

**HINTS & SOLUTION**

1. (c) welfare (Noun) : happiness; well-being; prosperity, etc.
2. (d) methods (Noun)
3. (b) claim (Verb)
4. (a) wants (Verb)
5. (a) proclaims (Verb) : to announce
6. (c) faith (Noun)
7. (d) probed (Verb) : investigated
8. (b) research (Noun)
9. (a) emerges (Verb) : become known (of facts, ideas, etc.)
10. (c) it (Pro.)
11. (a) remember
12. (c) caught
13. (b) gone
14. (d) recovering
15. (c) complaining
16. (a) exposed
17. (b) advised
18. (a) listening
19. (d) returned
20. (c) catch up
21. (b) If I were he I would have not accepted the offer
22. (c) As you look across the street, you can see lighted windows.
23. (a) Dicken's novels, like those of many other writers are largely autobiographical.
24. (c) 'fast and loose' is the most appropriate word. Fast and loose means reckless, irresponsible manner.
25. (a) 'both ends meet' is the right phrase and here as it denotes Miss Ex's situation of not being able to earn enough money.
26. (a) The subject of the sentence is 'the teacher' which is singular, therefore, the verb should be used in singular form i.e. 'was invited' and not 'were invited'.
27. (c) In the given sentence, 'regret for' needs to be substituted with 'regret' as regret should not be followed by a preposition.
28. (c) There is incorrect use of preposition 'from' in the underlined part. It should be omitted to make the sentence correct.
29. (c) There is incorrect use of preposition 'with' in the underlined part. It should be replaced with 'to' to make the sentence correct.
30. (d) The sentence is correct. No improvement is required.
31. (b) "Parsimonious" means unwilling to spend money or use resources; stingy or frugal.
32. (b) "Obstinate" means stubbornly refusing to change one's opinion or chosen course of action, despite attempts to persuade one to do so. The opposite is "flexible," which means capable of bending easily without breaking.
33. (d) "Magnanimous" means very generous or forgiving, especially toward a rival or someone less powerful than oneself. The opposite is "selfish," which means lacking

consideration for others; concerned chiefly with one's own personal profit or pleasure.

34. (c) "Idyllic" means extremely happy, peaceful, or picturesque. The opposite is "chaotic," which means in a state of complete confusion and disorder.
35. (b) "Gregarious" means fond of company; sociable. The opposite is "introverted," which means shy, reserved, and self-centered.
36. (a) "Debacle" means a sudden and ignominious failure; a fiasco. The opposite is "triumph," which means a great victory or achievement.
37. (a) "Belligerent" means hostile and aggressive. The opposite is "peaceful," which means free from disturbance; tranquil.
38. (c) "Anticlimactic" means causing disappointment at the end of an exciting or impressive series of events. The opposite is "thrilling," which means causing excitement and pleasure; exhilarating.
39. (d) "Abstract" means existing in thought or as an idea but not having a physical or concrete existence. The opposite is "concrete," which means existing in a material or physical form; real or solid.
40. (b) "Methodical" means done according to a systematic or established form of procedure. The opposite is "chaotic," which means completely disordered and unpredictable.
41. (c) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. So the correct sequence is "The President with his wife and children is returning from a brief vacation at Shimla in order to attend a Press conference."
42. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with Q. Now, R followed by P does not make much sense 'in the Assembly the party realized that'. Thus the correct answer is (b) and the proper sequence is "When the elections were over the party realized that it had lost its majority in the assembly". The right sequence is QPSR.
43. (b) As we can see that S is the beginning of the sentence, so we just have one option, i.e. (b). So, the proper way of writing the sentence is "The time has come when man must no longer think that the ideal of peace is a distant ideal or one which can be postponed for future generation to come"
44. (c) As we can see that R makes the most sensible beginning of the sentence and there are two options starting with R. Now S followed by Q does not make sense 'must be medically examined by the butchers'.
45. (d) Do or die was the call that Gandiji gave to all freedom fighters when he asked the British to quit India.
46. (d) The correct sequence is PSQR.
47. (a) The correct sequence is RPQS.
48. (b) The first part can either be R or S. However, if we choose 'buying presents', the other part 'to go shopping' will be unfit. So, part S begins the sentence with describing the time as the next part Q. Also 'to buy presents' is naturally followed by 'for their friends'.
49. (b) The correct sequence is PRSQ.

50. (a) The correct sequence is SQRP
51. (b) "To be on tenterhooks" means to be in a state of suspense or anxious anticipation.
52. (a) "To bite the bullet" means to confront a painful or challenging situation with bravery.
53. (a) "To pull out all the stops" means to use all available resources and effort to achieve something.
54. (b) "A canary in a coal mine" is a metaphor for something that serves as an early warning of a potential crisis or danger.
55. (b) "To chew the fat" means to chat or gossip in a relaxed and informal manner.
56. (b) "A Monday morning quarterback" is someone who criticizes or questions an action or decision after the event, with the benefit of hindsight.
57. (a) "To put the cart before the horse" means to reverse the proper order of things.
58. (c) "To take the cake" means to be the most outstanding or noteworthy, often in a negative sense.
59. (d) "To run the gamut" means to experience or include the complete range of something.
60. (c) "A wet blanket" is someone who dampens the enthusiasm or excitement of others.
61. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "In 1668 an important discovery was made. An Italian physician named Redi decided to test the idea that worms were generated spontaneously in rotting meat. He put some rotting meat and fish in open jars and watched them. In time, he noticed that flies came and laid their eggs in the meat and the maggots hatched from the eggs. When he covered the jars with muslin, he found that flies came and laid their eggs on the muslin, but not maggots developed on the meat. That was the beginning of the end of the theory of spontaneous generation of higher plants and animals."
62. (d) SQPR
63. (a) The correct sequence is – James Watt used the power of steam to drive machines. His invention was used later by other clever men to give us the railway engine. Then, many years later, the petrol engine was invented. With petrol engines people were able to build motor cars and aeroplanes. These provided quicker means of traveling. The Jet engine is relatively more recent.
64. (b) The correct sequence is PSQR. The sentence S<sub>1</sub> talks about how the two types of courage- moral and physical are very distinct. And sentence S<sub>6</sub> talks about moral courage, thus it should be described later. The sentence after S<sub>1</sub> should be P and S because it talks about physical courage. After that Q and R should come because it describes moral courage.
65. (b) The correct sequence is RPQS. The sentence S<sub>1</sub> talk about how Martin Luther King and his followers suffered is difficult to describe. The next sentence should be R and P because it describes how police abused them. The next sentence should be Q because it tells how court abused them. S should be the last sentence because it is in sync with the S<sub>6</sub> statement that they tolerated and did not revert back because they had taken a oath against violence.
66. (b) The correct sequence is QSRP. The sentence S<sub>1</sub> tells that great quantities of

animal oil come from whales. The next sentence should be about whales only, thus Q. The next statement should be S and R that are in sync with each other and talks about the blubber of the whale. P should precede sentence S<sub>6</sub> because it talks about the oil yield.

67. (a) Sentence S will be the first one because 'shots' in S<sub>1</sub> is directly related to the act of ducking down and running fast to a safe place. Now, Q will follow S because only after reaching the river, I jumped into it. P will come next as I came to know that the water was icy only when I jumped into the river and finally, the left sentence R will come to complete the incident. So, the correct sequence is SQPR,
68. (d) When we look at the sentences, we see that sentence S is the continuing part of S<sub>1</sub> and should be the first statements. Now, when we look at the options, we see that only option (d) starts with statements S thereby, making it the answer.
69. (b) Sentence S<sub>1</sub> talks about efforts to tap solar energy. Sentence 'Q' is an extension of idea contained in S<sub>1</sub>, so, it should be first sentence in the sequence. Sentence 'P' gives examples of applications of solar energy mentioned in sentence 'Q'. So it should be second sentence in the sequence. Sentences 'R' and 'S' should follow sentence 'P' as they talk about other possible application of solar energy. It also relates with concluding sentence S<sub>6</sub>.
70. (c) This paragraph is about some genuine and some silly fears. The opening sentence S<sub>1</sub> of the paragraph is about some genuine fears. So, sentences R and P should be first and second sentences of the sequence as they give example of a genuine fear and a

reason behind the fear. Sentences 'S' and 'Q' should follow sentences 'R' and 'P' as they give another example and reason behind another genuine fear. Therefore RPSQ in the correct sequence of the sentences in the paragraph.

71. (a) Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs
72. (c) Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it
73. (b) Even mild drugs are not always safe
74. (c) give very little and unintelligible information
75. (d) Drugs should be used only according to prescription
76. (b) 'Orient' means the countries of the East and 'Occident' means the countries of the West hence, option (b) is the correct answer.
77. (a) It is clearly mentioned in the passage that there was not much difference between Indian and Europe in the 12th and 13th century but, the differences got intensified by the process of Industrialisation.
78. (b) The second half of the passage clearly states that Industrialisation has proved to be a curse as "it is destroying the life of the mind, which is in process . \_\_\_\_\_civilisation collapse".
79. (d) The last few lines of the passage clearly state this.
80. (b) The author, in the passage, has tried to explain the effect of Industrialisation on our civilization thus, option (b) i.e. impact of Industrialisation on our civilization is the central idea of the passage.

81. (b) The word "Understanding" is functioning as the subject of the sentence. Though it is derived from the verb "understand," it acts as a noun here, making it a gerund.
82. (c) "Suddenly" is modifying the verb "interrupted," providing information about how the action occurred, making it an adverb.
83. (d) The word "proposed" is an action word describing what "she" did. Even though it's within an elliptical clause (where part of the sentence is implied), it still functions as a verb.
84. (a) "Running" is derived from the verb "run," but it functions as a noun here, representing the act or event of "running," making it a gerund. The sentence is an example of nominalization, where a verb is turned into a noun.
85. (b) The word "carefully" modifies the verb "placed," describing how the action was performed. Even in a passive construction, it serves as an adverb.
86. (b) The word "if" connects the two clauses, "He will succeed" and "he tries hard enough," indicating a conditional relationship. Therefore, "if" is a conjunction.
87. (b) The phrase "to travel" is an infinitive, which is the base form of the verb "travel" preceded by "to." It functions as a noun in this sentence, representing what "she hopes" to do.
88. (c) "The" is a definite article that specifies the noun "book," indicating which particular book is being referred to. Therefore, "the" is a determiner.
89. (b) "Oh!" is an interjection, a word used to express a sudden emotion or reaction. It doesn't have a grammatical relation to the rest of the sentence.
90. (d) The word "can" is an auxiliary (or helping) verb that is used with the main verb "speak" to express ability. It modifies the main verb and helps to form the sentence's meaning.
91. (a) Replace 'by' with 'to'.
92. (c) In a meaningful way is the correct usage.
93. (b) Replace 'between' with 'among'.
94. (b) Add 'to' before the song to make the sentence grammatically correct.
95. (a) Replace 'have' with 'has'.
96. (d) No error
97. (a) Replace 'equipments' with 'equipment'.
98. (c) There is incorrect use of preposition in the underlined part (c). In place of 'angry at', 'angry with' should be used and the correct sentence should be- I do not understand why in spite of my best efforts to please him my boss is so angry with me.
99. (a) Replace 'in which you can' with 'to'.
100. (d) No error
101. (b) "Had I known" is a conditional clause that remains as "had she known" in reported speech.
102. (a) Conditional sentences in reported speech change "mix" to "mixed" and "will" to "would."

- 103.(a) "Finish" changes to "finished" in reported speech, while "might" remains unchanged.
- 104.(d) Imperative sentences are usually reported with "warned" or "told" followed by "not to."
- 105.(c) "Yesterday" changes to "the previous day" in reported speech.
- 106.(c) The past perfect structure "had had" is used to express the hypothetical past condition.
- 107.(b) "Must" often changes to "had to" in reported speech, depending on the context.
- 108.(a) "Should have presented" remains the same in reported speech, but pronouns must be adjusted accordingly.
- 109.(a) In reported speech, conditional sentences like "If I were you" remain the same, with pronoun adjustments.
- 110.(a) "Should not have trusted" remains the same in reported speech, with pronoun changes if necessary.
- 111.(a) Sesquipedalian. The correct spelling of the word is "Sesquipedalian," which refers to the use of long words.
- 112.(a) Mnemonics. The correct spelling of the word is "Mnemonics," a memory aid, especially a technique that aids in retention or retrieval.
- 113.(a) Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcan oconiosis. The correct spelling of the word is "Pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcan oconiosis," a lung disease caused by inhaling very fine silicate or quartz dust.
- 114.(d) Deoxyribonucleic. The correct spelling of the word is "Deoxyribonucleic," as in DNA, or Deoxyribonucleic Acid.
- 115.(c) Trichotillomania. The correct spelling of the word is "Trichotillomania," a disorder that involves recurrent, irresistible urges to pull out body hair.
- 116.(b) Occurrence. The correct spelling is "Occurrence," meaning an event or incident.
- 117.(a) Maintenance. The correct spelling is "Maintenance," meaning the process of preserving something.
- 118.(b) "Censure" is a strong expression of disapproval or harsh criticism, while "censor" means to examine and suppress unacceptable parts of something, such as a book or film.
- 119.(a) Questionnaire. The correct spelling is "Questionnaire," a set of printed or written questions.
- 120.(c) "Precede" means to come before something in time or order, while "proceed" means to continue or move forward with an action or process.