

**HINTS & SOLUTION**

1. (a) played havoc : caused damage, destruction or confusion  
The severe earthquake played havoc all around the area. The best option is caused destruction.
2. (c) green thumb : a person good at making plants grow  
Her beautiful garden shows that she has a green thumb. The best option is to have a natural interest in gardening.
3. (c) drew on his fancy : used his imagination  
Painters draw on their fancy in their sketches and paintings. The best option is used his imagination.
4. (b) by fits and starts : impulsively and irregularly  
A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts The best option is irregularly.
5. (a) made ducks and drakes of : to squander; to waste  
Ritesh made ducks and drakes of the vast property he had possessed. The best option is squandered
6. (c) put a spoke in somebody's wheel : to prevent somebody from putting their plans into operation.  
His letter really put a spoke in our wheel. The best option is thwarted in the execution of the plan.
7. (a) The new office block has become an expensive white elephant  
The best option is a costly but useless possession.
8. (b) wild goose chase : a futile search/pursuit  
I think she sent us on a wild goose chase looking for our beach house. The best option is useless search
9. (d) the die is cast : an event has happened or a decision has been made that cannot be changed  
The die is cast; there is no turning back on this point. The best option is The decision has been taken
10. (b) the gift of the gab : ability to speak well  
My brother really has the gift of gab. He can convince anyone of anything. The best option is speak very well.
11. (b) 'Glean' means 'to gather after a harvest often with difficulty'.
12. (c) 'Ensconce' means 'to make yourself comfortable and safe'.
13. (b) 'Countervailing' means 'compensating.'
14. (b) The word Banal means so lacking in originality as to be obvious and boring.
15. (b) The word Resplendent means something bright, radiant or dazzling therefore-Dazzling is the right synonym.
16. (a) The word Cantankerous means ill natured; bad tempered is the right synonym.
17. (d) The word seething means full of intense but unexpected anger. Be agitated is the correct synonym
18. (c) The word Obviate means to remove a need or difficulty. The correct synonym is 'to remove a difficulty'.

19. (d) Lurid means presented in vividly shocking or sensational terms. Shocking and violent is the right synonym.
20. (c) Stifle means smother. Starve means to go hungry. Smother means to stifle or throttle. Stagger means to lurch. The options tell that smother is the correct synonym of the word stifle.
21. (b) 'Supplicate' means to be humble or requestful.
22. (a) 'Parochial' means connected with small issues.
23. (b) The word Chimerical means wildly fanciful; highly unrealistic.
24. (c) The word Veneration means the feeling of a person who venerates; a feeling of awe, respect, etc.; reverence.
25. (b) The word Deleterious means causing harm or damage; thus, harmless is the correct antonym.
26. (c) The word Officious means objectionably aggressive in offering one's unrequested and unwanted services, help or advice; whereas the word indifferent means showing no concern in attitude or action.
27. (c) The word Rotund means plump or fat; thus the antonym, Slim is the correct answer.
28. (c) The word Ostensibly means something apparent, evident, or conspicuous; hence the correct antonym is Vaguely.
29. (d) Irremediable: Hopeless, incurable, lost, irreversible  
 (a) That which can be avoided:  
 (b) Incurable: Hopeless, Impossible  
 (c) Profitable: Advantageous, Effective  
 (d) That which can be corrected: Modify, remediable  
 Most nearly opposite is that which can be corrected.
30. (c) Spurious: Fake, false, inauthentic  
 (a) Fresh: refreshing, new  
 (b) Modern: innovative, advanced  
 (c) Genuine: Authentic, true, liberal  
 (d) Interesting: fascinating, amusing, diverting  
 Most nearly opposite is Genuine.
31. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "The 'touch-menot' plant folds up its leaves when touched. How is the plant able to do this? It is only in recent years that a possible answer has been found. At the lower end of each leaf is a tiny swelling, called the pulvinus. The pulvinus acts as the 'brain' or control centre of the leaf. The folding up of the leaves is controlled by the pulvinus."
32. (c) The proper sequence should be "One day I went into the water off the coast of Africa. I was floating at a shallow depth, without making a movement. I sighted a shark at short distance from me. Every muscle of my body tensed. He launched towards me as hard and swift as a missile. I hurled at him the rubber fins."
33. (a) The correct sequence is PRSQ
34. (c) The proper sequence should be "Man, when first came, must have been surrounded by great animals and he must have lived in fear of them. Today man is the master of the world. He makes the animals do what he likes. Same he tames, same he eats and same he shoots for pleasure. But in those days he was not the master but a poor hunted creature himself trying to keep away from the great animals.

Gradually, however, man raised himself and became more and more powerful till he became stronger than any animal."

35. (b) So, the proper sequence should be "People think that poverty is a great curse and wealth is a source of happiness in life. This is untrue. A life of poverty gives more genuine satisfaction than a life passed in affluence which encourages dependence on others. Poor people are free from the evils which surround the rich. They have sympathy for one another and are more self-reliant. All great men were born poor."
36. (a) QRPS
37. (b) The sentence S1 talks about the democracy. The next sentence should be S because it starts to tell about the advantage and 'one' is mentioned in the sentence. The next sentence should be the explanation of the sentence, thus Q because the periodical change of government discussed in sentence S means that people have the right to change the government as discussed in Q. The next sentence should be P because it gives another advantage of the democracy. After that the sentence R should come because it is its explanation.
38. (b) The correct sequence is SRQP. The sentence S1 tells what a water tap is. The next sentence should be S because it describes a water tap that it has two parts. The next sentences should be R and Q which describes the two parts of the water tap. It should be followed by sentence P which describes the parts as described in R. The sentence S6 describes about the second part as described in P.
39. (d) Among all the sentences, only sentence R is the one that will come after S1 because S1 talks about the birth place of the Elephant and sentence R corresponds in synchronisation by stating 'transported from his native. Q will come next as it talks about another admirer apart from Queen Victoria (stated in R). S will come after Q as it talks about its Voyage that started from its birth place. P will come at last as it correctly makes connection with S6. Hence, the correct sequence is RQSP, thus, option (d) is the correct answer.
40. (b) S1 tells about Aristotle, his times and experiments. R, the first sentence what all he had, then S what was not available or lacking. P what was the reason considered to be behind that. Q what happened in other part. S6 the fact.
41. (b) Conducive to something = providing the right conditions for something good to happen.
42. (d) No improvement
43. (b) One after the other = following each other in quick succession; many in a series. Look at the sentence : I will eat chocolates one after the other until the box is finished.
44. (d) No improvement
45. (c) Little = very small  
Left with little (no) power of discernment.
46. (a) Here, understanding is a Singular subject.
47. (c) Here, inversion i.e. Had the room been brighter .... should be used.
48. (a) exemplify (V.) : to be typical example of something.  
exemplary (Adj.) : severe; providing a good example. Here, exemplify is the right usage.
49. (d) No improvement

50. (b) Here, period of time is evident. Hence, Present Perfect Continuous should be used. Here, have been waiting is the right usage.
51. (c) The proper sequence should be "The Secretary announced that in an attempt to find an answer to these questions a national workshop on technical training had been organized by the Confederation of Engineering Industry."
52. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with Q. Now, P does not make a sensible ending. Thus, the right answer is (c) and the correct sequence "immediately after his arrival he began to quarrel with his wife".
53. (a) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with Q. Now, s followed by Q does not make much sense 'is so fragmented seems to be disappearing fast'. Thus, the answer is (a) and the proper sequence is "Our society to-day is so fragmented that people have lost their frankness and the art of conversation seems to be disappearing fast."
54. (b) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are three options starting with it. Now, Q does not make a sensible ending. Thus the correct answer is (b) and the proper sequence "The problems of working wives are different from those of housewives because they have to look after their family as well as their jobs."
55. (c) Happiness does not consist in rank or position, it is a state of mind available to those who are contended.
56. (d) The correct sequence is SPRQ.
57. (c) What the woman wants can easily be found in part S 'her rightful position'. The description of this position is definitely in 'an equal partner'. Thus, SQ go together. This is to be followed by where she wants the position of being equal explained in part P.
58. (d) Fragments 'P' and 'Q' together make a sense. They should be followed by fragments 'R' and 'S' respectively as these further extend the sentence by explaining the outcome of a rabid dog bite. So, PQRS is the right sequence.
59. (a) Fragment 'R' describes 'People' mentioned in the begining of sentence. So it should be first in the sequence. Next, fragments 'P', 'Q' and 'S' should follow fragment 'R' to make the sentence coherent and meaningful. Therefore. RPQS is the correct sequence.
60. (c) The correct sequence is RPQS.
61. (b) patriotism (Noun) : live for your country and willingness to defend it
62. (a) threatened (Verb) : felt insecure
63. (b) gauged (Verb) : judged
64. (c) serious (Adj.)
65. (d) concealed (Verb) : hidden on any grounds for any motive
66. (a) transfer seizure (Noun) : the act of using force to take control of a country, town, etc.
67. (a) tactics (Noun) : strategy
68. (d) anarchy (Noun) : a situation in a country, an organisation, etc. in which there is no government, order or control
69. (c) realise (Verb) : to become aware of a particular fact or situation

70. (b) bondage (Noun) : slavery
71. (a) Replace 'far and near' with 'from far and near.'
72. (a) Delete 'has'.
73. (a) Replace 'are' with 'is'.
74. (d) No error
75. (a) Correct sentence: Oh for God's sake! leave me alone and go away from here.
76. (b) The parties disagreed on the first two clauses in the agreement.
77. (c) Part (a) and (b) have no error but part (c) misses an important word that would allow it to make sense. The part should have been knows 'how' to speak French. The abruptness caused by the flow of words initially is removed by the word 'how'.
78. (b) 'The call of the seas has always found an echo in me' is the correct sentence.
79. (d) The sentence is grammatically correct, hence, it does not require any correction.
80. (c) The subject of the sentence is 'every student' which is singular, so, 'their' in part(c) should be replaced with 'his' to make the sentence grammatically correct
81. (b) The word "despite" is used to show the contrast between not studying and achieving success.
82. (b) The phrase "despite her wealth" highlights the unexpected result of her unhappiness.
83. (d) The phrase "owing to" is more formal and emphasizes the cause-and-effect relationship.
84. (c) "Although" introduces a clause that contrasts with the main clause, requiring careful interpretation.
85. (c) This sentence simplifies the two ideas into a single, clear statement.
86. (b) The use of "despite" highlights the difficulty of the task and her ability to overcome it.
87. (a) The word "despite" effectively conveys the contradiction between his tiredness and inability to sleep.
88. (d) This combination uses "despite" to highlight the unexpected weather condition.
89. (a) The word "despite" emphasizes the contrast between his confidence and the outcome.
90. (c) This sentence highlights the unexpected decision to not attend despite the invitation.
91. (d) By the word prosperous, the author means that the voyage was uneventful as the ship stopped only at two ports and was nothing to talk about.
92. (d) On the ship, the author never left the ship till they came into the downs.
93. (a) In the context of the passage, provisions means food. The author writes that the ship stopped at one or two ports for food and fresh water.
94. (b) For the payment of the author's freight, the captain refused to accept any money not even a single farthing.
95. (c) Since the captain did not take a single penny from the author and was very soft to him, it shows his friendliness and kindness towards the author.

**96. (d)** As we see in the passage that the young man was disappointed in the morning when he had come in casual dress and had not received required attention from the salesmen. So he came back dressed in suit as he wanted attention from the salesmen.

**97. (c)** Salesmen generally give attention to rich customers. This thing is proved by the fact that the salesman had given him attention when he had arrived well dressed in the shop.

**98. (a)** From the passage, we get the idea that young man had already made up his mind not to buy anything as respect and attention was what he was asking for.

**99. (b)** It is indicated in the passage that after the customer was not buying anything the salesman had drawn the attention of the manager towards the young man. This is the reason why manager intervened.

**100. (c)** When the manager had asked the man, what he wanted, he replied by saying that he only came to assert his respect back.

**101. (a)** muse over (Verb) : to think carefully about something for a time, ignoring what is happening around you  
Here, musing is the right usage.

**102. (c)** remittance (Noun) : payment made for something  
honorarium (Noun) : a payment made for somebody's professional services  
subscription (Noun) : a fee that you pay regularly to belong to or support an organisation  
allowance (Noun) : an amount of money that is given to someone regularly

**103. (a)** with (Prep.) is used with reconcile

reconcile (Verb) : to make oneself or another no longer opposed

**104. (d)** The sentence expresses a longer action in the Past (Tousif, living) before another action (came to visit). So, Past Perfect Continuous Tense had been living is the right usage.

**105. (d)** Socialist (Noun) : a country governed by a party that believes that everyone has an equal right to a share of a country's wealth and that the government should own and control the main industries

capitalist (Noun) : an investor of capital in business, especially one having a major financial interest in an important enterprise

revisionist (Noun) : a person who wants to change a political system, especially Marxism, because he does not agree with its main ideas or practices

populist (Noun) : a person who believes in or supports a type of politics that claims to represent the opinions and wishes of ordinary people

Sovereign (Adj.) : a country free to govern itself

Democratic (Adj.) : a country controlled by representatives who are elected by the people of a country

Republic (Noun) : a country that is governed by a President and politicians elected by the people Here, socialist is the right usage.

**106. (c)** melting (Verb) is the right usage.

**107. (a)** jubilant (Adjective) : expressing joy  
Here, jubilant is the right usage.

**108. (c)** root out (Phr. V.) : to find out the thing that is causing a problem and remove or get rid of it.

Here, rooted is the right usage

- 109.(a)** even though (Idiom) : despite the fact or belief that ; no matter whether  
Here, even though is the right usage.
- 110.(b)** rise (Verb) : to move up; to stand up; to increase  
raise (Verb) : to lift; to become bigger; to develop; to bring about
- 111.(a)** The correctly spelt word is harassment.  
The correct spellings of the other words are commitment, bereavement, temperament
- 112.(a)** The correctly spelt word is hypochondria.
- 113.(b)** The correctly spelt word is precision  
The correct spellings of the other words are coercion, negotiation, explosion
- 114.(b)** The correctly spelt word is renaissance
- 115.(b)** The correctly spelt word is colleague  
The correct spellings of the other words are rogue, deluge, allege
- 116.(d)** The correctly spelt word is requisite  
The correct spellings of the other words are reprimand, resplendent, repository
- 117.(a)** The correctly spelt word is circuitous
- 118.(d)** The correctly spelt word is ceremonial
- 119.(b)** The correctly spelt word is prospect  
The correct spellings of the other words are retrospect, inspector, precept
- 120.(d)** The correctly spelt word is saccharine