

ANSWER KEY

1) c	2) c	3) b	4) b	5) b
6) d	7) c	8) c	9) d	10) a
11) d	12) b	13) d	14) b	15) a
16) a	17) a	18) b	19) c	20) b
21) d	22) c	23) a	24) a	25) d
26) a	27) c	28) d	29) a	30) b
31) a	32) a	33) d	34) d	35) a
36) b	37) a	38) b	39) a	40) a
41) b	42) a	43) d	44) d	45) a
46) d	47) b	48) b	49) c	50) c
51) b	52) b	53) c	54) a	55) d
56) b	57) a	58) a	59) a	60) a
61) c	62) d	63) b	64) a	65) c
66) b	67) c	68) b	69) b	70) b
71) c	72) c	73) a	74) c	75) a
76) d	77) b	78) c	79) b	80) a
81) d	82) c	83) c	84) b	85) a
86) b	87) d	88) b	89) d	90) a
91) b	92) b	93) c	94) a	95) b
96) c	97) c	98) a	99) a	100) a
101) c	102) a	103) a	104) a	105) c
106) a	107) b	108) a	109) a	110) a
111) a	112) b	113) c	114) a	115) c
116) a	117) b	118) c	119) a	120) b

HINTS & SOLUTION

1. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "Eighteen years ago, Germany became whole and free again after forty years of cruel partition. Not many contemporaries had expected this to happen, or to happen within the span of their lifetime. But on November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall was miraculously breached. The Cold War was suddenly over, the Iron Curtain collapsed, communism melted away. Within ten months after the Wall came down, Germany had regained its national unity. On October 3, 1990, reunification was ceremoniously enacted."
2. (c) The proper sequence should be "It was Saturday. My sister's two young children were at our house. They wanted to be taken out and we decided to take them to the local zoo. A taxi carried us all to the zoo. We bought the tickets and entered the zoo. The children had already bought roasted gram and peanuts to get into a picnic mood."
3. (b) The proper sequence should be "No one can seriously pretend to remain unaffected by advertisement. It is impossible to turn a blind eye to the solicitous overtures to buy this or that article that fill our streets, newspapers and magazines. Most often they bank upon our sense of fear for not doing or possessing this or that for our youth, beauty, health and security. Even in the sanctity of our living rooms advertisers pounce upon their helpless victims as they tune in to their favourite radio or television programmes. No matter how hard we resist, clever little tunes and catch-phrases seep into our subconscious mind and stay there. Though they seem so varied all these advertisements have one thing in common: they make strong appeals to our emotions."
4. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "A recent survey reveals that Indian Engineers play an immensely significant role in the American software industry. What catches the attention at the very outset is the number-over a million Indians work in the American software industry. And then, 28% of these hold a Ph.D the highest percentage among all ethnic groups involved in the software industry. Not only this, the Indian Americans own almost 25% of the small information technology firms in the US. Some dollars might be flowing back but the best of brains are surely being lost to the nation. It is high time the leaders addressed themselves to this issue seriously."
5. (b) The correct sequence is – The five-year plans are meant for the nation's economic development. One way of measuring a nation's development is by finding out how much progress there has been in the fight against poverty. In India, every five-year plan ends with more people coming under the poverty line. What are the reasons for it? The reasons are many. The most important is, certainly, failure on the family-planning front.
6. (d) The correct sequence is QPSR. The sentence S₁ talks about John and his qualities. The next sentence should be Q because it describes how he saw a poor lady on the streets and took her home. The next sentences should be P and S because they describe that how he found that the poor woman has fallen into the state of poverty and took care of her without scolding her. The last sentence should be R

because it tells that she was soon restored to good health. And sentence S6 completes the phrase that he got her a job.

7. (c) Option (c) PQSR is the correct answer. Then comes P i.e. after her sisters recognized her, she embraced them and forgave them. Then, comes Q which says she departed to the herald. Then comes S, which says she told the whole story to her majesty and the royal family. R follows next which says which talks about the people believing her story about fairies.
8. (c) The correct sequence is QPSR. The sentence S1 tells that you can see what soda water is composed of by looking at the glass. The next sentence should be Q because it describes the two distinct things it is made of- a liquid and a gas. The next sentence should be P because it describes the liquid. The next sentences should be S and R, that explains about the gas part. S6 describes the name of the gas.
9. (d) The correct sequence is RSQP. The sentence S1 tells how to film slow scenes. It tells how a film camera should role. The next sentences should be R and S because they are in continuation and describe the way camera works in normal speed. Sentence Q should be the next because it describes how it works. The next sentence should be P because it tells how it works in the slow motion.
10. (a) The correct sequence is RPSQ. The sentence S1 talks about that the ancient Rome did not got its glory suddenly in a day or two. The next sentence should be R because it tells that it took several years to build the architecture and city of Rome. Now this thing is related to how every great thing takes time. Thus, the next sentence should be P. the sentence following P should be S because it describes how to achieve something we should not expect miracles suddenly. The last sentence should be Q because it completes the previous sentence that without expecting miracles in a day, we should work with patience and perseverance.
11. (d) secret (Adjective) : kept hidden from others; known about by only a few people clandestine (Adjective) : done secretly or kept secret family (Adjective) : connected with the family or a particular family (owned by a family; suitable for all members of the family) useful (Adjective) : that can help you to do or achieve what you want dangerous (Adjective) : likely to insure or have somebody; damaging or destroying something
12. (b) decoration (Noun) : a thing that makes something look more attractive on special occasions tinsel (Noun) : strips of shiny material like metal, used as decorations, especially on Christmas tinkle (Noun) : a light high ringing sound tin (Noun) : a chemical element; a metal container colourful (Adjective) : full of different, bright colours
13. (d) lustful (Adjective) : feeling or showing strong sexual desire salacious (Adjective) : encouraging sexual desire or containing too much sexual detail angry (Adjective) : having strong feelings about something that you don't like unhappy (Adjective) : not happy; sad satisfied (Adjective) : pleased because you have achieved something
14. (b) deviation (Noun) : the act of moving away from what is normal or acceptable aberration (Noun) : a fact, an action or a

- way of behaving that is not usual, and that may be unacceptable intensification (Noun) : the act of increasing in degree or strength nationality (Noun) : the legal right of belonging to a nation justification (Noun) : a good reason why something exists or is done
15. (a) corrupt (Adjective) : willing to use power to do illegal or dishonest things in return for money venal (Adjective) : prepared to do dishonest or immoral things in return for money; corrupt comprehensible (Adjective) : that can be understood by somebody easily/ readily legible (Adjective) : clear enough to read forgivable (Adjective) : that you can understand and forgive; excusable
16. (a) threw
fling (Verb) : to throw some b o d y / s o m e t h i n g somewhere with force; hurl.
fling P flung (Past) P flung (Past Participle)
17. (a) renounce (Verb) : to state publicly that you no longer have a particular belief or that you will no longer behave in a particular way abjure (Verb) : to promise publicly that you will give up a belief; renounce denounce (Verb.) : to strongly criticize somebody/something that you think is wrong, illegal, etc
18. (b) Warm
tepid (Adjective) : lukewarm, slightly warm, sometimes in a way that is not pleasant
19. (c) recover
convalesce (Verb) : to spend time getting your health and strength back after illness; recuperate admonish (Verb.) : to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that he has done ; to strongly advise somebody to do something
20. (b) chatter (Verb) : to talk quickly and continuously, especially about things that are not important jabber (Verb) : to talk quickly and in an excited way so that it is difficult to understand what you are saying; gabble eloquent (Adjective) : able to use language and express your opinions well, especially when you are speaking in public
21. (d) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, R does not make a sensible ending. Thus the right answer is option (d) and the correct sequence is "The clothes that I ordered were sent by mistake to my father who was very much surprised."
22. (c) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence and there is one option starting with it. Thus, the answer I realized more than ever how cut off we were from people and how we lived and worked and agitated in a little world apart from them." The correct sequence is PRQS.
23. (a) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, R followed by P does not make sense 'Only if we worked hard that we would pass the test' does not make much sense. So the answer is (a) and the sequence is "The teacher warned us that we would pass the test only if we worked hard for at least eight hours a day."
24. (a) Now we can see that R is beginning of the sentence, so we have two options (a) and (b). but P and Q together don't make much sense 'correct that person who cannot to the satisfaction of the antagonist'.

- So the correct answer is option (a) with the proper sequencing "The person who can state his antagonist's point of view to the satisfaction of the antagonist is more likely to be correct than the person who cannot"
25. (d) As we can see that Q makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with Q. Now P followed by R does not make much sense 'not only of the smokers themselves, but also of their companion'.
26. (a) His grandmother was so pious that she would visit the temple on all auspicious days without fail.
27. (c) The correct sequence should be--- Although the motion received general support from the house it was not carried until it had been considerably amended.
28. (d) The phrase 'bound together' requires a description of how are the religions bound. This is explained through part Q 'in a holy partnership'. Also, concepts like peace are to be followed by justice and freedom mandating PR to be together.
29. (a) The fire needs to be described first as where or when. This is answered by last part S 'in the godown'. Further, was controlled by volunteers seems to be the most appropriate and grammatically correct pairing to follow
30. (b) My unmarried aunt who stays with us is creating a lot of problems for us and there is a misunderstanding among family members because of her interfering nature in our personal lives.
31. (a) natural (Adjective) : existing in Nature grotesque (Adjective) : strange in a way that is unpleasant or offensive; unusual odd (Adjective) : strange or unusual whimsical (Adjective) : unusual; amusing and annoying sinful (Adjective) : morally wrong or evil; immoral
32. (a) consecration (Noun) : stating officially in a religious ceremony that something is holy and can be used for religious purposes desecration (Noun) : damage of a holy place or thing or treating it without respect discouragement (Noun) : a feeling that you no longer have the confidence or enthusiasm ; the action of trying to stop something despondency (Noun) : a feeling of sadness and without much hope expectation (Noun) : a belief that something will happen because it is likely
33. (d) adjustable (Adjective) : that can be moved to different positions/changed in shape or size fastidious (Adjective) : meticulous; being careful that every detail of something is correct; not liking things to be dirty or untidy; selective fussy (Adjective) : too concerned or worried about details or standards cooperative (Adjective) : involving doing something together or working together with others towards a shared aim promising (Adjective) : showing signs of being good/successful
34. (d) withhold (Verb) : to refuse to give; keep back publicise (Verb) : to make something known to public; to advertise; disseminate silence (Verb) : to make somebody/ something stop speaking or making a noise disseminate (Verb) : to spread information, knowledge, etc. so that it may reach many people promulgate (Verb) : to spread an idea, a belief, etc. among many people

35. (a) defiant (Adjective) : openly refusing to obey somebody/ something.
servile (Adjective) : Wanting too much to please somebody and obey them, fawning.
36. (b) steady (Adjective) : not shaking or likely to fall down. tremulous (Adjective) : shaking slightly because you are nervous; trembling.
37. (a) steadfastness (Noun) : firmness ; not changing your attitudes or aims.
vacillation (Noun) : keep changing your opinion or thoughts ; wavering. relief (Noun) : the feeling that comes when something burden some is removed/ reduced
inoculation (Noun) : vaccination ; immunization
remorse (Noun) : a feeling of deep regret (usually for some misdeed)
38. (b) mild (Adj.) : not severe; not very cold and therefore pleasant.
inclement (Adj.) : not pleasant; cold, wet etc.
radical (Adj.) : far beyond the norms
harsh (Adj.) : severe
39. (a) Cosmopolitan (Adjective) = containing people of different types or from different countries and influenced by their culture.
Insular (Adjective) = only interested in your own country, ideas etc. and not in those from outside; connected with an island. Look at the sentences : The British are often accused of being insular. The club has a cosmopolitan atmosphere.
40. (a) Uncivilized (Adjective) = not suitable for a well developed, peaceful society.
Genteel (Adjective) = typical of a high social class; polite; civilized. Look at the sentences : The mansion had an atmosphere of genteel elegance and decay. He described the punishment as barbaric and uncivilized.
41. (b) with full force
With might and main = with all one's power or strength; to the best of one's ability; with as much effort as possible. Look at the sentence : They shouted with might and main but nobody came to rescue them.
42. (d) add unnecessary details to make better or worse.
Over egg the pudding = to spoil something by trying too hard to improve it. Look at the sentence : As a director, I think he has a tendency to over-egg the pudding, with a few too many gorgeous shots of the country side.
43. (d) Up a blind alley = following a course of action that is certain to lead to an undesirable outcome.
Look at the sentence : I keep telling Gina to stop chasing after Rima. She's just going up a blind alley
44. (d) Scholar
A man of letters = a male scholar or author; a man who knows a lot.
Look at the sentence : He wished to fashion for himself a career as a man of letters.
45. (a) very close together
Cheek by jowl = side by side
Look at the sentence : They lived cheek by jowl in a one-room flat.
46. (d) Interrupt
Butt in = interrupt or intrude on a conversation or activity; break in; interject in
Look at the sentence : He kept on butting in with silly comments.

47. (b) Play truant = to stay away from school without permission.
48. (b) blue-blooded : relating to royalty and the nobility; aristocratic; of noble birth. Here, of noble birth is the right option.
Look at the sentence : Pt. Nehru was a blue-blooded politician.
49. (c) to keep in abeyance : not being used or being stopped for a period of time. Here, in a state of suspension is the right option.
Look at the sentence : The law has been kept in abeyance.
50. (c) fair weather friend: somebody who stops being a friend when you are in trouble. Here, supports only when easy and convenient is the right option.
Look at the sentence : You can't rely on her, she's just a fair-weather friend.
51. (b) Replace 'twice more than' with 'twice as much as'.
52. (b) Omit 'throughout'.
53. (c) There is incorrect use of adverb 'hardly' in the underlined part (c). It should be replaced with 'hard' to make the sentence meaningful and grammatically correct.
54. (a) 'were' should be replaced with 'was' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
55. (d) No error.
56. (b) Having finished the paper he had come out of the hall almost an hour before the bell rang.
57. (a) Hundred rupees notes is incorrect and instead, hundred- rupee notes should be used.
58. (a) Use 'should have arrived' instead of 'should arrive'.
59. (a) The idiom 'avail oneself is followed by 'of'.
60. (a) Hardly had I left home for Bombay when my son who is settled in Calcutta arrived without any prior information is the correct sentence.
61. (c) It is clearly mentioned in the very first line of the passage.
62. (d) It is mentioned in the third line of the passage.
63. (b) It is mentioned in the fourth line of the passage
64. (a) Evade means to escape or avoid and according to the passage, the lady wished to avoid or ignore the law and boarded the bus with her dog. Option (a) is the correct explanation of the phrase 'wishing to evade the law'.
65. (c) It is mentioned in the second last line of the passage.
66. (b) REM sleep is known for its association with vivid dreaming, where the brain is highly active, similar to being awake.
67. (c) The passage mentions theories about memory consolidation, emotional processing, and random brain activity, but prophetic predictions are a belief tied to cultural interpretations, not a scientific theory.
68. (b) Lucid dreaming refers to the ability to recognize that one is dreaming, sometimes gaining control over the dream's direction.
69. (b) Freud is well-known for his theory that dreams are expressions of repressed desires, in contrast to Carl Jung, who believed dreams had deeper archetypal meanings.

70. (b) The passage outlines the ongoing debate about whether dreams are just by-products of brain activity or if they carry significant psychological meaning, reflecting our subconscious mind.
71. (c) Elude (Verb) = not achieve; fail to be attained by someone.
72. (c) When journalists write rave reviews, they praise something in a very enthusiastic way. Look at the sentence : The play received rave reviews from the critics.
73. (a) The appropriate preposition will be 'on'.
74. (c) Go ahead = to proceed or be carried out. The project will go ahead.
75. (a) Cut down = to reduce or curtail volume or activity
76. (d) Here, a particular man is being mentioned. Hence, The (Def. Art.) is the right option.
77. (b) rival (V.) : compare with; to be as good, impressive etc. as somebody/ something else. Here, rival is the right option.
78. (c) extinct (Adj.) : no longer in existence Hence, extinct is the right option
79. (b) creep (V.) : to move slowly, quietly and carefully. The sentence shows past time.
80. (a) astonishingly (Adv.) : amazingly ; surprisingly. Here, astonishingly is the right option.
81. (d) The correctly spelt word is itinerary.
82. (c) The misspelt word is allitration. The correct spelling is alliteration.
83. (c) The misspelt word is sensure The correct spelling is censure
84. (b) The misspelt word is aborigin. The correct spelling is aborigine
85. (a) The misspelt word is passageway. The correct spelling is passageway.
86. (b) The misspelt word is communicable. The correct spelling is communicable.
87. (d) The misspelt word is vociferate. The correct spelling is vociferate.
88. (b) The correctly spelt word is accomplice The correct spellings of the other words are agnostic, adversity, acrimonious
89. (d) The correctly spelt word is amnesia. The spellings of other words is as follows : absentia, inertia
90. (a) The correctly spelt word is pseudonym
91. (b) Vacillate means to be indecisive or to constantly change between different options or courses of action.
92. (b) Trenchant refers to something that is sharp, clear, and forceful in its expression, often used to describe speech or writing.
93. (c) Perspicacious refers to someone who has a keen ability to understand things quickly and accurately, with strong insight or discernment.
94. (a) Recalcitrant refers to someone who is defiant against authority or control.
95. (b) Obsequious describes someone who is excessively eager to serve or please others.
96. (c) Lachrymose refers to someone who is very prone to crying.
97. (c) Intransigent describes someone who refuses to change their views.

98. (a) Callow describes someone who is immature or inexperienced, often in a naive way.
99. (a) Vicissitude refers to an unwelcome or difficult change, especially one that happens suddenly.
- 100.(a) Ineluctable means something inevitable, which cannot be avoided or escaped.
- 101.(c) presented
- 102.(a) those
- 103.(a) part
- 104.(a) when
- 105.(c) is
- 106.(a) establishments
- 107.(b) security
- 108.(a) in
- 109.(a) hardly
- 110.(a) launching
- 111.(a) The Kyoto Protocol aimed to reduce emissions of six greenhouse gases to counteract climate change.
The Paris Agreement set a global framework to limit global warming to well below 2°C, ideally 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.
The Montreal Protocol was established to phase out the production of numerous substances that are responsible for ozone depletion.
The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.
- 112.(b) Mitochondria are the powerhouse of the cell, producing ATP through oxidative phosphorylation.
Ribosomes are responsible for translating RNA into proteins.
The Golgi apparatus modifies, sorts, and packages proteins for secretion or use within the cell.
Lysosomes contain enzymes that digest excess or worn-out organelles and macromolecules.
- 113.(c) John Maynard Keynes wrote "The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money," which laid the foundation for Keynesian economics.
Milton Friedman advocated for free-market capitalism in his work "Capitalism and Freedom."
Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" is considered a foundational text in classical economics.
Karl Marx's "Das Kapital" critiqued capitalism from a socialist perspective.
- 114.(a) Abraham Maslow is famous for his "Hierarchy of Needs" theory in psychology.
B.F. Skinner developed the theory of "Operant Conditioning," emphasizing reinforcement and punishment.
Sigmund Freud founded the field of psychoanalysis, which focuses on unconscious motivations and early childhood experiences.
Jean Piaget is known for his theory of "Cognitive Development," which outlines stages of mental growth in children.
- 115.(c) "Clattering" is a present participle acting as an adjective, describing the "sound" of dishes.

116.(a) "Despite" introduces a prepositional phrase that contrasts his efforts with the result, making it a preposition.

117.(b) "Running" modifies "water" and is a present participle, indicating an ongoing action.

118.(c) "Before" links two clauses and shows the relationship of time, making it a subordinating conjunction.

119.(a) "Grace" is a noun, referring to the manner in which the piano was played.

120.(b) "Announce" is a verb, describing the action of making the promotion known.