

HINTS & SOLUTION

1. (b) The word Acerbic means harsh or severe, as of temper or expression.
2. (b) The word Querulous means complaining in a rather petulant or whining manner. Cheerful is the right word with farthest meaning.
3. (a) The word Sanguine means cheerfully optimistic, hopeful, or confident and the word Temper means a particular state of mind or feelings. Whereas the word Despairing means hopelessness.
4. (d) Ungainly means clumsy. Quick means short. Awkward means uncomfortable. Graceful means elegant.
5. (d) 'Proclivity' means a natural tendency (or inclination) to do something.
6. (b) The word abstemious means sparing or moderate in eating and drinking; temperate in diet and so does the word temperate, which implies, moderate or self-restrained.
7. (c) 'Quibble' means 'to argue or complain about an unimportant detail'.
8. (c) The word Effrontery means shameless or impudent boldness; rudeness; barefaced; audacity
9. (a) The phrase 'chock-a-block' means crammed full of people or things.
10. (d) The word Obdurate means stubborn or adamant; hence the answer is adamant.
11. (c) "Observation" means the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone.
12. (b) 'Endowed' is the correct option.
13. (c) The sentence should be in past perfect tense so, 'had' should be used to make the sentence grammatically correct.
14. (b) 'Slipped' is the most suitable word
15. (b) The word is 'neglected'.
16. (d) Honest means truthful. Selfish is a person who just thinks about himself. Unscrupulous means dishonest. Conscientious means diligent or hardworking. Looking at the sentence, it is understood that the person is very hardworking.
17. (c) 'Ignore' is the suitable option.
18. (b) 'He was offered a scholarship by the college' is the suitable option.
19. (c) "accused" means a person charged with or on trial for a crime.
20. (a) 'Eyes' fits best in the sentence.
21. (d) *is the suitable option*
22. (b) *is the suitable option*
23. (a) *is the suitable option*
24. (c) *is the suitable option*
25. (c) *is the suitable option*
26. (d) As we can see that R is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. Thus, the sequence becomes "You can learn the easy things as well as the difficult ones although the easy ones are not so easy and can be quite difficult."
27. (d) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options

- starting with it. Now, Q followed by R does not make much sense 'and never deceive one another always speak the truth'. Thus the right answer is option (d) and the correct sequence is "If in their daily lives the people of our country always speak the truth and never deceive one another, then our prestige will be great."
28. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with Q. So, the correct sequence is "Whether the plan suggested will succeed or fail depends on how it will be received by those interested in its progress."
29. (d) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with P. Now, R does not make a sensible ending. Thus, the right answer is option (d) and the correct sequence is "they forget that the conditions of welfare have so altered that there is not much difference today between defeat and victory."
30. (b) As we can see that P is the beginning of the sentence but there are three options starting with P. Also, S makes the most sensible ending. Thus the correct answer is (b), "The year that has just ended has proved to be disastrous for my uncle's family." The correct sequence is PQRS.
31. (b) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence but there are two options starting with it. Now, R does not make a sensible ending. Thus, the correct answer is (b), "Guards often use metal probing rods which they push through the ground to search for cavities".
32. (a) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. So, the answer is (a) and the proper sequence becomes "One cloudless morning the pilots flew off together in a close formation towards the valley of the farmer's house."
33. (a) As we can see that S makes the most sensible beginning and there is only one option starting with it. So the answer is (a) and the proper sequence is "If you want peace you must arm yourself so that the enemy may think twice before starting a war".
34. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. So the proper sequence becomes "Though he was a man who held all life sacred and loved all forms of life he did not hesitate to kill when there was no choice."
35. (c) As we can see that Q is the beginning of the sentence and there is only one option starting with it. Thus, the correct sequence is "There is no agreement among the great powers on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons."
36. (d) So, the proper sequence should be "Did anything happen? Not much, according to Microsoft. But the intruder did little more than peek and poke around. He may have been some of its "Source code" the secret recipe for its software. Yes, somebody invaded the firm's corporate network. He did not download or tamper with any of the code to which he gained access."
37. (c) So, the proper sequence should be "An experiment was conducted in England to study what happens to the bodies and minds of people travelling at high speeds. They were first kept under observation in London. Then they were flown to America. It was found that as they travelled from one time zone to another, their blood pressure

moved away from the normal. Travelling also had an effect on the minds of these people. Psychological tests showed that their ability to make decisions decreased quickly."

38. (a) The proper sequence should be "I had not seen my father for several years. I wrote him a note suggesting a very early meeting. I met him late one evening in his flat. He listened to my story in silence. When he spoke, his voice was soft but without warmth. His words sank deep into my heart."
39. (b) The correct sequence is QSPR
40. (c) First comes P which says a stag was admiring his shadow in the pool. Then comes R which says that the stag was not happy with his legs. Then comes Q which says that suddenly hunters came. Then comes S which says that he could run with the help of his legs but his horns got caught in the bush.
41. (c) The answer is (c) SPRQ. First comes S then comes P then follows R and lastly comes Q.
42. (b) The sentence S₁ talks about a bus being stopped. Next sentence should be the one in continuation and describing what happened next. And therefore the next sentence should be Q. The sentence following Q should be S because it describes further events that both the man and woman took their seats. Now as we can see, the sentence S₆ talks about conductor and so does the sentence P. Hence P should come before the sentence S₆. And sentence R should follow sentence S because it talks about the woman who we have described in the sentence S.
43. (b) R' should be first in the sequence as it relates with opening sentence S₁ and gives a reason behind anger of Chandra. Sentence 'S' logically follows sentence 'R'. Next, sentences 'Q' and 'P' should be together to extend the idea contained in the paragraph. and P should be last sentence in the sequence which relates to concluding sentence S₆.
44. (c) The first sentences S₁ introduces the location of Egypt. Next should be R cause it further add details of the country, its size. Next should be P which further throws light on its geographical features. S follows next adding more about it, shifting to the weather, and about the rainfall which is directly linked with S₆.
45. (d) S₁ starts with a fact that there are two schools of thought. Then R explains the 1st school. Q elaborates R a bit more. P, the next one discusses the second school of thought. The last S elaborates the thoughts of the second school. S₆ states second one is becoming more popular.
46. (a) "Abode" refers to a place of residence, or simply put, a house or home. Therefore, it is a thing or a place, which means it falls under the category of a noun
47. (b) In the given sentence, "He dry-cleaned my coat nicely.", the underlined word "nicely" describes how the coat was dry-cleaned. This word modifies the verb "dry-cleaned" and provides more detail about the action. Words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs, and often answer questions such as how, when, where, or in what manner, are called adverbs.
48. (a) To determine the word class of the underlined word this in the sentence

- "Would you like to buy this new item?", let's examine the role it plays in the sentence. The word *this* is being used to specify which item is being referred to. It is placed before the noun "item" to indicate a specific item that is near or being pointed out.
49. (b) In the sentence 'Owing to his health, he retired from business', here 'owing to' is a preposition. A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns, or phrases to other words within a sentence. Here 'owing to' indicates that something happened as a result of something or it may introduce the reason for something happening.
50. (a) In the sentence 'Without health there is happiness', happiness is a noun. It is an abstract noun, by definition an abstract noun is a noun that refers to an intangible concept such as an emotion, a feeling, a quality, or an idea. 'Happiness' is the noun form of 'happy' (adjective), and it denotes an emotion.
51. (d) In the sentence 'Alas! He is dead', here 'alas' is an interjection. An interjection is a word or phrase which mainly expresses a feeling (rather than meaning) or to request or demand something. It often uses an exclamation mark.
52. (d) In the sentence 'My sister is just sixteen, and therefore not eligible to vote', here 'therefore' is a conjunction. A conjunction is a member of a group of words that we use to connect words, clauses, phrases, or sentences. 'Therefore' implies because of this, something happened or can happen.
53. (d) In the sentence 'None of these cars are in use', 'none' is an Indefinite pronoun. Indefinite pronouns do not refer to a specific person, place, or thing. It is "not definite".
54. (d) In the sentence 'Which way shall we go?', 'which' is an adjective. Adjectives are words that are used to describe or modify and provide more information about nouns and pronouns. In the given sentence 'which' is used to modify the noun 'way'.
55. (c) In the sentence 'They tried to find fault with us', here 'to' is an infinitive. Infinitive refers to the basic form of a verb, without any inflection or tense. So 'to find' is an infinitive.
56. (d) The author tries to highlight the behaviour of any male species to win over the female species using the Jackdaw's example.
57. (c) The passage highlights Jackdaw's purposeful behaviour of showing off himself to attract the female species.
58. (d) In the end author describes the importance of holding a nesting place by a Jackdaw to attract the female.
59. (d) The author describes the purposeful behaviour of the Jackdaw to get involved in a conflict to attract the female.
60. (c) The author is highlighting the facts about Jackdaw's love life and his behaviour to attract a female.
61. (d) During the hot summer days author and Jack were lazing around the house and yards.
62. (b) They were planning for some adventurous trip to an unknown place.

63. (c) This is the solution with explanation for Their mother had already packed all the good clothes for their upcoming trip.
64. (c) The plate camera was one of the ingenious artefacts made by Jack.
65. (d) The author mentions Father and Jack's trip to Ropley to see and rent a cottage there.
66. (d) A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other word in a sentence. In this sentence, 'to' is used with indebted to show that one person owes something to another.
67. (a) Since the sentence indicates a point where one has to write one's name, we will use "at." For a point in time or position, we use "at."
68. (a) The correct determiner is "some," because children is a countable plural noun, "a," and "much" can't be used before it. "Any" is negative in connotation.
69. (d) A pier is a platform on pillars projecting from the shore into the sea, typically incorporating entertainment arcades and places to eat. The pier, if it is used for a bridge, is always under the bridge. Hence, the correct word in the blank is "beneath."
70. (b) We always use "on" with days and dates.
71. (a) "Afraid of" is the standard phrase used to express fear of something.
72. (c) "Some" is used for an unspecified amount of money.
73. (a) "Popular with" is the correct phrase to indicate someone's popularity with a group of people.
74. (b) "Some" is used with uncountable nouns to indicate an indefinite quantity.
75. (b) "Many" is used with countable nouns to indicate a large number.
76. (c) Where he had gone is the correct form.
77. (a) It should be "I have never asked".
78. (c) Replace 'than' with 'to'.
79. (a) Delete 'of'
80. (b) Replace 'very good' with 'very well'.
81. (a) Correct Sentence: I paid my bill for electricity only a week ago.
82. (c) You will lose your dog if you don't tie it up.
83. (b) You will get all the information if you read this booklet carefully.
84. (a) If I had known why he was absent, I would have informed you is the correct sentence.
85. (d) No error.
86. (d) Sentence 2 describes the anticipated positive outcomes (reduced congestion and pollution) of the action mentioned in Sentence 1 (new transportation system).
87. (c) Sentence 2 suggests a solution (prioritizing tasks) to the problem mentioned in Sentence 1 (time management struggles).
88. (a) Sentence 2 gives examples of how smartphones are essential, as mentioned in Sentence 1.
89. (a) Sentence 2 provides specific reasons for the positive reception mentioned in Sentence 1.

90. (b) The second sentence explains the qualities that contribute to a strong work ethic, supporting the first sentence.
91. (b) The second sentence explains how traveling broadens perspective.
92. (b) The second sentence explains how technology has improved healthcare, supporting the first sentence.
93. (d) The second sentence adds additional information about the same period, showing another aspect of the Industrial Revolution.
94. (d) The second sentence adds another important factor for maintaining good health, reinforcing the idea of overall well-being.
95. (a) This is the solution with explanation for the question and here are few more sentences supporting the answer in detail.
96. (a) "Affect" is a verb that means to influence something, while "effect" is a noun that means the result of a change.
97. (b) "Complement" refers to something that completes or goes well with something, while "compliment" is an expression of praise.
98. (b) "Their" is a possessive pronoun, "there" refers to a place, and "they're" is a contraction of "they are."
99. (a) "Ensure" means to make certain something will happen, while "insure" means to provide financial protection against potential loss.
100. (b) "Accept" is a verb meaning to agree to receive, while "except" means to exclude something.
101. (c)
102. (a)
103. (d)
104. (a)
105. (a)
106. (b) Recalcitrant means having an obstinately uncooperative attitude towards authority or discipline.
107. (b) Sanguine means optimistic or positive, especially in an apparently bad or difficult situation.
108. (c) Vex means make (someone) feel annoyed, frustrated, or worried, especially with trivial matters.
109. (a) Lugubrious means looking or sounding sad and dismal.
110. (d) Juxtapose means place or deal with close together for contrasting effect.
111. (c) The correct phrasal verb is "took over," which means to assume control or responsibility from someone else.
112. (a) The correct phrasal verb is "talked over," which means to discuss something thoroughly.
113. (a) The correct phrasal verb is "gave up," which means to stop doing something, often due to difficulties.
114. (d) The correct phrasal verb is "carried on," which means to continue with an activity.
115. (a) The correct phrasal verb is "made up," which means to invent a story or excuse.
116. (d) Both "counsel" and "council" are used correctly.
117. (c) "Effected" should be "affected" and "affect" should be "effect."

118.(a) "Employ" is used correctly, but "employed" should be "engaged."

119.(b) "Stationary" should be "stationery" in S1.

120.(d) This is the solution with explanation for Both "arid" and "acrid" are used correctly.