 - d. Kumar Manglam Birla
-

78. Other than India, how many other countries are associated with Chabahar port project? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 2
 - d. 4
-

79. Mr. Kummanam Rajasekharan is the Governor of which State as on January 2019? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Manipur
 - b. Kerala
 - c. Bihar
 - d. Mizoram
-

80. Who designed the Statue of Unity in Gujarat? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Jakanachari

- b. V Balan
 - c. Ram Vanji Sutar
 - d. Sankho Chaudhri
-

81. Water freezes at _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. -1°C
 - b. 10°C
 - c. 1°C
 - d. 0°C
-

82. Which city was excavated in 1922 in Larkana district on the banks of Indus? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Mohanjodaro
 - b. Dhanushkodi
 - c. Kanchi
 - d. Harappa
-

83. Who is known as the Father of Zoology? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Aristotle
- b. Socrates
- c. Herodotus

d. Antonie Philips van Leeuwenhoek

84. Name the device that measures the distance travelled by a vehicle. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Odometer
 - b. Ammeter
 - c. Barometer
 - d. Spherometer
-

85. Which state of India has the highest per capita income? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Haryana
 - b. Arunachal Pradesh
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. Goa
-

86. Which of the following is not a stringed musical instrument? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Veena
 - b. Sitar
 - c. Tamboura
 - d. Tabor/Drum
-

87. Latent heat of fusion of ice is _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. 65 cal/g
 - b. 54 cal/g
 - c. 12 cal/g
 - d. 80 cal/g
-

88. A massive temple, dedicated to the Sun God is situated in _____. (+1, -0.25)

- a. Karnataka
 - b. Odisha
 - c. Gujarat
 - d. Madhya Pradesh
-

89. What is the full form of PMFBY? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojana
 - b. Prime Minister's Fast Benefit Yojana
 - c. Prime Minister's Food and Beverages Scheme
 - d. Pradhan Mantri Fakhri Bhavishya Yojna
-

90. The Government of India has set the target of doubling farmers' income by which of the following years? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 2013
- b. 2022

c. 2020

d. 2021

91. With which doubles partner Leander Paes has won Santo Domingo open trophy in 2018? (+1, -0.25)

a. Martina Hingis

b. Sania Mirza

c. Miguel Angel Rayyes Varela

d. Rohan Boppana

92. Which of the following techniques is not relevant in the context of determining the age of earth, minerals and rocks? (+1, -0.25)

a. Uranium Lead dating

b. Radiocarbon dating

c. Potassium Argon Dating

d. Digging

93. In which place was the 32nd edition of India-Indonesia coordinated patrol held? (+1, -0.25)

a. Belawan

b. Dehradun

c. Pataya

d. New Delhi

94. What is the period in which Khasi Uprising occurred? (+1, -0.25)

- a. 1876-1891
 - b. 1891-1896
 - c. 1911-1915
 - d. 1829-1833
-

95. _____ is the harvest festival of South India. (+1, -0.25)

_____ दक्षिण भारत का फसल उत्सव है।

- a. Diwali
 - b. Thrissur Pooram
 - c. Hampi
 - d. Pongal
-

96. Which of the following rivers does not drain into the Arabian Sea? (+1, -0.25)

- a. Tapi
 - b. Godavari
 - c. Narmada
 - d. Indus
-

97. In 2018, ESIC received ISSA Good Practice Award. ISSA was founded in 1927 under the auspices of _____.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. World Bank
- b. Indian Labour Organization
- c. International Labour Organization
- d. CII

98. In India the President holds office for a period of _____.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 7 years
- b. 5 years
- c. 6 years
- d. 4 years

99. What is the total number of votes secured by Harivansh Narayan Singh in the 2018 Deputy chairman Rajya Sabha election?

(+1, -0.25)

- a. 125
- b. 176
- c. 146
- d. 159

100. Indira Point was formerly known as _____.

(+1, -0.25)

- a. Barsaat Point
- b. Pyramidal point
- c. Python Point
- d. Pygmalion Point

Prepp

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English Language & Comprehension

101. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

A number of points of resemblance between the Australian and Dravidian languages is discovered, despite the fact that the homes of the two races are so far apart.

- a. despite the fact
- b. points of resemblance
- c. so far apart
- d. is discovered

102. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice. (+1, -0.25)

When big tech companies owned your phones, they could make money on all sorts of services.

- a. When your phones are owned by big tech companies, they could make money on all sorts of services.
- b. When your phones were owned by big tech companies, they could make money on all sorts of services.
- c. When your phone were being owned by big tech companies, they could make money on all sorts of services.
- d. When your phones owned big tech companies, they could make money on all sorts of services.

103. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

Ever since Mary won the election, she has been behaving as if she was a queen.

- a. since
- b. the election
- c. has been behaving
- d. was

104. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence: if no improvement is required, select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

Denmark has long been celebrated as a land of law and order.

- a. No improvement
- b. has been celebrating
- c. has been all along celebrated
- d. has been far too long celebrated

105. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. (+1, -0.25)

The line between work and life is so _____ that for millennials, the idea of a work-life balance has never been an aspiration, let alone a reality.

- a. blurred
- b. ambiguous

- c. cloudy
 - d. steamy
-

106. Given below are four sentences, three of which, are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order. (+1, -0.25)

- A. The clock struck quarter past nine as Mamta hurried into the big block of offices.
- B. She resolved to leave home earlier from the next day.
- C. So she was a few minutes late on the first day of her job.
- D. The bus had crawled through the dense traffic.

- a. ABDC
- b. ABCD
- c. ADCB
- d. ACDB

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107. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required. select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

If you are ever in Chennai _you come and see me.

- a. No improvement
- b. you came and see me.
- c. come see me.
- d. come and see me.

108. In the following question, a sentence is given in Direct/Indirect speech. (+1, -0.25)
Out of the four alternatives choose the one which best expresses the sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

Standing in front of the Taj Mahal, Raju said that he had always wanted to see the Taj Mahal.

- a. Standing in front of the Taj Mahal Raju told me, "I have been always wanting to see the Taj Mahal."
- b. Standing in front of the Taj Mahal Raju wondered, "I have always wanted to see the Taj Mahal."
- c. Standing in front of the Taj Mahal Raju said, "I have always wanted to see the Taj Mahal."
- d. Standing in front of the Taj Mahal Raju said, 'I had want to see the Taj Mahal.'

109. Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Computer networks can easily predict our on-line behavior.

- a. Our on-line behavior can easily be predict by computer networks.
- b. Our on-line behavior easily be predicted by computer networks.
- c. Our on-line behavior was easily predicted by computer networks.
- d. Our on-line behavior can easily be predicted by computer networks.

110. Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below: (+1, -0.25)

The graveyard shift

- a. working at the time when everybody is resting
- b. the work shift during the night, often from midnight to 8 a.m.
- c. an energy-sapping shift that fast tires you out
- d. working only at midnight everyday

111. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

Many a girl were influenced by the inspirational lecture given by the Nobel laureate.

- a. Nobel laureate
- b. were influenced
- c. inspirational lecture
- d. Many a girl

112. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence: if no improvement is required, select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

If you don't like mathematics at school, you don't like it at college too.

- a. No improvement
- b. you haven't liked it at college too
- c. you may not like it at college too
- d. you are not liking it at college too

113. Select the correct direct form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

The students wanted to know whether they could postpone the test until Monday.

- a. 'Shall we postpone the test until Monday?' the students asked.
- b. 'Could they postpone the test until Monday?' the students asked.
- c. 'Can we postpone the test until Monday?' the students asked.
- d. "Will we postpone the test to Monday?" the students protested.

114. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

Baghdad remains a profoundly damaged place, and for all its newness, Dream City echo many of the city's continuing issues.

- a. continuing issues
- b. a profoundly damaged
- c. newness
- d. echo

115. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. (+1, -0.25)

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his

_____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and
 _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take
 action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem,
 from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are
 the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a
 crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In
 Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with
 the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's
 reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the
 protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after
 refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius;
 Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw
 might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 1.

- a. fool
- b. protagonist
- c. villain
- d. actor

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116. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks (+1, -0.25)
 with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some
 inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and
 Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is
 either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his
 _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and
 _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take
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the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 2.

- a. size
- b. style
- c. promise
- d. riches

117. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks (+1, -0.25) with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's

reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 3.

- a. destiny
- b. potential
- c. luck
- d. fate

118. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. (+1, -0.25)

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius;

Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 4.

- a. ultimately
- b. generally
- c. crucially
- d. obviously

119. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks (+1, -0.25) with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 5.

- a. independent
- b. simplified
- c. undefined
- d. undeveloped

120. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. (+1, -0.25)

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 6.

- a. implodes
- b. imbibes
- c. implies

d. impinges

121. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks (+1, -0.25) with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 7.

- a. character
- b. soul
- c. heart
- d. plot

122. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks (+1, -0.25) with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 8.

- a. threatening
- b. gambling
- c. dreaming
- d. wanting

123. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks (+1, -0.25) with the help of the alternatives given.

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his _____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem, from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test, the flaw might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 9.

- a. Before
- b. Since
- c. With
- d. Without

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

(+1, -0.25)

In literature, a tragedy is a plot in which the 'hero', because of some inherent flaw in his/her character, dies. Thus Hamlet, Julius Caesar and Romeo and Juliet are tragedies. In each of these plays the _____ (1) is either a great man or a man of great _____ (2) instead of fulfilling his

_____ (3) however, each one succumbs to his tragic flaw and
 _____ (4) dies. Caesar's flaw is ambition, Hamlet's is the inability to take
 action, and Romeo's is his tendency to love too much. It might seem,
 from this highly _____ (5) definition, that character and resolution are
 the keys to a tragedy. But tragedy also _____ (6) a central action, a
 crisis which tests that flawed part of the protagonist's _____ (7) In
 Julius Caesar, the test comes when Mark Antony presents Caesar with
 the crown. Hamlet's test comes in the chapel, after witnessing his uncle's
 reaction to the play. Mercutio's death tests Romeo. In all three cases the
 protagonists are found _____ (8) Caesar accepts the crown after
 refusing it twice; Hamlet sheaths his sword instead of executing
 Claudius; Romeo murders Tybalt in a vengeful rage. _____ (9) the test,
 the flaw might never _____ (10).

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 10.

- a. develop
- b. depose
- c. reduce
- d. surface

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125. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

Scientists have discovered a new tree frog species, with an extraordinary, enlarged claw-like structure located at the base of the thumb, that live on a remote tabletop mountain in the Andes.

- a. located at
- b. have discovered
- c. with an extraordinary

d. live on a remote tabletop mountain

126. Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below: (+1, -0.25)

Straight from the horse's mouth

- a. believe someone who is very confident
 - b. hear something from someone who has direct, personal knowledge
 - c. get information from a popular television channel
 - d. hear something from someone who has many followers on social media
-

127. Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Chettiar said to me, "You may return the money next month."

- a. Chettiar told me that I am to return the money the coming month.
 - b. Chettiar rejected that I might return the money the coming month.
 - c. Chettiar acceded that I return the money the next month.
 - d. Chettiar acceded that I might return the money in the coming month.
-

128. Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Researchers have found that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.

- a. It could be found by researchers that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.
- b. It is being found by researchers that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.
- c. It was found by researchers that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.
- d. It has been found by researchers that employees who have friends at the office are generally happier in their job.

129. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

The teacher had hardly left the room than the pupils started enjoying.

- a. than
- b. started enjoying.
- c. The teacher
- d. had hardly left

130. Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

The bookie said, "Alas! I have lost all my fortune."

- a. The bookie said alas he had lost all his fortune.
- b. The bookie lamented that he had lost all his fortune.
- c. The bookie observed that he has lost all his fortune.
- d. The bookie accepted that he have lost all his fortune.

131. Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Air travel can spread a pandemic worldwide within days.

- a. A pandemic can be spread worldwide within days by air travel.
- b. A pandemic shall be spread worldwide within days by air travel.
- c. A pandemic is spread worldwide within days by air travel.
- d. An air travel can be spread within days by worldwide pandemic.

132. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

NUMEROUS

- a. uncountable
- b. scarce
- c. occasional
- d. several

133. Given below are four sentences, three of which, are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order. (+1, -0.25)

- A. Jamshed ji Tata was born in 1839 in a traditional Parsi family.
- B. Then worked in trading for some years in China and UK.
- C. He was a great believer in technology and revolutionized the Tata Textile Mills.
- D. He started his career as an apprentice in his father's store.

- a. ADBC
- b. ADCB
- c. ACDB
- d. ACBD

134. Given below are four sentences, three of which, are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order. (+1, -0.25)

- A. The Qutub Minar is one of the most important monuments in Delhi.
- B. Was it just built by a king to please himself or is there a reason behind its construction?
- C. It towers over the city like a sentinel.
- D. But if we look at its height, one wonders why it was built.

- a. ACDB
- b. ACBD
- c. ABDC
- d. ADBC

135. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

PROHIBITION

- a. declaration
- b. assertion

- c. exclusion
 - d. decree
-

136. Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Their emotionally intense collaboration maximized their creative potential.

- a. Their creative potential is maximizing by their emotionally intense collaboration.
 - b. Their creative potential was maximized by their emotionally intense collaboration.
 - c. Their creative potential maximize their emotionally intense collaboration.
 - d. Their creative potential is being maximized by their emotionally intense collaboration.
-

137. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

Raja was elected as Secretary of the Housing Society by members present and voting.

- a. and voting
 - b. was elected
 - c. as Secretary
 - d. members present
-

138. Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

He questions the ability of markets to survive without state intervention.

- a. The ability of markets to survive without state intervention was being questioned by him.
- b. The ability of markets to survive without state intervention questioned by him.
- c. The ability of markets to survive without state intervention are questioned.
- d. The ability of markets to survive without state intervention is questioned by him.

139. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

The Life-cycle hypothesis holds that individuals seek to smooth consumption over the course of a lifetime – borrowing in times of low-income and saving during period of high income.

- a. in times
- b. period of
- c. over the course
- d. to smooth

140. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (+1, -0.25)

A new paper published by Rochman and her colleagues in February in the journal *Ecology* that sifts through past research on marine debris to

assess the true extent of the environmental threat. Plenty of studies have sounded alarm bells about the state of marine debris: Rochman and her colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real.

Often, Rochman says, scientists will wrap up a paper by speculating about the broader impacts of what they've found. Maybe their study has shown that certain seabirds eat plastic bags, for example, and the paper goes on to warn that whole bird populations are at risk of dying out. "But the truth was that nobody had yet tested those perceived threats," Rochman says. "There wasn't a lot of information."

Rochman and her colleagues examined more than a hundred papers on the impacts of marine debris that were published through 2013. Within each paper, they asked what threats scientists had studied – 366 perceived threats in all – and what they'd actually found.

In 83 percent of cases, the perceived dangers of ocean trash were proven true. In most of the remaining cases, the working group found the studies too shoddy to draw conclusions from – they lacked a control group, for example, or used faulty statistics.

Strikingly, Rochman says, only one well-designed study failed to find the effect it was looking for, an investigation of mussels ingesting microscopic plastic bits. The plastic moved from the mussels' stomachs to their bloodstreams, scientists found, and stayed there for weeks – but didn't seem to stress out the shellfish.

A lot of ocean debris is "microplastic," or pieces smaller than five millimeters. These may be the beads from facial scrub fibres shed by synthetic clothing in the wash or eroded remnants of larger debris. Compared to the number of studies investigating large-scale debris, Rochman's group found little research on the effects of these tiny bits.

There are also, she adds a lot of open questions about the ways that ocean debris can lead to sea-creature death. Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal, or that animal's tissues or

cells rather than whole populations. And in the lab, scientists often use higher concentrations of plastic than what's really in the ocean. None of that tells us how many birds or fish or sea turtles could die from plastic pollution – or how deaths in one species could affect that animal's predators or the rest of the ecosystem.

'We need to be asking more ecologically relevant questions.', Rochman says. Usually, scientists don't know how disasters like oil spills or nuclear meltdowns will affect the environment until after they've happened. she says, "We don't ask the right questions early enough." But if ecologists can understand how the slow-moving disaster of ocean garbage is affecting ecosystems, they might be able to prevent things from getting worse.

Select the option to complete the statement below.

According to the passage, the significant difference between natural disasters and ecological disasters, especially with reference to marine debris, is that _____.

- a. ecological disasters are not natural and man-made.
- b. the latter can be predicted and prevented
- c. ocean debris does not cause natural disasters but could become more dangerous
- d. we study the former after they happen and the latter before they happen

141. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

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colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real.

Often, Rochman says, scientists will wrap up a paper by speculating about the broader impacts of what they've found. Maybe their study has shown that certain seabirds eat plastic bags, for example, and the paper goes on to warn that whole bird populations are at risk of dying out. "But the truth was that nobody had yet tested those perceived threats," Rochman says. "There wasn't a lot of information."

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In 83 percent of cases, the perceived dangers of ocean trash were proven true. In most of the remaining cases, the working group found the studies too shoddy to draw conclusions from – they lacked a control group, for example, or used faulty statistics.

Strikingly, Rochman says, only one well-designed study failed to find the effect it was looking for, an investigation of mussels ingesting microscopic plastic bits. The plastic moved from the mussels' stomachs to their bloodstreams, scientists found, and stayed there for weeks – but didn't seem to stress out the shellfish.

A lot of ocean debris is "microplastic," or pieces smaller than five millimeters. These may be the beads from facial scrub fibres shed by synthetic clothing in the wash or eroded remnants of larger debris. Compared to the number of studies investigating large-scale debris, Rochman's group found little research on the effects of these tiny bits.

There are also, she adds a lot of open questions about the ways that ocean debris can lead to sea-creature death. Many studies have looked at how plastic affects an individual animal, or that animal's tissues or cells rather than whole populations. And in the lab, scientists often use higher concentrations of plastic than what's really in the ocean. None of

that tells us how many birds or fish or sea turtles could die from plastic pollution – or how deaths in one species could affect that animal's predators or the rest of the ecosystem.

‘We need to be asking more ecologically relevant questions.’, Rochman says. Usually, scientists don't know how disasters like oil spills or nuclear meltdowns will affect the environment until after they've happened. she says, “We don't ask the right questions early enough.” But if ecologists can understand how the slow-moving disaster of ocean garbage is affecting ecosystems, they might be able to prevent things from getting worse.

Select the option that describes the central theme developed in the passage:

- a. Research has to only include studies on the effects of microplastic on ecology.
- b. Future ecological research on marine debris must understand the nature of ecological disaster and prevent it.
- c. Current research on the impact of marine debris is not defective.
- d. Papers published up to 2013 employ proper research methods.

142. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

A new paper published by Rochman and her colleagues in February in the journal *Ecology* that sifts through past research on marine debris to assess the true extent of the environmental threat. Plenty of studies have sounded alarm bells about the state of marine debris: Rochman and her colleagues set out to determine how many of those perceived risks are real.

Often, Rochman says, scientists will wrap up a paper by speculating about the broader impacts of what they've found. Maybe their study has

shown that certain seabirds eat plastic bags, for example, and the paper goes on to warn that whole bird populations are at risk of dying out. "But the truth was that nobody had yet tested those perceived threats," Rochman says. "There wasn't a lot of information."

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What according to the author is the problem with papers reporting seabirds eating plastic?

- a. These scientists do not ask ecologically relevant questions.
- b. The scientists use concentrated plastic to generate data.
- c. We agree with the perceptions of the scientists but not their methods,
- d. Generalizations about whole populations getting affected lack verifiable data.

143. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

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affecting ecosystems, they might be able to prevent things from getting worse.

Select the option to complete the statement below.

The perceived dangers of ocean trash for marine life are, in a majority of cases _____.

- a. false
- b. valid
- c. premature
- d. exaggerated

144. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

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Which ONE of the following conclusions based on the examination of the hundred-odd papers on marine debris and its ecological impact by Rochman and her colleagues is NOT CORRECT?

- a. Issues with the focus, scope and findings of previous research inform future studies.
- b. More than fifty percent of the past ecological studies failed to perceive the threats posed by marine debris.
- c. Researchers tend to overgeneralize while discussing the implications of their findings.
- d. That ocean garbage endangers ecosystems has not been fully understood.

145. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

Lupin is one of the least important person in the opposition and can never hope to become a minister.

- a. become
- b. in the opposition
- c. can never
- d. least important person

146. Select the correct direct form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Maria complained that though there were many shopping centers in Dubai, they were all expensive.

- a. Maria said, 'The many shopping centers that are there in Dubai, but they are all expensive.'

- b. Maria said, "There were many shopping centers in Dubai, but they are all expensive."
- c. Maria said, "There have been many shopping centers in Dubai, but they are expensive."
- d. Maria said, "Though there are many shopping centers in Dubai, they are all expensive."

147. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

As a toddler growing up in the 1950s, Richard Wawro threw violent tantrums. Often, he would tap the same piano key for long stretches of time. When he was three, his parents took him for testing at a nearby hospital. They were told that he was moderately to severely retarded. His family, however, never believed that his IQ was as low as the experts claimed. A special education teacher began working with Richard when he was six. She introduced him to drawing with crayons, which he took to quickly. He began filling sketchbooks (and the wallpaper of his Scotland home) with startlingly accurate depictions of cartoon characters like Yogi Bear. When Richard was 12, his artwork astounded a visiting artist who said that his drawings were created "with the precision of a mechanic and the vision of a poet." Richard could never read or write well. His speech remained limited. But his involvement with the art world spurred his social development. He participated in dozens of exhibitions and became a well-known artist. His artwork was celebrated by the media and in a documentary, "With Eyes Wide Open." Both Margaret Thatcher and Pope John Paul II owned Wawro's originals.

Richard was a savant, an individual with a spike in a particular ability combined with an impairment or disability. In Richard's case, that underlying condition was autism. Autism is a condition characterized by social and communication challenges, like difficulty making eye contact or making conversation, along with repetitive behaviors or intense interests. It turns out that many savants have autism. But when the

astounding abilities are there. they are often rooted in extreme memory, excellent attention to detail and passionate interests – traits also linked to autism. In many ways prodigies look a lot like savants. They have the same preternatural abilities. They have the same prolific output. But there's a key difference between the two. While in savants, these extreme abilities are paired with an underlying impairment or disability, prodigies don't typically have any such disability. Even though prodigies are not typically autistic, they have the same excellent memories, extreme attention to detail and passionate interests linked to autism and autistic savants.

Which one of the following statements about Richard is FALSE?

- a. Richard was communicatively challenged
- b. Richard received special education
- c. Richard was on illiterate
- d. Richard was a renowned artist.

148. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

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Which ONE of the statements given as options is TRUE?

- a. All savants have no disabilities while all prodigies suffer from some (or other) disability.
- b. All savants suffer from certain disabilities while all prodigies suffer from none.
- c. Some savants have no disabilities while some prodigies might suffer from a disability.
- d. Some savants have some (or other) disabilities while all prodigies suffer none.

149. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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attention to detail and passionate interests linked to autism and autistic savants.

Which ONE of the options makes the meaning of 'savant' as it emerges in the passage clear?

- a. an autistic who exhibits exceptional skill or brilliance in all fields
- b. a person of learning, especially one with detailed knowledge in some specialized field
- c. an autistic with preternatural abilities, exhibiting exceptional skill or brilliance in a special field
- d. an autistic who exhibits exceptional skill or brilliance in some limited field

150. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

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Why does the author bring in the topic of prodigies in a discussion of autistic savants?

- a. Because comparing abilities of both prodigies and autistic savants would help us appreciate the capabilities of the latter.
- b. Because it would reorient people who treat autism with contempt
- c. Because he sees the two as related to the same topic.
- d. Because their abilities are often rooted in extreme memory, excellent attention to detail and passionate interests

151. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

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Which ONE of the statements sums up what the passage is about?

- a. The case of Richard, a savant, illustrates the discovery that the dividing line between a prodigy and a savant is just the presence of a disability.
- b. Rather than conclude that autistic patients have limited IQ, we must make the effort to discover the special ability each autistic patient has.
- c. Kids with autism, if encouraged, could turn out to be a savant as they share a range of extraordinary abilities with prodigies.
- d. When the instance of an autistic is examined closely, it is found that some diagnosed as autistic might be a savant with a 'spiked' extra-ordinary ability.

152. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank.

(+1, -0.25)

Napping can do as much to improve someone's _____ as a balanced diet and exercise can.

- a. knowledge
- b. familiarity
- c. efficiency
- d. deficiency

153. Given below are four sentences, three of which. are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order.

(+1, -0.25)

- A. It is impossible to know all the rules of any language.
- B. It takes both time and patience.
- C. Advertisements that claim to teach a language in 60 days are all lies.

D. Learning a language is a life-long job.

- a. ACBD
- b. ABCD
- c. ADCB
- d. ADBC

154. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence: if no improvement is required, select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

"We need a cardigan.Are you able to knit?"

- a. No improvement
- b. are you knitting?
- c. will you be able to knit?
- d. can you knit one?

Your Personal Exams Guide

155. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (+1, -0.25)

Where is this going?' That;'s the question at the heart of River of Life, River of Death, as author Victor Mallet travels the length of the Ganges. Beginning at its ice cave source at the Himalayan foothills, he follows the water through the holy confluence at Allahabad, the spindly banks of Varanasi city and onwards to the delta in Bangladesh, where 'in its parting gift to the land, the river spews millions of tons of fertile silt on to the rice fields of Bengal and the mangroves of the Sundarbans.'

It is the same question he asks about the treatment of the Ganges, both good and bad. The river leads a double life, being the most worshipped

waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted. The Ganges and its tributaries are now subject to sewage pollution that is 'half a million tonnes over the Indian recommended limit for bathing' in places, not to mention the unchecked runoff from heavy metals, fertilizers, carcinogens and the occasional corpse.

As Mallet observes, the danger of contamination does not put off the millions of revellers at Kumbh Mela. It is a Hindu pilgrimage 'thought to be the largest gathering of people anywhere', described to him as 'a spiritual expo... where you will be talking one moment to a visiting Mumbai businessman and the next to a marijuana-stoned yogi'. He suggests the pollution might never deter them. He is told by one bather: 'we do believe that anyone who takes in this water, he becomes pure also because it is always pure.'

There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is so sacred that she can never be spoiled.

He informs the reader in the preface - 'almost everyone knows the problems are real'. His journey down the Ganges is one of investigation rather than discovery. Mallet investigates the potential of the river to become a cradle for antibiotic-resistant infections - or 'superbugs' - that could be exported to other regions by global travel. He points out that some 450 million people depend on the Ganges water basin for survival. and many more for its religious and cultural importance. The Ganges is a goddess and a mother to everyone from the politician in the north, to the humblest Hindu living in the far south or running a motel in the United States.

There is hope. Mallet draws some parallels to clean-ups of the Rhine and the Thames. He points to the design feat of Kumbh Mela, which as 'a pop-up megacity' for two million pilgrims has better infrastructure and waste treatment than many Indian cities. 'In the minds of both Indians and foreigners, this raises important questions... if the authorities can build infrastructure so efficiently for this short but very

the large festival, why can they not do the same for permanent villages and towns?’

Which ONE of the options fills in the blank and completes the statement below correctly?

The Ganges is a mother to the devout Hindu: however, it is to the non-Hindu Indian

- a. a spectacle: locus for the Kumbh Mela
- b. a source of water: a garbage bin
- c. an interesting tourist spot: a Zone for adventure sports
- d. a cultural icon: provider of life

156. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

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Which ONE of the statements below is FALSE?

- a. Victor Mallet asks the question "Where is it going?" of the river Ganges which has a metaphorical relevance too.

- b. A clean River Ganges is as feasible as a clean River Thames or River Rhine
- c. The Ganges carries superbugs and it is a problem all Indians are aware of.
- d. The Kumbh Mela is a witness not only to the devotion of a section of Indians but also their skills of crowd management.

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There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is so sacred that she can never be spoiled.

He informs the reader in the preface – ‘almost everyone knows the problems are real’. His journey down the Ganges is one of investigation rather than discovery. Mallet investigates the potential of the river to become a cradle for antibiotic-resistant infections – or ‘superbugs’ – that could be exported to other regions by global travel. He points out that some 450 million people depend on the Ganges water basin for survival. and many more for its religious and cultural importance. The Ganges is a goddess and a mother to everyone from the politician in the north, to the humblest Hindu living in the far south or running a motel in the United States.

There is hope. Mallet draws some parallels to clean-ups of the Rhine and the Thames. He points to the design feat of Kumbh Mela, which as ‘a pop-up megacity’ for two million pilgrims has better infrastructure and waste treatment than many Indian cities. ‘In the minds of both Indians and foreigners, this raises important questions... if the authorities can build infrastructure so efficiently for this short but very the large festival, why can they not do the same for permanent villages and towns?’

Which ONE of the options faithfully sums up the main ideas of the passage?

- a. The Ganges is a holy river for Hindus who venerate it, live off it but also pollute it.
- b. The river Ganges is a river that gives life and hope to all but it is a pity that its abusers are not aware that they are pushing it to its extinction.
- c. The Ganges is multifaceted personality – venerated as a mother, it tolerates as a mother all the pollutants thrown into it.

- d. An objective assessment of the river Ganges, life-giving and death-threatening, fosters not only faith but also hope among its admirers of its redemption in future.

158. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

Where is this going?' That's the question at the heart of River of Life, River of Death, as author Victor Mallet travels the length of the Ganges. Beginning at its ice cave source at the Himalayan foothills, he follows the water through the holy confluence at Allahabad, the spindly banks of Varanasi city and onwards to the delta in Bangladesh, where 'in its parting gift to the land, the river spews millions of tons of fertile silt on to the rice fields of Bengal and the mangroves of the Sundarbans.'

It is the same question he asks about the treatment of the Ganges, both good and bad. The river leads a double life, being the most worshipped waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted. The Ganges and its tributaries are now subject to sewage pollution that is 'half a million tonnes over the Indian recommended limit for bathing' in places, not to mention the unchecked runoff from heavy metals, fertilizers, carcinogens and the occasional corpse.

As Mallet observes, the danger of contamination does not put off the millions of revellers at Kumbh Mela. It is a Hindu pilgrimage 'thought to be the largest gathering of people anywhere', described to him as 'a spiritual expo... where you will be talking one moment to a visiting Mumbai businessman and the next to a marijuana-stoned yogi'. He suggests the pollution might never deter them. He is told by one bather: 'we do believe that anyone who takes in this water, he becomes pure also because it is always pure.'

There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is so sacred that she can never be spoiled.

He informs the reader in the preface - 'almost everyone knows the problems are real'. His journey down the Ganges is one of investigation

rather than discovery. Mallet investigates the potential of the river to become a cradle for antibiotic-resistant infections – or ‘superbugs’ – that could be exported to other regions by global travel. He points out that some 450 million people depend on the Ganges water basin for survival. and many more for its religious and cultural importance. The Ganges is a goddess and a mother to everyone from the politician in the north, to the humblest Hindu living in the far south or running a motel in the United States.

There is hope. Mallet draws some parallels to clean-ups of the Rhine and the Thames. He points to the design feat of Kumbh Mela, which as ‘a pop-up megacity’ for two million pilgrims has better infrastructure and waste treatment than many Indian cities. ‘In the minds of both Indians and foreigners, this raises important questions... if the authorities can build infrastructure so efficiently for this short but very the large festival, why can they not do the same for permanent villages and towns?’

Which ONE of the options fills in the blank and completes the statement below correctly?

The average believer is of the faith-driven conviction that the river Ganges

- a. shall never be the object of an investigation
- b. may never die due to pollution
- c. will never infect the believer
- d. can never be spoiled

159. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

(+1, -0.25)

Where is this going?’ That;’s the question at the heart of River of Life, River of Death, as author Victor Mallet travels the length of the Ganges.

Beginning at its ice cave source at the Himalayan foothills, he follows the water through the holy confluence at Allahabad, the spindly banks of Varanasi city and onwards to the delta in Bangladesh, where 'in its parting gift to the land, the river spews millions of tons of fertile silt on to the rice fields of Bengal and the mangroves of the Sundarbans.'

It is the same question he asks about the treatment of the Ganges, both good and bad. The river leads a double life, being the most worshipped waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted. The Ganges and its tributaries are now subject to sewage pollution that is 'half a million tonnes over the Indian recommended limit for bathing' in places, not to mention the unchecked runoff from heavy metals, fertilizers, carcinogens and the occasional corpse.

As Mallet observes, the danger of contamination does not put off the millions of revellers at Kumbh Mela. It is a Hindu pilgrimage 'thought to be the largest gathering of people anywhere', described to him as 'a spiritual expo... where you will be talking one moment to a visiting Mumbai businessman and the next to a marijuana-stoned yogi'. He suggests the pollution might never deter them. He is told by one bather: 'we do believe that anyone who takes in this water, he becomes pure also because it is always pure.'

There is a collective sense that the spirit of the Ganges is so sacred that she can never be spoiled.

He informs the reader in the preface - 'almost everyone knows the problems are real'. His journey down the Ganges is one of investigation rather than discovery. Mallet investigates the potential of the river to become a cradle for antibiotic-resistant infections - or 'superbugs' - that could be exported to other regions by global travel. He points out that some 450 million people depend on the Ganges water basin for survival. and many more for its religious and cultural importance. The Ganges is a goddess and a mother to everyone from the politician in the north, to the humblest Hindu living in the far south or running a motel in the United States.

There is hope. Mallet draws some parallels to clean-ups of the Rhine and the Thames. He points to the design feat of Kumbh Mela, which as 'a pop-up megacity' for two million pilgrims has better infrastructure and waste treatment than many Indian cities. 'In the minds of both Indians and foreigners, this raises important questions... if the authorities can build infrastructure so efficiently for this short but very the large festival, why can they not do the same for permanent villages and towns?'

Which ONE of the options fills in the blank and completes the statement below correctly?

The river Ganges is "the most worshipped waterway in the world and also one of the most polluted" This brings to light, in reality, _____.

- a. the contrarian nature of the average Indian
- b. the democratic space it provides to the CEO and the Yogi
- c. the dangers of bathing in the river at any place
- d. the double life that the river leads

160. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

KNOWLEDGE

- a. ignorance
 - b. goodness
 - c. eccentricity
 - d. illiteracy
-

161. In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech. (+1, -0.25)

Mary asked her husband, "Why have you been avoiding me since yesterday?"

- a. Mary wanted to know from her husband the reason he is avoiding her since the previous day.
- b. Mary questioned her husband as to why he has been avoiding her since the previous day.
- c. Mary wanted to know from her husband as to why he had been avoiding her since the previous day.
- d. Mary wanted her husband as to why he had been avoiding her since yesterday.

162. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

After my graduation, my uncle suggested me to get a job in a bank.

- a. suggested to me getting a job
- b. suggested that I get a job
- c. suggested me getting a job
- d. suggests me to get a job

163. Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Innovators who are furthering the beneficent uses of advanced AI should avoid scenarios where a machine 'take over'.

- a. Scenarios where a machine 'take over' should be avoided by innovators who are furthering the beneficent uses of advanced AI.
- b. Scenarios where a machine 'take over' should have been avoided by innovators who further the beneficent uses of advanced AI.
- c. Scenarios where a machine 'is taken over' should be avoided by innovators who are furthering the beneficent uses of advanced AI.
- d. Scenarios where 'take over' by a machine should be avoided by innovators who have been furthering the beneficent uses of advanced AI.

164. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. (+1, -0.25)

Space exploration demands _____ human qualities; for astronauts, great bravery, but for everyone, ingenuity, imagination, discipline, and even a sort of altruism

- a. extraordinary
- b. weird
- c. normal
- d. common

165. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

I agreed to meet him at the cafeteria at 9.00

- a. I agreed meeting him
- b. I agreed to have met him
- c. I agreed meet him
- d. No improvement

166. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

I liked the violin but found it rather expensive to buy.

- a. found it so expensive to buy
- b. No improvement
- c. found it hardly expensive to buy
- d. found it somewhere expensive to buy

167. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. (+1, -0.25)

Scientists have said that understanding past changes in ocean heat was _____ for predicting the future impact of climate change.

- a. circular
- b. cynical
- c. critical
- d. cyclical

168. Given below are four sentences, three of which, are jumbled. Pick the option that gives the correct order. (+1, -0.25)

- A. My brother was looking forward to his first Metro ride.
- B. But he is the kind of person who never listens to any advice.
- C. He had heard a great deal about it from his friends in Delhi.
- D. They all told him not to travel alone the first time.

- a. ACDB
- b. ABDC
- c. ACBD
- d. ADBC

169. Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

Are liberals and populists just searching for a new master?

- a. It a new master searching for liberals and populists?
- b. Are liberals and populists being searched for by a new master?
- c. Was a new master being searched for by liberals and populists?
- d. Is a new master being searched for by liberals and populists?

170. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

Have you got good teachers when you were at school?

- a. Hasn't you got
- b. Did you have
- c. Haven't you got
- d. No improvement

171. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

DISPARATE

- a. collected
- b. indifferent
- c. similar
- d. calm

172. Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below: (+1, -0.25)

Take with a pinch of salt

- a. not eat something until you add salt to it
- b. completely disbelieve anythings that you are told.
- c. immediately accept something that is not salted
- d. not believe completely something that you are told

173. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

"We have so many to do, and so little time."

- a. such many
 - b. No improvement
 - c. so much
 - d. as much
-

174. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

COMPREHENSIVE

- a. restricted
 - b. pleasant
 - c. enjoyable
 - d. enclosed
-

175. Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below:

(+1, -0.25)

Barking up the wrong tree

- a. misunderstanding the origin of a problem
 - b. unable to guess the right type of tree
 - c. creating a problem by teasing dogs
 - d. chasing a false trail
-

176. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. (+1, -0.25)

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill - which was also called a treadwheel in the early days- in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 1.

- a. Internalized
- b. inculcated
- c. incarcerated
- d. intimidated

177. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. (+1, -0.25)

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill - which was also called a treadwheel in the early days- in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 2.

- a. Pipe
- b. Tap
- c. Save
- d. Pump

178. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. (+1, -0.25)

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a

family of millwrights, created the treadmill – which was also called a treadwheel in the early days– in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 3.

- a. proposal
- b. design
- c. strategy
- d. decline

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179. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. (+1, -0.25)

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill – which was also called a treadwheel in the early days– in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4),

which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 4.

- a. version
- b. type
- c. hoax
- d. process

180. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. (+1, -0.25)

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill - which was also called a treadwheel in the early days- in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that

_____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners
 _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at
 other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9)
 partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10
 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 5.

- a. absolved
- b. revolved
- c. involved
- d. evolved

181. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks (+1, -0.25)
 with the help of the alternative given.

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a
 prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to
 suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____
 (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a
 family of millwrights, created the treadmill - which was also called a
 treadwheel in the early days- in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the
 treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you
 walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4),
 which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide
 wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In
 the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The
 Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that
 _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners
 _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at
 other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9)

partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 6.

- a. entrenched
- b. adorned
- c. embellished
- d. embedded

182. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. (+1, -0.25)

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill - which was also called a treadwheel in the early days- in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 7.

- a. packed
- b. grew
- c. ground
- d. planted

183. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. (+1, -0.25)

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill - which was also called a treadwheel in the early days- in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 8.

- a. Dormant
- b. Happy
- c. Jailed

d. Busy

184. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. (+1, -0.25)

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill - which was also called a treadwheel in the early days- in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 9.

- a. resided
- b. divided
- c. included
- d. examined

185. In the following passage some words have been deleted. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. (+1, -0.25)

Two hundred years ago, the treadmill was invented in England as a prison rehabilitation device. It was meant to cause the _____ (1) to suffer and learn from their sweat. It would mill a bit of corn or _____ (2) some water as a bonus. William Cubitt, a civil engineer raised in a family of millwrights, created the treadmill - which was also called a treadwheel in the early days- in 1818. Cubitt's early attempts at the treadmill's _____ (3) took many forms. Including two wheels you walked on, Whose cogs interlocked. But his most popular _____ (4), which was installed at Brixton Prison in London. _____ (5) a wide wheel. Prisoners pressed down with their feet on steps _____ (6) In the wheel, Which moved it, presenting them with the next step. The Brixton treadmill was hooked up to subterranean machinery that _____ (7) corn. This treadmill could keep as many as 24 prisoners _____ (8), standing side-by-side along the wheel. Some devices at other prisons were smaller, and most treadmills soon _____ (9) partitions, so convicts could not socialize. They _____ (10) for 10 hours a day in summer, and seven in winter.

Select the most appropriate option to fill blank no 10.

- a. dragged
- b. talked
- c. slogged
- d. gagged

186. Select the alternative that will improve the underlined part of the sentence; if no improvement is required, select "No improvement". (+1, -0.25)

She will say she has money to spare. What was the use of asking her?

- a. What must be the use
 - b. No improvement
 - c. What is the use
 - d. What were the use
-

187. Select the correct passive form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

To understand global warming and the ozone hole you need science.

- a. Science was needed to understand global warming and the ozone hole.
 - b. Science has needed to understand global warming and the ozone hole.
 - c. Science is being needed to understand global warming and the ozone hole.
 - d. Science is needed to understand global warming and the ozone hole.
-

188. Identify the segment in the sentence which contains the grammatical error. (+1, -0.25)

Dwarf galaxies have to hold clues that could help us to understand the nature of dark matter better.

- a. dark matter
- b. to understand the nature
- c. have to hold

d. could help us

189. Select the most appropriate antonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

DISSUADED

- a. weakened
 - b. encouraged
 - c. destroyed
 - d. produced
-

190. Select the correct direct form of the given sentence.

(+1, -0.25)

My friends told me that they would go home for Pongal the following Sunday.

- a. My friend said, "We would go home for Pongal next Sunday."
 - b. My friends said to me, "We will go home for Pongal the coming Sunday."
 - c. My friend said, "We go home for Pongal the coming Sunday."
 - d. My friends told me, "We are going home for Pongal the coming Sunday."
-

191. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word.

(+1, -0.25)

COMPLICATED

- a. complex

- b. disorganized
 - c. jumbled
 - d. lengthy
-

192. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

ALTERATION

- a. modification
 - b. adjudication
 - c. modulation
 - d. conciliation
-

193. Select the correct direct form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

The weatherman said that rain is expected the next day.

- a. The weatherman said, "Rain was expected tomorrow."
 - b. The weatherman said, "Rain can expected tomorrow."
 - c. The weatherman said, "Rain is expected the next day."
 - d. The weatherman said, "Rain is expected tomorrow."
-

194. Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

"I am not happy about the announcement," Bob Tilman said.

- a. Bob Tilman confessed that he is not happy about the announcement.
 - b. Bob Tilman confessed that was not happy about the announcement.
 - c. Bob Tilman confessed that he was not happy about the announcement.
 - d. Bob Tilman says that he was not happy about the announcement.
-

195. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word (+1, -0.25)

OVERWHELMING

- a. impressive
 - b. striking
 - c. awesome
 - d. mortifying
-

196. Select the correct passive form the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

The ideology of our time has embraced the idea of trying to hold things stable and static.

- a. The idea of trying to hold things stable and static has been embraced by the ideology of our time.
- b. The idea of trying to hold things stable and static has embraced by the ideology of our time.

- c. The idea of trying to hold things stable and static have been embraced by the ideology of our time.
 - d. The idea of trying to hold things stable and static will be embraced by the ideology of our time.
-

197. Select the correct indirect form of the given sentence. (+1, -0.25)

John said, "When I am bored, I cook."

- a. John said that when he was bored, he cooked
 - b. John said that when he is bored, he will cook.
 - c. John said that when cooked he was bored.
 - d. John said that when he is bored, he cooks.
-

198. Select the most appropriate synonym of the given word. (+1, -0.25)

DISTASTE

- a. loathing
 - b. neutral
 - c. tasteless
 - d. banal
-

199. Select the most appropriate meaning of the idiom given below: (+1, -0.25)

Do something at the drop of a hat

- a. do something without wearing a hat

- b. do something without having planned beforehand
 - c. do something wearing a hat
 - d. do something that requires great planning
-

200. Select the most appropriate option to fill in the blank. (+1, -0.25)

Literature does not exist only to provoke feelings of happiness or to _____ us with its pleasure; it should also challenge and perturb us.

- a. reconcile
- b. trouble
- c. cloy
- d. placate

Your Personal Exams Guide