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DEO, SO, Multi-tasking, CPO and other SSC Exams



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SSC

ENGLISH

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- ◆ Questions arranged topic-wise for better understanding
- ◆ Detailed solutions provided for every question
- ◆ Includes more than **10000+** solved objective problems

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SSC

Topic-wise

Previous Years' Solved Papers

ENGLISH

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Preface

Staff Selection Commission (SSC) conducts Graduate Level, (10 + 2) Level, and Combined Matric Level Examinations. SSC Graduate Level includes exams, such as Combined Graduate Level Prelim, CPO Sub-Inspector, Section Officer (Audit), Tax Assistant (Income Tax and Central Excise), Section Officer (Commercial Audit), Statistical Investigators, Combined Graduate Level Tier-I, SAS, CISF ASI, CPO ASI & Intelligence Officer, FCI, Delhi Police SI, etc. SSC (10 + 2) Level includes exams, such as Data Entry Operator & LDC, DEO & PA/SA, Stenographer Grade 'C' and 'D', etc. SSC Combined Matric Level includes exams, such as Combined Matric Level Pre-Exam, Multi-tasking (Non-technical) Staff, CISF Constable (GD), Constable (GD) & Riflemen (GD) and other competitive exams.

Topic-wise Previous Years' Solved Papers SSC English acts as a one-stop solution for SSC aspirants to strengthen their conceptual understanding and application skills. The book includes previous 18 years' solved question papers arranged topic-wise along with exam analysis. This book helps the SSC aspirants to get an idea about the pattern and weightage of questions asked in the examination. Detailed solutions of all the problems have been given in the book for better understanding.

Highlights

- Previous 18 years' SSC solved papers for Graduate Level, (10 + 2) Level, and Combined Matric Level Exams.
- Questions arranged topic-wise for better understanding.
- Detailed solutions have been provided for every question.
- Includes more than 10000+ solved objective problems.

Despite of our best efforts, some errors may have inadvertently crept into the book. Constructive comments and suggestions to further improve the book are welcome and shall be acknowledged gratefully.

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Exam Analysis

SSC Graduate Level (Tier-I, Tier-II, SAS, CPO, DP SI)

S. No.	Topics	SSC Tier-I, 2010	SSC CISE, 2010	SSC (South Zone) Investigator, 2010	SSC CPO SI, 2010	SSC Tier-I, 2011	SSC Tier-II Paper-II, 2011	SSC Delhi police Sub-Inspector, 2012	SSC CPO SI & ASI, 2011	SSC Tier-II. Paper-II, 2012	SSC Tier-I, 2013	SSC Tier-II, Paper-II, 2013	SSC Tier-II, 2014	SSC Tier-II, 2014	SSC Tier-II, 2015	SSC (CGL) Tier-I, 2015	SSC (CGL) Tier-I, 2015	SSC CAPFs SI, CISE ASI & DFSI, 2015	SSC (CGL) Tier-II, 2015	*Average Number of Questions
1.	Common Errors	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	5	20	5	20	20	5	20	5	5	20	20	5
2.	Improvement of Sentences	5	5	5	5	5	20	5	5	22	10	22	22	10	22	10	10	22	22	5
3.	Transformation of Sentences (Active/ Passive)	5	—	5	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20	20	—	20	—	—	20	20	3
4.	Direct/Indirect Speech	5	—	5	—	—	25	—	—	27	—	27	27	—	27	—	—	27	27	5
5.	Fill in the Blanks	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6.	Synonyms	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
7.	Antonyms	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
8.	One Word Substitution	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	12	7	12	12	7	12	7	7	12	12	4
9.	Idioms and Phrases	—	5	—	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	10	10	5	10	5	5	10	10	3
10.	Selection of Misspelt Word/Correctly spelt Word	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2
11.	Arrangement of Sentences	5	—	5	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	20	20	—	20	—	—	20	20	3
12.	Cloze Test	—	10	—	10	10	25	—	10	25	—	25	25	—	25	—	—	25	25	5
13.	Comprehension Test	5	—	5	—	—	50	10	—	30	10	30	30	10	30	10	10	30	30	6
Total Number of Questions		50	50	50	50	50	200	50	50	200	50	200	200	50	200	50	50	200	200	50

SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO, Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' and Matric Level

S. No.	Topics	SSC DEO & LDC, 2010	SSC DEO & LDC, 2011	SSC DEO & LDC, 2011	SSC Constable (GD) & Riflemen (GD), 2012	SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator and LDP, 2012	SSC Multi-Tasking Staff, 2013	SSC Constable (GD), 2013	SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator and LDC, 2013	SSC Multi-Tasking Staff, 2014	SSC (10+2) Level Data Entry Operator and LDC, 2014	SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA, 2015	SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA, 2015	SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D', 2016	*Average Number of Questions
1.	Common Errors	5	5	5	3	6	10	3	5	10	5	4	4	10	6
2.	Improvement of Sentences	2	2	2	3	7	5	3	2	5	5	4	4	10	4
3.	Transformation of Sentences (Active/ Passive)	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	2	10	3
4.	Direct/Indirect Speech	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	2	10	3
5.	Fill in the Blanks	5	5	5	4	5	10	3	5	10	5	4	4	5	5
6.	Synonyms	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	5	4	4	5	3
7.	Antonyms	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	5	4	4	5	3
8.	One Word Substitution	3	3	3	3	4	5	3	3	5	5	4	4	—	3
9.	Idioms and Phrases	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	5	3
10.	Selection of Misspelt Word/Correctly spelt Word	2	2	2	3	2	6	3	2	6	5	4	4	—	3
11.	Arrangement of Sentences	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	4	5	3
12.	Cloze Test	5	5	5	—	15	—	—	5	—	10	10	10	20	7
13.	Comprehension Test	5	5	5	—	7	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	15	4
Total Number of Questions		50	50	50	25	50	50	25	50	50	50	50	50	100	50

Directions for questions (1 to 10): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam, 2016]

1. You will not (a)/succeed unless you (b)/don't work hard. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Unless is used to say that something can only happen or be true in a situation. Therefore, unless should be followed by positive sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

2. He stated that (a)/he prefers (b)/tea than coffee. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is preposition related error. Therefore, 'to coffee' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

3. She has been (a)/complaining about headache from morning. (c) No error (d)

Explanation: For point of time, 'since morning' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

4. The children left (a)/the playground (b)/one after one. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'One by one or one after another or the other' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

5. I knew the town well (a)/so I was able (b)/to advice him where to go. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Advice is a noun which means an opinion or suggestion. Advise is a verb which means to suggest. Therefore, 'to advise him where to go' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

6. He runs (a)/more faster (b)/than I. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is double comparatives related error. Therefore, 'much faster' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

7. The fight for liberation (a)/brings out the best and (b)/a noblest quality in mankind. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Before superlative degree 'the' should be used that is, 'the noblest quality in mankind'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

8. The baby was (a)/clinging with her (b)/mother in fear. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is preposition linked fault. Therefore, 'clinging to her' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

9. Not much (a)/people realize (b)/his sincerity. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Much represents quantity. Therefore, 'not many' ought to be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

10. The government (a)/must provide facilities for the (b)/upbringing of women. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'upbringing of girl child or protection of woman' should be used. Upbringing means the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (11 to 14): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

11. We, in India can look forward to a comfortable and settle life in the twenty-first century.

- (a) To a comfortable and settle
- (b) Life in the twenty-first century
- (c) No error
- (d) We, in India can look forward

Explanation: Here, adjective, i.e., 'to a comfortable and settled' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

12. It is painful to saw that some youngsters are killing time without doing anything useful.

- (a) Some youngsters are
- (b) Killing time without doing anything useful.
- (c) No error
- (d) It is painful to saw that

Explanation: Infinitive to + First form of the verb. Therefore, 'It is painful to see that' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

13. One should have their teeth checked every six months.

- (a) Their teeth checked
- (b) Every six months
- (c) No error
- (d) One should have

Explanation: Possessive of 'one' is one's. Therefore, "one's teeth checked" should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

14. A honest person is upright in speech, thought and deed.

- (a) Is upright
- (b) In speech, thought and deed.
- (c) No error
- (d) A honest person



Explanation: Here, 'H' has vowel sound. Therefore, 'an honest person' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (15 to 18): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

15. Scientist now hope that cloning can successfully be conducted in human beings in the near future.

- (a) No error
- (b) Can successfully be conducted in
- (c) Human beings in the near future
- (d) Scientist now hope that cloning

Explanation: 'Believe' means to be convinced that something is true. Therefore, 'scientists (plural) now hope or believe...' should be used here. Plural subject agrees with plural verb.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

16. They had to put of the garden party because of the heavy rain.

- (a) They had to
- (b) Put of the garden party
- (c) No error
- (d) Because of the heavy rain

Explanation: 'Put off' means to postpone or to delay; it also means to alter something to a future time or date.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

17. When one takes great risks they must be prepared for great losses.

- (a) They must be prepared
- (b) When one takes great risks
- (c) For great losses
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, 'one must be prepared' should be used. The use of 'they' is improper.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

18. What delicious flavour these mangoes have!

- (a) Have!
- (b) No error
- (c) Flavour these mangoes
- (d) What delicious

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (19 to 22): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is 'No Error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

19. She made the child to study hard.

- (a) Study hard
- (b) No Error
- (c) She made
- (d) The child

Explanation: Causative verb 'made' agrees with infinitive without to. Therefore, study hard should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

20. The promise was broken by him.

- (a) Was broken
- (b) By him
- (c) The promise
- (d) No Error

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

21. Rakesh founds the newspaper very dull.

- (a) Very dull
- (b) Rakesh founds
- (c) No Error
- (d) The newspaper

Explanation: Find, found (Past) found (Past Participle) Found = founded (Past) founded (Past Participle).

Therefore, 'Rakesh found...' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

22. The door should be keep closed.

- (a) Keep closed
- (b) No Error
- (c) Should be
- (d) The door

Explanation: Structure of the sentence in passive voice: Subject + should or would + be + V3

Therefore, 'kept closed' should be used. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (23 to 26): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

23. She always fed (a)/her childrens (b)/before she fed her dog. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Child is singular and children is plural. Therefore, 'her children' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

24. One must (a)/obey one's (b)/teachers. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

25. Make what you write (a)/and say more (b)/absorbed and engrossing. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, absorbing and engrossing should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

26. They came here in (a)/the evening and begin making (b)/further arrangements. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: First clause is in past simple. Therefore, 'the evening and began making' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (27 to 30): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) WC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

27. You must abide on (a)/the terms of (b)/this government. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is preposition linked error. 'Abide by something' means to accept and act as per rule. Therefore, 'you must abide by' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

28. Electronic mail or Email (a)/are a method of exchanging (b)/digital messages. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, subject 'Electronic mail or E-mail' is singular. Therefore, singular verb 'is a method of exchanging' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

29. I will have (a)/both the blue (b)/or the black pen. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Either-or are correlatives. Therefore, 'either the blue' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

30. My wife, having finish her work (a)/rushed to meet me (b)/at the event. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: My wife having finished her work should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (31 to 34): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

31. When the workers threatened to go on a strike, the mill owner declared a lay off on his mill.

- (a) Declared a lay off on his mill.
- (b) When the workers threatened to
- (c) Go on a strike, the mill owner
- (d) No error

Explanation: Strike is a period when a group of employees halts work. It should be 'on strike' and not 'on a strike'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

32. Iodine deficiency is an easy and inexpensive nutrient disorder to prevent.

- (a) Iodine deficiency
- (b) Is an easy and inexpensive
- (c) Nutrient disorder to prevent
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, passive voice 'nutrient disorder to be prevented' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

33. Whoever assumes his statement true is foolish

- (a) His statement true
- (b) No error
- (c) Whoever assumes
- (d) Is foolish

Explanation: Here, 'is a fool or is a foolish person' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

34. The people gathered at the funeral to pay respect.

- (a) No error
- (b) The people gathered
- (c) At the funeral
- (d) To pay respect

Explanation: 'The' should not be used before plural noun or pronoun.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (35 to 54): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

35. There be a long queue for entry into the exhibition ground.

- (a) For entry into
- (b) No error
- (c) There be a long queue
- (d) The exhibition ground

Explanation: The verb 'is' or 'was' is missing in the given sentence. Be is linking verb but 'is or was' needs to be used. 'There is or was a long queue' is the right usage.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

36. Until you are in the habit of putting off things you cannot ensure yourself of a good future.

- (a) No error
- (b) The habit of putting off things
- (c) You cannot ensure yourself of a good future.
- (d) Until you are in

Explanation: 'Put off means' to postpone or delay. Use of "of" preposition is incorrect.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

37. Let us vie to one another in doing good.

- (a) To one another
- (b) Let us vie
- (c) In doing good
- (d) No error

Explanation: It is preposition linked error, 'vie' means to compete so vie agrees with 'with'. Screaming fans vied to get closer to their idol. Therefore, with each other or one another should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

38. The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress you should be especially careful to eat a well-balanced diet.

- (a) The article suggests that when a person is under unusual stress
- (b) You should be especially careful
- (c) To eat a well-balanced diet.
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, 'he or she should be especially careful' should be used. Use of second person is inappropriate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

39. The results of the survey were fairly disappointing.

- (a) Of the survey were
- (b) The results
- (c) Fairly disappointing
- (d) No error

Explanation: The word 'fairly' is an adverb which means in a fair and reasonable way.

Therefore, very or rather disappointing should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

40. Some members of the committee were opposed to use the club members' money to redecorate the meeting hall.

- (a) The club members money to redecorate the meeting hall
- (b) No error
- (c) Some members of the committee
- (d) Were opposed to use

Explanation: The word 'opposed' to means dissenting with something. Here, gerund, were opposed to using should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



41. I forbid you not to go there again.

- (a) There again
- (b) No error
- (c) Not to go
- (d) I forbid you

Explanation: The word 'forbid' means to prevent from doing something. Therefore, 'a positive word to go' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

42. We received much help from the neighbours.

- (a) We received
- (b) Much help
- (c) No error
- (d) From the neighbours

Explanation: A lot of or lots of help is the right practice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

43. He looked upon me eye to eye for a few moments before he spoke.

- (a) Before he spoke
- (b) No error
- (c) Eye to eye for a few moments
- (d) He looked upon me

Explanation: The phrase look upon means to regard someone or something in a certain way. When someone directs their eyes to something, we say 'look at'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

44. As per the invitation card Rahim marries with Sayra on 13th December Monday.

- (a) As per the invitation card
- (b) No error
- (c) On 13th December Monday.
- (d) Rahim marries with Sayra

Explanation: Here, Rahim will marry Sayra should be used. Simple future 'will marry' is to be used as the event will happen and has not occurred or is not currently occurring.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

45. I was convinced that the only thing I wanted to do ever is to write novels.

- (a) I was convinced that
- (b) No error
- (c) The only thing I wanted to do
- (d) Ever is to write novels

Explanation: The reporting verb is in past tense. Therefore, even was to write novels should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

46. This book is different than that.

- (a) Is different
- (b) This book
- (c) No error
- (d) Than that

Explanation: It is preposition linked error. Therefore, different from should be used. When two or more objects are compared, it is followed by from as a preposition.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

47. Riches are uncertain things and the fame that power give or is won by foul means is as short-lived as the dewdrop.

- (a) Is as short-lived as the dewdrop
- (b) That power give or is won by foul means
- (c) Riches are uncertain things and the fame
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, singular verb 'that power gives or is won by foul means' should be used. Here the subject is singular which agrees with singular verb (with S).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

48. The doctor asked his patient to regularly take his medicine.

- (a) Asked his patient
- (b) To regularly take his medicine.
- (c) No error
- (d) The doctor

Explanation: Here, 'to take the medicine regularly' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

49. Did you hear many news about the political situation while you were in that country?

- (a) About the political situation while you were in that country?
- (b) Many news
- (c) Did you hear
- (d) No error

Explanation: News is an uncountable noun; therefore, many cannot be used with it. Many is used with countable nouns or pronouns only.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

50. I meant to repair the radio but hadn't time to do it today.

- (a) No error
- (b) To do it today
- (c) I meant to repair the radio
- (d) But hadn't time

Explanation: In the sentence 'today' is used. Therefore, 'but I have no time' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

51. The heavyweight fighter was knocking out in one punch.

- (a) The heavyweight fighter
- (b) In one punch
- (c) Was knocking out
- (d) No error

Explanation: In Passive Voice, V + Past Participle should be used. Therefore, was knocked out should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

52. Thanks to an insight and persistence of the local doctor, hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.

- (a) No error
- (b) And persistence of the local doctor
- (c) Hundreds of victims have been able to resume normal life.
- (d) Thanks to an insight

Explanation: The word 'insight' is an abstract noun, therefore, definite article 'the' will be used before it.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

53. In twenty wrecks five lives were fortunately lost.

- (a) In twenty wrecks
- (b) Five lives were
- (c) No error
- (d) Fortunately lost

Explanation: Death or loss of life is not fortunate, it is an unfortunate event. Hence, 'unfortunately lost' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

54. Do you think you could lend me good pair of gloves to wear to the wedding?

- (a) Do you think you could lend me
- (b) To wear to the wedding?
- (c) A good pair of gloves
- (d) No error

Explanation: The indefinite article 'a' will be used before 'good pair of gloves'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (55 to 57): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is 'No Error'.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2015]

55. An idea was worth nothing if it has no champion.

- (a) No error
- (b) If it has no champion
- (c) An idea
- (d) Was worth nothing

Explanation: Here, present tense 'is worth nothing' should be used. This is because it is a general statement.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

56. The camp beside ours has been built in 1966 by John's brother.

- (a) No error
- (b) By John's brother
- (c) The camp beside ours
- (d) Has been built in 1966

Explanation: It is obvious that the event happened in the past. Therefore, past simple 'was built in 1966' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

57. I have been waiting for you since two hours.

- (a) For you
- (b) No error
- (c) I have been waiting
- (d) Since two hours

Explanation: Since the time mentioned shows the duration of the wait, for two hours should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (58 to 60): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is 'No error'.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam 2015]

58. The kitchen need painting badly and I must get it done.

- (a) Need painting badly
- (b) The kitchen
- (c) No error
- (d) And I must get it done

Explanation: In the sentence, the subject is singular. Therefore, 'badly needs painting' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

59. If I will play my best I can win any day against anybody.

- (a) Against anybody
- (b) I can win any day
- (c) No error
- (d) If I will play my best

Explanation: In the conditional clause, present simple if I play my best should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

60. He finds fault at everything I do.

- (a) No error
- (b) At everything
- (c) I do
- (d) He finds fault

Explanation: It is preposition linked error. Find fault with somebody or something means to look for mistakes in someone or something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (61 to 65): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 2015)

61. After he was caught cheating he was disqualified to appear at the examination.

- (a) After he was caught cheating
- (b) He was disqualified
- (c) To appear at the examination
- (d) No error

Explanation: Disqualify means to stop somebody from doing something or prohibit. It goes with the preposition from. Here, 'from appearing at the examination' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

62. She stopped singing as soon as the telephone rings from across the hall.

- (a) She stopped singing
- (b) As soon as the telephone
- (c) Rings from across the hall
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, both events occur in the past simultaneously. Therefore, past simple 'rang from across the hall' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

63. The old curtains were torn and they flapped in the light breeze.

- (a) The old curtains were torn
- (b) And they flapped
- (c) In the light breeze
- (d) No error

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

64. I do not know who you consider to be the best dancer.

- (a) I do not know
- (b) Who you consider
- (c) To be the best dancer
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, the best dancer should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

65. So hoarse he was that he could not make the speech.

- (a) So hoarse he was
- (b) That he could not make
- (c) The speech
- (d) No error

Explanation: 'So hoarse was he that' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (66 to 85): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is 'No error'.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

66. The childrens were happy when the film started.

- (a) The childrens
- (b) When the film started
- (c) No error
- (d) Were happy

Explanation: Children is itself a plural of child. Therefore, children should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

67. His new job necessitated his getting up at six.

- (a) No error
- (b) His new job
- (c) Getting up at six
- (d) Necessitated his

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (a).

68. This is John's book on the table

- (a) No error
- (b) John's book
- (c) On the table
- (d) This is

Explanation: Here, John's book should be used. Apostrophe's with name is needed to reflect who does the item belongs to.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

69. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while on travelling these days.

- (a) No error
- (b) To take heavy luggages
- (c) It is not advisable
- (d) While on travelling these days

Explanation: Luggage is used both as a singular and plural form. Therefore, 'to take heavy luggage' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

70. An ancients considered that knowledge had its limits.

- (a) Had its limits
- (b) No error
- (c) That knowledge
- (d) An ancients considered

Explanation: The ancients refer to the people who lived in ancient times. 'The' is a definite article, which used to refer to entire group of people. Thus, 'the ancients believed or considered' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

71. Despite the speed in which he was driving he couldn't reach on time.

- (a) Despite the speed
- (b) No error
- (c) In which he was driving
- (d) He couldn't reach on time

Explanation: It is preposition related error. Therefore, at which he was driving should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

72. Being a very cold I could not go out for a morning walk.

- (a) For a morning walk
- (b) No error
- (c) Being a very cold
- (d) I could not go out

Explanation: A subject (It) must be used before being to depict the precise sense. Therefore, 'it being very cold' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

73. This is the girl whose brother is a doctor.

- (a) Is a doctor
- (b) This is the girl
- (c) No error
- (d) Whose brother is

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (c).

74. The children are driving me to distraction today.

- (a) No error
- (b) Distraction today
- (c) The children are
- (d) Driving me to

Explanation: No error. 'To distraction' means not able to think clearly due to interruption.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

75. Thoughts about the slaughtered children is uppermost on my mind.

- (a) Is uppermost on my mind
- (b) Slaughtered children
- (c) Thoughts about the
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, 'are uppermost on my mind' should be used. Thoughts are

plural. Therefore, 'will' agree with 'are', as 'are' is a plural verb.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

76. The luxuries of the rich are maintained by depriving the poor of their dues.

- (a) The luxuries of the riches
- (b) The poor of their dues
- (c) Are maintained by depriving
- (d) No error

Explanation: The rich are the people who have a lot of money. Riches mean great treasures which includes huge amounts of money and valuables. Therefore, the luxuries of the rich should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

77. They brought to themselves this disaster.

- (a) No error
- (b) To themselves
- (c) This disaster
- (d) They brought

Explanation: Here, 'to themselves' should be used.

Since the subject 'they' is plural, the reflexive pronoun will also be in plural.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

78. Everybody wants to enjoy habitual peace in mind.

- (a) Peace in mind
- (b) No error
- (c) Everybody wants to
- (d) Enjoy habitual

Explanation: It is preposition related error. Therefore, peace of mind should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

79. Orwell is one of those authors who do his best to irritate the reader.

- (a) Orwell is one of those
- (b) No error
- (c) Who do his best
- (d) To irritate the reader

Explanation: Present perfect tense 'who has done his best' will be used. Here the impact of past on present is obvious.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

80. He was conferred to his bed by illness.

- (a) By illness
- (b) To his bed
- (c) No error
- (d) He was conferred

Explanation: The word 'confer' means to keep somebody in a limited space to restrict his/her movement, 'conferred' means to give somebody an award or a degree or a honour. Therefore, 'He was confined' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

81. The full moon appearing in the sky and its silvery light spread across.

- (a) The full moon appearing
- (b) Silvery light spread across
- (c) No error
- (d) In the sky and its

Explanation: Here, simple past 'the full moon appeared' should be used. Whenever two actions occur in the past, the second clause is always in the simple past.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

82. It began to rain as soon as we stepped out of the house.

- (a) Out of the house
- (b) As soon as we stepped
- (c) No error
- (d) It began to rain

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (c).

83. It is not good to breed over past failure.

- (a) To breed over
- (b) It is not good
- (c) No error
- (d) Past failure

Explanation: Brood means to worry; to think a lot about something. Therefore, 'to brood over' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

84. Things in nature die a temporary death only to appear again.

- (a) Only to appear again
- (b) Die a temporary death
- (c) Things in nature
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, 'die a temporary death' should be used as death is always used in singular form.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

85. The Ph.D. degree was confide on him in the convocation.

- (a) The Ph.D. degree
- (b) Him in the convocation
- (c) Was confide on
- (d) No error

Explanation: The word 'confer' means to give somebody an award, etc. The word 'confide' means to share secrets and personal information with someone. Therefore, 'was conferred' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (86 to 90): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

86. Several guests noticed Mr Sharma falling back in his chair and gasping for breath.

- (a) Falling back in his chair
- (b) Several guests noticed Mr Sharma
- (c) And gasping for breath
- (d) No error

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

87. We have finished our work three hours ago and have been waiting for you since then.

- (a) Three hours ago and have been waiting
- (b) We have finished our work
- (c) For you since then
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, past perfect, i.e., 'We had finished our work' should be used. The sentence shows past time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

88. Many a man want to be rich quickly.

- (a) Rich quickly
- (b) Want to be
- (c) Many a man
- (d) No error

Explanation: Many a man is a singular subject. Singular subject goes with singular verb. Therefore, singular verb 'hopes' or 'wants to be' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

89. The Russian ambassador's whereabouts is not known to anyone.

- (a) No error
- (b) The Russian ambassador's
- (c) Not known to anyone
- (d) Whereabouts is

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (a).

90. A study is going underway to determine the exact concentration of lead in the water supply.

- (a) To determine the exact concentration
- (b) No error
- (c) Of lead in the water supply
- (d) A study is going underway

Explanation: Here, 'A study is underway' should be used instead of 'Going'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (91 to 95): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is 'No error'.

(SSC COL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

91. Who do you think I met?

- (a) Who
- (b) No error
- (c) Do you think
- (d) I met?

Explanation: Whom is used instead of 'who' as the object of a verb or preposition. Here, whom should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

92. Just outside my house are a playground for school boys and girls.

- (a) Just outside my house
- (b) Are a playground
- (c) No error
- (d) For school boys and girls

Explanation: Here, subject is playground which is singular. Therefore, a playground should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).



93. He can be a basketball player since he is tall like a mule.

- (a) He can be
- (b) He is tall like a mule
- (c) No error
- (d) A basketball player since

Explanation: Here, 'he is as tall as an oak tree' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

94. It is not advisable to take heavy luggages while on a journey.

- (a) To take heavy luggages
- (b) While on a journey
- (c) No error
- (d) It is not advisable

Explanation: Luggage means bags that are used to carry somebody's clothes and belongings during their travel. Its plural is luggage. Therefore, 'to take heavy luggage' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

95. A bird in the tree is worth two in the bush.

- (a) A bird in the tree
- (b) Two in the bush
- (c) No error
- (d) Is worth

Explanation: 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush' is an idiom which means it is better to keep something that you already have than to risk losing it by trying to get much more.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (96 to 100): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

96. You are required to give an explanation for your conduct within two days of the receipt of this letter.

- (a) No error
- (b) For your conduct
- (c) Within two days of the receipt of this letter
- (d) You are required to give an explanation

Explanation: It is preposition related error. Therefore, 'within two days after the receipt of this letter' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

97. The ruins of the spillway are a vital clue to the epic struggle that unfold as generations of Khmer engineers coped with a water system that grew complex and unruly.

- (a) Coped with a water system that grew complex and unruly
- (b) To the epic struggle that unfold as generations of Khmer engineers
- (c) The ruins of the spillway are a vital clue
- (d) No error

Explanation: Here, 'to the epic struggle that unfold is erroneous'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

98. Bobby learnt the alphabets at the age of two.

- (a) No error
- (b) Age of two
- (c) Bobby learnt the
- (d) Alphabets at the

Explanation: Alphabet is a set of letters or symbols in a fixed. Therefore, alphabet and not alphabets should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

99. The sum and substance of this poem is as follows.

- (a) Of this poem
- (b) No error
- (c) The sum and substance
- (d) Is as follows

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (b).

100. I watched how the pianist used her left hand.

- (a) I watched how
- (b) The pianist
- (c) No error
- (d) Used her left hand

Explanation: Pianist is a person who plays the piano. Pianoist is incorrect.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (101 to 105): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

101. By May next year I have been working in this college for twenty years.

- (a) No error
- (b) By May next year
- (c) I have been working in this college
- (d) For twenty years

Explanation: Here, future perfect continuous, i.e., I will have been should be used. The sentence shows future time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

102. Everyone of us should realize that any act of negligence will cause a great harm to our country's security.

- (a) No error
- (b) Everyone of us should realize that
- (c) Any act of negligence will cause
- (d) A great harm to our country's security.

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (a).

103. I shall look forward to being with you sometime next month.

- (a) No error
- (b) I shall look forward
- (c) To being with you
- (d) Sometime next month

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (a).

104. I really do regret not to learn to play the violin when I had so many opportunities to learn and practice in school.

- (a) No error
- (b) I really do regret not to learn to play the violin
- (c) When I had so many opportunities
- (d) To learn and practice in school

Explanation: Here, 'I really regret not to learn how to play the violin' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

105. The government granted relief payments of Rs. 5000 to all those who injured in the fire accident.

- (a) No error
- (b) The government granted
- (c) Relief payments of Rs. 5000 each
- (d) To those who injured in the fire accident

Explanation: If two events relate to past, the event that happens earlier, should be expressed in past perfect. Therefore, to those who had got injured or to those who were injured should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (106 to 110): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2015)

106. Professor Lal teaches both history as well as literature each semester.

- (a) Professor Lal teaches
- (b) No error
- (c) Each semester
- (d) Both history as well as literature

Explanation: Here, both history and literature should be used. And is used to mean 'in addition to', Therefore, same verb will be applied to both the nouns.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

107. The media play a vital role in popularizing a brand.

- (a) The media plays
- (b) In popularizing a brand
- (c) No error
- (d) A vital role

Explanation: Here, the media plays should be used because media is singular.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

108. My friend will not come to attend this marriage unless he is not invited.

- (a) No error
- (b) My friend will not come
- (c) To attend this marriage
- (d) Unless he is not invited

Explanation: Unless is itself negative. Therefore, negative sentence should not be used with unless. Thus, unless he is invited should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

109. This is the second communication we have sent and we are much surprised at receiving no answer.

- (a) This is the second communication we have sent
- (b) At receiving no answer
- (c) And we are much surprised
- (d) No error

Explanation: 'This is the second communication we are sending' should be used as the sentence is in present tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

110. She is wealthy and can afford all the pleasures of life.

- (a) And can afford
- (b) All the pleasures of life
- (c) No error
- (d) She is wealthy

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (111 to 115): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

111. Hearing these strange noise above, the thought at once occurred to me that thieves had entered the house.

- (a) No error
- (b) The thought at once occurred to me
- (c) That thieves had entered the house
- (d) Hearing these strange noises above

Explanation: Hear is a static verb; it is not used in the progressive tenses. Therefore, listening to the strange noise should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

112. Everyone were happy to hear about his success.

- (a) To hear
- (b) About his success

- (c) No error
- (d) Everyone were happy

Explanation: Everyone is a singular subject. Therefore, singular verb 'was' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

113. The lions kill the animals and eat his meat.

- (a) The lions
- (b) And eat his meat
- (c) Kill the animals
- (d) No error

Explanation: The object is plural. Therefore, 'and eat their meat' should be used instead of 'his meat'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

114. The team was now in the field and about to take their place.

- (a) No error
- (b) The team was
- (c) About to take their
- (d) Now in the field and place

Explanation: Here, 'about to take its place' should be used. The team is a singular subject which goes with singular verb. Thus, 'its' will substitute 'their'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

115. Our beloved Prime Minister is known to the prominent figures all over the world.

- (a) The prominent figures all over the world
- (b) Is known to
- (c) Our beloved Prime Minister
- (d) No error

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (116 to 135): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

116. The other day my sister told me (a)/ that she will be moving (b)/to her new apartment very soon. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The reporting verb of sentence is in past tense. Therefore, reported speech will also be in past tense. Therefore, 'that she would be moving' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

117. Tony is giving me a lift. (a)/He's coming to (b)/call for me at ten. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The phrase 'call for somebody' means 'to pick up somebody to go somewhere'. Here, the action is to be done in future hence 'he will come to or he will be coming to' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

118. Each of the students participating (a)/in the drawing competition (b)/have to bring his own materials. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Each of the students is a singular. Therefore, singular verb 'has to bring his own material' needs to be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

119. Raj surprised everyone (a)/when he created an unbreakable record (b)/of one and a half centuries. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'of one century and a half' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

120. Do not write him of (a)/as I feel he still has the fire (b)/smouldering in him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'write him off' will be used. The phrase 'to write somebody off' is an idiom which means to dismiss someone as a failure.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

121. The poor man saves the money (a)/but then he began to worry (b)/that thieves might take it away. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence shows past time. Therefore, 'The poor man saved the money' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

122. He advised me (a)/to join (b)/the computer course later in the year. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Advise means give suggestion. Advice means an opinion or suggestion. Here, 'He advised me' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

123. Some of our latest canon (a)/that have come out of the production (b)/line have a very long range. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, some of our latest canons should be used, some is plural hence the noun used should also be plural.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

124. Susan said that she shall (a)/try to attempt the task (b)/to the best of her ability. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, the reporting verb (said) is in past tense. Therefore, verb of reported speech should be in past tense, i.e., 'Susan said that she would' should be used. Here, the word 'would' is used to express wish or intent.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

125. He couldn't but help (a)/shed tears at the plight of the villagers (b)/rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, "He couldn't help but" should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

126. Most of the members at the meeting felt (a)/that the group appointed to investigate the case (b)/were not competent to do the job efficiently. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, the group is a singular subject. Therefore, singular verb is used so 'was not competent to do the job efficiently' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

127. Neither the size (a)/nor the colour of the gloves (b)/were right. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: When we use the combination 'neither-nor', the verb agrees with the subject in terms of the number or person. Here, the colour is a singular subject. Therefore, 'was right' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

128. It was only when they met that (a)/they found he has a childish simplicity (b)/about him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence is in past tense and childlike is the right usage. The word 'childlike' means having the qualities that children usually have. Childish means characteristic of a child or immature. Therefore, 'they found he had a childlike simplicity' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

129. I now realize that public speaking (a)/requires as much courage (b)/and confidence as to dance. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, confidence as dancing, where 'dancing' is a gerund should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

130. The children which are assembled (a)/in the hall are the ones (b)/chosen for the field trip. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: For persons, who or that should be used as relative pronoun. Therefore, the children who are assembled or that are assembled should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

131. It is to certify that he has won (a)/the essay writing competition organised (b)/by the Department of Arts and Culture. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'it is to announce' or 'declare that he has won' should be used. Certify means to state officially in writing that something is true. Therefore, its use here is not appropriate.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

132. Neither of the sisters (a)/are sensible enough (b)/to carry out the plan. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: There is no error. Singular verb can be used with neither of.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

133. Give your answers (a)/in your own words (b)/as far as practical. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, as far as practicable should be used. Practicable means feasible or likely to be possible.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

134. Tired I was I had to (a)/keep on working till (b)/the wee hours of the morning. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'Though I was tired I had to' should be used. Though is used to mean despite of or still.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

135. The suggestion given by him (a)/is as bad, if not worst (b)/than the one suggested by you. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, comparative degree 'worse' should be used instead of 'worst', i.e., is bad, if not worse should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (136 to 155): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

136. Mobile phones are so importance these days that they are no longer luxury items but have become a necessity.

- (a) A necessity
- (b) So importance these days
- (c) No longer
- (d) No Error

Explanation: Here, 'so important' (adjective) these days should be used. It is not proper to use importance (noun) here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

137. Neither he or his wife has arrived.

- (a) Has arrived
- (b) Neither he
- (c) No Error
- (d) Or his wife

Explanation: Neither-nor is the correct form of connectives. Here, nor his wife should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

138. The process was too simple and easy to understand that it hardly took five minutes for us to grasp it.

- (a) No Error
- (b) And easy to understand that it hardly
- (c) Took five minutes for us to grasp it
- (d) The process was too simple

Explanation: So means to such a great degree, so refers to a result clause introduced by that.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

139. Read not to contradict nor to believe but to weigh and consider.

- (a) But to weigh and consider
- (b) No Error
- (c) Nor to believe
- (d) Read not to contradict

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (b).

140. The decapitated body of a young girl was discovered yesterday.

- (a) No Error
- (b) The decapitated body
- (c) Of a young girl
- (d) Was discovered yesterday

Explanation: Decapitate: to cut off somebody's head; behead.

His decapitated body was found floating in a canal. Here, 'was found yesterday' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

141. We really wanted to go to the park but we were told not to go out if it rain.

- (a) No Error
- (b) Were told
- (c) Wanted to go
- (d) If it rain

Explanation: The sentence shows past time. Therefore, 'if it rained' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

142. It has been said that history is the essence of innumerable biography.

- (a) No Error
- (b) Of innumerable biography
- (c) That history is the essence
- (d) It has been said

Explanation: Here, 'of innumerable biographies' (plural) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

143. The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffickings is observed on June 26th.

- (a) Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffickings
- (b) No Error
- (c) Is observed on June 26th
- (d) The International Day against

Explanation: The word trafficking is an uncountable noun. Therefore, drug abuse and human trafficking should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

144. If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities and follow his aim in life with patience and perseverance, he is sure to succeed.

- (a) And perseverance, he is sure to succeed
- (b) If man makes proper use of his time and opportunities
- (c) And follow his aim in life with patience
- (d) No Error

Explanation: Here, subject (The man) is singular. Therefore, singular verb, i.e., and follows his aim in life with patience should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

145. Jewellery retailers across India decided to suspend sold of gold coins and bars for six months.

- (a) To suspend sold
- (b) Of gold coins and bars for six months.
- (c) No Error
- (d) Jewellery retailers across India decided

Explanation: The word 'sale' is the act of selling. Sold is the past form of sell.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

146. Who do you think will win the game?

- (a) Who do you
- (b) No Error
- (c) Win the game
- (d) Think will

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (b).

147. My cousin cannot understand why his teacher says that the earth move round the sun.

- (a) Teacher says
- (b) Cannot understand
- (c) No Error
- (d) Move round the

Explanation: Simple present tense is used in facts, generalizations and universal truths. In indirect speech, the tense remains unchanged.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

148. Reading is no longer popular among the youthful of today. As the influence of the Internet has taken over a very important and active hobby.

- (a) Among the youthful of today
- (b) Very important and active hobby
- (c) Influence of the internet
- (d) No Error

Explanation: The word 'youthful' means young and energetic. Here, youths should be used as young people as a group are being referred to.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

149. A person who sticks to one thing inspite of initial difficulties is sure to succeed in the end.

- (a) A person who sticks to one thing
- (b) Is sure to succeed in the end
- (c) Inspite of initial difficulties
- (d) No Error

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

150. What make people angry or tense is actually a mystery which is difficult to explain.

- (a) No Error
- (b) What makes people angry
- (c) Or tense is actually a mystery
- (d) Which is difficult to explain

Explanation: When what is the subject of a clause, it takes a singular verb. Therefore, what makes people angry should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

151. She gave me details of all the schools she had visited while she was on an official tour.

- (a) All the schools she had visited
- (b) No Error
- (c) She gave me the details of
- (d) While she was on a official tour

Explanation: The definite article 'the' will be used before details (Countable noun), detail means a small individual fact or item. Here, details refer to specific information; therefore, 'she gave me the details of' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

152. The doctor recommended that he should take a holiday.

- (a) That he should
- (b) Take a holiday

- (c) The doctor recommended
- (d) No Error

Explanation: No Error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

153. Education is the only effective tool to help eradicate the problem of violence against women.

- (a) Problem of violence
- (b) Help eradicate
- (c) The only effective tool
- (d) No Error

Explanation: No Error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

154. Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise.

- (a) When he holdeth his peace
- (b) No Error
- (c) Even fools
- (d) Is counted wise

Explanation: There is no error in the sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

155. Henry is a capable boy of doing anything.

- (a) A capable boy
- (b) Of doing anything
- (c) Henry is
- (d) No Error

Explanation: Here, a capable boy should be used. Use of 'doing anything' is superfluous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (156 to 160): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

156. On the arrival of the mail, (a)/the car finally (b)/made the start. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Make a start' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

157. Second hand (a)/furnitures were (b)/put to auction. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Singular and plural form of furniture is furniture. Therefore, pieces of furniture should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

158. If she had seen (a)/the car coming, she (b)/may not crossed the road. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The syntax of the sentence should be:

If $\pm$ subject + had + V, + subject + would have + ti

Therefore, would not have crossed should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

159. His father (a)/bought these furnitures (b)/the day before yesterday. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, bought these furniture should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

160. Although Niratyay is very intelligent and sincere (I)/to his dealing he (b)/often tells lies. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (161 to 165): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

161. A five men (a)/enquiry committee was appointed (b)/to look into the matter. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: If definite numeral adjective and noun are joined by hyphen (—) to make a compound word, then that noun is always singular. Therefore, 'A five-man enquiry' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

162. The crime rate increases inspite (a)/formal moral education (b)/given in schools. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Despite' means 'in spite of' and is used to show that something

happened even when there was something that was preventing from it to happen. Therefore, 'The crime rate has increased or increases in spite of or despite of' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

163. As soon as they (a)/entered the temple (b)/they prayed to the gods on bent knees. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'They prayed to gods on bended knees' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

164. Three fourths of the men (a)/has gone (b)/to war. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, men are plural. Therefore, plural verb 'have gone' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

165. The conversation (a)/we are having is completely (b)/out of the main topic. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (166 to 170): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

166. If I would have realized (a)/what a bad shape our library is in (b)/I would have done something. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Such sentences show that the condition was not fulfilled in the past, therefore job was not completed. Therefore, 'If I had realized' should be used.

167. He has been (a)/enhanced in position (b)/as a result of his diligence and integrity. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

168. It is I (a)/who is responsible (b)/for the delay. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, T is antecedent of relative pronoun 'who'. Therefore, who am responsible should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

169. There is only one cure (a)/to the evils which newly (b)/acquired freedom produces and that cure is freedom. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Cure for something = something that will solve a problem, improve a bad situation, etc. Therefore, 'for the evils which newly' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

170. He flew (a)/over extensively (b)/the Pacific last winter. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is the position of words linked error. Therefore, 'extensively over' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (171 to 190): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

171. Africa is the second largest continent (a)/and it contain about one fifth (b)/of all the land in the world. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, subject it (Africa) is singular. Therefore, singular verb, i.e., 'and it contains about one fifth' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

172. We had (a)/hardly reached the (b)/platform than the train came in. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Hardly when is correct form of connective. Therefore, platform when the train came in should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

173. When no individual is (a)/responsible there are no (b)/sense of responsibility. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, subject (individual) is singular. Therefore, singular verb, i.e., 'responsible there is no' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

174. I am not sure (a)/if (b)/he will come. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

175. I felt privileged (a)/to recite a poem in an honour of my teacher (b)/at a recent school function. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, definite article should be used. The sentence 'to recite a poem in the honour of my teacher' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

176. It is now (a)/five years since (b)/I visit the Delhi. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, use of 'the' is improper. Moreover, simple past, i.e., 'I visited Delhi' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

177. Prisoners, especially long term convict (a)/have to suffer most (b)/from emotional starvation. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, Prisoners, especially life term convicts.... should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

178. This is not (a)/a worth reading book (b)/so don't read it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, worth reading the book or worthy of reading the book.... should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

179. The beautiful, young girl (a)/jumped in the river (b)/in a state of depression. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is preposition related error. Therefore, jumped into the river (motion).... should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

180. The tree (a)/is losing (b)/its leaves. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

181. People have (a)/different ideas about (b)/what makes a good holiday. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

182. They decided (a)/to consult (b)/a marriage guidance counsellor. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).



183. I saw (a)/two deers (b)/in the woods. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The plural of deer is deer. Therefore, deer.... should be used here. Hence, the correct option is (b).

184. I enjoy jogging (a)/and I enjoy (b)/playing the piano. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, use of I enjoy (repetition) is superfluous. Therefore, I enjoy jogging and playing the piano.... should be a correct sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

185. For testing (a)/the new microphone, (b)/I tried to record my voice. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: To show purpose, an infinitive should be used. Therefore, the new microphone is correct to use.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

186. My friends said (a)/me that he was (b)/unable to come. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'My friend told' will be used, 'he said to me' should be changed to 'he told me'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

187. She has married (a)/a young tall (b)/Australian accountant. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'a tall young' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

188. The hurrying crowds (a)/of people past (b)/each other amazed him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, of people passing or crossing (gerund).... should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

189. I have visited Mumbai two years ago (a)/and I am planning to visit again (b)/in the near future. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The event relates to past time. Therefore, past simple should be used, i.e., 'I visited Mumbai two years ago' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

190. He neither talks too much (a)/nor he causes any trouble (b)/during the lesson. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, nor causes any trouble.... should be used. The use of 'He' is superfluous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (191 to 210): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)

191. Many a man (a)/have come to India from Bangladesh (b)/to live here permanently. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Many a or an + Noun and More than one + Noun are always followed by a singular verb. Therefore, 'has come to India' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

192. Our football team (a)/comprises of (b)/eleven skilled players. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: comprise means be comprised of or consist of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

193. Knowledge and wisdom makes (a)/an individual truly complete (b)/and self-assured. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Knowledge and wisdom is a plural subject. Therefore, knowledge and wisdom make (plural) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

194. One of the boys (a)/who always give the correct answer (b)/is Samuel. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

195. It is high time (a)/we renovate (b)/our old house. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is + high time should be followed by past simple. It shows present time. Therefore, we renovated should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

196. Headmaster (a)/has instructed (b)/the teachers to follow the rules of the school. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The definite article 'the' should be used before Headmaster because there is only one Headmaster.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

197. The first inning (a)/of the match (b)/was very sensational. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Innings is used in both the numbers.

For example: an innings or several innings. Therefore, the first innings should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

198. How long it takes (a)/to travel from Chennai to Trichy (b)/by train? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: In an interrogative sentence starting with why and how, the structure is as follows: How long + do or does + subject + Vi or V, + s or es + ?

Hence, the correct option is (a).

199. One should respect (a)/the religions of others (b)/as much as his own. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Therefore, "as much as one's own" should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

200. On a holiday (a)/I prefer reading story books (b)/than visiting my friends. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: If 'prefer' is followed by noun or pronoun or gerund, 'to' should be used, not 'than' or 'rather than'. Therefore, 'to visiting my friends' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

201. I was (a)/laying down (b)/when the door bell rang. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: (lie flies, lying, lay, lain): to put yourself in a flat position.

Therefore, lying down should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

202. I told the teacher (a)/that the homework set for the day (b)/was much too heavy for us to complete. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

203. Someone, they don't know (a)/who, knocked at (b)/their door in midnight. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The preposition 'at' is used for specifying a point in time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

204. Seldom if ever (a)/nature does operate (b)/in closed and separate compartments. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of does is unnecessary.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

205. Mohan leapt (a)/on the opportunity (b)/that came his way. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The phrase 'leap at something' means to accept a chance or an opportunity quickly. Therefore, at the opportunity should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

206. Water contamination has become more serious (a)/since chemists have begun to use (b)/new substances. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, use is not an infinitive but gerund, i.e., 'since chemists have begun using new substances' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

207. Due to inflation (a)/the cost of living (b)/escalated in the last one year. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: When past has effect on the present, present perfect should be used. Therefore, 'has escalated in the last one year' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

208. Just as (a)/I was entering the room, (b)/the family was going for a party. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'the family was going to the party' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

209. The arm was so badly injured (a)/that he must have (b)/it amputated (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'that he had to get or that he got' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

210. You need not tell a lie (a)/when the judge asked you where you were (b)/when the crime was committed. (c) No error (d)

Explanation: Here, past simple, i.e., "You needn't have told a lie" should be used. The sentence shows past time.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (211 to 215): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

211. The United Nations (a)/enquired for (b)/a cease fire. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'appeal' means a formal request to a court or to somebody in authority for a judgement or a decision to be changed.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

212. Ghana, Nigeria and Gambia (a)/each have parts to play (b)/in the development of Africa. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The phrase 'Have a part to play' means to be able to help. Therefore, each have a part to play should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

213. In these days of inflation (a)/a ten rupees note will not buy you (b)/even an ordinary meal. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The structure for the use of such terms is:

a ten-rupee note

a ten rupee note

Hence, the correct option is (b).

214. Most of my friends (a)/heard the earthquake (b)/but I was totally unaware of it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The appropriate usage is 'the earthquake'; an earthquake is felt and not heard. Therefore, felt the earthquake will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

215. He walks (a)/as if the earth (b)/belonged to him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (216 to 220): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

216. One must learn (a)/to distinguish (b)/good from bad. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

217. The children (a)/laughed at (b)/the clown. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

218. Had the plane not been delayed, (a) I will reach here (b)/in time for the function. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: If the tense in the conditional clause is in past perfect, the tense in the main clause is in perfect conditional.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

219. In India, hill stations (a)/usually have (b)/beautiful sceneries. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Plural of scenery is scenery. Scenery means the natural topographies of any given area. Therefore, beautiful scenery should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

220. She was ill for five days (a)/when the doctor (b)/was sent for (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The work continued in the past for a period. Therefore, past perfect continuous, i.e., 'She had been ill for five days' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (221 to 225): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]



221. Shakespeare has written (a)/many plays (b)/as well as some poetries. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The appropriate usage is 'accept the proposal'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

222. Neither of the girls (a)/were willing to (b)/accept the proposal. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Neither of' is followed by a plural noun or pronoun and a singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

223. A interesting book (a)/'A Tale of two cities' (b)/was written by Alexander Dumas. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'an interesting book' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

224. In India, (a)/there are (b)/many poors. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Poor is an adjective. The poor refers to people who have very little money. Therefore, many poor people should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

225. I worked (a)/as medical representative (b)/for eight months. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, present perfect, i.e., 'I have worked' should be used. The past event relates to present time.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (226 to 230): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No Error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

226. The Arabian Nights (a)/are enjoyed (b)/by all kinds of readers. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'The Arabian Nights' is a book and is singular.

Therefore, is enjoyed (singular verb) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

227. She has not completed (a)/her course, (b)/Isn't it? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence is negative. Therefore, affirmative question tag, i.e., 'Has she' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

228. Every citizen is (a)/entitled to (b)/the voting. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is not proper to use 'the' here. Therefore, every citizen is entitled to voting should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

229. The collector (I)/visits the office regularly (b)/Isn't it? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: If the main part of the sentence doesn't have an auxiliary verb, the question tag uses an appropriate form of do.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

230. No sooner did the rabbit (a)/come out of the bush (b)/when the hunter killed it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The appropriate usage is 'when the hunter killed it'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (231 to 235): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

231. Paradise Lost (a)/is (b)/a epic poem. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, an epic (e vowel sound) poem should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

232. After toiling very hardly (a)/over a long period of time (b)/he found that he had met no profit at all. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'hardly' means 'almost none'. Therefore, after toiling very hard (Adverb) should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

233. Excuse (a)/me (b)/interrupting you. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, excuse me for interrupting you or excuse me to interrupt you should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

234. At this time of the year (a)/the mountains are (b)/usually covered with ice. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'During this time' or 'period of the year' should be used here, during represents all through a period of time.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

235. One of my friends (a)/are (b)/an IAS officer. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence 'one of my friends' is a singular subject. Therefore, singular verb 'is' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (236 to 240): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

236. The new device (a)/aims at eliminating (b)/the risk of short circuiting. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Short-circuit (Noun): A failure in an electrical circuit. Therefore, the risk of short-circuit should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

237. I wish to heartily (a)/congratulate you for (b)/your astounding success. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: When you congratulate someone on something, you give him your good wishes because something special or pleasant has happened to him. When you congratulate someone for something, you praise him for an achievement.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

238. The visitor took the vacant seat (a)/next from mine (b)/one of the many huge sofas in the room. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'to' is a preposition which is used after adjective like

married, engaged, similar, next, etc., 'next to' is an adverb which means adjacent to or at or one side of.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

239. He was (a)/a learnt man among lords, (b)/and a lord among learned men. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Look at the sentences:

He is a serious scholar, a genuine learned man. She is a learned and respected teacher.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

240. With our great annoyance (a)/we found the ground (b)/filled with broken glasses. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'To our great annoyance' should be used. Annoyance (Noun): the feeling of being slightly angry or irritation.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (241 to 245): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

241. He feels his troubles (a)/as much or (b)/even more than they. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'even more than they are' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

242. I like reading (a)/more than (b)/to play. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'playing' is the object of the sentence and in this case gerund will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

243. The old lady swooned (a)/but was soon (b)/restored at senses. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: When we restore somebody or something to something or somebody, we use to after restore

Hence, the correct option is (c).

244. I shall have to (a)/withdraw from my savings (b)/to buy a new car. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Withdraw' means to take money out of a bank account. Therefore, withdraw my saving should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

245. The whole block of flats (a)/including two shops were (b)/destroyed in fire. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Expressions such as 'with', 'together with', 'including', 'accompanied by', 'in addition to' or 'as well' do not change the number of the subject.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (246 to 250): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have one. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

246. A chill wind blew (a)/and icy fingers of death (b)/crept up my spine. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The phrase 'creep up on somebody' means to begin to affect somebody. Therefore, the phrase 'creep into my spine' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

247. Such rules (a)/do not apply to (b)/you and I. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'you' and 'I' is the object in the sentence, but I is a subject pronoun, so, the object pronoun 'me' will replace 'you' which is a subject pronoun.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

248. The river (a)/has overflowed (b)/its banks. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'overflow' means to be so full that the contents fall out. Hence, 'has overflowed' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

249. IIM Calcutta's MBA programme (a)/is regarded (b)/as the finest in the country. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'the finest in the country' or 'as one of the finest in the country' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

250. One of the most (a)/widely spread (b)/bad habit is the use of tobacco. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: The sentence 'one of' is followed by a plural noun or pronoun, i.e., bad habits.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (251 to 255): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC COL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

251. In his book (I)/Churchill describes (b)/that historical first meeting with Roosevelt. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'historic' is usually used to describe something that is so important that it is likely to be remembered. Historical is used to describe a past event. Therefore, 'that historic first meeting with Roosevelt' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

252. The ant who was nearby (a)/walked forward and bit the hunter (b)/sharply in the ankle. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Who' should be used for people and 'which' for animals and things. Hence, 'The ant which/that was nearby' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

253. They can promise you (a)/an experience (b)/you won't never forget. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is a double negatives related error. Therefore, "you won't forget" or 'you would never forget' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

254. The dress that the (a)/girl wore was (b)/more attractive than the other girls. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Dress should be compared with dress, not girls. Therefore, 'more attractive than that of the other girls' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



255. Fifty years has passed (a)/since man first ventured (b)/into outer space. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, the subject 'Fifty years' is plural. Therefore, 'Fifty years' have passed should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (256 to 260): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

256. They dreamed of a society (a), where everyone (b)/were equal (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Everyone is a singular subject. Therefore, 'was or is equal' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

257. On Senegal (a)/it is considered impolite (b)/if you do not share your food. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The preposition 'In' should replace 'On'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

258. We discussed about the problem thoroughly (a)/on the eve of the examination (b)/that I found very easy to work it out. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'discuss' means to talk about something, discuss about something is wrong practice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

259. The wise father told him (a)/the mangoes had gone bad as they were (b)/in contact with the one rotten mango. (c)/No error

Explanation: It is not proper to use 'the' before a cardinal number. Therefore, in contact with a rotten mango should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

260. The box of eggs (a)/are lying (b) on the table. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'The box' is the subject, not 'eggs'. Therefore, is lying (singular) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (261 to 265): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d), i.e., No error.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

261. She had an (a)/miserable existence (b)/living with him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here 'she had a' should be used, the letter 'a' is used before a consonant.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

262. A weak-minded person is frightened away (a)/by the initial difficulties and (b)/gives up the attempt in despair. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Past participle form of the verb (V3) is used in passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

263. The Beatles (a)/will ever be our favourite (b)/pop group. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'always' will replace 'ever' because ever is not used in positive sentences.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

264. She was shocked when (a)/she heard the news (b)/that he had died. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, principal clause is in past tense. Therefore, that he had died (past) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

265. The behaviour of young (a)/boy are the subject of (b)/comment the world over. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, subject (The behaviour of young boys) is singular.

Therefore, singular verb, i.e., boys is the subject, so 'of' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (266 to 270): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error: The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

266. In 1906 a earthquake (a)/destroyed much (b)/of San Francisco. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The letter 'e' is a vowel in 'earthquake'. Therefore, the article 'an' is used so the sentence should go as, 'In 1906 an earthquake' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

267. His parents does not (a)/approve of (b)/his business. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Do is used with plural subject.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

268. The college library is (a)/not only equipped with (b)/very good books but also with the latest journals. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: When we use correlative conjunctions, both the clauses should be parallel.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

269. The lovers walked (a)/beside; each other (b)/in silence. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Besides means in 'addition to', the word 'beside' means next to or at the side of somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

270. Men are wanted (a)/for the army (b)/and the navy and till air force. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'wanted' here means 'being searched for' by the police about a crime.

Require means need something; depend on somebody. Therefore, men are required should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (271 to 275): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

271. Part of the research program (a)/involved interviewing teenagers (b)/in inner-city areas. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: It is a general rule or provision. Therefore, present simple, i.e., involves interviewing should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

272. I could not put up at a hotel (a)/because the board and lodging charges (b)/were too expensive. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

273. Much harassed (a)/he left hostel (b)/bag and baggage. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: The word 'harassed' is an adjective and it must qualify as a 'Noun'. But, here it isn't qualifying anything. Therefore, being will be placed before much to make it a correct statement.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

274. The young man (a)/was surprised (b)/perhaps a shade scandalized. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

275. Every boy and every girl (a)/were (b)/a packet of sweets. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Singular verb is used with singular subject. 'Every' refers to one subject at a time and signals singularity, therefore singular verb will be used with every.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (276 to 280): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam 2013, 2014)

276. After tasting both (a)/John prefers (b)/tea than coffee. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: If prefer is followed by a noun, the preposition 'to' should be used. Therefore, tea to coffee should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

277. I loved (a)/the drawings (b)/they were so real. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'which seemed so real' or 'which looked so real' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

278. Suddenly they saw a car coming (a)/at a break neck speed. (b)/An old man were crossing the road at the zebra crossing. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'breakneck' simply means very fast and dangerous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

279. I sprained my ankle(a)/when I was (b)/playing basketball. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

280. It is time (a)/we should accept all our people as equals (b)/and as partners in the task of building a strong and united nation. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is time is followed by past simple, therefore, 'we accepted all our' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (281 to 290): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2014]

281. There is no agreement (a)/between you and I (b)/so we are free to go our way. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The preposition 'between' should be followed by an objective pronoun (such as me, him, her, us) and not a subjective pronoun (such as I, he, she, we)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

282. His father would (a)/rather die than (b)/to beg from door to door. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of the preposition 'to' before beggar is incorrect.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

283. He is guilty (a)/for killing (b)/an innocent bird. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'Guilty' agrees with the preposition 'of'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

284. I have just come (a)/to know that Mr Ray, one of my favourite (b)/teachers, died with cancer recently. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The phrase 'die of' (something) means direct cause of death as in 'died of cancer'.

The phrase 'die from' (something) means indirect cause of death as in 'died from injuries caused by the accident'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

285. Many persons must have read (a)/'The Arabian Nights', (b)/which is very interesting. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The most commonly used word is 'people'. The perspective of 'Person' is usually used to reflect the singular subject.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

286. We should make green vegetables (a)/an essential part of our daily diet, (b)/shouldn't we? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

287. He has promised (a)/to pay me the whole amount (b)/in cheque with the stipulated time. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'within' is a preposition which means before that length of time has passed; it means to convey a fixed duration.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

288. We must have (a)/sympathy for (b)/needy and the poor. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The definite article 'the' will be used before needy because needy talks about a group of people.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

289. When I left (a)/the house at 9 o'clock (b)/my son was still at home. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

290. I did not receive (a)/any letter from my parents (b)/for the last two months. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Present perfect tense is used when we talk about incomplete actions that started in the past and



continue to the present. We use it to say 'how long' an action has continued with since and for.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (291 to 300): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2014)

291. Mango, the most unique fruit (a)/is available in India (b)/in plenty. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'unique' is used to mean the only one only thing of its kind. Therefore, 'a' will replace the most. Hence, the correct option is (a).

292. Our geography teacher told (a)/to study the map of India (b)/for a test. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Tell is followed by an object. Therefore, 'Our geography teacher told us' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

293. You are (a)/more beautiful (b)/than her. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

294. My brother-in-law (1)/who lives in Mumbai (b)/have come to stay with us. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, the subject (My brother-in-law) is singular. Therefore, singular verb, i.e., has come to should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

295. Have trust on (a)/God and everything (b)/will be right. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The preposition 'in' agrees with trust which is a verb.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

296. Smoking is undoubtedly (a)/very injurious (b)/for health. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'injurious' agrees with the preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

297. My friend Anu (a)/is one of the best tennis player (b)/in the country. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'One of' is followed by a plural noun or pronoun. Therefore, is one of the best tennis players should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

298. The cattles (a)/are grazing (b)/in the fields. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Cattle is a plural noun.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

299. When I was passing through the forest (a)/I happened to see (b)/a number of deers. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, a number of deer should be used. 'Deer' remains 'deer' even in plural form.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

300. You can (a)/open the box (b)/by a screwdriver. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Screwdriver is a tool. Therefore, 'with a screwdriver' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (301 to 310): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2014]

301. Although we reached his house in time (a)/he was left (b)/for the airport. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Of the two past events, the event that happens earlier is expressed in past perfect. Therefore, 'he had left' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

302. The two last (a)/chapters of the book (a)/are very interesting. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: An ordinal number comes before a cardinal number. Therefore, the last two should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

303. I have seen (a)/that film last year (b)/but I do not remember its story. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: It is a past event. Therefore, past simple tense should be used here, i.e., 'I saw' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

304. Mahatma Gandhi remained (a)/a man of principles (b)/all through his life. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

305. Rustam and (a)/myself saw (b)/the picture. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Rustam and I is the subject of the sentence, so the nominative pronoun is used for the sentence for making it grammatically correct.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

306. A lot of money (a)/were spent (b)/on the common wealth games. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, money is an uncountable noun. Therefore, singular verb, i.e., was spent should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

307. You will come (a)/to my party tomorrow (b)/isn't it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here won't you should be used instead of isn't it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

308. The old man was (a)/overwhelmed for joy at (b)/the success of his only son. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, overwhelmed with joy at should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

309. The hockey match (a)/between India and Pakistan (b)/was much exciting. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'was very exciting' should be used. 'Much' is generally used in negative sense.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

310. His composition (a)/is inferior (b)/than mine. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Inferior agrees with the preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (311 to 315): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No Error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

311. She regards (a)/negotiating prices with customers (b)/as her special expertise. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of 'special' is incorrect as expertise (noun) means expert knowledge or skill in a subject, activity or job.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

312. The police is investigating (a)/for the recent happening (b)/in the area. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'are' will replace 'is' because police is used with a plural verb. Hence, the correct option is (a).

313. The redevelopment project is aimed (a)/not just providing good houses to shanty dwellers, (b)/but also developing infrastructure around the major Mumbai localities. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'aimed at' in place of 'aimed' because be aimed at something or at doing something means to have something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

314. Unless he apologizes (a)/he should not be (b)/allowed to stay with us. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'will' or 'can' will replace 'should' because when we use simple present tense in the conditional clause, will or can or may will be used in the main clause.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

315. I met the gentleman (a)/today morning on my way (b)/to the market. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'a' will replace 'the' because we are not talking about any particular gentleman.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (316 to 320): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

316. Eighty-five thousand rupees (a)/is a large sum of money (b)/to earn in a month. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

317. His voice shook with emotion (a)1 and it was so funny to hear him (b)/that all we longed to laugh and to cry. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'we all longed to laugh and cry' in place of 'all we longed to laugh and to cry'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

318. It being a rainy day (a)/I will decide to skip work (b)/and stay at home. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'decided' will replace 'I will decide' because the sentence is showing a past event or time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

319. Another baffling change (a)/that I noticed in him nowadays (b)/is that he avoids speaking to me. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'notice' will replace 'noticed' because the sentence is showing a present situation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

320. I had asked him (a)/how he could go out (b)/if it started raining. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'I asked him' will replace 'I had asked him' because the sentence shows a past time.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (321 to 325): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

321. When I fail (a)/to solve the problem myself (b)/I unhesitatingly called for his help. (c)/No error. (d)

Explanation: The word 'failed' will replace 'fail' because the sentence is indicating a past event.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

322. I and Tina will (a)/go to the market (b)/in the evening. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Tina and I' will replace 'I and Tina', when the subject contains a pronoun in third person and first person, third person comes first.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

323. Krishnakali, an early riser and a nature lover (a)/goes to morning walk at Rabindra (b)/Sarovar Lake before dawn. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'goes for' in place of 'goes to'. Here, 'go for' a noun is used where the noun is an activity, the noun 'go to' is used when we are moving towards something often a place.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

324. As a boy Dhritiman is very obedient (a)/polite and hardworking (b)/but as a student he is always inattentive in study. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'to' will replace 'in' because inattentive (adjective) agrees with to as a preposition.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

325. There would have been (a)/a disaster (b)/and for your prompt action. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'but' will replace 'and' because a contrast is evident.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (326 to 330): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

326. My father gave me (a)/a pair of binocular (b)/on my birthday. (c)/No error (d)



Explanation: The sentence should be 'a pair of binoculars' in place of 'a pair of binocular', a pair of binoculars signifies singular sense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

327. Kalidas is (a)/a Shakespeare (b)/of India. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'the' will replace 'a' when a proper noun is particularized, the, definite article is used before it.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

328. The teacher as well as his students (a)/all left (b)/for the trip. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of 'all' is superfluous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

329. More you (a)/think of it, (b)/the worse it becomes. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'the' will be used before 'more'.

The word order is as follows:

the + comparative expression + Subject + Verb

the more you think

Hence, the correct option is (a).

330. Hasan plays (a)/both cricket and billiards (b)/at the national level. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (331 to 350): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 2013)

331. The reporter (a)/was unable (b)/to illicit information from the police. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'elicit' will replace 'illicit', here, elicit means to get information or a reaction from somebody, often with difficulty. The word illicit (adjective) means illegal or not allowed by law.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

332. Each of these boys (a)/play (b)/games. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'plays' will replace 'play' because each or everyone or either or neither (distributive pronoun) is present in the sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

333. These all (a)/mangoes (b)/are ripe. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'all these' in place of 'these all'. Where there is more than one determiner (all, some, these, etc.) we put them in a fixed order.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

334. The students were (a)/awaiting for (b)/the arrival of the chief guest. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'waiting' will replace 'awaiting', the word 'awaiting' (somebody or something) means to wait for (somebody or something).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

335. If you hear (a)/engaged tone (b)/replace the receiver and dial again. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'an' or 'the' will be used before engaged.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

336. Henry asked his wife (a)/what had she prepared (b)/for dinner that night. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'she had' in place of 'had she' because in indirect speech, interrogative sentence, the subject comes before the verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

337. The news (a)/I have received (b)/is not good. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

338. Who (a)/arranged (b)/the chairs? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

339. People who live on (a)/glass houses (b)/should not throw stones at others. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'live in' will replace 'live on'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

340. The library members were asked (a)/to return back the books (b)/to the library. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'return the books' in place of 'return back the books', the word return means to come or go or give back.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

341. Raghu came out of the bathroom (a)/with a towel (b)/in the hand. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of the, definite article is incorrect. Articles are not used with parts of body.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

342. Neither the girl nor her parents (a)/was present (b)/to receive the award. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'were' will replace 'was' because neither-nor (correlative conjunctions) is used, the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

343. College girls seldom wear (a)/sarees these days, (b)/do they? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be "don't they" in place of "do they" because a positive statement agrees with a negative tag.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

344. Scarcely had (a)/the function started (b)/than it began to rain. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'when' will replace 'than' because 'scarcely – when' is the correct pair of correlatives.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

345. My friend (a)/has invited me (b)/for tea this Sunday. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'to' will replace 'for' because invite agrees with the preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

346. He discussed (a)/the murder case (b)/with his juniors. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

347. The paintings of natural sceneries (a)/are selling (b)/like hot cakes. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'scenery' will replace 'sceneries' because scenery remains scenery in both singular and plural forms.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

348. I (a)/go to school (b)/by walk. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The phrase 'on foot' will replace 'by walk', walk means to move on foot.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

349. It is a (a)/desert (b)/place. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'deserted' will replace 'desert' because desert (noun) means a large area of land that has very little water and very few plants growing on it and deserted (adjective) means place with no people on it.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

350. You shall get (a)/all the informations (b)/if you read this book carefully. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'information' will replace 'informations' because information is both singular and plural.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (351 to 355): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 2013)

351. When one hears of the incident (a)/about the plane crash (b)/he feels very sorry. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'an' will replace 'the' because no incident is evident.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

352. I went there (a)/with a view to survey (b)/the entire procedure. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'survey' will replace 'surveying' because to in the phrase 'with a view to' is a preposition and an infinitive cannot be its object. It requires a gerund (-ing form).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

353. It had laid (a)/in the closet (b)/for a week before we found it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'had been lying' in place of 'had laid' because a time has been specified in the sentence. Therefore, past perfect continuous tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

354. He was present (a)/in the court (b)/to give witness. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'to give or provide evidence as a witness' in place of 'to give witness'. Thus the sentence can also be written as:

He was present in the court to give or provide evidence as a witness.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

355. He laughed (a)/on her (b)/as she fell off the tree. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'at her' will replace 'on her' as the word laugh agrees with the preposition 'at'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (356 to 360): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

356. If I was he, (a)/I wouldn't accept (b)/this project. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'were' will replace 'was' because the sentence indicates a subjunctive mood. The subjunctive mood is the verb form used for expressing a wish or a suggestion or a command or a condition that is opposite or contrary to fact. Therefore, a singular subject agrees with a plural verb.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

357. The teacher advised to (a)/the student to borrow (b)/a book from the library within three days. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The use of the preposition 'to' is incorrect. The word 'Advise' should always be followed by an object. Pronouns are followed by a singular verb (with s).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

358. I insisted (a)/on his going (b)/there immediately. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

359. We have been knowing (a)/each other (b)/since we were children. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'know' or 'have known' will replace 'have been knowing'. The word know is not used in continuous forms.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

360. Neither of the teams (a)/are sensible enough (b)/to do this task. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'is' will replace 'are' because neither of or either of agrees with singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (361 to 365): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

361. The new dish (a)/that I ordered (b)/is tasting good. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'tastes' or 'tasted good' will replace 'is tasting good', here, taste is a verb describing a state that lasts for some time. These verbs are not used in progressive or continuous tenses.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

362. Increasing racism and hate crimes (a)/casted a shadow (b)/over elections. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'cast a shadow over' in place of 'tasted a shadow' over, the past and past participle form of cast is cast.

Hence, the correct option is (b).



363. I have got your letter yesterday (a)/and felt happy to learn (b)/of your recovery. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'have' will not be used here, as the sentence is in simple past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

364. Sam is working (a)/in a bank in Chennai (b)/for the past five years. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'has been working' in place of 'is working' because the event started in the past and is continuing. Therefore, present perfect continuous tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

365. People living in low-lying areas (a)/find it difficult (b)/to cope up with the floods. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of 'up' is incorrect, here, 'to cope with' is the correct usage.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (366 to 370): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam 2013)

366. Being a holiday (a)/we went out (b)/for a picnic. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'It being a holiday' will replace 'being a holiday' where the combination of two or more sentences is possible only when the sentences have a common Subject.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

367. If we have no definite aim before us (a)/we would only wonder about in aimless pursuits (b)/and achieve nothing. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'wonder' in place of 'wonder about', wonder about means to be curious or in doubt about someone or something. Wonder (of a person's mind or thoughts) means to stop being directed on something and to move without much control to other ideas, subjects, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

368. He is anxious not only (a)/to acquire knowledge (b)/but also eager to display it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'not only anxious' in place of 'anxious not only' because while using a correlative conjunction, both clauses have to be parallel. That means we have to use them before two nouns or two verbs or two adjectives.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

369. I went to (a)/see the Taj Mahal (b)/in a moonlit night. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

370. Having found a piece of cheese, (a)1 two cats went to a dog (b)/to divide it among them. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'between' will replace 'among' because between is used for two and among is used for representing more than two.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (371 to 373): In the following questions, some part of the sentences has errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

371. The director along with his assistants (a)/have thoroughly examined (b)/the new proposals. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'has' will replace 'have' because when two subjects are joined by using along with the verb agrees with the first subject.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

372. I bought (a)/two (b)/slippers. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'a pair of' will replace 'two' in the passage.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

373. You are a very lovable person (a)/but I (b)/am not loving you. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'do not (don't) love you' in place of 'am not loving you' because verbs that show

emotion or senses such as 'love', 'feel', 'see' are stative verbs. They are not used in progressive tenses.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (374 to 376): In the following questions, some part of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

374. Could you please give me (a)/a postal address (b)/of the Indian Embassy in New York. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'the' will replace 'a' because a specific/particular address is mentioned in the sentence. In such cases, the definite article 'the' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

375. Short stories and poems (a)/of varying quality (b)/appears in dailies and periodicals. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'appear' will replace 'appears' because short stories and poems is a compound subject. Compound subjects joined by 'and or both' are plural and they take a plural verb (without s).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

376. One of the (a)/most dangerous disease (b)/is AIDS. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'diseases' will replace 'disease' because 'One of' is followed by a plural noun.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (377 to 381): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

377. I whistled thrice (a)/with full might and raise my arms (b)/towards the sky. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'raised' will replace 'raise' because the sentence is in past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

378. Both science and religion (a)/are necessary for man and for their (b)/outer and inner self respectively (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'his' will replace 'for their' because we are talking about man in general. The word 'for' will not be used with his as we have already used it before man.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

379. At certain seasons, (a) some areas on Mars (b)/is subject to strong winds. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'are' will replace 'is' because a plural subject will agree with plural verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

380. As an artist (a)/Raju is as good, (b)/if not better than Ramesh. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The phrase 'as good as' will replace 'as good as' good as (Idiom) means nearly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

381. The scientists (a)/could not hardly (b)/complete all the experiments. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'could hardly' in place of 'could not hardly' because hardly means almost none or rarely.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (382 to 386): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

382. My sister asked me (a)/that how long (b)/I would stay there. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'that' will not be used because in indirect speech of interrogative sentences, 'that' is not used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

383. The teacher, as well as the students, (a)/have gone on an excursion (b)/to Ooty during their summer vacation. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'has' will replace 'have' because when two subjects are joined with as well as, along with, in addition to, the verb agrees with the first subject.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

384. The US (a)/don't want (b)/India in the Security Council. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word "doesn't" will replace "don't" because a singular subject agrees with a singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

385. The cruel lady made (a)/her step daughter to do (b)/all the household chores. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'to' will not be used because when made is used in active voice, the structure is:

make + Object + Inf. (without to)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

386. You can eat (a)/as much as you like (b)/at the newly launch bar. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'launched' will replace 'Launch'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (387 to 391): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

387. In India (a)/working woman lead a life of dual responsibilities (b)/if they are married and have a family. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'women' will replace 'woman' because the sentence indicates a sense about many women.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

388. Greatly to our surprise (a)/we find the ringleader (b)/was lame. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'found' (that) will replace 'find' because the sentence is in past tense. Here, the use of 'that' is optional.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

389. They have (a)/played a game (b)/last week. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of have is not correct because the sentence is in past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

390. The teacher made the boys (a)/to do the sum (b)/all over again. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'to' will not be used because 'made' specifies forcing someone to do something he does not want to do.

The structure will be:

make + object + Infinitive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

391. Many overseas students (a)/attend colleges (b)/in the Great Britain. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here, 'the' will not be used before Great Britain the (definite article) is not used with the names of most countries unless the name contains a word such as States, Kingdom, Republic, Union, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (392 to 396): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

392. Each one of you (a)/must make up their mind (b)/as I did. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'your' will replace 'their' because your is the possessive case of you.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

393. Sudoku was first designed in the 1970s (a)/by a retired architect (b)/and freelance puzzle constructor. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

394. During the last few years (a)/the company works hard (b)/to modernize its image. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'worked' will replace 'work'. The sentence indicates a past action.

Hence, the correct option is (b).



395. This stamp is only one (a)/of the design (b)/ever printed. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'designs' will replace 'design' because 'One of' is followed by a plural noun.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

396. After he had apologized to the magistrate profusely (a)/for having broke the promise (b)/the magistrate was happy to forgive him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'broken' will replace 'broke' because having + Past Participle form is used for referring to the person who has done the action of the verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (397 to 406): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC PCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 2013)

397. Unless aid arrives (a)/within the next few weeks (b)/thousands are starving. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'will starve' in place of 'are starving' because if conditional clause is in simple present, the main clause will be simple future tense.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

398. I have been (a)/working in this organization (b)/since three years. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'for' will replace 'since' because since is used while specifying the starting point and for is used while specifying the amount of time (how long).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

399. Neither of the two (a)/candidates have (b)/paid his subscription. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'has' will replace 'have' because 'either of' or 'neither of' agree with singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

400. A well-balanced diet (a)/is essential for (b)/good health. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

401. My uncle forced (a)/my friend and I (b)/to stay back. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'me' will replace 'I' because I is the subject. Pronoun is used for the one doing the verb.

Here, me is the object pronoun, it is used as the receiver of the action of the verb. In the sentence, 'my friend and me' are the objects of force.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

402. We had scarcely (a)/reached the place (b) than it started to rain heavily. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'when' will replace 'than' because hardly, barely, scarcely agree with when whereas 'no sooner' agrees with 'than'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

403. I am really disappointed (a)/in not having saw my friends (b)/while I was in New Delhi on vacation this summer. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'in not having seen' in place of 'in not having saw disappointed' agrees with the preposition in + Gerund (-ing form) + Past Participle form of verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

404. The company have (a)/thousands of customers (b)/happy with its service. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'has' will replace 'have' because 'The Company' (singular subject) agrees with singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

405. They are residing (a)/in this city (b)/for the last two decades. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'have been residing' in place of 'are residing'.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense: The action had started in the past and is still continuing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

406. Our new television set come (a)/with a 90day warranty (b)/on all electrical components. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'comes' will replace 'come', here, singular subject with singular verb (with s).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (407 to 416): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

407. Books fair (a)/encourage (b)/reading habit. (c)/No error (d)/

Explanation: 'Book Fairs' will replace 'Books fair' because 'Book fairs' is the right usage.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

408. Each of the girls (a)/are (b)/clever. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'is' will replace 'are' because 'Each of' (singular subject) will agree with singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

409. We need to surround ourselves with (a)/caring people particular loved ones who (b)/bring hope and support to our hearts and minds and with whom we can communicate. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'Particularly will' in place of 'particular'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

410. UNICEF (a)/is (b)/an international organization. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'The' will be used before UNICEF because definite article 'The' is used before the names of organizations, parties, committees, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

411. The boy who studies hard (a)/he will pass (b)/with flying colours. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of 'he' is not required because we are already talking about a particular boy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

412. As a person who believes (a)/that honesty is the best policy (b)/I feel that politics are not my cup of tea. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'is' will replace 'are' because politics is a singular subject and it will agree with a singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

413. *A Tale of Two Cities* (a)/are written (b)/by Charles Dickens. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'is' will replace 'are' because '*A Tale of Two cities*', is the name of a single book. So, it will take singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

414. Though the police tried all sorts of methods to illicit (a)/information from the public (b)/they remained silent. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'elicit' will replace 'illicit', elicit means to get information or a reaction from somebody, often with difficulty. The word 'illicit' (adjective) means not allowed by law or illegal.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

415. He asked me (a)/what I am doing (b)/out in the street at that hour (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'am' will replace 'was'. In the indirect speech, verb changes according to the reporting verb. As the reporting verb is in past tense the verb in the reported speech will also be in past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

416. No sooner did the peon (a)/ring the bell (b)/the boys left the class. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'than' will be used before the boys because 'No sooner than' are the correct pair of conjunctions.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (417 to 426): In the following questions, some parts of sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

417. Across the world (a)/discussions on curing cancer are any longer (b)/just wishful thinking. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'are no longer' in place of 'are any longer'. The phrase 'no longer' can be used in the middle of sentence. The phrase 'any longer' is used only at the end of a sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

418. I and he (a)/have prepared (b)/the lesson thoroughly. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'He' and 'I' will replace 'I' and 'he' because it is considered polite to refer to yourself last. So, we use I at the end.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

419. The vacancy was filled (a)/by a young scholar (b)/who had an extensible knowledge of ancient art. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'extensive' will replace 'extensible', here, extensible means capable of being extended and extensive means thorough or wide range of information.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

420. This novel (a)/of Sheldon is more interesting (b)/than any other novel. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

421. An eminent surgeon (a)/is visiting the hospital (b)/to attend a surgeons' conference. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'eminent' will replace 'emminent', here, eminent is the right spelling, 'eminent' (adjective) means famous and respected.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

422. Most countries in the world (a)/is for (b)/peace. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'are' will replace 'is' because most countries is plural.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

423. Our office buys (a)/five kilograms of paper (b)/every month. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

But, rather than using buys, we can use 'uses and packets' or 'rims' can replace kilograms, the sentence should go as 'Our

office uses five packets or rims of paper every month'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

424. Many a man (a)/have realized (b)/that real happiness lies in making sacrifices. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'has' will replace 'have' because with every, many a, singular verb will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

425. One of the most important factor (a)/that contribute to the success of a person (b)/is his sincerity. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'factors' will replace 'factor' because 'one of' is followed by a plural noun or pronoun.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

426. A technical view of new gadgets (a)/sometimes differ (b)/from an economic perspective. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'differs' will replace 'differ' because 'A technical view' (Subject) is singular.

A singular subject agrees with singular verb (with s).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (427 to 436): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No Error'. (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

427. Flowers (a)/that are just picked (b)/begins to rot in 15 seconds. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'begin to rot' in place of 'begins to rot' because a plural subject always take a plural verb (Verb with-outs).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

428. You haven't responded (a)/to my invitation (b)/didn't you? (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'have' in place of "didn't" because a negative statement is followed by a positive tag and it uses the first auxiliary verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



429. According to some estimates, (a)/there are (b)/seven thousand type of plants. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'types' will replace 'type' because plants is plural.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

430. Every one (a)/must sign their full names (b)/before entering the hall. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'sign his or her full name' in place of 'sign their full names' because everyone, everybody, anybody, are singular indefinite pronouns. They agree with singular possessive pronouns.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

431. The Great Wall of China (a)/is the one structure build by man (b)/visible from the moon. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'one of the structures built' in place of 'the one structure build'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

432. In the fourth semester (a)/of the course, the (b)/attendance fell down. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'fell' will replace 'fell down' because fell means to decrease whereas fell down means to drop down from a higher level to a lower level.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

433. Some of his (a)/luggages was lost (b)/in the train. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: 'luggage' will replace 'luggages'

The word luggage (uncountable noun) is the plural of luggage.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

434. No sooner the minister had heard (a)/about the accident (b)/than he rushed to the spot. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: 'No sooner had' or 'did the minister' will replace 'No sooner the minister had' because when 'No sooner' comes at the beginning of a sentence, we use inverted word order. Auxiliary verb comes before the subject.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

435. My nephew (a)/begun working for me (b)/about ten years ago. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'began' will replace 'begun' because the sentence indicates a past event.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

436. Prohibition aims at reducing (a)/traffic accidents many of which (b)/is caused by drunkenness. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'are' will replace 'is' because many is the antecedent and pronouns like few, many, several, both, all and some always take the plural form.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (437 to 446): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

437. I and him (a)/are (b)/very good friends. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'he' will replace 'him' because when the pronouns serve the same function, they share the same case form.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

438. One should (a)/look after (b)/their parents. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word "one's" will replace 'their' because one's is used as a possessive pronoun for describing something that belongs to an individual. The sentence should go as follows:

One doesn't like to spend too much time on one's looks.

One should always look one's best.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

439. She placed (a)/the offering (b)/to God in the altar. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'on' or 'at' will replace 'in' We say, 'at' or 'on' the altar of something. Hence, the correct option is (c).

440. Teachers were instructed (a)/to follow an uniform method M/of evaluation. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'a' will replace 'an' because the pronunciation of uniform gives a consonant sound.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

441. The newspapers they admit that (a)/advertising sometimes (b)/influences their editorial policy. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of 'they' is superfluous. Hence, the correct option is (a).

442. No sooner did I finish (a)/my speech, I was subjected (b)/to a barrage of questions. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The comparison 'than' will be used before 'I', the phrase 'no sooner than' (correlatives) are used for saying that something happens immediately after something else.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

443. I saw him (a)/coming out of the hotel (b)/on 10 o'clock. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The preposition 'at' will replace 'on' because the preposition 'at' is used for pointing out specific time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

444. One of my friend (a)/is returning (b)/to India from the U.S.A. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'friends' will replace 'friend' because 'One of' is followed by a plural noun.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

445. He knows (a)/that your muscles (b)/are not same as his. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'not the same' in place of 'not same' because the word 'same' means that two or more things are exactly like other and when we use it to compare people or things, the definite article is used with it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

446. We shall wait (a)/till you (b)/will finish your lunch. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The usage of the word 'will' is incorrect. After the word until or till, we use present tense to talk about the future.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (447 to 456): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The answer of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e. No error.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

447. Subha (a)/is living (b)/in Chennai since 1987. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'has been living' in place of 'is living' because the preposition 'since' indicates a particular time in the past until the present, it is used with a perfect tense. Here, present perfect continuous tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

448. This errors (a)/are made (b)/by foreigners. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'These' in place of 'This' because 'These' is the plural form of 'This'

These replaces Plural Nouns and represents close by.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

449. On entering the crowding room (a)/I could not see one person (b)/whom I knew. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'crowded' in place of 'crowding' because an adjective is used for qualifying a noun. Crowded is an adjective which means having a lot of people or too many people.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

450. Sundar (a)/is getting married (b)/with Sita. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'to' in place of 'with' because marry is a verb which agrees with the preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

451. He studied (a)/so hardly (b)/he was sure of passing. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'so hard that' in place of 'so hardly'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

452. If you're coming home tomorrow (a)/let me know at what time (b)/I can expect you. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'you are' in place of 'your', your is the possessive case of you.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

453. Though we both are of the same height (a)/you are more heavier (b)/than I. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'heavier' will replace 'more heavier' because heavier is already showing the comparison. A double comparative will not be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

454. After rising the flag to (a)/inaugurate the sports meet, the Chairman (b)/gave a long speech. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'raising' will replace 'rising' because raising means to move to a higher position.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

455. He is (a)/fatter (b)/than me. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'I' will replace 'me'. He is fatter than me.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

456. Every child in the class (a)/are wearing (b)/sandals today. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'is' will replace 'are'

When words like each, every, either, neither are used as subjects, they take singular verbs.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (457 to 466): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No Error'. (SSC Multi-tasking Staff Exam 2013)

457. "Gulliver's Travels" (a)/are indeed (b)/an interesting book. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'is' in place of 'are' because "Gulliver's Travels" is the name of a book and it agrees with singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

458. Either Parmeet (a)/or Jyoti (b)/have done the crime. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'has' in place of 'have' because when either-or (correlative) is used, the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

459. The streets (a)/are so wet (b)/it should have rained last night. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'may' or 'might' in place of 'should' because may or might (modal verb) indicates a possibility.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

460. Our vacation is (a)/between 12 May (b)/to 12 June. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'from 12 May' in place of 'between 12 May', the preposition 'from' is used with 'to' and the preposition 'between' is used with 'and'. The above sentence can also be written as 'Our vacation is between 12 May and 12 June'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

461. He is very angry on me (a)/because I failed (b)/to return his book. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'with' in place of 'on' because angry is an adjective which agrees with the preposition 'with'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

462. The social activist (a)/was murder (b)/in cold blood. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'murdered' in place of 'murder' because the sentence indicates a past event in passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

463. The train will not start (a)/until the guard (b)/will blow the whistle. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'blows the whistle' in place of 'will blow the whistle' because it is not used in a conditional clause, so simple present tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

464. I read (a)/a great deal of (b)/books. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).



465. The Indians are genetically (a)/incapable of (b)/being good or outstanding sportsmen. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

466. Equator (a)/divides the earth (b)/into two hemispheres. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: Definite article 'the' will be used before 'Equator' because the definite article is used before points on the Globe (the North Pole, the Greenwich Meridian, etc.).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (467 to 472): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

467. It was he who (a)/came running in the house (b)/with the news about the earthquake. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'into' in place of 'in', the preposition into is used for saying where someone or something goes, or where something is put. The preposition 'in' is used for saying where someone or something is or where something happens.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

468. Her mother does not approve of (a)/her to go to the party (b)/without dressing formally. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'going' in place of 'to go' because the verbs followed by a preposition are followed by a gerund.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

469. Riding across the battle field (a)/the famous Bhishm (b)/saw a large number of dead warriors. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of the definite article is superfluous. The definite article is used before superlatives, ordinal numbers and with adjectives, for referring to a whole group of people.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

470. My Aunt (a)/was first (b)/to get a degree. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'the' will be used before first because the definite article is used before ordinal numbers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

471. Padmini had not rarely missed (a)/a dance performance or festival since (b)/she was eight years old. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'had rarely' or 'has rarely' in place of 'had not rarely' because the sense of the sentence is affirmative. So, 'not' will not be used here, rarely is an adjective which means not often.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

472. Krupa and Kavya studied (a)/in the Delhi Public School (b)/and so does Kavya. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'did' in place of 'does' because the first clause is in past tense, the following clause will also be in past tense. Therefore, simple past tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (473 to 477): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC DP SI (SI) Exam. 2012]

473. Having deprived of their houses (a)/in the recent earthquake (b)/they had no other option but to take shelter in a school. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word being will replace having, the word 'being' (verb) is used for giving reason for something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

474. He (a)/is addicted (b)/with smoking. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'addicted to smoking' in place of 'addicted with smoking' because addicted (verb) agrees with the preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

475. Entering the hotel (a)/he ordered for (b)/a drink and a sumptuous dinner. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The usage of the preposition 'for' is superfluous. The word order (verb) means to ask for something to eat or drink in a restaurant, bar, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

476. He is (a)/your brother (b)/isn't it? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word "isn't it" is an incorrect question tag. The subject in the sentence is he (pron.) So, in the question tag he will replace it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

477. I have (a)/known him (b)/since two years. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'for' will replace 'since' because the preposition 'for' is used to indicate the duration of time. The preposition 'since' is used for indicating the precise moment in time such as 'since morning'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (478 to 482): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-VI Exam. 2012)

478. On receiving the marksheet from the University (a)/I realized (b)/that I had got only passing marks in English. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

479. When she knocked the door, (a)/I said to her, (b)/"come in". (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'knocked at the door' in place of 'knocked the door'. The word knocked is a verb which agrees with the preposition 'at'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

480. He said (a)/that he will meet me (b)/at the restaurant. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'would' will replace 'will' because in indirect Speech (Future Simple Tense) will changes into would.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

481. Miss Rama Devi has (a)/two elephants, ten horses (b)/and as much as fifty cars. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The phrase 'as many as' will replace 'as much as' because much is used with uncountable nouns and many is used with countable nouns.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

482. The month of January (a)/takes its name (b)/of the Roman god Janus. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'from the Roman God' in place of 'the Roman God' as the preposition from is used for showing the origin of somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (483 to 487): In the following question, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2012)

483. The Vice-chancellor (a)/wants all vacancies (b)/to be filled up. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'filled' in place of 'filled up' because fill (something) means to appoint somebody to do a job and fill up (something) means to become full of something; to make something full of something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

484. In world of ours (a)/one has to compete (b)/for almost everything. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The definite article 'the' will be used before world.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

485. Bose is (a)/more popular than (b)/any student in the class. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'any other student' in place of 'any student'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

486. How is Surrinder (a)/going with (b)/his work? (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'going on' in place of 'going with'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

487. It is said (a)/that this room is not being opened (b)/for the last fifty years. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'has not been opened' in place of 'is not being opened'.

The sentence structure is:

Subject + have/has + been + Verb - ing

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (488 to 493): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

488. The teacher told to (a)/the students that (b)/they must attend school regularly. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'to' is not used with 'told'.

The format when told is used is: told + person + what was said

The word 'told' is the past tense of tell which means 'said to'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

489. Modern youth pay more attention (a)/to seeing films (b)/than to read books. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'to reading' in place of 'to read'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

490. Old habits (a)/die (b)/hardly. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'hard' in place of 'hardly', the phrase 'old things die hard' means take a long time to change or end.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

491. I (a)/have been studying (b)/since four hours. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'for' in place of 'since'

The preposition 'for' is used as 'for + Period' (duration of time) the preposition since is used as 'since + point' (precise moment in time). The word 'for' means

from 'the beginning of the period' to 'the end of the period' and since means from a point in the past until now as in 'since morning'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

492. If he had walked (a)/fast enough (b)/he will get the bus. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'would have got' in place of 'will get'.

The sentence format is:

It + Past Perfect + would have + Past Participle

If you had told me, I would have helped you.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

493. Speakers after speakers (a)/came on the stage (b)/to perform. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Speaker after speaker' in place of 'speakers after speakers'. When a word is repeated, it is always used in singular.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (494 to 499): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

494. The artist and writer (a)/has (b)/died. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

495. Scarcely had it stopped raining (a)/when I started (b)/to my college. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'for my college' in place of 'to my college' as 'start for' means to begin or to move in a direction.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

496. I (a)/will return back (b)/in five minutes. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'back' will not be used with 'return'. The sentence can also be written as thus 'I will come or go back in five minutes'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).



497. Either an officer (a)/or an assistant (b)/are required. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'is' in place of 'are' because when either-or (connectors) are used, the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

498. I (a)/have seen him (b)/yesterday. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'saw him' in place of 'have seen him' because the sentence indicates a past event.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

499. Being a rainy day (a)/we didn't (b)/go out. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'It being a rainy day' in place of 'Being a rainy day'. This is an error related to unattached subject or participle. Participles are used in absolute phrases with pronoun going before them.

A participle is a verb-adjective. It should be related to a proper subject of reference. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (500 to 505): In each of the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

500. I (a)/am having (b)/three children. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'have' in place of 'am having' because have is a stative verb here which relates to thoughts, emotions, relationships, etc. These verbs are not used in continuous tenses and simple tenses are used for them.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

501. All mangoes (a)/in this basket (b)/are overripe. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'All the mangoes' in place of 'all mangoes' because when a preposition is used after a plural noun, it becomes definite and therefore, the definite article 'the' is used before mangoes.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

502. Why (a)/they didn't turn up (b)/to the workshop? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'didn't they turn up' in place of 'they didn't turn up'.

The syntax is:

why + do or does or did not + Subject + Present tense form of the verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

503. We (a)/are leaving (b)/for Kerala today. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

504. We (a)/have to return back (b)/immediately. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'back' will not be used with return because return is a verb which means to come or go back.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

505. Han lost (a)/a hundred rupees note (b)/yesterday. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'a hundred rupee note' or 'hundred rupees' in place of 'a hundred rupees note'. A hyphen is used with a numerical element in adjective compounds and 's' is not used at the end of the compound adjective.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (506 to 511): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No Error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

506. We shall (a)/go out (b)/if it does not rains. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'does not rain' in place of 'does not rains'. When the main clause has a modal verb (will, shall, would) and is in simple future, the if clause will be in simple present tense.

The form is:

If + Simple Present + Simple Future

Hence, the correct option is (c).

507. It is high time (a)/that we leave (b)/this place. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'left' in place of 'leave' because we use the following expression it's time or it's high time + Subject + Past Verb form to refer to the present moment.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

508. My elder brother (a)/asked me (b)/that what I was doing. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: Use of 'that' is incorrect.

While changing an 'internegative sentence' starting with a wh-word (where, what, why), no connective is used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

509. The speaker (a)/left the scene (b)/before long. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: 'long ago' in place of 'before long'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

510. The President (a)/overtakes (b)/in Bangladesh. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'takes over' in place of 'overtakes'. The phrase 'take over' means to gain control of a political part, a country, etc. The word 'overtake' is a verb which means to surpass a moving vehicle or person ahead of you because you are going faster than he is.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

511. The Hindu is (a)/most popular, than any other (b)/newspaper in India. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'more' in place of 'most' because comparison has been made here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (512 to 517): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

512. Everyone are expected (a)/to come (b)/to school tomorrow. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'is' in place of 'are' because a singular verb is used after everyone or everybody.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

513. My father (a)/has returned back (b)/to Chennai yesterday. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'back' will not be used with 'returned' because returned is a verb which means come or go back.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

514. Mini says (a)/she is living in Chennai (b)/since 1991. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'has been living' in place of 'is living' because the preposition since indicates a time or event in the past until the present, or in that period. It is used with a perfect tense, so in here, present perfect continuous tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

515. We get (a)/excellent furnitures (b)/in this shop. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'furniture' will replace 'furnitures' because the plural of furniture is furniture (uncountable noun).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

516. We should arrange (a)/for a porter as (b)/the luggages are heavy. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'luggage is' in place of 'luggages are' because the plural of luggage is luggage (uncountable noun).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

517. Being very dark, (a)/the visitors found it difficult (b)/to locate the switch. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'It being very dark' in place of 'being very dark'. This is an error of unattached subject or participle. A participle must modify the subject of the sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (518 to 523): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

518. I (a)/came to school (b)/at the same usual time. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'at the same time or at the usual time' in place of 'at the same usual time'. 'Usual' is an adjective which means that happens or is done most of the time, normal or customary.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

519. The company is using (a)/influence to persuade people (b)/to buy its refrigerators. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

520. The technician reminded them (a)/to have a thoroughly cleaning of the machine (b)/after each use. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'to have a thorough cleaning' in place of 'to have a thoroughly cleaning', here the word thorough is an adjective which means exhaustive or complete in every detail. The word 'thoroughly' is an adjective which means completely or meticulously.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

521. You should have used the money (a)/for paying your debts (b)/instead of buy a motor cycle. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'buying' in place of 'buy' because a gerund (-ing verb) is used when a verb comes after a preposition.

Here, 'instead of' is a preposition; therefore, gerund will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

522. My cousin (a)/invited me (b)/to her birthday party. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

523. We should abide (a)/to the promise (b)/that we make. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'by' in place of 'to', abide is a verb that agrees with the preposition 'by', the phrase 'abide by something' means to accept and act as per a law, an agreement, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (524 to 543): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are

correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 2012)

524. I don't suppose (a)/anyone will volunteer, (b)/will they? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

525. I am (a)/looking forward for (b)/the day of my wedding. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'looking forward to' in place of 'looking forward for'. The phrase 'looking forward to' means to wait or hope for. Look forward to is the normal practice where we never look forward for.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

526. "Can you cope up (a)/with all this (b)/work?" he asked. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of 'up' is improper. To cope with is the right usage. To cope with means to deal successfully with some trouble.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

527. He served as President (a)/of the Lions Club (b)/since fifteen years. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'for' in place of 'since', the preposition 'for' is used for representing a length of time. The preposition since is used for representing a past time until later time or until now.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

528. That was (a)/the most unique opportunity (b)/he got in his life. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'a unique' in place of 'the most unique' because unique is used to show only one of its kind most. It is itself a superlative degree, therefore a double superlative is not to be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

529. There is (a)/no place of you (b)/in this compartment. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'no room for you' in place of 'no place of you'

Hence, the correct option is (b).



530. Mother Teresa asked a building (a)/where she and her workers (b)/could care for the poor people always. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'for' will be used after asked because the preposition 'for' is used for showing a purpose. When we make a request or demand, we use ask which is followed by for.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

531. Shelley is (a)/superior than Byron (b)/in his vision of democracy. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'to' in place of 'than' because the preposition 'to' is used for denoting comparison.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

532. When at last (a)/we got to the theatre, (b)/the much publicized programme by the Bollywood stars was begun. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'stars had begun' in place of 'stars was begun' because when two events happen in the past, past perfect tense is used for the earlier event.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

533. Several prominent figures (a)/involved in the scandal are required to (b)/appear to the investigation committee. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'appear before the investigation committee' in place of 'appear to the investigation committee'. The word 'appear' before someone means to have a trial or hearing often in legal or official context. 'Appear to someone' means to make an appearance before someone.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

534. According to the radio (a)/it can rain (b)/this evening. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'may' in place of 'can', can is used for saying that somebody has the capability to do something and may is used for saying that something is possible.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

535. Due to heavy work (a)/in the office (b)/I was unable to catch the five thirty train. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'at the office' in place of 'in the office' because the preposition 'at' is used with places, inside or outside. The preposition 'in' is also used with places, inside or outside.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

536. Hari was appointed leader (a)/of a group of young social workers (b)/that have accepted to help and develop the village in three months. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'has' or 'had' in place of 'have' because singular verb is used with a group of because it indicates a singular subject.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

537. No sooner (a)/they had received the guests (b)/than they began entertaining them. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'had they received' in place of 'they had received'. The following form is used:

No sooner + Past Perfect + than + Past simple

No sooner had I come, than the phone rang.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

538. Why (a)/on earth, (b)/has he not come? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

539. Yesterday (a)/it rained (b)/like cats and dogs. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of like is incorrect. The phrase 'it rained like cats and dogs' means to rain very heavily.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

540. I would request to you (a)/to consider my application (b)/and grant me a job as early as possible. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of 'to' is incorrect here. The sentence should be 'request you' in place of 'request to you'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

541. Each of these boys (a)/play games (b)/in the playground. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'plays' in place of 'play' because 'each of' or 'everyone of' or 'each one of' represents

a singular subject and therefore it must be followed by singular verb (with s).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

542. Not one of his lectures (a)/have ever been (b)/printed. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'has' in place of 'have' because 'one of' represents a singular subject and therefore must be followed by singular (auxiliary) verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

543. Either Sohan or his friends (a)/is to be blamed (b)/for this mischief. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'are to be blamed' in place of 'is to be blamed'. The verb used with subject combined by the correlative conjunctions either-or, neither-nor is singular or plural depending on the the noun or pronoun in terms of number.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (544 to 548): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 2012 (Paper-I)]

544. You have been doing (a)/your homework (b)/regularly? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'have you been' in place of 'you have been' because the sentence is an interrogative one. The word order in an interrogative sentence is as follows:

Interrogative + Aux. Verb + Sub. + Other Verb or Verbs

Hence, the correct option is (a).

545. The same procedure (a)/also should used (b)/for the final assessment. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The replacement is 'should be used' in place of 'should used' because the sentence is in passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

546. I must find out (a)/some means to balance (b)/my budget. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'some other means to meet' in place of 'some means to balance'. The word 'means' is a noun which refers to money, property or wealth.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

547. Thank you, (a)/I am fine (b)/completely. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'in toto' in place of 'completely'. The word 'in toto' is an adjective which means completely. Here, the structure of the sentence should have been 'Thank you, I am completely fine'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

548. He asked me (a)/when could I finish (b)/the work. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'when I could' in place of 'when could I'

In an interrogative (Indirect Speech) sentence, the sentence changes to an assertive one.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (549 to 553): In the following questions, some sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012 (Paper-I)]

549. Neither of them (a)/is (b)/good (c)/. No error (d)

Explanation: No error

'Neither of' and 'either of' followed by a plural noun or pronoun takes a singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

550. Due to me being a new comer (a)/I was unable (b)/to get a good house (c)/. No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'Due to my being a new comer' in place of 'Due to me being a new comer' because a possessive pronoun is used with a gerund, the verb form that functions as a noun.

When a pronoun (I, we, you, he, she, it, etc.) comes before a gerund, it is in the form of possessive adjective (my, our, your, his, her, its, etc.).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

551. The circulation of the Statesman (a)/is greater than (b)/that of any newspaper. (c)/. No error (d)

Explanation: 'any other newspaper' in place of 'any newspaper'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

552. In the garden (a)/were the more beautiful flowers (b)/and silver bells (c)/ No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'there were more beautiful flowers' in place of 'were the more beautiful flowers'. Use of the definite article in this passage is incorrect.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

553. The poet (a)/describes about (b)/the spring season. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'describes' in place of 'describes about' because describe is a verb which means to say about something or someone. Use of 'about' is superfluous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (554 to 572): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam.) Paper-II 2011]

554. I had (a)/a test in Mathematics (b)/today morning. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'a test on Mathematics' in place of 'a test in Mathematics' because the preposition 'on' is used for talking about something, as in 'a book on South Africa'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

555. A girl must be gracious (a)/if she wishes (b)/to be a ballerina. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

556. In a very harsh tone (a)/he shouted at his servants (b)/and told them that he does not need their services. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'did not' in place of 'does not' because the main clause is in past tense, so, the subordinate clause will also be in past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

557. The Committee is thinking (a)/not to bring around any change (b)/in the basic structure. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'about' in place of 'around'; the phrase 'bring about' means to cause something to happen and bring around means to take a certain course of action.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

558. The Chief Minister had no time (a)/to pay attention (b)/on such simple matters. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'to' in place of 'on', we usually say, 'pay attention to' and not pay attention on as in 'The food industry is beginning to pay attention to young consumers.'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

559. It was fortunate (a)/all of the inmates escaped (b)/from the blazing fire. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

560. Drinking and driving (a)/are (b)/a major cause of accidents. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'is' in place of 'are', drinking and driving is a singular subject (a single activity). A singular subject agrees with a singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

561. They are standing (a)/at the gate of the auditorium (b)/as there is no place inside. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'room' instead of 'place' because room is a noun which indicates the space needed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

562. He is (a)/having many (b)/friends here. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'making' in place of 'having' because having is not used in progressive tenses unless it



specifies that an action will happen at a particular time in the future or some recurrent actions.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

563. Looking forward (a)/to meeting you (b)/in person. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be “I’m looking forward to” in place of “looking forward to”. When we say that ‘looking forward to’ we mean that we are waiting or hoping for something, especially with pleasure.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

564. Galileo proved that (a)/the earth revolves (b)/around the Sun. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

565. I want (a)/that you should (b)/perform well. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word ‘wish or hope’ in place of ‘want’ because wish or hope means a desire of an impossible thing to happen while want is used when we desire with belief that it is possible.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

566. The servant (a)/hanged the lamp (b)/on the wall. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be ‘hung’ in place of ‘hanged’.

Hang has two meanings:

- Hang is a verb which means to attach to a wall.
- Hang is a verb which means to die because of hanging.

Hung is the past form of the verb hang.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

567. In the back side (a)/of our house (b)/we have a rock garden. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The usage of the word ‘side’ is superfluous. At the back in place of in the back side

Backside means the behind of something or someone and not used with entering

Hence, the correct option is (a).

568. Ask her to call me (a)/when she (b)/will come back. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be ‘comes back’ in place of ‘will come back’ as will is not used in conditional clauses so simple present tense is used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

569. The curator told us (a)/that the museum was not opened (b)/to the public on Sunday. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be ‘open’ in place of ‘opened’, open is an adjective which means ready for business or welcoming.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

570. Long car journeys (a)/are even less pleasant (b)/for it is quite impossible to read even. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be ‘even read’ in place of ‘read even’. The sentence means long car journeys are not only less pleasant but also it is difficult to read during the journeys.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

571. I declined the invitation (a)/not because I did not want to go, (b)/but because I have no time. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: I had no time in place of I have no time because the principal clause is in past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

572. Kindly confirm by letter and telephone (a)/that you will be able (b)/to attend the interview. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word ‘whether’ in place of ‘that’ because in reported clauses, when two or more alternative are used, we use ‘whether’.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (573 to 582): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (d), i.e., ‘No error’.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam Paper-II 2011)

573. The minister for ‘Education’ (a)/vehemently refused, (b)/the allegation that he had taken bribes. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The ‘minister of Education’ will replace the ‘minister for Education’. The word ‘of’ is used for belonging or relating to or connected with and the word ‘for’ is used to indicate the use of something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

574. If I were Zubin (a)/I would not attend (b)/the wedding, come what may. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: ‘I would attend’ will replace ‘I would not attend’ because the sentence is affirmative. The phrase ‘come what may’ means no matter what happens.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

575. He says that (a)/he reads novels (b)/to pass away the time. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence ‘pass the time’ will replace ‘pass away the time’. The phrase ‘pass the time’ means to spend time doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

576. He left for Mumbai on Sunday (a)/arriving there (b)/on Monday. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: ‘to arrive’ in place of ‘arriving’

Hence, the correct option is (b).

577. No sooner did the teacher (a)/enter the class room (b)/the students got up. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word ‘than’ will be used after the room because no sooner than indicates that the second incident happens immediately after the first.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

578. It is (a)/nothing else (b)/than pride. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word ‘but’ will replace ‘than’ because else is used with but, except and besides.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

579. To the ordinary man, in fact, the pealing of bells (a)/is a monotonous jangle and a nuisance (b)/tolerably only when mitigated by remote distance and sentimental association. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'tolerable' in place of 'tolerably' because an adjective qualifies a noun and tolerable is an adjective and tolerably is an adverb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

580. The increasing mechanization of life (a)/have led us farther away from daily contact with nature and (b)/the crafts of the farm. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'has' in place of 'have'

The increasing mechanization of life is a singular subject and it agrees with singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

581. If you have a way with words, (a)/a good sense of design and administration ability (b)/you may enjoy working in the high pressure world of advertising. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'administrative' in place of 'administration' because an adjective qualifies a noun and administrative is an adjective.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

582. Last week's sharp hike in the wholesale price of beef (a)/is a strong indication for (b)/higher meat costs to come. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The preposition 'of' in place of 'for' because the preposition 'of' is used after nouns formed from verbs. Here, indication is the noun form of indicate which is a verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (583 to 587): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2011]

583. I told him (a)/that I availed (b)/the opportunity. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'availed myself of' in place of 'availed'. The phrase 'avail oneself of' means 'taking advantage of'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

584. I think (a)/he owns an expensive (b)/painting by Hussain. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

585. It is time (a)/we should have done (b)/something useful. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'did' in place of 'should have done' because we use the below syntax:

It's time + Subject + Past Verb form to refer to the present moment.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

586. He will tell you (a)/about it when (b)/he will come back. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'he comes back' in place of 'he will come back' because will is not used in conditional clauses and the verb is in simple present tense.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

587. A large sign near (a)/the entrance warns the visitors (b)/to beware about bears. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'of' in place of 'about'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (588 to 592): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d) i.e., No error.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

588. You are (a)/always doing (b)/this mistake. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'making' in place of 'doing' because make a mistake is the right practice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

589. He has (a)/a large family (b)/to care. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'to care for' or 'take care of' in place of 'to care'

'To care for' or 'take care of' are phrasal verbs which means to look after somebody. Furthermore, a preposition is used at the end of a phrasal verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

590. These poisonous gases (a)/will effect (b)/our health. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'affect' in place of 'effect' because affect is a verb which means to bring about a change and effect is a verb which means a change that happened because of something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

591. The only Indian (a)/to win the Nobel Prize for the Literature (b)/was Rabindranath Tagore. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of 'the' is incorrect here. The definite article is not used with the names of field of study since the name is itself definite in itself.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

592. After his illness, (a)/the patient was (b)/sick with life. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'sick of life' in place of 'sick with life'

The phrase 'sick of something' means being tired or bored of or angry about something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (593 to 597): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[MSc (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

593. Due to the heavy rains (a)/the ship drowned (b)/in the middle of the ocean. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'sank' in place of 'drowned', sink is a verb used for non-living things and drown is a verb used for living things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

594. Death of (a)/his only son (b)/made Mohan desolate. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'the' will be used before 'Death' because when 'Death' is followed by a preposition, definite article is used before it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

595. He fell heavily (a)/and this caused (b)/him great pain. (c)/No error (d)



Explanation: The sentence should be 'a great pain' in place of 'great pain' because if there is an adjective or an adverb-adjective combination before the noun, 'a' or 'an' (Indefinite article) agrees with it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

596. When I met him (a)/the couple of days back (b)/he was writing a new book. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'a couple of days' in place of 'the couple of days', here, 'a couple of something' means 'a few'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

597. In his old age, (a)/a person is likely to get (b)/more weak day by day. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'weaker' in place of 'more weak' because weaker is the comparative degree of weak.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (598 to 602): In the following questions some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d) i.e., 'No error'.

[SSG, (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

598. This custom (a)/has come down (b)/since times immemorial. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'since' or 'from time immemorial' in place of 'since times immemorial' because since is used for denoting to an earlier point in time and it is used as a preposition with a date, a time or a noun phrase. The phrase from or since time immemorial means longer than anyone can recall.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

599. This letter will reach him (a)/before he left (b)/for Delhi. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'leaves' in place of 'left'

When the tense in the main clause is 'will or going to' (denoting the future), the tense in the conditional clause will be in simple present. In this passage, 'This letter will reach him' is the main clause and before he leaves for Delhi is the conditional clause which is simple present.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

600. We stayed for (a)/a short time (b)/in the hotel. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'in a hotel' in place of 'in the hotel' because the definite article is used with a definite noun.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

601. Students are prohibited (a)/to bring cycles (b)/into the college. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'from bringing' in place of 'to bring' because the word 'from' indicates prevention or prohibition or restraint.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

602. Unless you are careful, (a)/you are bound to make mistake (b)/in your work. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'make a mistake' or 'make mistakes' in place of 'make mistake'. If we are talking about one mistake, we will use make 'a mistake'. If we are talking about more than one mistake we will use 'make mistakes'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (603 to 607): In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors then, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

603. Supposing if (a)/it rains (b)/what shall we do? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Supposing that' or 'If' in place of 'Supposing if' because supposing and if cannot be used together because both assumes of a situation or condition and means the same thing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

604. The captain along with his team (a)/are practising very hard (b)/for the forthcoming match. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'is' in place of 'are'

When subjects are joined using along with, as well as, together with, the verb agrees with the first subject. Singular subject goes with singular verb and plural subject goes with plural verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

605. It was him (a)/who came running (b)/into the classroom. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'he' in place of 'him'

'It was him' is the subject of the sentence and in the subject, nominative case (he) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

606. The capital of Yemen (a)/is situated on 2190 metres above the sea level. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'situated' in place of 'situating'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

607. Ram was (a)/senior to (b)/Sam in college. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (608 to 612): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (d), i.e. 'No error'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

608. I am going (a)/to have this certificate (b)/attest by the Director. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'attested' in place of 'attest'. The sentence format will be:

Object + am or is or are + going to + Auxiliary verb + Verb (Past Participle)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

609. Ravi (a)/told to his friend (b)/to buy a car. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'told' in place of 'told to' because the preposition 'to' is not used with told. The word 'Said to' means told.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

610. I would (a)/accept the offer (b)/if I were you. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

611. I am more lonelier (a)/here than (b)/I was in the USA. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'more lonely' or 'only lonelier' in place of 'more lonelier' because the use of double comparatives is incorrect. More and lonelier are both

comparatives of same degree and therefore cannot be used together.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

612. May I know (a)/to who (b)/I am speaking? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'whom' in place of 'who' because 'who' refers to the subject of a sentence whereas 'whom' refers to the object of a sentence.

If the pronoun can be replaced by 'he', we use who and if it is replaced by him, we use whom.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (613 to 617): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, then the answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

613. Neither of these two documents (a)/support your claim (b)/on the property. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'supports' in place of 'support' because neither, either, each are distributive pronouns. They always take singular verbs.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

614. Get this book (a)/be published (b)/in time. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'Let' in place of 'Get' because let is a verb which is used for giving instructions.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

615. He (a)/is junior than (b)/all his friends. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'to' in place of 'than' because the preposition 'to' is used for denoting comparison.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

616. Had you (a)/worked hard (b)/you will have passed. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'would' in place of 'will' because in a conditional sentence the format of the sentence is:

If + Past Perfect Tense, would have + Past Participle

Hence, the correct option is (d).

617. He works hardly (a)/to make (b)/both ends meet. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'hard' in place of 'hardly' because hard means putting a lot of energy into an action whereas hardly means almost none or rarely.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (618 to 622): In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC (10+2), Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

618. There are (a)/no poetries (b)/in my book. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'poems' in place of 'poetries'

The word 'poetry' is used both as singular as well as plural. 'Poems' is the plural of poem. The sentence should go as 'there was a poetry reading session last evening'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

619. That house (a)/is built of (b)/stones. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'stone' in place of stones because stone is an uncountable noun and therefore it does not have a plural form.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

620. He as well as (a)/you like (b)/to go. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'likes' in place of 'like'

When subjects are joined using as well as, along with, together with, the verb agrees with the first subject. So in this case, singular subject will have singular verb and plural subject will have plural verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

621. Very soon (a)/I realized (b)/that he is at fault. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'was' in place of 'is'

The reporting verb is in past tense. In indirect speech, the reported speech changes into past tense when the direct speech is in present tense.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

622. Santosh lives (a)/by the principals (b)/he professes. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Principles' in place of 'principals'

The word 'principal' means the most important; chief and principle is a noun which means an ethical rule or a strong belief that effects the action.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (623 to 632): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011]

623. He walked (a)/ten miles (b)/by foot. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'On' in place of 'by' because 'on foot' is an idiom which means running or walking on feet.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

624. He is good (a)/in mathematics (b)/but his friend isn't. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'at' in place of 'in'

The preposition 'at' proposition is used with adjectives to demonstrate how well someone does something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

625. By noon (a)/the fog cleared (b)/completely. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'had cleared' in place of 'cleared' because the action has occurred in past. Therefore, past perfect tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

626. Ahmed has been watching (a)/the Oscar nominated film (b)/three times. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'has watched' in place of 'has been watching' because the sentence is demonstrating an indefinite time expression.

Therefore, present perfect tense will be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

627. The police (a)/has arrested him (b)/on the charge of theft. (c)/No error (d)



Explanation: 'have' in place of 'has'

'The police' is a plural noun. Therefore, plural verb will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

628. The period (a)/between 1991 to 1995 (b)/was very significant in my life. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'between 1991 and 1995' in place of 'between 1991 to 1995'

This is because between is used for the duration flanked by the two dates.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

629. Both me (a)/and my sister (b)/went to a boarding school. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'I' in place of 'me'

Here, 'me' is the objective case of I, in the place of a subject, we always use nominative case.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

630. Time and tide (a)/wait (b)/for no man. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'waits' in place of 'wait' because time and tide is singular. Therefore, the verb will also be in singular. This is because the verb must agree with the subject in number in a given sentence Number.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

631. Christina's friends (a)/preferred her remedies (b)/over the doctor's. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The preposition 'to' in place of 'over' because the preposition 'to' is used for denoting comparison.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

632. Those who are in power (a)/have to be sensitive of (b)/the sufferings of the poor. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'sensitive to' in place of 'sensitive of', as sensitive goes with the preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (633 to 637): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error the number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 2011]

633. Pacific Ocean is (a)/the deepest ocean (b)/in the world. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'The Pacific Ocean' in place of 'Pacific Ocean' because the definite article is used before the names of Oceans, mountain ranges, rivers, seas, etc. (Geographical features)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

634. You will come (a)/to my sister's wedding tomorrow, (b)/isn't it? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word "won't you" in place of "isn't it" because the auxiliary verb used in the positive statement is will. Its tag will be will + not written as won't.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

635. I am (I)/your's (b)/affectionate son. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'your' in place of "your's" because your is a possessive adjective that modifies a noun or noun phrase to indicate ownership. There is no such word as your's. Yours is a possessive pronoun.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

636. Beside Hindi, (a)/she knew (b)/Bengali well. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Besides' in place of 'Beside' because beside (preposition) means next to and besides (preposition) means in addition to.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

637. He walks (a)/as if the earth (b)/belonged to him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (638 to 642): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, the answer is (d). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

638. She is one of the (a)/best mothers (b)/, that has ever lived. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'have' will replace 'has' because when one of is used in a sentence, the noun or pronoun following 'of' is the antecedent. So, the verb is used

accordingly. Here, mothers is the antecedent and it is plural. So, the verb will be in plural.

The basic structure is:

One of the + Plural Noun + that or who + Plural Verb

Hence, the correct option is (c).

639. John, I and Had (a)/have finished (b)/our studies. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'John, Hari and I' in place of 'John, I and Hari'. The first person pronoun (I) comes last in the sequence.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

640. Neither the mouse (a)/nor the lion (b)/were caught. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb should be 'was' in place of 'were' because neither nor function as conjunction (correlative). In such cases, the verb agrees with whichever subject is closer to it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

641. After you will returns (a)/from New Delhi (b)/I will meet you (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'After you return' in place of 'After you will returns'

In conditional clauses will is not used. The verb in the clause (Conditional) is in the simple present tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

642. When I was young, (a)/I used to collect stamps (b)/as a hobby. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (643 to 647): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, the answer is (d). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

643. When Anand reached the village (a)/he found that (b)/reports about him preceded him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'had preceded him' in place of 'preceded him'

When two events happen in the past, then past perfect tense is used with the event that happens earlier.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

644. Our success or our failure (a)/largely depend (b)/upon our actions. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'depends' in place of 'depend' because in a compound subject, when it is joined by or, either-or, neither-nor, the verb agrees with the subject that is closest to the verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

645. The poor man (a)/poisoned him (b)/and his own children. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'himself' in place of 'him' because the subject (The poor man) and the object (him) are the same. So, reflexive pronoun will be used in place of him.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

646. It was in 2006 (a)/that we first flew (b)/to the United States. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'when' in place of 'that' because when is used in time clauses to say that something happened, happens, or will happen at a time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

647. The children's dog (a)/slept quietly (b)/in their uncle's house. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (648 to 657): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)]

648. Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma (a)/collapsing in his chair (b)/and gasping for breath. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

649. This is our second reminder (a)/and we are much surprised (b)/at receiving no answer from you. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

650. You should (a)/be always grateful (b)/to your mentor. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'grateful' in place of 'greatful'

There is no such word as 'greatful' and grateful is an adjective which means thankful.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

651. The furnitures (a)/had become (b)/old and rusty. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'furniture' in place of 'furnitures' because furniture is the plural of furniture.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

652. Most people (a)/are afraid of (b)/swine flu these days. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Most of the people' in place of 'Most people' because when we talk about a large, general group, we use most and when we talk about a smaller, more specific group, we use 'most of'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

653. I may not be able (a)/to attend (b)/to my cellphone. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The usage of the preposition 'to' is incorrect, so it will not be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

654. He is (a)/residing here (b)/since 1983. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'has been' in place of 'is'

The usage of the preposition 'since' indicates a period continuously from the present perfect continuous tense and it will be used in this case.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

655. At his return (a)/we asked him (b)/many questions. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'On' in place of 'At'

The usage of the preposition 'On' is correct in this passage.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

656. The chief guest (a)/entered into (b)/the room. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The use of 'into' is incorrect. The chief guest entered the room is the correct sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

657. She is (a)/very angry (b)/on him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'with' in place of 'on' angry agrees with with proposition.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (658 to 662): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC CPO (SI. ASI) & Intelligence Officer Exam. 2011 (Paper I)]

658. The way to increase the production of the food (a)/is to bring more land (b)/under cultivation. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of the article 'the' before 'food' is superfluous because when we refer to general ideas, plurals or uncountable nouns, we do not use the definite article.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

659. The girls watched intently (a)/as the model applied her makeup (b)/with a practised hand. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: skilled in place of practiced
The word 'skilled' is an adjective which means trained or experienced in work that requires skill.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

660. If he is a millionaire (a)/he would help (b)/the millennium project. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'were' in place of 'is'

The verb be in the – 'If' clause with unreal condition referring to the present or future is used in the form were for all persons. The word 'were' is the form of 'be' in the past subjunctive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

661. The Prime Minister along with his Cabinet colleagues (a)/have been welcomed by the Chief Minister (b)/at a formal ceremony. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'has' in place of 'have'

The Prime Minister along with his Cabinet colleagues is a singular subject and therefore singular verb will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

662. The political candidate talked (a)/as if she has already been elected (b)/to the presidency. (c)/No error (d)



Explanation: The word 'had' in place of 'has' because the use of 'as if' indicates an imaginary situation or a situation that may not be true. The verb after 'as if' is always in the past subjunctive.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (663 to 667): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

663. If you had told me (a)/I would have helped you (b)/solve the problem. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: There is no error.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

664. 'The Arabian Nights' (a)/are indeed (b)/an interesting book. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'is' in place of 'are'

'The Arabian Nights' is the name of a book, which reflects it is a single specific item and therefore a singular verb is used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

665. He (a)/loved her (b)/despite of himself. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The use of with despite is superfluous. So, the correct usage is 'despite himself' in place of 'despite of himself'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

666. Of all the models (a)/Jessica is (b)/the more goodlooking one. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'most' in place of 'more'

The definite article is used with superlative degrees, which compare more than two things or persons or situations.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

667. When I went there (a)/Charles is playing (b)/a game of chess. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'was' in place of 'is'

The sentence indicates a past event and so, past continuous tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (668 to 672): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

668. The future of food companies (a)/seems quite secure (b)/owed to evergrowing demand. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'owing to' in place of 'owed to' because 'owing to' is a preposition which means because it gives the reason for an action.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

669. The vaccine (a)/when hit the Indian market (b)/is dogged by controversy. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'was dogged' in place of 'is dogged' because the given sentence is in passive voice and past tense is used in passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

670. His son (a)/is working (b)/very hardly. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'hard' in place of 'hardly' because 'hard' is an adjective which means to put in lots of effort whereas hardly is an adjective which means almost no or not or none.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

671. Do you know that it was I (a)/who has done (b)/this piece of beautiful work? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'have' in place of 'has'

The antecedent of the relative pronoun agrees with the verb.

Here, the antecedent of the relative pronoun (who) is I and therefore 'have' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

672. The company has ordered (a)/some (b)/new equipments. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'equipment' in place of 'equipments' because equipment is both singular and plural.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (673 to 677): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

673. A great many student (a)/have been declared (b)/successful. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: The word 'students' in place of 'student' because we are talking about many and not one student.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

674. We are going to launch (a)/this three crores project (b)/within the next few months. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'three-crore' in place of 'three-crores' because in hyphenated compound adjectives, the noun is always singular.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

675. I hope to go to shopping (a)/this weekend (b)/if the weather permits. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'to go shopping' in place of 'to go to shopping'

We usually say that somebody goes shopping rather than to go to shop or to go shop. In general, to the first form of the verb is used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

676. The lawyer asked (a)/if it was worth to take (b)/the matter to court. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'worth taking' in place of 'worth to take'

The word 'taking' here is a gerund.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

677. After a carefully investigation (a)/we discovered (b)/that the house was infested with termites. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Careful' in place of 'carefully' because the word 'careful' is an adjective and 'carefully' is an adverb.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (678 to 682): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, then your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier1 Exam. 2011)

678. A senior doctor (a)/expressed concern (b)/about physician's recommended the vaccine. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of article 'the' which is a definite article is unnecessary. The sentence should be like 'recommended vaccine' in place of 'recommended the vaccine'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

679. We have discussing (a)/all the known mechanisms (b)/of physical growth, (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The format should be 'have been discussing' or 'have discussed' or 'are discussing' in place of 'have discussing'. Have discussing does not adhere to the syntax of past or present tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

680. Children enjoy listening to (a)/ghost stories (b)/especially on Halloween night. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The definite article 'the' will be used before 'Halloween night' because 'Halloween Night' is specific.

Halloween is a noun in which during the night of 31st October it was believed in the past that dead people appeared from their graves and it is now famously celebrated in the U.S., Canada and Britain by children who dress as ghosts, witches, etc. Hence, the correct option is (c).

681. I (a)/have (b)/many works to do. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The replacement should be like 'a lot of work' or 'much work' or 'lots of work' in place of 'many works'.

The word 'many' is used only with countable nouns and in questions and negative sentences.

The format such as 'a lot of' or 'lots of' or 'much' is used in statements and with uncountable nouns. It takes a singular verb. Hence, the correct option is (c).

682. There are so many filth (a)/all around (b)/the place. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Much' in place of 'many' because much is used in statements with uncountable nouns. Therefore, a singular verb is used.

Here, filth is an uncountable noun.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (683 to 687): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

683. I remember (a)/meet him (b)/five years ago. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'meeting him' in place of 'meet him' because when we have an impression of something we did in the past, we say that we remember doing it.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

684. He asked (a)/that how long (b)/I would be absent. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The usage of the conjunction 'that' will not be used because interrogative sentences when changed into indirect speech, no conjunction will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

685. He ate (a)/nothing (b)/since yesterday. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'has eaten' in place of 'ate' The word 'since' is used with the present or past perfect tense that indicates a time from the past until a later past time, or until now.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

686. She (a)/is working here (b)/since 1983. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'has been working' in place of 'is working' because the use of preposition 'since' indicates a period continuously from the start.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

687. Madhuri Dixit is having (a)/a large (b)/fan following. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'has' in place of 'is having' This statement is a fact and simple present is used with facts or general statements. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (688 to 692): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your number. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No Error'.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

688. The Manager put forward (a)/a number of criterions (b)/for the post. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'criteria' will be used in place of 'criterion' because 'criteria' is a noun which is the plural of criterion.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

689. The Railways have made (a)/crossing the tracks (b)/a punished offence. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'punishable' in place of 'punished' because punishable is an adjective which means that can be punished, especially by law and punish is a verb which means to make somebody suffer because he has disobeyed the law or done something wrong.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

690. A member shall be required (a)/to pay interest at such rate (b)/as is fixed by the committee. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'at such a rate' in place of 'at such rate'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

691. Citizens cannot afford (a)/to take the law (b)/out of their hands. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'into' in place of 'out of' The phrase 'take the law into your hands' means to do something illegal in order to punish somebody for doing something wrong, instead of letting the police deal with him.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



692. The relatives of the deceased (a)/threatened to avenge (b)/his death. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

The word 'deceased' is an adjective which means dead, it is a noun which means a person is dead and threatened is a verb which means to say that you will cause trouble, hurt somebody, etc. The word 'avenge' is a verb which means to punish or hurt somebody in return for something wrong that he has done to you. Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (693 to 697): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

693. The Principal and staff (I)/are waiting for (b)/the chief guest. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: The word 'the staff' in place of 'staff' because here, the verb (are) is in plural. So, the subject (The Principal and staff) should also be in plural.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

694. He thinks (a)/himself (b)/as a great scholar. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'to or be' in place of 'as'

The sentence will be 'He thinks himself to be a great scholar'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

695. Unless (a)/you will study hard (b)/you cannot pass. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: The word 'will' will not be used, whereas the word 'unless' means the same as if not, so parallel verbs are not used in conditional clauses.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

696. I like (a)/the poetries (b)/of Byron and Shelley. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: The word 'poetry or poems' in place of 'poetries' because Poetry (Uncountable Noun) means a collection of poems so poetry is both singular and plural.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

697. On last Sunday (a)/I met my friend (b)/accidentally. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: The usage of the preposition 'on' is incorrect, so the sentence should be like 'Last Sunday' in place of 'on last Sunday'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (698 to 707): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, your answer is (d) i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2010]

698. None of the diplomats at the conference (a)/was able either to comprehend (b)/or solve the problem. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: In this passage, 'either' will not be used. The format of 'either-or' is used when we are mentioning two alternatives and we want to say that no other alternative is possible. The word 'or' is used with negative word in a negative connotation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

699. The whole block of flats (a)/including two shops (b)/was destroyed in fire. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'destroyed by fire' in place of 'destroyed in fire'

The preposition 'by' indicates the agent after a passive verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

700. They were having (a)/a birthday party at home (b)/next week. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'are going to have' in place of 'were having' because 'going to' is used when we want to talk about a proposal.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

701. The inaugural function (a)/is temporarily interrupted (b)/as the lights suddenly went out. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'was' in place of 'is' because the sentence is in past tense and the act indicates action in the past.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

702. He always practises (a)/the justice and cares (b)/for moral principles. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'the' will not be used with justice because justice is a noun which is an uncountable Noun referring to something in a general sense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

703. His assistants have (a)/and are still doing (b)/excellent work for the organization. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'have done' in place of 'have'

The action has started in the past and continues in the present. So, present perfect tense will be used here. The present perfect is formed from the present tense of the verb and the past participle of the verb.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

704. Thanks to medical research (a)/our lives have become (b)/healthier and long. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'longer' in place of 'long'

The 'double comparatives' are often used for emphasizing the importance of doing or not doing a certain activity. They describe a cause-and-effect process.

The format of double comparatives is as follows:

The + Comparative + Subject + Verb + the + Comparative + Subject + Verb

Hence, the correct option is (c).

705. The first task is provided (a)/sufficient arable land (b)/to the dispossessed farmers. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'to provide or providing' in place of 'provided'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

706. Paper should be (a)/recycle (b)/if possible. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'recycled' in place of 'recycle' because past participle form of the verb is used with 'should be' and the sentence is in passive voice.

The structure is as follows:

Subject + should be + Past Participle form of the Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

707. No sooner did he see (a)/the traffic policeman (b)/he wore seat belt. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'than he wore the seat belt' in place of 'he wore seat belt' because 'no sooner than' are the correct correlatives.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (708 to 712): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d).

[SSC CPO S.I. Exam. 2010 (Paper I)]

708. Last night I dream (a)/I was a Sheikh on the 169th floor (b)/of Burj Khalifa. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'dreamt' in place of 'dream' because the sentence is indicating an event occurred in the past.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

709. As soon as (a)/the lion saw the deer (b)/, he began to run after it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: There is no error.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

710. The police asked us (a)/about our movements (b)/on a night of the crime. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'the' in place of 'a'

A particular night is being stated in the given sentence. When a specific thing is mentioned, we use 'the' as definite article with it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

711. Did he tell you (a)/why he hasn't (b)/come yesterday? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word "hadn't" in place of "hasn't" because past perfect tense is used for showing an action happened and completed in the past.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

712. It was a pleasant (a)/four hours drive (b)/from Pune to Nasik (c)/No error (5)

Explanation: The word should be 'four hour' in place of 'four hours' because combining two or more words to form a

compound adjective in front of a noun, the noun is used in singular.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (713 to 717): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'. (SSC Investigators Exam. 2010)

713. He walks (a)/as if the earth (b)/belongs to him (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'belonged' in place of 'belongs' because the use of as if indicates an imaginary situation or a situation that may not be true but that is likely or possible. The verb after as if it is always in the past subjunctive.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

714. The clerk was (a)/not intimidated by (b)/his boss's bullying (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

The word 'intimidated' is a verb which means to frighten or fill with fear. The word 'bullying' is a verb which means to treat in an overbearing or intimidating manner.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

715. This misogynist hates (a)/all mother-in-laws, (b)/lady doctors and house maids (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'mother-in-law' in place of 'mother - in - laws' because mothers in law is the plural of 'mother-in-law'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

716. How to solve the problems (a)/is the main concern of the organizers (b)/at the moment (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'How to solve the problem' or 'How to solve problems' in place of 'How to solve the problems' because 'the' as a definite article is not used before any plural countable or uncountable nouns unless that discusses about something specific.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

717. We requested the watchman (a)/to clean up the basement (b)/so that the children might have enough space to play (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'ordered' or 'asked' in place of 'requested' because the sentence is demonstrating an order.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (718 to 722): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of the sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d).

[SSC CISF ASI Exam. 2010 (Paper I)]

718. I don't (a)/want to (b)/loose it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'lose' in place of 'loose'

The word 'lose' is a verb which means to be unable to find something or somebody and 'loose' is an adjective which means not firmly fixed or not tight.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

719. Do not (a)/get panicked (b)/in emergencies. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'panic or get panicky' in place of 'get panicked'

The word 'panic' is a verb which means to fill with fear. The word 'panicky' is an adjective which means inclined to panic.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

720. Sometimes (a)/I get angry (b)/on her. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'with' in place of 'on' because angry agrees with preposition.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

721. I use (a)/to go out (b)/to work earlier. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'used' in place of 'use' because used to is the right usage in all sentences except in negatives and questions.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

722. The teacher (a)/has took (b)/the responsibility. (c)/No error (5)

Explanation: 'has taken or took' in place of 'has took'

If the sentence is in past tense, the structure will be as follows:

Subject + Verb (Past Tense)



If the sentence is in present perfect tense, the structure will be as follows:

Subject + have or has + Verb (Past Participle)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (723 to 727): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'. [SSC SAS Exam. 2010 (Paper I)]

723. If I had lots of money (a)/I'd give some to anybody (b)/who asked for it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

724. The old man felled (a)/some of the trees in the garden (b)/with hardly no effort at all. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'hardly any effort' in place of 'hardly no effort because'

The word 'hardly' is an adjective which means 'almost no', 'almost not', 'almost none'.

Hardly, scarcely, etc., are negative words and should not be used with not or other negatives.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

725. Until the world lasts, (a)/the earth will go (b)/round the sun. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

726. I go to the temple (a)/as often as (b)/I find time. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'I go to temple' in place of 'I go to the temple' because the definite article is not used with places like school or University or prison or hospital or church unless they refer to a particular one.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

727. A few tiles on skylab (a)/were the only equipments (b)/that failed to perform well in outer space. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'equipment' in place of 'equipments' because equipment is an uncountable noun and the plural form of equipment remains equipment.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (728 to 732): Some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2010)

728. Judge in him (a)/prevailed upon the father (b)/and he sentenced his son to death. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'The Judge' in place of 'Judge' because here the quality of the Judge is being emphasized, so, though a common noun, in this case, it becomes an abstract noun and the definite article is used with an abstract noun.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

729. Nine-tenths (a)/of the pillar (b)/have rotted away. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'has' in place of 'have' because with fractions, percentages and indefinite quantifiers (all, few, many, much, some), the verb agrees with the preceding noun or clause.

'Nine-tenths of the pillar' singular subject barely so, the verb will also be singular.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

730. One major reason (a)/for the popularity of television is (b)/that most people like to stay at home. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'most of the people' in place of 'most people'

The word 'most' is used to mean the majority and is used in front of a plural noun which does not have a Det. ('the' or 'a') or a possessive case (my or our) in front of it.

The word 'most of' is used in front of a pronoun or in front of a noun which has a Det. or possessive in front of it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

731. Our efforts are (a)/aimed to bring about (b)/a reconciliation. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'aimed at bringing about' in place of 'aimed to bring about' because the basic pattern here is as follows:

Verb + Preposition + Gerund

Hence, the correct option is (b).

732. Three conditions (a)/critical for growing (b)/plants are soil, temperature, chemical balance or amount of moisture. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'temperature and chemical balance' in place of 'temperature, chemical balance' as we are talking about three conditions.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (733 to 737): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2010)

733. He is a university professor (a)/but of his three sons (b)/neither has any merit. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'none' in place of 'neither' because neither is used for not one or the other but none is used for not many (more than two).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

734. After knowing truth, (a)/they took the right decision (b)/in the matter. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'After knowing the truth' in place of 'After knowing truth', as truth is an abstract noun and the definite article is used before 'truth'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

735. It is time you (a)/decide on your next (b)/course of action. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'decided' in place of 'decide' because we use the expression.

It's time + Subject + Past Verb form to refer to the present moment.

The sentence format should be like this: It is time + you + decided ---

Hence, the correct option is (b).

736. He who has suffered the most (a)/for the cause, (b)/let him speak. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'Should be allowed to' in place of 'let him' because 'let' has no passive form.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

737. A cup of coffee (a)/is an excellent complement (b)/to smoked salmon. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (738 to 742): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d). (SSC DEO Exam. 2009)

738. We saw (a)/sand sculptures (b)/in the beach. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'On the beach' in place of 'in the beach'

The preposition 'on' is used for representing a surface, whereas the preposition 'in' is used to indicate an enclosed space. Hence, the correct option is (b).

739. Everybody in the office (a)/has left early, (b)/haven't they? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

740. The teacher told that (a)/the students should have gone to the library (b)/instead of having wasted their time. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'said' in place of 'told' because when we use told it means told object that what was said i.e. told is followed by on Object.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

741. He is (a)/one of the tallest boy (b)/in the class. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'boys' in place of 'boy' because one of is followed by a plural noun or pronoun.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

742. He was awarded (a)/with a doctorate degree (b)/for his new invention. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'with a doctorate' in place of 'with a doctorate degree' because doctorate (Noun) is a degree of doctor. So, degree will not be used with doctorate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (743 to 752): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2009]

743. A variety of pleasant items in the shop (a)/attract (b)/everybody. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

744. The table's legs (a)/have been (b)/elaborately carved. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'The legs of the table' in place of "the table's legs" because 's (apostrophe s to show possession) is not used with non-living things.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

745. The sceneries (a)/of Kashmir (b)/is very charming. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'scenery' in place of 'sceneries' because the plural of scenery is scenery.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

746. I would appreciate if readers (a)/would write to me (b)/about how they meditate. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The use of 'would' is superfluous. Therefore, write to me will replace would write to me.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

747. Neither of the two children (a)/said their prayer (b)/before going to bed. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Neither of and either of followed by a plural noun or pronoun take a singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

748. I sat down opposite him (a)/and produced (b)/the packet of cigarettes. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'a' in the place of 'the'

The packet of cigarettes is a general commodity here, so, the definite article will not be used. Instead, a_ (indefinite article) will be used.

Here, produced is a verb which means to bring forth.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

749. This happened (a)/just exactly (b)/five years ago. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The use of just and exactly together is superfluous. Therefore, either 'just' or 'exactly' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

750. Ramesh smiled when he was remembering (a)/his hard early years (b)/and his long road to success. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'when he remembered' in place of 'when he was remembering' because remember is not used in progressive Tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

751. Good heavens! (a)/How has she (b)/grown! (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'how she has' in place of 'how has she' because the sentence structure is:

How + Adjective or Adverb + Subject + Verb

How (tall) she has grown!

How quickly he speaks!

How is an adjective with Subject Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

752. The doctor advised Mr Munigan that, (a)/because of his severe cramps, (b)/he should lay in the bed for a few days. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: lie in place of lay

'Should' is a modal verb and the basic structure for should is as follows:

Subject + Aux. or Modal Verb + Main Verb

The main verb is used in the base form as in 'He should go'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (753 to 757): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2008)



753. They agreed (a)/to repair the damage (b)/freely of charge (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'free of charge' in place of 'freely of charge'. The phrase 'free of charge' is an adjective which means without payment.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

754. When Varun heard the news that his father had been hospitalized (a)/he cancelled his trip (b)/and returned back to his village (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'back' will not be used with 'returned' because return is a verb which means to come or go back from one place to another.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

755. The Governing Board (a)/comprises of (b)/several distinguished personalities (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The preposition 'of' will not be used with comprises because 'comprises' is a verb which means 'to consist of'. It can also be used as 'be comprised of'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

756. My uncle does not spend (a)/so much money on that house (b)/unless he thinks of moving in soon (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'will not' in place of 'does not' because the sentence is indicating a condition that is likely to be fulfilled. Therefore, will + Verb will be used in the main clause.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

757. Neither my sister nor my brothers (a)/are interested (b)/in moving to another house (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (758 to 767): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

758. The whole country (a)/was suffering by (b)/a financial crisis. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'from' in place of 'by'

Suffering is a verb that agrees with the preposition 'from'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

759. I do not know where could he have gone (a)/so early (b)/in the morning. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'where he could have gone' in place of 'where could he have gone'.

The basic structure in indirect speech is subject + verb and the reported sentence will be an assertive sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

760. I suggest that (a)/he goes (b)/to the doctor as soon as he returns from the examination. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'go' in place of 'goes' because the sense of the sentence is advisory.

A sentence that expresses ideas such as advice, order, request, suggestion, etc., will use an infinitive (without to) and one of the following reporting verbs such as advise, command, suggest, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

761. The introduction of tea and coffee (a)/and such other beverages (b)/have not been without some effect. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'has not been' in place of 'have not been' because the introduction is a singular subject

Plural Subject Plural Verb

Hence, the correct option is (c).

762. In spite of the roadblock (a)/the guards allowed us (b)/enter the restricted area to search for our friends. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'to enter' in place of 'enter' because to enter is the direct object.

An infinitive 'with to' is used when the infinitive is the direct object.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

763. The newer type of automatic machines (a)/washes (b)/the clothes faster. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'new or latest' in place of 'newer' because the use of comparative degree is superfluous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

764. By the time (a)/we got our tickets and entered the cinema theatre, (b)/the show was already begun. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'had already begun' in place of 'was already begun' because past perfect tense will be used here.

Past perfect tense is used for showing an action happened in the past before another event took place.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

765. Each of the students in the computer class (a)/has to type (b)/their own research paper this semester. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

766. The fact of me (a)/being a stranger (b)/does not excuse his conduct. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'my' in place of 'me' because 'me' is in objective case and 'my' is in possessive case.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

767. The sea looks (a)/as if it has been (b)/agitated by a storm. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word should be 'had been' in place of 'has been' because to show that a comparison is unreal, we use past tense with a present meaning after as if or as though.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (768 to 777): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and select to the appropriate number (1, 2, 3). If there is no error, select the number '4'. [SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

768. A moment delay (a)/would have proved costly (b)/in the situation. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word "momentary or moment's delay" in place of 'moment delay'. Both moment and delay are nouns.

But an adjective or a possessive noun is used for modifying a noun. So, a momentary delay or a moment's delay will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

769. Ram disappointed his mother (a)/as he did not (b)/write to her very often. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

770. After you will return (a)/from Chennai (b)/I will come and see you. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'After you return' in place of 'after you will return' because the simple future cannot be used in clauses beginning with time expressions such as when, while, before, after, etc. Instead of simple future, simple present is used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

771. Scenes from the film (a)/had to be censured (b)/before it was released. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'censored' in place of 'censured'

The word 'censored' is a verb which means to examine books, films, etc., to remove anything that is considered offensive, morally harmful, politically dangerous, etc., whereas 'censured' is a verb which means to criticize someone officially for something he has done wrong. Hence, the correct option is (b).

772. When my sister was ill (a)/I went to the hospital (b)/on alternative days. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'alternate' in place of 'alternative' because alternate is an adjective which means something is happening on one day and not the next and continues in this pattern. It is used before nouns, whereas 'alternative' is an adjective which means substitute or other. Hence, the correct option is (c).

773. The beautiful (a)/surrounding of the place (b)/enchanted me. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: surroundings in place of surrounding

Surrounding is an adjective that means the area around, whereas 'surroundings' is a noun that means everything which is around or near to somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

774. No porter being available (a)/he carried (b)/all his luggage's himself (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'luggage' in place of 'luggages' because luggage is the plural of luggage.

There are several other words which remain the same both in singular and plural form such as furniture, equipment, aircraft, news, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

775. He will not be able (a)/to cope up with (b)/the pressure of work. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'to cope with' in place of 'to cope up with'. Here, the use of up is superfluous.

'To cope with' means to deal successfully with something difficult.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

776. Lasers are (a)/indispensable tools (b)/for the delicate eyes surgery. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: eye in place of eyes

—Here, eye surgery is the right phrase that should be used. We can also use ocular surgery. Ocular means connected with the eyes.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

777. I take great pleasure (a)/to welcome you (b)/to this institution. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (778 to 787): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2007]

778. Being (a)/a rainy day (b)/I could not go out. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'It' will be placed before 'being' to complete the sentence appropriately.

Combination of two or more sentences is possible only when the sentences have a common subject.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

779. He is (a)/capable to do this work (b)/within the stipulated period. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'capable of doing' in place of 'capable to do' because capable agrees with the preposition 'of' and 'ing' verb (Gerund).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

780. I will send my servant (a)/but I cannot insure (b)/that he will reach there in time. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: assure in place of insure

The word 'assure' is used regarding a person to indicate that something is true or will happen whereas 'insure' is used for guaranteeing persons against risk.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

781. The lawyer asked the complainant (a)/to put his sign (b)/on the paper. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'to put his signature' in place of 'to put his sign' because sign is a noun which is an indication.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

782. When you have gone through the papers (a)/kindly return them (b)/to us. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

783. You could be better off these days (a)/and this enables you (b)/to have little more fun. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The replacement should be 'are better off' in place of 'could be better off' because 'be better off' is used for saying that somebody is or would be happier or more satisfied if he was in a position or did a thing to have more money.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

784. In that wholesale shop (a)/they do not sell (b)/fewer than ten bags of rice. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'less' in place of 'fewer'

The word 'less' is a determiner which is used with uncountable nouns to mean a smaller amount of as in-less better or time or importance and fewer is used with plural nouns and a plural verb to mean not many.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

785. The period (a)/between 1980 to 1990 (b)/was very significant in my life. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'between 1980 and 1990 or from 1980 to 1990' in place of 'between 1980 to 1990', the preposition 'between' here indicates a period that separates two days, years, events, etc. The word 'between' is used with 'and', the preposition 'from' is used for showing when something starts as 'from' is used with 'to', so in this case 'to' is never used with 'between'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

786. He is not the fastest bowler (a)/in the Indian team, (b)/isn't he (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'is he' in place of 'isn't he' because the statement is negative and it will use a positive tag.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

787. I went into (a)/the bank and (b)/withdrew some money. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: to in place of into

The preposition 'to' indicate the direction so as to reach, the preposition 'into' indicates a position in or inside something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (788 to 797): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, your answer is (d) [SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

788. Banks were developed to keep people's money safe (a)/and to make it available (b)/when they need it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'to' will not be used with 'make'. It will be omitted. In a sentence with two infinitives connected by and, or, except, but, than, etc., then the second 'to' is omitted.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

789. Based on the newspaper reports, (a)/we can conclude that (b)/many accidents caused by reckless driving. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Many accidents caused by reckless driving.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

790. He walked (a)/till the (b)/end of the street. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: to in place of till

The word 'till' (preposition and a conjunction) means until; up to the time of to (preposition) indicates in a direction towards.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

791. The strain of all (a)/the difficulties and vexations and anxieties (b)/are more than he could bear. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'was' in place of 'are'

The sentence is in past tense and the subject (the strain) is in singular. So, the verb will also be in singular, past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

792. In the background they could hear John laughing and joking loudly. (a)/John was the life and soul of any party (b)/and he was cracking a joke every few minutes. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: The indefinite article 'the' in place of 'any' because 'any' generalizes the situation but the definite article indicates a particular object.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

793. I was thinking (a)/if I could do (b)/anything to help. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

794. I meant nothing (a)/less than (b)/to compel you to come. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Compelling' in place of 'to compel' because after the word 'than' to (infinitive) should not be use, the gerund (-ing form) is used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

795. Females (a)/are not appointed (b)/in our college. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Here anything of help should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

796. He has read four plays (a)/written by Shakespeare (b)/by the end of his vacation. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'read' in place of 'has read' because the action took place in the past.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

797. The officer (a)/is angry on the clerk (b)/for not attending to the work. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'With' in place of 'on'

The word angry is usually followed by at, with, or about. We use angry at or about (something) and angry with (somebody).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (798 to 807): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (d), i.e., No error.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

798. A hot and (a)/a cold spring (b)/was found near each other (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'were' in place of 'was' because two or more singular of plural subjects joined by and act as a plural compound. Subject and take a Plural Verb (Singular + Singular = Plural).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

799. All doubts are cleared (a)/between (b)/you and I. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'you and me' in place of 'you and I' because between is a preposition. A preposition must be followed by an indirect object pronoun. Me is an indirect object pronoun (objective case) while I is a subject pronoun (subjective or normative case). Therefore, between must be followed by you and me.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

800. Either of the roads (a)/lead (b)/to the park. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'leads' in place of 'lead' because after either or neither, a singular verb is used. 'Neither of' or 'Either of', followed by plural nouns, takes singular verb (with s).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

801. I went to the temple (a)/with my parents, my aunts (b)/and my cousins. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'I went to temple' in place of 'I went to the temple'

Articles are not used with places like School or University or Prison or Hospital or Church unless they refer to a particular one. I go to church every Sunday (Not a church).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

802. I have passed (a)/the examination (b)/two years ago. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'I passed' in place of 'I have passed' because simple past tense is used with time expressions referring to the past (yesterday, last year, ago, in 2014, etc.)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

803. The earth moves (a)/around the Sun. (b)/Isn't it? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word "doesn't it" in place of "isn't it" because a positive statement (without auxiliary) takes negative tag (with auxiliary).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

804. Unless you do not give (a)/the keys of the safe (b)/you will be shot. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Use of not is incorrect because unless means if not.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

805. Of the billions of stars in the galaxy, (a)/how much are (b)/suitable for life? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: many in place of much

Stars are countable nouns and many is used with countable nouns whereas much is used with uncountable nouns.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

806. The value of the dollar (a)/declines as the rate (b)/of inflation raises. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: rises in place of raises

The word 'rise' is a verb which means to increase in amount or number and raise is a verb which means to lift or move something to a higher level.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

807. One of my desires (a)/are to become (b)/a doctor. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: is in place of are

When a plural noun (desires) is placed with a real singular subject (One) with of, the verb will be singular.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (808 to 817): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (d), i.e., 'No error'.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

808. I found (a)/the two first chapters of the book (b)/particularly interesting. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'First two' in place of 'two first' because in Numeral. Adjectives - Ordinal and Cardinal Adjectives — a order is followed. The order is

Determiner + Ordinal + Cardinal + Noun

Hence, the correct option is (b).

809. Bacon, the father of the English essay (a)/had a thirst (b)/of knowledge. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'for' in place of 'of'

The 'thirst' (for something) is a noun which means a strong desire for something. Thirst agrees with the preposition 'for' as in a thirst for knowledge.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

810. The train had left (a)/when he had reached (b)/the station. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'reached' in place of 'had reached'

When two actions take place in the past, the earlier action is in past perfect and the later action is in simple past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

811. He said (a)/that he will never (b)/repeat the mistake. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The replacement should be 'would' in place of 'will' because in indirect speech 'will' changes into 'would'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

812. I am able (a)/to cope up with (b)/all these difficulties. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'To cope with' is the right usage.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

813. I wish I am (a)/the richest person (b)/in the whole wide world. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'I were' in place of 'I am'

'Wish' is the most commonly used word in imaginary or unreal situations. The tense of the verb that follows 'I wish' is mostly in past tense.

In subjective form we use were and not the verb 'was' after wish.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

814. She is confident (a)/to win the gold medal (b)/this time. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'of winning' in place of 'to win'

Confident is an adjective which agrees with the preposition 'of' and '+ ing' verb (Gerund).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

815. The boy laid in the shelter (a)/for a long time before (b)/somebody came to rescue him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: lay in place of laid

The word 'lay' is the past tense of lie, a verb which means to be there in a horizontal position, or to get into that position.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

816. Standing at (a)/the top of the hill, (b)/the houses below were hardly visible. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

817. Kamblis is one of the players (a)/who has been selected (b)/for the test match. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'have' in place of 'has' because when 'one of' is used in a sentence, the noun or pronoun following 'of' is the antecedent. So, the verb is used accordingly. Here, 'players' is the Antecedent, so, the verb will be in plural.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (818 to 822): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none.



Find out which part of a sentence has an error and select the answer (a), (b) or (c). If there is no error, your answer is (d).

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

818. A milk (a)/can provide protein (b)/for a nutritionally balanced diet. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The use of 'A' is incorrect as uncountable nouns like milk, wine, information, air, equipment, sand, wood, etc., can't be counted. Therefore, an (indefinite article) also could not be used with them. Hence, the correct option is (a).

819. When the football team walked onto the field (a)/the crowd burst into applause, (b)/but some cheers were heard too. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'abuses' in place of 'cheers' because there is a contrast which appears in the sentence with respect to the intent. The word 'applause' is a noun which means approval expressed, especially by the clapping of hands. The opposite of applause is abuse (a noun) which means to make rude or offensive remarks.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

820. A lot of form-filling is just red tape, (a)/and sometimes the forms are so complicated (b)/that people can't make head or tail from them. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Can't make head nor tail of something can also be used.

Can't make head nor tail of something is an idiom which means unable to understand anything.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

821. You are required to explain (a)/your conduct within two days (b)/of the receipt of this letter. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'On the receipt of' in place of 'the receipt of'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

822. I now (a)/am knowing (b)/all the facts about him. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'know' in place of 'am knowing' because know is not used in progressive or continuous tense. Therefore, know (simple present) is used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (823 to 832): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. Your answer is (d), i.e., No error.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2006]

823. Knowledge of (a)/at least two languages (b)/are required to pass the examination. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'is' in place of 'are'

The verb of a sentence always agrees with the subject of the sentence, not with the object of a preposition. Here, knowledge is the subject of the sentence, two languages is the object of preposition. Hence, the correct option is (c).

824. The members of the opposition party in the Parliament (a)/shout upon the minister (b)/if he makes a wrong statement. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'at' in place of 'upon' because 'shout at' means to say something in a loud voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

825. Every one of the films (a)/you suggested (b)/are not worth seeing. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'All' in place of 'everyone of'

Everyone is used for every person or all people; 'all' is used with plural nouns and refers to the whole number of. The verb (are) is also in plural and a subject agrees with the verb used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

826. The Secretary and the Principal of the college (a)/are attending (b)/the District Development Council Meeting at the Collectorate. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

827. No sooner had the hockey match started (a)/when it began (b)/to rain. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: than in place of when

'No sooner than' is the correct correlative. No sooner introduces the event that occurred first.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

828. The Secretariat (a)/comprises of (b)/many air-conditioned rooms. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Comprises or is comprised of' in place of 'comprises of' because the word comprise is a verb which means that 'consists of'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

829. It is high time (a)/he stood on his own (b)/two legs (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'feet' in place of 'two legs'

The catchphrase "stand on one's own feet" is an Idiom which means to be independent and able to take care of yourself.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

830. You should avoid (a)/to travel (b)/in the rush hour. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'travelling' in place of 'to travel' because avoid is a verb which is always a gerund (-ing verb) and not an infinitive.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

831. There is (a)/only one of his novels (b)/that are interesting. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The verb 'is' in place of 'are' because when a plural noun is placed with a singular subject (one, each, etc.) with of, the verb will be singular.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

832. He denied (a)/to have (b)/been there. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'having' in place of 'to have'

We use the gerund (ing verb) for an action that happens before or at the same time as the action of the main verb. We use the infinitive for actions that follow the action of the main verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (833 to 842): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, your answer is (d).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade IV Exam. 2006)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

833. If the worst (a)/comes to worst, (b)/I will have to bid goodbye to my studies and join my family business. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'the' will be used before worst.

The replacement should be done as 'comes to the worst' in place of 'comes to worst' because worst is an adjective which is the superlative degree of bad (Positive Degree) and worse (comparative degree) and the definite article is used with a superlative degree. 'If the worst comes to the worst' means 'if the situation becomes too difficult' or 'dangerous'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

834. The interim report does not (a)/analyse thoroughly the principle causes (b)/of the disaster. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: principal in place of principle

A principle is a noun which is a general rule that someone's behaviour or idea is based on, whereas principal is an adjective which means chief or important person or a thing which is important.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

835. The items I liked most (a)/were the rosewood carvings (b)/and the teakwood furniture of Dutch design (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'furniture' in place of 'furnitures' because furniture is an uncountable noun. It is not used in the plural.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

836. A part of the training (a)/they offered was (b)/real good (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: really in place of real

The word 'really' is an adjective which is used for emphasizing an adjective or adverb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

837. The soil was moist as (a)/there was little rain (b)/the day before (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: a little rain in place of little rain

The word 'little' is a negative adjective and means not much, whereas 'a little' is an affirmative adjective that means some.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

838. The manager wanted to know who had arrived (a)/early that day (b)/the cashier or the accountant (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: earlier in place of early

The comparison between the two (the cashier and the accountant) is evident. So, the comparative degree of early is an adjective which will be used.

Early; Earlier; Earliest = Positive; Comparative; Superlative

Hence, the correct option is (b).

839. They are a politically important family; (a)/one of his sisters is a minister (b)/and the other is married with a minister (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'married to' in place of 'married with' because married is a verb that agrees with the preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

840. Supposing that the information (a)/proves to be totally reliable, (b)/should we still have to recast the plans? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The replacement is 'should we still recast the plans' in place of 'should we still have to recast the plans' because the tense in the 'supposing that' clause is simple present, the tense in the main clause will be in simple future using modal verbs like will, may, might, could or should.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

841. Though its gloss can (a)/fool few unwary customers, (b)/it wouldn't be difficult for the clever ones to judge its real worth (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'a few' in place of 'few'

The word 'few' is an adjective which is used with plural nouns and a plural verb to mean not many.

The word 'a few' is an adjective which is also used with plural nouns and a plural verb to mean a small number or some.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

842. She pretends as if she has (a)/never in her life, (b)/told a lie. Isn't it? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: had in place of has

The use of as if indicates an unreal situation in the present. So, it will be followed by past conditional tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (843 to 852): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of sentence has an error. If there is no error, your answer is (d). [SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2005]

843. Even today (a)/it is incredulous to think (b)/that men have walked on the moon. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'incredible' in place of 'incredulous' because incredulous is an adjective which means not willing or not able to believe something but incredible is an adjective which means unbelievable or very difficult to believe.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

844. The firemen wore (a)/inflammable clothing (b)/for protection. (c) No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'non-flammable' in place of 'inflammable' because inflammable is an adjective which means liable to catch fire easily but non-flammable is an adjective which means not likely to burn easily.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

845. Beside food, (a)/the pilgrims carried (b)/some medicines. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: besides in place of beside 'Beside' means 'at the side of' and 'besides' means 'in addition to' or 'apart from'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

846. Adults suffering chicken pox (a)/can develop (b)/all kinds of complications (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'from' will be used before chicken pox because suffer is a verb which is followed by the preposition 'from'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

847. The well-known pianist (a)/had to practice for several hours a day (b)/even after he rose to fame. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'practise' in place of 'practice' because practice is



a noun and practise is a verb. The word 'practice' is a noun which means a habit or a repeated exercise. The word 'practise' is a verb which means to do frequently or carry out an action.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

848. The Prime Minister was asked (a)/to write a forward (b)/to the book. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'Foreword' in place of 'forward' because a foreword is written as a short introduction at the beginning of a book written by somebody other than the author.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

849. I must complement you (a)/on your good manners (b)/and your impeccable behaviour. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Compliment in place of complement, compliment is a verb which means to express admiration of or congratulate. Complement is a verb which means to add to or make complete.

If one thing complements another, the two things increase each other's good qualities when they are brought together. Hence, the correct option is (a).

850. The sweets (a) were shared (b)/between the four girls. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: among in place of between
The word 'between' is used when only two persons or things are involved. The word 'among' expresses a relationship when more than two persons or things are involved.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

851. The longdistance train (a)/which met with an accident (b)/was carrying some army personal. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: personnel in place of personal

The word 'personnel' is a noun which is used for people employed by or active in an organization, a business, or service. The word 'personal' is an adjective which is related to a person.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

852. The young men from Japan (a)/found the ascent of the mountain (b)/hard going. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: ascent in place of assent

The word 'ascent' is a noun which means an upward slope; the process or an act of going upward but assent is a noun which means to express agreement or acceptance, as of a proposal.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (853 to 857): In the following questions some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (a), (b) or (c) as answer. If there is no error, then mark (d) as your answer. [SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]

853. He ate (a)/nothing (b)/since yesterday (c)/. No error (d)

Explanation: has eaten in place of ate

Since is used with the present or past perfect tense that indicates a time from the past until a later past time, or until now.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

854. An experimental vaccine (a)/has brought (b)/glimmer of hope for the malarial researcher (c)/. No error (d)

Explanation: The article 'a' will be used before glimmer because when you reference something for the first time, we use 'a' or 'an' (Indefinite article).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

855. After making me wait for two agonizing hours (a)/the great man called me in (b)/and asked me what do I want (c)/. No error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be 'what I wanted' in place of 'what do I want' because in indirect speech, an interrogative sentence is converted into assertive sentence where the subject is used before the verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

856. The ebb and flow of the tides (a)/are (b)/now understood (c)/. No error (d)

Explanation: is in place of are

The ebb and flow refers to a single subject, so the verb will be singular.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

857. The green paint on the wall (a)/provides a suitable contrast (b)/with the yellow doors (c)/. No error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (858 to 867): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, then the answer is (d).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade IV Exam. 2005)

858. Two hours have passed (a)/since (b)/he had fallen asleep. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'He fell asleep' in place of 'he had fallen asleep' because the structure with since will be:

It has been + period of time + since + Verb

Here, the simple past tense 'fell' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

859. Having broken down (a)/the driver sent the car (b)/to the garage. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'The car was sent by the driver' in place of 'the driver sent the car' because there is a subject disparity in this sentence. It looks as if the driver has broken down instead of the car.

The sentence could have been 'The car having broken down, the driver sent it to the garage'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

860. He is one of those writers (a)/who has won acclaim (b)/the world over. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: have in place of has

When 'one of' is followed by a noun or pronoun, the noun or pronoun is considered as antecedent and the verb is used accordingly.

Here, 'writers' is a noun which has been used after 'one of writers' which is in plural. Therefore, the verb will also be in plural.

So, it is the antecedent of relative pronoun 'who'. It is in plural form; therefore, the verb will also be in plural.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

861. The mason will not (a)/do the work (b)/except give the order. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'rather' in place of 'except' because rather means 'instead of', whereas 'except' means 'only'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

862. When students are ill (a)/they find that they have a lot of work (b)/to catch up with when they return. (c)/No error (d).

Explanation: The word 'recover' in place of 'return' because 'recover' is a verb which means to get well again after being ill or sick or hurt and return is a verb which means to come or go back from one place to another

Hence, the correct option is (c).

863. Scarcely did I reach the airport, (a)/nervous and tense, than the plane took off, (b)/leaving me stranded in an alien place. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'when' in place of 'than' because scarcely, hardly, barely are followed by when. The sentence can also be written like this 'Scarcely had we sat down at the table, when the phone rang'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

864. The power to (a)/distinguish between differences (b)/is the basis of science and art. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The words 'between differences' will not be used because the use of 'distinguish between differences' is superfluous.

Here, distinguish is a verb which itself means to recognize the difference between two people or things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

865. I have (a)/seen her only once (b)/but I'm liking her a lot. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'I like in' place of 'I'm liking' because 'like' is a verb which is used to express emotion. It is not used in progressive or continuous form.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

866. I told him (a)/that we enjoyed very much (b)/at the party. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The words 'had enjoyed' in place of 'enjoyed' because the basic form in this sentence is: Subject + had + Verb (Past Participle Form)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

867. John is working very hardly (a)/as the examinations (b)/are fast approaching. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: hard in place of hardly

The word 'hardly' is an adjective which means almost no or not or none but hard is an adjective which means needing or using effort.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (868 to 877): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (a), (b) or if it has no error then mark it as (d).

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005]

868. We had a lot of difficulty (a)/to find (b)/the house. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'in finding' in place of 'to find' because when a noun (difficulty) is used with a preposition (in), the infinitive verb 'to' will not be used, so the 'ing' form (gerund) of the base verb (find) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

869. Patience as well as perseverance (a)/are necessary (b)/for success. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'is' in place of 'are' should be used because when the subject is divided from the verb by expressions like 'as well as', 'along with', etc., the subject is singular. Therefore, singular verb should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

870. The passer-by told us (a)/where was the marriage hall (b)/and even led us to it. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: 'Where the marriage hall was' in place of 'where was the marriage hall' because in an indirect question the word order is: Subject + Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

871. The increase in consumption is directly (a)/proportional to the increase (b)/in income. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: No error

The given sentence is grammatically correct and therefore has no error.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

872. In Singapore (a)/my brother-in-law with his wife (b)/were present at the function. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'was' in place of 'were' because when words are joined by 'with', 'together with', 'as well as', etc., the verb agrees with the first subject. Therefore, singular verb 'was' needs to be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

873. Scarcely had (a)/I arrived than (b)/the train left. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: 'When' in place of 'than' because hardly, barely, scarcely, etc., are usually trailed by 'when' and not 'than'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

874. The reason why (a)/he was rejected (b)/was because he was too young. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'that' in place of 'because' after clauses starts with the reason. The clause containing the reason will not begin with because. It will begin with 'that'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

875. Teachers of various schools (a)/met to discuss about (b)/how to improve the standard of English. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'about' will not be used because 'how' is an adjective which means it resembles 'in what way or manner'. Both about and how are not used together.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

876. His tradition bound attitude (a)/had to be a constant source of dissatisfaction (b)/among the younger members of the family. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: No error

The given sentence is grammatically correct and thus there is no error.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

877. The two first to arrive (a)/were the lucky recipients (b)/of a surprise gift. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: 'First two' in place of 'two first' because two and first are numeral adjectives. They are arranged in an order which is: Ordinal + Cardinal

Hence, the correct option is (a).



Directions for questions (878 to 887): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error; if there is no error then mark (d) as your answer. [SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2004]

878. To die with honour (a)/is better than (b)/live with dishonour. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The basic structure will be: to - Inf. + than + Inf. (without to)/to - Inf. Hence, the correct option is (d).

879. It is I (a)/who is to blame (b)/for this bad situation. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'am' in place of 'is' because when the subject of the verb is a relative pronoun this agrees with in. Hence, the correct option is (b).

880. Gowri told me (a)/his name after (b)/he left. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The words 'had left' in place of 'left' because when two actions happen in the past, it is essential to show which action happened earlier than the other.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

881. John would have told (a)/you the truth (b)/if you had asked him. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: No error

Hence, the correct option is (d).

882. My sister (a)/has read (b)/pages after pages of the Bible. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The sentence should be like 'page after page' in place of 'pages after pages' because when words are repeated, they are always used in singular.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

883. Your success in the IAS examinations depends not only on (a)/what papers you have selected (b)/but on how you have written them. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: The word 'also' will come after 'but' because 'but also' is the right usage of correlative sequences such as either-or, neither-nor, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

884. Heavy rain (a)/prevented us (b)/to go to the cinema. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: 'From going' in place of 'to go' because the preposition 'from' is used to reflect that something is being prevented to be done.

The structure will be:

Subject + Prevent or ed + from + Present Participle

Hence, the correct option is (c).

885. If majority of the individuals in a state (a)/prosper (b)/the state itself would prosper. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: Will in place of would

When the conditional clause begins with 'If', then the structure of the sentence will be as follows:

If + Present Tense , + will + Inf. (without 'to')

If + prosper , + will + prosper
Conditional Clause Main clause

The word 'will' or 'would' is used only in the main clause.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

886. If motorists do not observe the traffic regulations (a)/they will be stopped, ticketed (b)/and have to pay a fine. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: 'Fined' in place of 'have to pay a fine' because the given sentence is in passive voice. Moreover, stopped, ticketed are in passive and therefore, have to pay a fine should also be in passive, i.e., fined.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

887. He asked (a)/supposing if he fails (b)/what he would do. (c)/No Error (d)

Explanation: Supposing that he failed or if he failed in place of 'supposing if he fails' because 'Supposing and if' cannot be used together. The basic structure is:

It + Condition + Result

Simple Past would + Base Verb

It + failed would + do

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (888 to 897):

In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and indicate appropriate number (1, 2 and 3). If there is no error, indicate corresponding number (d) as your answer.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

888. I saw him (a)/a couple of times (b)/since May. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: have seen in place of saw

Since is a preposition which means from the time in the past until a later past time, or until now, used with the present perfect or past perfect tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

889. Tea (a)/which I am drinking (b)/is hot. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'The' should be used before 'Tea' because we are talking about a tea, followed by a relative pronoun (which).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

890. Although the police officer sympathized with poor (a)/he refused to (b)/take an action against the rich man (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word 'the' will be used before poor because the definite article 'the' is used with adjectives to refer to a thing or a group of people as described by the adjective.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

891. We were looking forward (a)/to hear news (b)/about the missing fishermen. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: hearing in place of hear

Here, 'look forward to' is a phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs are always followed by gerunds. Here, 'look forward to' is a phrasal verb therefore; it must be followed by a gerund such as 'hearing'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

892. The actress (a)/was shocked (b)/by the news of her dog's death. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: at in place of by because shocked agrees with preposition at

At is used with adjectives to show the cause of something.

In the given sentence at needs to be used to reflect the reason of the actress's shock. Hence, the correct option is (c).

893. One of the questions (a)/he asked me was (b)/"Who did you travel with?" (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

The given sentence is grammatically correct and therefore has no error. Hence, the correct option is (d).

894. I know (a)/a doctor (b)/you are referring to. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'the' in place of 'a'

The article 'a' is used for general representation, where the object or person is not specific, it can be any.

The article 'the' is used for a specific person or object. Since we are talking about a specific doctor, 'the' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

895. The introduction of job oriented courses (a)/in the self-financing colleges (b)/attract many students. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: attracts in place of attract

This is because the subject is singular in the given sentence. Hence, the corresponding verb will also be singular.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

896. It is better (a)/to keep one's head in the face of danger than (b)/losing one's courage. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The word structure such as 'to lose' or 'lose' in place of losing because the sentence structure will be as follows:

to - Inf. + than + to - Inf./Inf. (without to)

'to keep than to lose'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

897. The short story (a)/should not exceed (b)/more than two hundred words. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: The term 'more than' will not be used because exceed and more have the same meaning. Use of 'more' is thus redundant.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (898 to 902): In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark (a), (b) or (c) as your answer. If there is no error, then mark (d) as your answer.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

898. A city dweller finds it difficult (a)/to pass away the time (b)/in a village. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: away will not be used
'To pass away' means to die or to end.
'To pass time' means to spend time waiting or thinking.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

899. Visitors (a)/were not permitted (b)/entering the park (c)/after dark. No error (d)

Explanation: to enter in place of entering
The To + Infinitive: functions as a noun, as adjective, or an adverb.

In the given sentence, here the verb is permitted; 'to enter' refers to a thing being done or desired to be done.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

900. The fifth and final act (a)/of Macbeth contain (b)/the sleepwalking scene. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Contains in place of contain

Here, the singular subject 'The fifth and final act' will have a singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

901. One of the terrorists (a)/of the Kashmir valley (b)/are shot dead. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: is in place of are

This is so as there needs to be an agreement of number between the noun and verb where 'singular to singular' and 'plural to plural'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

902. Ten kilometres (a)/is (b)/a long distance to walk. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

The given sentence is accurate and no correction is needed.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (903 to 912): Read each of the following sentences to find out if there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of it. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error your answer is (d), i.e., No error.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001]

903. When shall we (a)/arrive (b)/to our destination? (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: at in place of to

'At' is a preposition used after the first or second form of the verb for a place or time. Hence, the correct option is (c).

904. Based on the newspaper reports, (a)/we can conclude that (b)/many accidents caused by reckless driving. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: are will be used after accidents

The sentence is in passive voice. The sentence structure of a passive sentence is as follows:

Subject + Aux. verb + Main verb + by + Object

Therefore, in the given sentence 'are' is used as an auxiliary verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

905. Females (a)/are not appointed (b)/in our college. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: No error

The given sentence is correct and has no grammatical error.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

906. The officer (a)/is angry on the clerk (b)/for not attending to the work. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: With in place of on

Angry is usually followed by at, with, or about. We use angry at or about (something) and angry with (somebody).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

907. No sooner (a)/I had spoken, (b) than he left. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: had I in place of I had

When a negative adverb or an adverbial expression such as no sooner, hardly, barely, is used at the opening of a clause or a sentence, it is always trailed by Aux. verb + Subject.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

908. Computer education (a)/in universities and colleges (b) leaves much to be desired. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: more in place of much

More is a comparative degree, meaning we are comparing one situation to another. Therefore, 'more' here compares the current situation with the needed situation where the expectations are higher than the current state.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

909. You will be prosecuted (a)/for bringing seeds (b)/into Australia. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: in or from in place of into
The word 'in' is used to reflect within a place.

The word 'from' is used for indicating the source or origin.

The word 'into' is used for indicating entry, or introduction in a place.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

910. You must either tell me (a)/the whole story or at least (b)/the first half of it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: either to be used after tell me

The words 'either' and 'or' is a pair of correlative conjunction.

It displays an association between two things or situations.

Either comes after the verb whenever the two actions stated are similar so 'either' comes before the verb whenever the two actions stated are different.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

911. Our new neighbours (a)/had been living in Arizona (b)/since ten years before moving to their present house. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: for in place of since

'For' is used to indicate a length of time, for example, 2 hours.

'Since' is used to indicate intervening period from a time in the past until now.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

912. The patient (a)/was accompanied (b)/with his friend. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: by in place of with

The word 'by' is used for indicating the agent or object of the cause.

'With' is used to reflect two things to function together.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (913 to 922): In these questions, read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, then the answer is (d). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 1997)

913. You must either (a)/be regular with your studies (b)/and study for longer period before the examination. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: or in place of and

The correlative conjunctions work together, i.e., either or neither-nor to make a choice between two options. The use of 'or' is often used to show relationship between two things different from each other while 'and' is used to reflect togetherness of two things or situations.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

914. The new taxation rates (a)/announced by the government (b)/are bound to effect the export sector. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: affect in place of effect

Affect means a change because of an action or a cause. Affect means to bring about a change in somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

915. These days, job opportunities are not as better (a)/as they used to be (b)/in the early 70's. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: good in place of better

Good is a positive degree where no comparison is made while better is a comparative degree to compare between two objects.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

916. When viewed with his point of view (a), the entire episode assumes (b)/a different colour altogether. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: from in place of with

From is used to reflect a source, position or starting point while with is used to reflect togetherness. "From one's point of view means" as per the person's viewpoint

Hence, the correct option is (a).

917. On many occasions (a)/we did helped the poor (b)/people by way of giving them food to eat and clothes to put on. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'help' in place of 'helped'

With 'do' or 'does' or 'did' only the first form of the verb is used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

918. Unless it is accepted to both the parties, an (a)/arbitrator would be of no (b)/use to settle this dispute. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'acceptable' in place of 'accepted' or 'by' in place of 'to'

Accepted is a verb which means to agree with or approve of something while acceptable is an adjective which means something agreed by or approved by people or society. Since the given sentence is in passive voice, we use by in place of the object (subject of active voice).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

919. Although the manager was keen on getting the work (a)/done through Sudhir yesterday, (b)/he tries to avoid it. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: 'tried' in place of 'tries' The principal clause is in past tense (use of the word yesterday). Therefore, to depict a past action, second form of the verb is used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

920. The various consequences (a)/the decision taken by the (b)/finance ministry was not foreseen by the bureaucrats. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: Were in place of was

'Consequences' is plural, reflecting more than one consequence. Therefore, the verb to be used along with it should also be plural as a verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

921. I never considered him to be a person who would (a)/go back on his promise and (b)/then do not even apologize. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: do will not be used here

Since we are using the conjunction 'and' here, both the clauses use same modal verb to reflect the action or option and must be a complete sentence on its own. Therefore, the verb 'do' will not be used. Hence, the correct option is (c).

922. Having finished at school (a)/Raghu thought/of going to Bombay in (b)/search some job. (c)/No error (d)

Explanation: of proposition will be used after search because-in search of means looking for

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Improvement of Sentences

Directions for questions (1–10): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required, choose “No improvement” option.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade ‘C’ & ‘D’ Exam 2016]

1. **Either Kiran or Mala is sure to** be chosen for the school debate team.

- (a) Either Kiran or Mala are sure to
- (b) Either Kiran nor Mala are sure to
- (c) Either Kiran or Mala will
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: ‘Either Kiran or Mala will’ would be used for referring to future action.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

2. Tom was **standing besides the school-house poster**, when the ball rolled towards him.

- (a) standing beside the school-house poster
- (b) stand besides the school house poster
- (c) stood beside the school-house poster
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Besides means in addition to

Beside means by the side of

Therefore, standing beside the school-house poster would be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

3. No sane person or government can tolerate **terrorists of any degree or kind**.

- (a) terrorism of any degree or kind
- (b) terrorise of any degree or kind
- (c) torture of any degree or kind
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In this sentence, terrorism of any degree or kind would be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

4. Saibal has got **an extensive** to finish writing his thesis.

- (a) an extended
- (b) an extention
- (c) an extension
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Extension means extra time for completion.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

5. She stood by him **under all conditions and undaunted by anything**.

- (a) without reserve
- (b) without hesitation
- (c) through thick and thin
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Through thick and thin means despite problems or difficulties

Hence, the correct option is (c).

6. Sheela was reprimanded by the school Marshall for coming **lately to school**.

- (a) to school lately
- (b) late to school
- (c) to school later
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Lately means recently

Late means after the projected time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

7. Kunal looked very **manliness** in his police uniform.

- (a) manliness
- (b) man-like
- (c) manly
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Manly is an adjective which means having qualities or physical structure that of a man.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

8. The school was **very co-operation** when we made a documentary film there.

- (a) very cooperator
- (b) very cooperative
- (c) very cooperated
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Cooperative is an adjective which should replace the word cooperation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

9. “I would like to tell you about **this my friend**,” said John.

- (a) this friend of mine
- (b) the friend of mine
- (c) this friend
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: This friend of mine is used to denote one of the friends.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

10. The boat was **drowned**.

- (a) was sunk
- (b) was drown
- (c) was sink
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (11–14): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2016]



11. How many **country are there** in Europe?

- (a) countries are their in
- (b) country are there on
- (c) countries are there in
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In this sentence, 'countries are there' should be used as the word many is used here to reflect several countries.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

12. We stayed in Mumbai **in** five days.

- (l) with
- (b) for
- (c) at
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: For duration 'for' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

13. The medicine must be **take** by you.

- (a) takes
- (b) taken
- (c) taking
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Must be is always followed by third form of the verb.

Hence, in this sentence, taken should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

14. The Sutlej has changed its **path**.

- (a) journey
- (b) course
- (c) line
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Course means a route followed by a river.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (15–36): In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is written in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose 'No Improvement'.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

15. He **only married her for her money**.

- (a) He married her for her money only.
- (b) He married her only for her money.

- (c) No improvement
- (d) Only for her money he married her.

Explanation: It is position related error. He married her only for her money should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

16. Please send the letter **on** the address given below.

- (a) to
- (b) No improvement
- (c) at
- (d) upon

Explanation: It is preposition related error.

Here, 'at' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

17. The two thieves distributed the **loot between themselves**.

- (a) with themselves
- (b) amongst themselves
- (c) among themselves
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

18. The **equipment were** faulty.

- (a) equipment were
- (b) equipment are
- (c) equipment was
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Singular subject is used with a singular verb.

The plural of equipment is equipment only. Hence, singular verb was should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

19. Plants cannot **grow without sunshine**.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) Plants can thrive in the sun.
- (c) Plants cannot grow on a cloudy day.
- (d) Plants do not live in darkness.

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (a).

20. **The gold** is a precious metal.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) A gold

(c) An old

(d) Gold

Explanation: Gold is an uncountable noun. It is not proper to use 'the' before it. Hence, the correct option is (d).

21. Old habits **die hardly**.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) die much hardly
- (c) die hard
- (d) die too hard

Explanation: hardly means almost no or not or none

Old habits, traditions etc. die hard means used to say that things change very slowly. die hard will replace die hardly. Hence, the correct option is (c).

22. He is known **by** others.

- (a) for
- (b) among
- (c) to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is preposition related error.

Here, 'to' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

23. They tried to **win** control of the company from their step brothers.

- (a) inherit
- (b) swindle
- (c) wrest
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) Wrest means to take something such as power or control from something or somebody with great effort.
- (2) Inherit means to receive money, property, etc, from somebody when they die.
- (3) Swindle means to cheat somebody in order to get something, especially money, from them.

Here, wrest will replace win.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

24. Mr Bharath was a professor whom all students **respected**.

- (a) looked up to
- (b) looked up
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) looked over

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (c).

25. The criminal must be **killed**.
(a) hanged
(b) murdered
(c) hung
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Hang means to kill somebody as a punishment. Here, hanged should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

26. My daughter is going to **take** her final examination next month.
(a) undertake
(b) No improvement
(c) appear
(d) give

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (d).

27. My father advised me to **shun** bad peers.
(a) escape
(b) leave
(c) avoid
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement
Shun means to avoid, reject
Hence, the correct option is (d).

28. All these events are **associated** like links in a chain.
(a) attached
(b) bracketed
(c) No improvement
(d) concatenated

Explanation:
(1) Attached means joined to something.
(2) Concatenated means linked together.
So, concatenated should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

29. She is improving her pronunciation of English with a view to **become** a newsreader.
(a) No improvement
(b) be becoming
(c) have become
(d) becoming

Explanation: With a view to should be followed by a Gerund, not an Infinitive.
Hence, becoming should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

30. The kingfisher is a **bird founded most** in the Eastern Hemisphere, especially in the southeast Asian countries.
(a) a bird find mostly
(b) a bird mostly founded
(c) a bird found mostly
(d) No improvement

Explanation: mostly means mainly, generally
found is the past tense of find
founded is the incorrect usage
Hence, a bird found mostly.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

31. **Instead of** his hard work, he did not succeed.
(a) In spite of
(b) In case of
(c) In respect of
(d) No improvement

Explanation:
(1) Instead of in the place of somebody or something.
(2) In spite of means despite
(3) In case of means if something happens
(4) In respect of means concerning
Hence, in spite of should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

32. Seeing no way to escape, the thief **suited** to the Inspector.
(a) shooted
(b) surrendered
(c) supplied
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Surrender means to allow yourself to be caught, taken prisoner, etc.
Here, surrendered should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

33. If you want to catch the first flight you **may** leave now.
(a) must
(b) ought to
(c) No improvement
(d) could

Explanation: Must is used to say that something is necessary or very important.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

34. Manoj is so **credible** that he immediately believed my story.
(a) No improvement
(b) credulous
(c) innocent
(d) creditable

Explanation:
(1) Credulous means too ready to believe things.
(2) Credible means that can be believed or trusted
(3) Creditable means admirable; praiseworthy. Here, credulous should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

35. Thomas Carful the gunman **killing** two persons near the Texas A & M University, asked forgive ness for shooting the officers.
(a) who killed
(b) who has killed
(c) No improvement
(d) who had killed

Explanation: Here, past perfect should be used. The event relates to the past.
Who had killed should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

36. I want to **dispose off** all my old furniture immediately
(a) dispose
(b) disposed off
(c) dispose of
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Dispose of something means to get rid of something that you do not want.
Dispose of should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (37–46): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/ part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is **No Improvement**.

37. He parts his hair **in the centre**.

- (a) at the centre
- (b) near the centre
- (c) in the middle
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Middle means the part of something that is at an equal distance from all its edges or sides.

Centre means the middle point or part of something.

Hence, in the middle should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

38. I can't allow to **make** jokes in the class.

- (a) cut
- (b) crack
- (c) break
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Crack a joke means to tell a joke.

Make or crack a joke means say something in order to make people laugh.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

39. Shut the window; it is **fairly** cold.

- (a) quiet
- (b) quite
- (c) rather
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Rather means used to mean fairly or to some degree. The instructions were rather complicated.

Hence, rather should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

40. She is the lady who will **inaugurate** the exhibition.

- (a) declare the exhibition open
- (b) start the exhibition
- (c) begin the exhibition
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

41. He avoids to **speak** to me.

- (a) to talk
- (b) speaking
- (c) speech
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: A gerund should follow the verb avoid.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

42. A major water pollutant due to the growth of large cities is **the sewages**.

- (a) a sewage
- (b) a sewages
- (c) the sewage
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Sewage (Uncountable Noun) means waste products produced by human bodies.

As a particular pollutant is being mentioned, the should be used with sewage.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

43. I **have just taken my meals**.

- (a) I have just had my food
- (b) I am done with my meals
- (c) I finished my meals
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

44. I stayed at **Henry house** for a week.

- (a) Henry's home
- (b) Henry's
- (c) Henry home
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, possessive case should be used.

Hence, Henry's home should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

45. The warden told the boys to **quickly clean their rooms**.

- (a) clean their rooms hastily
- (b) clean their rooms quickly
- (c) cleanse their rooms quickly
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is position of adverb related error.

Hence, 'clean their rooms quickly' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

46. I needn't get up early tomorrow, **shouldn't I?**

- (a) don't I
- (b) do I
- (c) need I
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here the sentence is negative. Hence, question tag should be affirmative.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (47–49): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, choose 'No Improvement'.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2015]

47. Covering thirty kilometres in thirty minutes **are not a great distance** using a brand new car.

- (a) aren't a great distance
- (b) is no distance
- (c) No improvement
- (d) is not a great distance

Explanation: It is a measure of certain distance or time. Hence, singular verb should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

48. Years ago, I met a man **which** was President and Chairman of the board of a company.

- (a) Whom
- (b) No improvement
- (c) Who
- (d) Whose

Explanation: For a person, relative pronoun 'who' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

49. Where **are you coming from?**

- (a) No Improvement
- (b) do you come from
- (c) were you from
- (d) you are coming from

Explanation: Here, present simple should be used.

Where do you come from? means Where do you live?

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (50–52): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed your answer is No improvement.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2015]

50. Journalism and medicine **would be** two of his career options.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) could be
- (c) will be
- (d) might be

Explanation: Might is used when showing that something is or was possible.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

51. No economist can accurately **foresee** whether tax will go up or down.

- (a) expect
- (b) anticipate
- (c) No improvement
- (d) obviate

Explanation: Anticipate means to see what might happen in the future.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

52. One should keep **their** word.

- (a) One's
- (b) his
- (c) everyone's
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The possessive case of one is one's.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (53–74): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/ part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'No Improvement'.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 2015)

53. Many a man **have died of** cancer.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) have died from
- (c) have been dying of
- (d) has died of

Explanation: Many a man is a singular subject.

Hence singular Verb is as died of should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

54. I want to **admit** in a university in the US.

- (a) go
- (b) enter

- (c) enroll
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) admit means allow to enter or join
- (2) Enrol means to arrange for yourself or for somebody else to officially join a course, school, etc.

Hence, enrol should be used in place of admit.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

55. He was a failure at art but his last piece was **so beautiful that no one could believe he had painted it**.

- (a) breath taking enough to be unreal.
- (b) indeed a masterpiece !
- (c) very realistic and unbelievable.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

56. This matter **admits** no excuse.

- (a) admits for
- (b) No improvement
- (c) admits of
- (d) admits to

Explanation:

- (1) Admit of means to show that something is possible as a solution, an explanation, etc.
- (2) Admits means to accept truth.
- (3) Admit to means to confess something to someone.

Here, admits of should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

57. I was greatly shocked by the most **ruthless** murder.

- (a) gruesome
- (b) shocking
- (c) loathsome
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) Gruesome means very unpleasant and filling you with horror.
- (2) Ruthless means harsh and cruel.
- (3) Loathsome means unpleasant or disgusting.

Hence, gruesome should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

58. She **is annoying** that her father had not accepted her suggestion.

- (a) was to annoy
- (b) had to annoy
- (c) No improvement
- (d) was annoyed

Explanation: Here, past perfect tense has been used.

When both the events happen in the past, the first event takes past perfect tense and the second event takes simple past tense.

Hence, was annoyed should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

59. **If the room had been brighter**, I would have been able to read for a while before going to bed.

- (a) If the room was brighter
- (b) If the room are brighter
- (c) Had the room been brighter
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: As per the sentence structure, 'Had the room been brighter' should be used.

We can also use 'If the room were brighter'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

60. He has **composed** a beautiful song.

- (a) penned
- (b) written
- (c) jotted down
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

61. The old car **thumped** along over the stony road.

- (a) creaked
- (b) crawled
- (c) chugged
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) Thumped means to hit somebody or something hard.
- (2) Creaked means sound made by a door when it is opened or sound made by wooden floor when you step on it
- (3) Crawled means to move forward very slowly.

(4) Chugged means to move making the sound of an engine running slowly.

Here, chugged should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

62. No sooner had he reaching the station than the train began to move.

(a) No sooner had he reach the station than the train begins to move.

(b) No sooner did he reaching the station than the train began to move.

(c) No sooner had he reached the station than the train began to move.

(d) No improvement

Explanation: The structure is:

No sooner did he reach

No sooner had he reached....

In this case, no sooner is used to talk about some-thing that happens immediately after something else. Hence, Past Per. Tense had reached should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

63. My father has been advised to **reduce** smoking.

(a) cut down

(b) No improvement

(c) lower down

(d) reduce down

Explanation: Cut down means to reduce the size, amount or number of something.

Cut down is the correct replacement for reduce.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

64. Sincerity is always **appreciated**.

(a) enhanced

(b) enjoyed

(c) waited

(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

65. Listen **attention** to what I say.

(a) attentively

(b) attend

(c) attentive

(d) No improvement

Explanation: To modify a verb, an ad-verb, i.e., attentively should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

66. My sister does not know **whether tomorrow can be a holiday for her**.

(a) whether tomorrow is a holiday to her

(b) whether tomorrow will be a holiday for her

(c) No improvement

(d) whether tomorrow is a holiday for her.

Explanation: Whether tomorrow is a holiday for her should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

67. Honesty is **more superior than** riches.

(a) far superior than

(b) No improvement

(c) more superior to

(d) superior to

Explanation: Superior means better in quality than somebody or something else.

Superior, inferior, senior, junior, etc., take to.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

68. A hand pump is very easy to work and it **can be fitted** in every house.

(a) No improvement

(b) can be fits

(c) could be fitting

(d) can be fitting

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (a).

69. The criminal was **hung to death**.

(a) hunged

(b) hang

(c) No improvement

(d) hanged

Explanation:

Hung means suspended something.

Therefore, in the sentence, hanged should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

70. What **does agonies** me most is not this criticism, but the trivial reason behind it.

(a) No improvement

(b) most agonizing me

(c) agonizes me most

(d) most agonized me

Explanation: In the sentence, agonizes me most should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

71. They **have not and cannot be** in the good books of the coach because they lack discipline.

(a) No improvement

(b) have not been and can never be

(c) have not and can never be

(d) have not and can never been

Explanation: In the sentence 'have not been and can never be' should be used. This means something has not been done till now and will also not be done in future.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

72. The Louvre, **a museum known to everyone in the world**, is in Paris.

(a) a world-renowned museum

(b) No improvement

(c) a globally known museum

(d) a world-famous museum

Explanation: World famous means known all over the world.

Thus, 'a world-famous museum' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

73. The sun will not **rise before an hour**.

(a) arise in an hour

(b) rise in an hour

(c) rises for an hour

(d) No improvement

Explanation: in when used to refer time means after a particular length of time

In the sentence, 'rise in an hour; should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

74. Heartfelt prayers to God will always **have expected results**.

(a) have amazing results

(b) No improvement

(c) have good results

(d) have desired results

Explanation: Desired result means having a hopeful result 'have desired results' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (75–78): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is No improvement.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

75. The museum's collection includes artifacts **dated back to** prehistoric times.
 (a) date back to
 (b) No improvement.
 (c) dating back to
 (d) date backs to

Explanation: Date from or back to means to have existed since a particular time in the past.

Dated means old fashioned.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

76. He said, '**Let the show begins**'

- (a) 'Let the show to begin'
 (b) 'Let's the show begin'
 (c) 'Let the show begin'
 (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'Let the show begin' should be used for a single show.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

77. I'm really sorry but I haven't got **much money myself**.

- (a) I'm really sorry but I have very few money myself.
 (b) No improvement
 (c) I'm really sorry I have lesser money myself.
 (d) I'm really sorry but I not have much money myself.

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (b).

78. Both of them are good, but this is the **best** of the two.

- (a) No improvement
 (b) better
 (c) much better
 (d) good

Explanation: For comparison between two things comparative degree should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (79–82): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

79. She is **willing** to help you.

- (a) wilful
 (b) willingly
 (c) wilfully
 (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

80. **Being ill, he came to work.**

- (a) He came to work and fell ill
 (b) Despite coining to work, he was ill
 (c) In spite of being ill, he came to work
 (d) No improvement

Explanation: In spite of being ill, he came to work should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

81. She **had realized** that she had seen him before.

- (a) had been realized
 (b) realized
 (c) has realized
 (d) No improvement

Explanation: In this sentence, realized, should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

82. Hundreds of children **are deaf** born every year.

- (a) deaf are born every
 (b) every born are deaf
 (c) are born deaf every
 (d) No improvement

Explanation: In this sentence, 'are born deaf' every should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (83–86): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/ part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct

alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is **No Improvement**.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

83. It is not difficult to forgive someone who **says sorry**.

- (a) is apologizing
 (b) is asking sorry
 (c) No improvement
 (d) apologizes

Explanation: Apologize means to regret a wrong doing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

84. A greedy man always **hankers after** money.

- (a) wanted
 (b) greets after
 (c) No improvement
 (d) runs after

Explanation: Hanker after means to crave for something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

85. Ours is a **joined** family.

- (a) joint
 (b) jointed
 (c) No Improvement
 (d) join

Explanation: Here, joint (Adjective)... should be used. Joint means involving two or more people together.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

86. Be **quick otherwise you would** miss the train.

- (a) otherwise you could have
 (b) No Improvement
 (c) otherwise you will
 (d) otherwise you will have

Explanation: Will should be used here to denote future result or action.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (87–90): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is



needed your answer is 'No Improvement'.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

87. The terrorist as well as his accomplices **was killed** in the encounter.

- (a) have been killed
- (b) No improvement
- (c) were killed
- (d) was being killed

Explanation: Using the phrase 'as well as', verb agrees in number of the first subject. Hence, the correct option is (b).

88. The Councillor behaves as if he **is** the Chief Minister.

- (a) has been
- (b) were
- (c) No improvement
- (d) was

Explanation: In this sentence, 'were' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

89. **In spite of age he is my senior.**

- (a) He is my senior, in keeping with his age.
- (b) He is my senior in regard of his age.
- (c) No improvement
- (d) In respect of age, he is my senior.

Explanation: 'In respect of' means relating to.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

90. Rani **has completed** her graduation from a reputed university last year.

- (a) completed
- (b) was completed
- (c) No improvement
- (d) had been completed

Explanation: In this sentence, 'completed' should be used to denote a past action. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (91–94): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case "no improvement" is needed your answer is (c).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

91. The President of India **administers the oath** of office to the Council of Ministers.

- (a) imposes the promise
- (b) supervises the oath taking ceremony
- (c) No improvement
- (d) reads out the oath

Explanation: In this sentence, 'supervises the oath taking ceremony' would be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

92. **Being** a wet day, he stayed at home.

- (a) Though
- (b) As it was
- (c) No improvement
- (d) Since

Explanation: As it was should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

93. We've got a **new big house**.

- (a) big new house
- (b) house big new
- (c) No improvement
- (d) house new big

Explanation: In this sentence, 'big new house' would be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

94. I **shall write to you** when I reach Agra.

- (a) will write to you
- (b) would write to you
- (c) No improvement
- (d) should write to you

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (95–116): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

95. The train is running late time.

- (a) after
- (b) behind
- (c) off
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: ahead of or behind time means earlier or later than was expected

Hence, as the sense suggests, behind should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

96. When the party ended, the band **pack up** its equipment and left.

- (a) will pack up
- (b) will have packed up
- (c) packed up
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence shows past time. Hence, past simple, packed up should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

97. I **made** a lecture.

- (a) will make
- (b) gave
- (c) would make
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Lecture means a talk that is given to somebody to teach about a particular subject as part of a university or college course.

Hence, delivered or gave should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

98. They **prevented** me from danger.

- (a) was preventing
- (b) were preventing
- (c) protected
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, protected means made sure that somebody or something was not harmed, damaged should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

99. The room is **smoky**.

- (a) by smokes
- (b) filled with smoke
- (c) with smokes
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Smoky means full of smoke, for e.g., a smoky atmosphere; a smoky pub; a smoky fire.

Hence, filled with smoke should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

100. I really enjoyed the way the fashion show was executed and **I also very much liked its theme.**

- (a) its theme conveyed
- (b) and the executing of the fashion shows theme
- (c) I really liked its theme
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, I liked its theme very much or I really liked its theme should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

101. **Ronald might fail the test, in which point he'd re-sit it next year.**

- (a) Ronald might fail the test, in which time he'd re-sit it next year.
- (b) Ronald might failed the test, in which point he'd re-sit it next year.
- (c) Ronald might fail the test, in which case he'd re-sit it next year.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, in which case should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

102. **He saw looking through the window, the beggar standing right there.**

- (a) He saw the beggar looking through the window standing right down there.
- (b) He, looking through the window, saw the beggar standing right down there.
- (c) Looking through the window, he saw the beggar standing right there.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, Looking through the window should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

103. Only a **smaller number of** students participated in the 15th August celebration at school.

- (a) constricted
- (b) little
- (c) a few
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: a few means used with Plural Nouns and a Plural Verb to mean 'not many'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

104. The chairs will be **disposed** in an auction.

- (a) Disposed off
- (b) Disposed of
- (c) Dispose towards
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: dispose of means to get rid of something

Hence, the correct option is (b).

105. The Chief Minister has promised to commit his **department** to a renewed effort to clean up the environment.

- (a) administration
- (b) departmental
- (c) workers
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Administration means the activities to plan, organize and run a system.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

106. Both **himself** and his relations will be invited.

- (a) you
- (b) she
- (c) he
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, Subject - he (Pronoun) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

107. As I am suffering from fever **so grant me** leave for two days.

- (a) and grant me
- (b) please grant me
- (c) grant myself
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: To show request, please grant me should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

108. A man's life is divided **to** four stages.

- (a) into
- (b) as
- (c) of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is preposition related error, into will replace to.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

109. **On saw** the mother, the child smiled sweetly.

- (a) On seeing
- (b) On having seen
- (c) On seen
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, participle, i.e., 'On seeing the mother' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

110. The three daughters divided the property **between** themselves.

- (a) for
- (b) to
- (c) among
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: For more than two persons, among should be used between is used for two persons.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

111. He did not give me **some** books.

- (a) more
- (b) any
- (c) much
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: As the sentence shows negative sense, any should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

112. We saw one tiger **approached to us.**

- (a) approaching to us
- (b) approaching us
- (c) approaching towards us
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, approaching (Gerund) us should be used. Use of preposition to is incorrect.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

113. There were so many children at the party that it was **hardly impossible to keep** a count.

- (a) hardly possible for keeping
- (b) hardly impossible keeping
- (c) hardly possible to keep
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hardly is a negative word meaning almost no or not. So, another



negative word will not be used. Hence, hardly possible to keep should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

114. I **am** the secretary of the sports club since its formation five years ago.

- (a) was
- (b) have been
- (c) had been
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is evident that the job continues for a period of time.

Hence, present perfect continuous should be used have been should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

115. Sunil was acting **strange** when I saw him.

- (a) strangely
- (b) stranger
- (c) more strange
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: An adverb modifies a verb. Hence, strangely should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

116. I shall not go **until** I am invited.

- (a) till
- (b) whether
- (c) unless
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: until; till means up to the point in time or the event mentioned

Unless means used to talk about a situation that could happen, or something that could be true, in the future.

The sentence means -

If I am not invited, I shall not go.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (117–121): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

117. The workers should have been more **meticulous**.

- (a) Committed
- (b) Precise

(c) Punctual

(d) No improvement

Explanation: Committed means willing to work hard and give your time and energy to something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

118. I was angry **at** myself for making such a big mistake.

- (a) with
- (b) about
- (c) on
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: He felt angry at the injustice of the situation, please don't be angry with me.

angry agrees with when one is angry with somebody, and with at when one is angry at something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

119. Torture and trauma has made her a **mental** patient.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) Lunatic
- (c) Mania
- (d) Mad

Explanation: Lunatic means a person who is mentally ill.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

120. She is very **eccentric** woman.

- (a) Impatient
- (b) Unusual
- (c) Generous
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

121. The chickens in his farm **are fattened** up nicely.

- (a) are fattened
- (b) are fattening
- (c) are fatting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: fatten means to make or become fatter

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (122–126): In the following five questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are

given alternatives to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

122. The university asked him **to return back** the funds allotted for the project.

- (a) to bring back the funds
- (b) to settle the funds
- (c) to return the funds
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Return means coming back or giving back.

Here, to return the funds should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

123. He learnt the lesson **with great care**.

- (a) carefully
- (b) carelessly
- (c) with care
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Carefully means thoughtfully; Cautiously.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

124. No one **cared for the boy after his father died**.

- (a) cared for the boy since his father died
- (b) took the boy for care after his father's death
- (c) took care of the boy after his father died
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, take care of means to care for someone.

Here, took care of the boy after his father died should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

125. He **insisted to go** with me.

- (a) insisted upon going
- (b) agreed to go
- (c) insisted that he should go
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Insist upon something means to demand something.

Hence, insisted upon going should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

126. The hawk said that the pigeons and dove are **meat birds**.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) meek birds
- (c) meet birds
- (d) weak birds

Explanation: Meek means submissive, timid

Here, meek birds should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (127–136): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No Improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

127. The second pigeon flew just as the first **pigeon had flown**.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) one had done
- (c) one had flown away
- (d) had done

Explanation: The repetition of pigeon is in correct.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

128. The old man has **acquired experience** through age.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) developed experience
- (c) experienced
- (d) got experience

Explanation: Acquire means to gain something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

129. Water and soil pollutants find their entry into the body through **ingestion of contaminated** water or food.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) digestion of contaminated
- (c) injection of contaminated
- (d) passage of contaminated

Explanation: Ingest means to take eatables into the body, usually by swallowing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

130. He lives **far from the station**.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) away from the station
- (c) a long way from the station
- (d) off the station

Explanation: a long way is the correct usage

Far is used mostly as a comparative or questions or negatives.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

131. Mumbai is famous **because of** its textiles.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) at
- (c) in
- (d) for

Explanation: Mumbai is famous for its textiles. Here, for is the correct usage.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

132. They **spoke** about the weather.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) said
- (c) talked
- (d) expressed

Explanation: Talk about means used to stress something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

133. Mr Mukherjee knows ten languages, **isn't it?**

- (a) No improvement
- (b) doesn't Mr Mukherjee
- (c) hasn't he
- (d) doesn't he

Explanation: The sentence is affirmative present simple. Hence, question tag should also be in negative present simple.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

134. It's high time that you **go** home.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) are going
- (c) went
- (d) gone

Explanation: It is high time is usually followed by a past simple.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

135. Drinking tea is an English **habit**.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) tradition
- (c) convention
- (d) custom

Explanation: Here, custom should be used. Habit means a routine that you generally are addicted to.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

136. He is **wanting in a little** common sense.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) lacks
- (c) is lacking in
- (d) needs some

Explanation: Lack means absence or deficiency.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (137–146): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

137. We do not believe **in a dual** policy of the company.

- (a) in this dual
- (b) in these dual
- (c) on these dual
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Dual Policy is noun therefore a definite item, therefore, this instead of 'a' should be used to refer it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

138. This news is too **good to be true**.

- (a) cannot be true
- (b) so good that it should be true
- (c) so good that it cannot be true
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'So good that that it cannot be true' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

139. The notorious criminal **went to the police to go to prison**.



- (a) submitted to the police
- (b) surrendered himself before the police
- (c) gave himself up for the police
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Surrender means submission or giving up

Hence, the correct option is (b).

140. If he has time he **will** telephone.

- (a) could
- (b) might
- (c) would
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

141. He met **European lady at the conference who works for an NGO.**

- (a) European lady who works for an NGO at the conference
- (b) a European lady who works for an NGO, at the conference
- (c) an European lady at the conference who works for an NGO
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: European has a consonant sound hence 'a' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

142. I **did not see** you for a long time.

- (a) have not seen
- (b) saw
- (c) have not been seeing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The effect of past action is obvious in the present. Hence, present perfect should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

143. The glass figurine **that was being shown** in the store window appealed to me.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) that was on display
- (c) that was exhibited
- (d) that was advertised

Explanation: Display means on show exhibition for promotion of something for sale.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

144. He is **somehow** tall for his age.

- (a) No improvement
- (b) rather
- (c) many
- (d) much

Explanation: Rather means somewhat; relatively.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

145. The practice of **starving the children** in order to cure diarrhoea also aggravates the situation.

- (a) starving child
- (b) No improvement
- (c) starve children
- (d) starving children

Explanation: In indirect speech, here is changed to there.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

146. She said that she was glad **to be** here that evening.

- (a) to ome here
- (b) to be there
- (c) to have been here
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: to be there' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (147–156): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/part of the sentence, which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is No improvement.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

147. If I **will get** an opportunity, I shall attend the seminar.

- (a) get
- (b) got
- (c) shall get
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: simple present is also used in conditional sentences to show future time.

Hence, if I get an opportunity should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

148. Both the teams **played the game fairly.**

- (a) No improvement
- (b) played a fair game
- (c) played fairly the game
- (d) fairly played the game

Explanation: Here, played a fair game should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

149. She could not help **but laugh.**

- (a) but laughing
- (b) laughter
- (c) No improvement
- (d) laughing

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (c).

150. We met yesterday, **haven't we?**

- (a) didn't we?
- (b) No improvement
- (c) hadn't we?
- (d) isn't it?

Explanation: The sentence is affirmative past simple.

Hence, question tag should be negative and in simple past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

151. I **took my mother some grapes** when she was in hospital.

- (a) I took for my mother some grapes
- (b) I brought my mother some grapes
- (c) I took some grapes for my mother
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is position of words linked error.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

152. The others **shook** their heads and made vague noises of approval.

- (a) hung
- (b) turned around
- (c) No improvement
- (d) nodded

Explanation: Nod is used to show agreement or approval while shaking of head can mean a denial or disgust.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

153. She **insisted on** she was innocent.

- (a) insisted on that
- (b) No Improvement
- (c) insisted that
- (d) insisted with

Explanation: 'insisted that' should be used

She insisted that she was innocent.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

154. The world is **being faced with** a crisis.

- (a) confronted
- (b) in front of
- (c) No improvement
- (d) Facing

Explanation: Here, present progressive active sentence should be used instead of passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

155. You must **endure** what you cannot cure.

- (a) accept
- (b) suffer
- (c) prevail
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (c).

156. He does not laugh, **nor he smiles**.

- (a) nor he does smile
- (b) neither he does smile
- (c) nor does he, smile
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: Here, 'nor does he smile' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (157–178): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

157. Too much of anything is good for **everything**.

- (a) a thing
- (b) all things

- (c) nothing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Anything and everything have the same meaning.

Here, nothing is the antonym of anything; therefore, nothing should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

158. The most important **part** in life is to be humble.

- (a) appearance
- (b) aspect
- (c) entity
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, aspect should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

159. We **could not help** admire his inventive genius.

- (a) could not help to
- (b) could riot but
- (c) could not help but
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, contrast is obvious in the sentence.

But is used for contrasts.

Hence, could not help but should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

160. He **borne down all** opposition with an iron hand.

- (a) bore in all
- (b) bore down all
- (c) bore up all
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence shows past time. Hence, past simple 'bore down all' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

161. The teacher was **stimulated** by the mischievous behaviour of the students.

- (a) provoked
- (b) evoked
- (c) inspired
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Evoke means to convey a feeling. Here, provoked should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

162. The prisoner was **kept in Jail**.

- (a) kept in confined
- (b) kept in confinement.
- (c) kept in confirmation
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'kept in confinement' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

163. The students met the college authority **whom allowed them to sit for the exams**.

- (a) who allowed them to sit at the exams
- (b) which allowed them to sit in exams
- (c) which allowed them to sit for the exams
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In relative clauses, which or who is used after a collective noun. Hence, 'which allowed them to sit for the exams' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

164. Placing a talisman or lucky charm on the door or near the **threshold** is not mere superstition.

- (a) entrance
- (b) opening
- (c) doorway
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Doorway means an opening into a building or a room where the door is.

Here, doorway should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

165. He could not **cope up with** the heavy rush.

- (a) cope by
- (b) cope with
- (c) cope up to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Cope is always followed by preposition with. Use of up here, is needless.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

166. One day the hare began to **make fun** of the tortoise as it moved slowly.

- (a) mock
- (b) shout at
- (c) torture
- (d) No improvement



Explanation: Here, mock should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

167. The tribunal **has postponed** the hearing to December 15.

- (a) delayed
- (b) pushed
- (c) adjourned
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

Postponed means an event pushed to a later time or date.

Adjourned means to take a break.

Here, adjourned should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

168. The workers **are very determined** on fighting for their dues.

- (a) have seriously planned
- (b) hell bent
- (c) have decided
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, hell bent should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

169. I will buy the house **provided it** is quite sound.

- (a) unless
- (b) whether
- (c) until
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

170. It was fortunate that the time bomb **had burst** only after the crowd had dispersed.

- (a) exploded
- (b) blown up
- (c) erupted
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Event happened in the past. Hence, simple past, i.e., exploded should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

171. The amount multiplies **over** a period of time.

- (a) within
- (b) in

- (c) by
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

172. The police found a **human body** in the forest.

- (a) corpse
- (b) carcass
- (c) corpse
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: carcass means the dead body of an animal

copse means a zone where trees or bushes are growing together

corpse means dead body

Here, corpse should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

173. The teacher asked him to copy the material word **for** word.

- (a) by
- (b) before
- (c) after
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: word for word means in the same words

Hence, the correct option is (b).

174. **Granting that he has a very great influence**, he cannot injure us.

- (a) Having great influence
- (b) He may have great influence so
- (c) Because of his great influence
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: grant means agree or admit to

Hence, the correct option is (d).

175. **Equipment and practice space** will be provided for the players

- (a) Much facility
- (b) Each facility
- (c) Every facility
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'every facility' should be used here

Hence, the correct option is (d).

176. Everyone of **this** girls is beautiful.

- (a) that
- (b) the

- (c) these
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: everyone is used with a plural noun. Hence, these will be used in place of this

Hence, the correct option is (c).

177. Water drawn from a **municipal reservoir** or a private well, is likely to contain traces of minerals or bacteria.

- (a) village tank
- (b) public tank
- (c) private tank
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, public tank should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

178. Tax-payers **are to be** conscious of their privileges.

- (a) might
- (b) have to
- (c) No improvement
- (d) could

Explanation: have to means must, certain

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (179–183): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC Multitasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 2014]

179. Stop taking bribe lest **you are caught**.

- (a) might be caught
- (b) should be caught
- (c) may be caught
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: lest is always followed by should (Aux. V.) which is used in conditional clauses

Hence, should be caught should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

180. Someone has **tempered** with my lock

- (a) trampled
- (b) tampered
- (c) tethered
- (d) tempered

Explanation:

- (1) Tempered means to make something less severe by adding something that has the opposite effect.

- (2) Trampled means to step heavily on somebody or something so that you may crush or harm him or it with your feet.

- (3) Tampered (V)

Tamper with something means to make changes to something without permission, especially in order to damage it.

- (4) Tethered means to tie an animal to a post so that it may not move very far.

Here, tampered should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

181. Some people has all the luck even when they did not tried very hard.

- (a) Some people has all the luck even when they do not try very hard.
- (b) Some people have all the luck even when they do not tried very hard.
- (c) Some people have all the luck even when they do not try very hard.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: A plural subject agrees with a plural verb. Here, present tense, i.e., they do not try should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

182. A lot of effort vent into collecting the data.

- (a) The data went into collecting a lot of effort.
- (b) The collecting a lot of effort went into data.
- (c) Went into a lot of effort collecting the data.
- (d) No improvement.

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

183. To contact doctor attempts were made.

- (a) The doctor were made at tempts to contact.
- (b) The doctor were attempts made to contact.

- (c) Attempts were made to contact the doctor.

- (d) No improvement.

Explanation: Attempts were made to contact the doctor is the correct sentence (Passive).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (184–188): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2014)

184. I feel out of sort today.

- (a) I feel of sort today.
- (b) I feel out of sorts today.
- (c) I feel out of sort this day.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, 'feel out of sorts today' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

185. The profits will be dealt with among the investors.

- (a) dealt in
- (b) dealt out
- (c) dealt of
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation:

Deal with means to do business with a person, a company or an organization; to solve a problem, perform a task, etc.

- (3) deal in means trade in

Hence, the correct option is (b).

186. The Indian team should fare well, shouldn't they?

- (a) oughtn't they
- (b) shouldn't it
- (c) should it
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, shouldn't should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

187. The performance of the maestro left the audience entranced.

- (a) attentive
- (b) enamored

- (c) attracted

- (d) No improvement

Explanation: enamoured is often used in negative sentences

Hence, the correct option is (d).

188. An increase in crimes against women have been reported in the newspapers recently.

- (a) are being reported
- (b) has been reported
- (c) has been written
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: in crimes

Hence, singular verb has been reported should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (189–193): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 2014)

189. The carpenter has been given a routine to finish his job.

- (a) framework
- (b) deadline
- (c) limitation
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Deadline means a point in time by which something must be done.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

190. The labourers are bent at getting what is due to them.

- (a) bent for
- (b) bent upon
- (c) bent in
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: Bent on upon something means determined to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

191. Although the goal-keeper was responsible for the defeat in the important football match, nobody blamed him.

- (a) still nobody blamed him
- (b) nevertheless nobody blamed him

- (c) yet nobody blamed him
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 192.** The children found the story **funny**.
(a) humorous
(b) bad
(c) ridiculous
(d) No improvement

Explanation: funny means making you laugh
Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 193.** The **cattle are fed** on barley and grass.
(a) catties are fed
(b) catties are feeding
(c) cattle is fed
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (194–203): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/ part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL Tier-Re-Exam-2013, 2014)

- 194.** Then with all his loot he sailed **inwards** Scotland's shore.
(a) onwards
(b) towards
(c) forward
(d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (2) Towards means in the direction of somebody or something.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 195.** Can you please **give me** some leave?
(a) grant for me
(b) grant me
(c) grant from me
(d) No improvement

Explanation: grant means agree to give
Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 196.** The office is **soon to** be closed.
(a) just to
(b) about to
(c) where to
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Be about to do something means to be going to do something very soon.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 197.** The teacher was very **proficient** in his subject.
(a) expert
(b) well versed
(c) proficient
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Well-versed means having a lot of knowledge about something; skilled at something.

Hence, well-versed should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 198.** He found a **wooden chair that has broken** in the room.
(a) wooden and broken chair
(b) broken wooden chair
(c) broken and wooden chair
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Adjectives usually come in this order means

General Opinion - Specific Opinion
broken--Shape-Age--Colour-Nationality-Material

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 199.** The robbers fled before the police **came**.
(a) arrived
(b) were coming
(c) had come
(d) No improvement

Explanation: arrived should be used
Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 200.** The hosts were taken aback when many guests who **had been invited** did not turn up for the party.
(a) had been invited
(b) had invited
(c) was invited
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 201.** The master aimed a **blow to** Oliver's head with the ladle.
(a) a throw at
(b) a punch in
(c) a blow at
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, a blow at should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 202.** The **athletes who have won prizes** are being honoured.
(a) The prize winning athletes
(b) The athletes who are given prizes
(c) The athletes who are winning prizes
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 203.** Motor cars carry people **from one place to another**.
(a) from place to place
(b) about the place
(c) for travel
(d) No improvement

Explanation: from place to place
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (204–213): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/ part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 2014)

- 204.** The student's interest **raised** by an article he had read.
(a) quickened
(b) multiplied
(c) increased
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, multiplied should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 205.** This telephone number is **not existing**.

- (a) has not existed
- (b) has not been existing
- (c) does not exist
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, does not exist should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

206. Would it be impertinent **to ask why you are leaving?**

- (a) if asking why you are leave
- (b) for asking why you are leave
- (c) to asking why you are leave
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

207. We **have to know that** we can achieve things slowly and gradually, not overnight.

- (a) would know that
- (b) had to know that
- (c) must know that
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, must know that should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

208. Rajesh's **ability to use** the local language surprised me.

- (a) knowing of
- (b) confidence with
- (c) familiarity with
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Familiarity with is a proper use.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

209. I usually **did not take** sugar in my tea.

- (a) do not take
- (b) do not takes
- (c) have not taken
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, do not take should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

210. **Unless they modify the system,** our future generations will suffer.

- (a) Unless the system is modified
- (b) Unless the system will be modified

- (c) If the system will not be modified
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Unless the system is modified should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

211. We **did not see** this movie yet.

- (a) never seen
- (b) have not seen
- (c) never have seen
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, have not seen should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

212. The sight of the lizard is **hateful** tome.

- (a) repulsion
- (b) repulsive
- (c) repulse
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, repulsive should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

213. During his long discourse, he did not **touch** the central idea of the topic.

- (a) touch
- (b) touch up
- (c) touch upon/on
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, touch upon or on should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (214–218): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

214. He will revise it **when he is comes back.**

- (a) when he come back
- (b) on coming back
- (c) when he came back
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, on coming back should be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

215. The members of the student's union **did not give** the examination in protest.

- (a) did not write
- (b) did not sit for
- (c) did not show up for
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) give an exam means give a test to someone
- (2) take an exam means appearing for a test
- (3) sit for an exam is the same as take an exam
- (4) write an exam is the same as take an exam

Here, did not sit for should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

216. She was kept from her assignment because of her **loquacious** room-mate.

- (a) noisy
- (b) irritating
- (c) talkative
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) Loquacious means very talkative, especially of persons given to excess conversation.
 - (2) Talkative means chatty, liking to talk.
- Here, talkative should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

217. James **epitomizes** everything that a leader should be.

- (a) worships
- (b) loves
- (c) adores
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Epitomizes means to be a perfect example of something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

218. The businessman is **respectively** connected.

- (a) respectfully
- (b) respectably
- (c) receptively
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: respectably means in a way that is acceptable



respectfully means in a way that demonstrates respect

Here, respectfully should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (219–223): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2014)

219. The old man is addicted to staging.

- (a) is fond of singing
- (b) is used to singing
- (c) likes singing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, is fond of singing should be used.

addicted means hooked or habituated
fond of means finding something pleasant

Hence, the correct option is (a).

220. We were not **used to get up** early.

- (a) used to getting up
- (b) getting up
- (c) used to be up
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: If the objects involve a verb, -ing is added to it.

Hence, used to getting up should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

221. The most important **aspect for** life is to be humble.

- (a) asset of
- (b) aspect of
- (c) extract of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, aspect of should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

222. A **group** of fish is swimming in the pond.

- (a) swarm
- (b) collection
- (c) school
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, school should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

223. Your dress is the same **like** mine.

- (a) the same as
- (b) as same as
- (c) similar like
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) same means identical
- (2) like means similar but not identical

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (224–233): In the following questions, a sentence/ a part of the sentence is printed in bold letters. Below are given alternatives to that bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 2013, 2014)

224. The speaker got confused, and started to **contradict himself**.

- (a) oppose himself
- (b) argue against
- (c) reject
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Contradict means saying the opposite

Hence, the correct option is (d).

225. The number of people going abroad for vacations is **ever increasing** every year.

- (a) ever increasing
- (b) increasing
- (c) shooting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, only increasing should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

226. Looking at the pictures of his old home made him **nostalgic**.

- (a) romantic
- (b) historical
- (c) philosophic
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, nostalgic should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

227. I met him **in the way**.

- (a) on the way
- (b) at the way
- (c) during the way
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) in the way means act as obstruction
- (2) on the way means on the route of a trip

Here, on the way should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

228. I shall appreciate if you kindly accept my proposal.

- (a) I would appreciate if
- (b) I shall appreciate it if
- (c) I would have appreciate if
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In a conditional sentence, the main clause should have an object.

Hence, 'I shall appreciate it if' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

229. Rajesh is **not very-well** these days.

- (a) in poverty
- (b) unwell
- (c) indifferent
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, unwell should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

230. Nothing about the accident **has come to her knowledge**.

- (a) was learnt by her
- (b) has been known by her
- (c) is known to her
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'is known to her should' be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

231. Will you **let me borrow some money** in this hour of need?

- (a) lend me some rupees
- (b) let me borrow a few rupees

- (c) lend me some money
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Lend me some money should be used. As lend means given to while borrowed means taken from.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

232. The autumn **season** of Parliament will begin on Monday.

- (a) session
(b) cession
(c) mission
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, session should be used. Sessions are meetings held in Assembly, Parliament or Court.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

233. The boy said that **he has read** the book.

- (a) he has already read
(b) he had read
(c) he has finished to read
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, he had read should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (234–243): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

234. Loose tea leaves are kept in a tea **box**.

- (a) tin
(b) cozy
(c) caddy
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Caddy is a container made of tin or aluminium, with a lid to keep tea.

Hence, caddy should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

235. Shakespeare is **greater than any other poet**.

- (a) greater than many poets
(b) greater as any other poet

- (c) greater than all poets
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (d).

236. I saw the **woman whom you said lived next door**.

- (a) that you said live next door
(b) who you said lived next door
(c) which you said lived next door
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (d).

237. A thousand rupees **are** all that he wants.

- (a) are
(b) was
(c) is
(d) No improvement

Explanation: A thousand rupees, here, denotes some specific quantity as a whole, therefore, the verb is generally singular.

Hence, 'is' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

238. **I have never been hearing** from him since he left for America.

- (a) have never heard
(b) have never been hearing
(c) was never heard
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, present perfect, i.e., have never heard should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

239. The camera I bought recently is not **convenient**.

- (a) easy to use
(b) hard to use
(c) difficult to use
(d) No improvement

Explanation: easy to use should be used
Hence, the correct option is (a).

240. You are a mechanic, **aren't** you?

- (a) wasn't
(b) isn't
(c) are
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (d).

241. Sincere workers do not rest till **they have reached** perfection in their work.

- (a) they had achieved
(b) they have achieved
(c) they having reached
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, they have achieved should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

242. The interesting tale **had its beginning** more than fifty years ago.

- (a) began
(b) was started
(c) initiated
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, past simple, began should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

243. One of her friends had just **got down from** the bus.

- (a) alighted from
(b) arrived in
(c) landed from
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, alighted from should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (244–253): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, you answer is (d).

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

244. This crime makes a man frame **for transportation till his life**

- (a) to transportation to life
(b) for transportation for life
(c) to transportation for life
(d) No improvement

Explanation: liable agrees with preposition to

Hence, the correct option is (c).

245. I don't think many people will be able to attend the meeting tomorrow. I, but for one, have to be in Chennai.



- (a) so for one
- (b) rather for one
- (c) for one
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, for one should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

246. My visits to my family are **a few and far between**.

- (a) few and a far between
- (b) few and far between
- (c) few or far between
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: few means not enough

a few means limited in number

Here, few and far between should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

247. Their friendship will not **last through long time**.

- (a) last through a long time
- (b) last through
- (c) last long
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: last long should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

248. All these articles are kept in a tin box **to prevent from Spoiling of damp in rainy season**.

- (a) prevent them from spoiling by damp
- (b) prevent them being spoiled by damp
- (c) prevent them from spoiling of damp
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Prevent them being spoiled by damp should be used.

Prevent from is used for discontinuing to do an act.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

249. Your previous project **was only failed because you did not persevere yourself in it**.

- (a) failed only because you did not persevere.
- (b) failed only because you did not persevere for it.
- (c) only failed because you did not persevere.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Failed means unsuccessful.

Was failed means failed by someone else.

Here, failed only because should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

250. I had more sympathy with you, my friend.

- (a) have a more sympathy
- (b) have much sympathy
- (c) had much sympathy
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Sympathy is an uncountable noun. So, have much sympathy should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

251. The bank manager was given a holiday and so he resolved to go **for hitch-hiking**.

- (a) with hitch-hiking
- (b) for the hitch-hiking
- (c) hitch-hiking
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hitch hiking being an action, we do not use for with it. Hence, go should be removed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

252. Our big iron gate **jingles** on its hinges as it is opened.

- (a) clangs
- (b) grates
- (c) bangs
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

Grates means when two hard surfaces rub against each other making an unpleasant sound.

Here, grates should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

253. **Although other parts** the world 20 per cent of the farm area is owned by women, in India women own less than 7 per cent.

- (a) If in other parts of
- (b) However some parts of
- (c) While in other parts of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, while in other parts of should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (254–263): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

254. The visitors arrived at **a lucky moment**.

- (a) an opportunistic
- (b) an opportunity
- (c) an opportune
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, an opportune should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

255. The government **can see scarcely any valid reason** to launch an inquiry.

- (a) cannot scarcely see any valid reason
- (b) can see any valid reason scarcely
- (c) can scarcely see any valid reason
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, 'can scarcely see any valid reason' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

256. Henry is **taking John for tea**.

- (a) taking John on tea
- (b) taking John to tea
- (c) taking John at tea
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

257. **The medicines made miracles** and healed me in two days.

- (a) The medicines brought miracles
- (b) The medicines worked miracles
- (c) The medicine performed miracles
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, worked miracles should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

258. **Any of these** two books is good.

- (a) Any of this
- (b) Either of these
- (c) Any other of this
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, either of these should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

259. The report **highlights a number of instance of injustice.**

- (a) highlight a number of instances of injustice
- (b) highlights a numbers of instances of injustice
- (c) highlights a number of instances of injustice
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, highlights a number of instances of injustice should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

260. He was **for a time** our captain.

- (a) for some time
- (b) once
- (c) at any time
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, once should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

261. He made **the utmost effort** to save us.

- (a) an all-out
- (b) an altered
- (c) an intentional
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, an all-out should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

262. He belongs to a **rich family.**

- (a) a well-to-do family
- (b) an upper class family
- (c) a well-known family
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Any of the four options is right but the most appropriate one is a well-to-do family.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

263. Suraj looked at Sunil **with a question.**

- (a) questioningly
- (b) questionably
- (c) wistfully
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (2) Questioningly means in a curious and questioning manner.

Here, questionably should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (264–273): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

264. Ram **filled ink into his pen** before leaving for school.

- (a) filled ink in his pen
- (b) filled ink on his pen
- (c) filled his pen with ink
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, filled his pen with ink should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

265. The toys he bought for Suzy **are too good to be cheap.**

- (a) are so much good to be cheap
- (b) were so good to be cheap
- (c) are so good that to be cheap
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Too means used before Adj. and Adv. to say that something is more than is good, necessary, possible, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

266. **I did one mistake in** the dictation test today.

- (a) I made a mistake in
- (b) I did a mistake at
- (c) I did a mistake in
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: mistake is made and not done

Hence, I made a mistake in should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

267. John has been detained **at a meeting.**

- (a) by the meeting
- (b) in meeting
- (c) on a meeting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, at a meeting should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

268. The butler was as devoted as a **faithful dog.**

- (a) a faithful cat
- (b) a faithful friend
- (c) a faithful pet
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, a faithful dog should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

269. The government representative **furnished the reporters all details.**

- (a) provided the reporters all details
- (b) furnished the reporters with all the details
- (c) furnished reporters all details
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, furnished the reporters with all the details should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

270. It was raining so heavily yesterday that **I could not move out for my usual walk.**

- (a) I could not go out for my usual walk
- (b) I could not go to my usual walk
- (c) I could not move for my usual walk
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: I could not go out for ray usual walk should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

271. There is **an error in grammar** in this sentence.

- (a) a written error
- (b) a grammatical error
- (c) a grammar error
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, a grammatical error should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

272. He denied that he **had not forged** my signature.

- (a) would not forge
- (b) did not forge
- (c) had forged
- (d) No improvement



Explanation: Deny gives a negative sense, hence, a negative word will not be used.

So, had forged should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

273. To his astonishment and admiration he **got the information** that it was only the picture of a curtain.

- (a) found
- (b) received the information
- (c) saw clearly
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Receive or obtain or collect or gather information should be used. Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (274–278): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

274. Hitler was an absolute **Potentate**.

- (a) dictator
- (b) militant
- (c) ruler
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (3) Potentate means a ruler who has lot of power, especially when this is not restricted by a parliament, etc.
- (4) Militant means a person who uses, or is willing to use, force or strong pressure to achieve his aims, especially to achieve social or political change.

Here, dictator should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

275. Having **completion** of the course, the students left college

- (a) On completion of
- (b) In order to complete
- (c) Down the completion
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, having completed or on completion of should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

276. Will you please give me a warm **glass of water**?

- (a) Will you please give me a glass of warm water?
- (b) Will you please give I a warm glass of water?
- (c) Would you please give I a warm glass of water?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: You need warm water, not the glass. Hence, a glass of warm water should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

277. Boil the potatoes and then **crush it until soft**.

- (a) smash it
- (b) knead it
- (c) mash it
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, mash it should be used. Hence, the correct option is (c).

278. They presented him a **beautiful expensive designer gold pen**.

- (a) an expensive designer beautiful gold
- (b) a beautiful gold expensive designer
- (c) a designer gold beautiful expensive
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (279–283): In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

279. I **brushed my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning**.

- (a) I brushes my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
- (b) I brush my teeth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
- (c) I brush my tooth every day at 7 o'clock in the morning
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: A regular or action or habit is evident. Hence, present simple should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

280. More than 60% of India's population **live under the poverty line**.

- (a) live by the poverty line
- (b) live below poverty line
- (c) live beside the poverty line
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Below and under can mean lower than; below is used when one thing is not directly under another. Under is used when something is covered by what is over it.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

281. **Only me I can** solve the problem.

- (a) Only me can
- (b) Only I can
- (c) I can only
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Only I can do should be used. Only I not others.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

282. They congratulated me for my victory in the debate competition.

- (a) about
- (b) at
- (c) on
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: On is used when expressing one's good wishes in the context of a happy event.

For (Pre.) is used when offering praise for someone's achievement.

Here, on should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

283. When the little girl **losses her doll**, she began to cry.

- (a) losing her doll
- (b) loss her doll
- (c) lost her doll
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence is showing past time. Hence, lost her doll should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (284–288): In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

284. She did not like the movie, **nor I did**.

- (a) nor did I.
- (b) nor I like it
- (c) nor did I like it.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In such cases, where a negative clause has to be linked, *nor* is used at the beginning of the second clause, followed by an Aux. V. or Mod. or *be*, followed by the Sub. and the Main V., if there is any.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

285. Old habits die **hardly**.

- (a) hard
- (b) too hard
- (c) much hardly
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: difficult to do or understand or answer

Hence, the correct option is (a).

286. One cannot be indifferent to one's health, **can't one**

- (a) can't be?
- (b) can one?
- (c) isn't it?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence is negative. Hence, 'can one' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

287. The mother with her children **were** expected.

- (a) was
- (b) will
- (c) have
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Singular subject agrees with singular Verb. Hence, *was* should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

288. Sohan is **pleased** at the news yesterday.

- (a) has been pleased
- (b) had been pleased
- (c) was pleased
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, *was* pleased should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (289–293): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

289. The octopus uses its **arms** for hunting and locomotion.

- (a) fins
- (b) flippers
- (c) tentacles
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Used for feeling or holding things, for moving or for getting food.

(2) Fins means a thin flat part that sticks out from a body of a fish, used for swimming and keeping balance.

(3) Flippers means a flat part of the body of some sea animals, used for swimming.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

290. It is compulsory for every citizen to help the administration **for keep as the city clean**.

- (a) for upkeep clean the city
- (b) for keeping of the city cleanliness
- (c) to keep the city clean
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The to-Inf. is used for indicating the purpose or intention of an action. In this case *to* has the same meaning as *in order to* or *so as to*.

Hence, *to* keep the city clean should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

291. Mr Sharma has been living in this city **since** five years.

- (a) for
- (b) only

- (c) from
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'For' is used for saying how long something lasts or continues or has been the case (a period of time) since is used for saying that something has been the case from a particular time in the past until now (a point in time).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

292. Kamal's suggestion was greeted **with** hoots of laughter.

- (a) in
- (b) at
- (c) on
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

293. I could not help **to laugh** at the joke.

- (a) laughing
- (b) laugh
- (c) to laughing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Help is usually followed by a gerund and not an infinitive.

Hence, *laughing* should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (294–298): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

294. She does not tell lies, **doesn't she?**

- (a) isn't she?
- (b) does she?
- (c) didn't she?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence is negative. Hence, question tag should be affirmative, i.e., *does she?*

Hence, the correct option is (b).

295. Have you ever been **in** New York?

- (a) at
- (b) to
- (c) with
- (d) No improvement



Explanation: Been is the past participle of be and gone is the past participle of go.

Been describes completed visits.

When we refer to a destination, to is used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

296. Wave after wave **surrounded** the tower.

- (a) engulfed
- (b) circled
- (c) encircled
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: somebody or something completely

- (2) circled means to move in a circle, especially in the air
- (2) encircled means to surround somebody or something completely in a circle

Engulfed is generally used of a natural force which sweeps over something so as to surround or cover it completely.

Hence, engulfed should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

297. It is quite tough to **declare** which candidate will win the presidential election.

- (a) predict
- (b) augur
- (c) portend
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (2) Declare means to say something officially or publicly.
- (3) Augur means to be a sign that something will be successful or not successful in the future.
- (4) Portend means to be a sign or warning of something that is going to happen in the future, especially something bad or unpleasant.

Here, predict should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

298. Transcoding **has one of the items** in the new syllabus.

- (a) is one of the items
- (b) has one of the item
- (c) is one of the item
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) Transcoding means computing to transfer data from one format to another.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (299–320): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
(SSC GL Tier-n Exam. 2014)

299. The toddler has a habit of **throwing tantrums**.

- (a) expressing emotions
- (b) expressing frustrations
- (c) expressing happiness
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

- (1) Throwing tantrums means putting on an active display of childish temper; to become very angry and unreasonable.
- (2) Expressing emotions means expressing feelings (happiness, anger, frustration, etc.)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

300. He **absented** from the meeting.

- (a) was absent
- (b) absented himself
- (c) took absence
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Reflexive Pro. is used when we want to refer back to the Sub. of the sentence or clause.

Hence, absented himself should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

301. The concert will start **when the conductor comes**.

- (a) when the conductor arrives
- (b) when the curtain has been raising
- (c) when the audience will arrive
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: especially at the end of a journey

Hence, when the conductor arrives should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

302. The air-conditioner has made ceiling fans a little **redundant** in today's world.

- (a) superfluous
- (b) obsolete
- (c) extinct
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, obsolete should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

303. You ought to do your homework, **oughtn't you?**

- (a) shouldn't.
- (b) mustn't
- (c) ought
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

304. A thing of beauty is **joy** forever.

- (a) is the joy
- (b) is joyous
- (c) is a joy
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: is a joy should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

305. The little boy **fell from the roof**.

- (a) fell below the roof
- (b) fell down the roof
- (c) fell off the roof
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: off is used for saying that someone leaves a place

Hence, fell off the roof should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

306. **Because that there were** heavy rains the lake was flooded.

- (a) Because of the
- (b) As there were
- (c) Since there was
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'because of the' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

307. The thieves **ran away** in a black car.

- (a) fled
- (b) escaped with
- (c) jumped away
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, fled should be used. Hence, the correct option is (a).

308. I don't understand **why did you not call** me last night.

- (a) why had you not call
- (b) why you did not call
- (c) why not did you call
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: So, Sub. is used before the V. Hence, why you did not call should be used. Hence, the correct option is (b).

309. What she said is **not correct** at all.

- (a) incorrect
- (b) not incorrect
- (c) correct
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement Hence, the correct option is (d).

310. My uncle couldn't rise up from his bed **no more**.

- (a) any farther
- (b) any further
- (c) anymore
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Use of double negatives couldn't and no more is incorrect. Hence, anymore will replace no more. Hence, the correct option is (c).

311. The train **rolls** along the track.

- (a) rumbles
- (b) rattles
- (c) ripples
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Rumbles means to move slowly and heavily. Rattles mean to move with a series of short loud sounds. Ripples mean to move making small waves. Hence, rumbles should be used here. Hence, the correct option is (a).

312. His miserable condition **made us** wept.

- (a) made us weep
- (b) made us to weep
- (c) made us to wept
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: A causative verb will be followed by first form of the verb hence, 'made us weep' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

313. Everybody was alarmed **with** the news of his murder.

- (a) on
- (b) after
- (c) at
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: be alarmed goes with preposition 'at'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

314. The greatest fear **which is scaring of the world** today is global warming.

- (a) which had scared of the world
- (b) that scared off the world
- (c) that scares the world
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'that scares the world' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

315. Anyone interested in computer programming can find a job in contemporary industry **if you learn** the basic programming languages, such as COBOL and FORTRAN.

- (a) by studying
- (b) by the study of
- (c) if he would learn
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, 'by studying' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

316. Anxiety and other such emotions are known to be **unhealthy** to the body.

- (a) dangerous
- (b) detrimental
- (c) damaging
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'detrimental' should be used here

Hence, the correct option is (b).

317. The Portsmouth Summer Art Festival is the only place in New Hampshire where **we are fortunately see** such diverse tales all in one place.

- (a) we are able to fortunately see
- (b) we are fortunate to see
- (c) we are fortunate to seeing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: use of fortunately is not right. Here, 'fortunate' should be used.

Hence, 'we are fortunate to see' is the accurate usage.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

318. He speaks not only English but **Hindi as well**.

- (a) as well as Hindi
- (b) Hindi too
- (c) also Hindi
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hence, 'also Hindi' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

319. His **powerful desire** brought about his downfall.

- (a) his intense desire
- (b) his desire for power
- (c) his fatal desire
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'His desire for power' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

320. My **opinion** of the play is that it will win the National award.

- (a) opinion to
- (b) opinion about
- (c) opinion on
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: opinion of is used with a person

opinion on is used with a universal topic
opinion about is used with a explicit topic
Hence, opinion about should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (321–342): In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
[SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014]

321. You need to read these kinds of **books** for the test.



- (a) these kind of book
- (b) this kind of book
- (c) this kind of a book
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, this kind of book should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

322. Due to power grid collapse essential services like hospitals, the railways and water plants **were perturbed**.

- (a) was perplexed
- (b) were paralyzed
- (c) were abandoned
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Perturb means to make somebody worried or anxious; alarm.

Paralyse means to foil something from operating normally.

Hence, were paralysed should be used here. Hence, the correct option is (b).

323. Satish told his mother that he had been reading **for six hours**.

- (a) since six hours
- (b) from six hours
- (c) till six hours
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: To express a period of time 'for' is used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

324. No sooner had he agreed to join the job than he started to have doubts.

- (a) No sooner did he
- (b) No sooner than he
- (c) No sooner was he
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No sooner did he agree or No sooner had he agreed should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

325. Laws were enacted **to do away with** social evils.

- (a) to eradicate
- (b) to stop
- (c) to prevent
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Do away with something means to stop doing or having something; to make something end; abolish.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

326. The woman is waiting to see you looks rather angry.

- (a) The women whose waiting to see you looks rather angry.
- (b) The women who is waiting see you looks rather angry.
- (c) The woman who is waiting to see you looks rather angry.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, a relative pronoun will make sense. Hence, the woman who is waiting should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

327. If you are a cricket fan, make sure **you are witness** the grand opening ceremony today.

- (a) you witnessed
- (b) you witnessing
- (c) you witness
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence shows present time. Hence, present simple, i.e., you witness.... should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

328. Gauri was for waiting for Hema and I.

- (a) Gauri was waiting for Hema and me.
- (b) Gauri were waiting for Hema and me.
- (c) Gauri were waiting for Hema and I.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The use of 'for' after 'was' is superfluous. Moreover, objective case 'me' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

329. The doctor made no farther comment to justify his action.

- (a) The doctor made no farther commandments to justify his action.
- (b) The doctor made no further comments to justify his action.
- (c) The doctor made no further commitments to justify his action.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Farther means at a distance.

Further means additionally.

Hence, 'The doctor made no further comments' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

330. When the thief saw the police approaching he showed **a clean pair at heels**.

- (a) a clean pair of heels
- (b) a clean pair on heels
- (c) a clean pair down heels
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is preposition related error. Here, 'a clean pair of heels' should be used.

A clean pair of heels means to escape quickly.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

331. Not until did he receive her letter he fully realized her problem.

- (a) Not until he received her letter did he fully realize
- (b) Not until had he received her letter that he
- (c) Not until he had received her letter that he
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The structure of sentence should be.

Not until + subject + V2 + object + did + subject + V1

Hence, the correct option is (a).

332. I can't think of anybody whom to invite.

- (a) anybody whom I should invite
- (b) anybody to invite
- (c) anybody who should be invited
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, passive voice 'anybody who should be invited' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

333. I hadn't heard from him for nearly ten years In which time I had got married and had two children.

- (a) I hadn't heard of him for nearly ten years, during which point I had got married and had two children.
- (b) I hadn't heard of him for nearly ten years, in which point I had got married.
- (c) I hadn't heard for him for nearly ten years, in which case I had got married.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

334. Our progress was slow **because of having** to search for them at frequent intervals.

- (a) at having
- (b) through having
- (c) in having
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'through having' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

335. One day a wonderful plate of gold fell into the courtyard of a temple from Heaven at Beneras.

- (a) One day at Beneras a wonderful plate of gold fell into the courtyard from Heaven of a temple.
- (b) One day fell into the courtyard of a temple at Beneras a wonderful plate of gold from Heaven.
- (c) One day a wonderful plate of gold fell from Heaven into the courtyard of a temple at Beneras.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is position of words related error.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

336. The man **who approached me of dark complexion has disappeared.**

- (a) The dark complexioned man who approached me has disappeared.
- (b) Has disappeared who approached me of dark complexion.
- (c) Who of dark complexion approached me has disappeared.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'the dark complexioned man who' should be used. The man is dark complexioned, hence the adjective should be used with the noun.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

337. He narrated what his brother had done in vivid detail.

- (a) He narrated in vivid detail what his brother had done.
- (b) In vivid detail, he narrated what his brother had done.

- (c) He narrated what his brother in vivid detail had done.

- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In vivid detail will come first. It should not come after 'done'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

338. He is looking for a flat for his son of 1200 sq feet carpet area.

- (a) He is looking for a flat of 1200 sq. feet carpet area for his son.
- (b) He of 1200 sq. feet carpet area is looking for a flat for his son.
- (c) Of 1200 sq. feet carpet area he is looking for a flat for his son.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is position of words related error.

The size of son is not 1200 sq. feet carpet area, but of flat.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

339. He impressed with his words than with his acts rather.

- (a) He impressed with his words rather than with his acts.
- (b) He rather impressed with his words than with his acts.
- (c) Rather he impressed with his words than with his acts.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Rather than means instead of somebody or something. I think I will have a cold drink rather than coffee.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

340. John loves Mary so much that she can **turn him round her finger.**

- (a) turn a blind eye
- (b) turn him a cold shoulder
- (c) turn his head
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

341. He has a good command over both English and French is known to all.

- (a) That he has a good command over both English and French is known to all.
- (b) That is known he has a good command over both English and French to all.

- (c) That a good command over both English and French he has is known to all.

- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, clause, i.e., that he has a good should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

342. I want a nurse to look after my child of about fifty years.

- (a) I want a nurse to look of about fifty years after my child.
- (b) I want a nurse of about fifty years to look after my child.
- (c) To look after my child of about fifty years I want a nurse.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, the person needs a nurse of age fifty. Hence, I want a nurse of about fifty years should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (343–352): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

343. Why should you be despaired of your success of your under taking?

- (a) you despair of the success of your undertaking
- (b) you despair of success of undertaking
- (c) you be despaired of the success of your undertaking
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is not proper to use possessive case repeatedly.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

344. As Rees was going to town in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him.

- (a) going to town a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the High Street
- (b) in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the town



- (c) going to town in the High Street a savage dog bit him and attacked him
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Going to town a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the High Street.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

345. Something is pretty here that Vineeta can wear to the party.

- (a) Something here is pretty
(b) Something is here pretty
(c) Here is something pretty
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Here is something pretty means there is something that is pretty.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

346. I have dreamt all my life to own a beautiful maroon coloured car.

- (a) of owning
(b) to owning
(c) at owning
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Dream of means to imagine and think about something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

347. Sitting on the hill top, the sun went down watching before him.

- (a) he watched the sun go down
(b) the sun went down with him watching.
(c) the sun went down when he watched
(d) No improvement

Explanation: It is an error of unattached participle.

Hence, 'he watched the sun go down' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

348. The office is soon to be closed.

- (a) just to
(b) about to
(c) Immediately to
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Just means at this or that moment; going to happen only a few moments from now.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

349. He has achieved nothing out of his way worth mentioning.

- (a) out of the way
(b) by the way
(c) in a big way
(d) No improvement

Explanation: In a big or small way means on a large or small scale.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

350. I prevailed on him to vote for you.

- (a) to
(b) at
(c) upon
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Prevail on or upon somebody means to persuade somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

351. Eager to pass his final exams, studying was the student's top priority.

- (a) the student's top priority was studying
(b) the student made studying his top priority
(c) the top priority of studying was made by the student
(d) No improvement

Explanation: It is not needful to make gerund 'subject' here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

352. Mr Dev will not go to the wedding reception without being called.

- (a) if he is not invited
(b) till he is invited
(c) unless he is invited
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Unless means used to say that something will only happen or be true in a particular situation.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (353–357): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

353. The girl filled the pitcher for water.

- (a) in
(b) of

- (c) with
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, preposition 'with' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

354. Walk carefully lest you do not fall.

- (a) lest you might not fall
(b) lest you fall
(c) lest you should not fall
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Lest means in order to prevent something bad happening.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

355. Please tell the story in a nutshell.

- (a) In nutshell
(b) in the nutshell
(c) in nutshells
(d) No improvement

Explanation: In a nutshell means in a very clear way.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

356. The housing problem in Mumbai becomes more serious.

- (a) is becoming
(b) has become
(c) become
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, present perfect should be used. Here, effect of past on the present is evident.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

357. If he would have tried he would have succeeded.

- (a) had tried
(b) is tried
(c) was tried
(d) No improvement

Explanation: If he had tried, he would have succeeded. If I work hard, I will pass.

If I worked hard, I would pass.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (358–362): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no

improvement is needed. Your answer is (d).

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

358. Renuka **availed herself** of all the leave to her credit.

- (a) availed of
- (b) availed
- (c) availed to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Avail yourself of something means to make use of something especially an opportunity.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

359. One of my friends **are** going to Mumbai tomorrow.

- (a) will
- (b) is
- (c) has been
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: One of my friends is a singular subject. Hence, singular verb 'is' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

360. I want **you to clearly understand** that excuses will not do.

- (a) you clearly to understand
- (b) to clearly understand you
- (c) you to understand clearly
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'you to understand clearly' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

361. I sat down to do my assignment. **Instead of that, I watched a movie.**

- (a) I watched a movie instead
- (b) And I watched a movie
- (c) I began watching a movie
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, I watched a movie instead.... should be used.

Instead means in the place of something. Hence, the correct option is (a).

362. The train was late **for** fifty minutes.

- (a) behind
- (b) by
- (c) around
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: by

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (363–367): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a) (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

363. He **makes** excellent portraits.

- (a) paints
- (b) portrays
- (c) illustrates
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: portrait means a painting, drawing or photograph of a person

Hence, the correct option is (a).

364. The dog **bite him**.

- (a) beat him
- (b) bit him
- (c) bitten him
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'bit him' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

365. Students will have to **take the test** again tomorrow.

- (a) apply the test
- (b) avoid the test
- (c) retain the test
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'take a test or do a test' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

366. The innocence of the child was **obliterated** due to hard labour.

- (a) maintained
- (b) increased
- (c) destroyed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: obliterated means to destroy or cover all signs of something

Hence, the correct option is (d).

367. He was **given a lot of pressure** to sign the deed.

- (a) told
- (b) forced

(c) asked

(d) No improvement

Explanation: pressure means to force somebody to do something

forced means compelled

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (368–372): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given I alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

368. Presently, she is busy composing the music for her next play.

- (a) At the present
- (b) In the present
- (c) At present
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: presently means currently at present means now; at this point of time Hence, the correct option is (c).

369. Modern medicine promotes good health.

- (a) means
- (b) preaches about
- (c) praises
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Preaches means to talk about a religion or a way of life, etc., to persuade them to accept it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

370. Despite having many other opportunities, he went for Police Service.

- (a) liked
- (b) opted
- (c) selected
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: went means past tense of 'go'

opted means to choose

selected means a systematic choice from a group

Hence, the correct option is (b).

371. I love him because he is a good man by heart.



- (a) at heart
- (b) of heart
- (c) in heart
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'at heart' is an idiomatic expression

Hence, the correct option is (a).

372. The editor gave me a time line to finish the article.

- (a) guideline
- (b) deadline
- (c) decline
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: timeline means a time table
guideline means a rule about how something should be done

deadline means a point of time by which something must be done

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (373–377): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

373. Since she **directing** the play for quite some time, she knows the actors really well.

- (a) Since she has directed
- (b) Since she has been directing
- (c) Since she was directing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, present perfect continuous will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

374. She is **scrutinizing** hard for the final examination.

- (a) recollecting
- (b) recapitulating
- (c) revising
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: scrutinizing means to examine

recollecting means to remember something

recapitulating means summarizing

revising means to review

Hence, the correct option is (c).

375. This is the **late** edition of the Shakespearean play which was originally published in 1603.

- (a) later
- (b) latest
- (c) latter
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: late means happening after the typical time

later means after something or at a time in the future

Hence, the correct option is (b).

376. You can borrow my laptop **as long** as you promise not to misuse it.

- (a) only long as
- (b) too long as
- (c) so long as
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: as long as means only if

Hence, the correct option is (c).

377. On receiving his appointment letter, Ravi **treated us with** a sumptuous meal.

- (a) treated us to
- (b) treated us for
- (c) treated us by
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: treat somebody means to give an opportunity of indulgence to someone

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (378–382): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

378. He proved himself unique for he refused to **go with the tide**.

- (a) go in the tide
- (b) go against the tide
- (c) go by the tide
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: go with the tide means to fit attitudes or opinions of others

go against the tide means to oppose the attitudes or opinions of others

Hence, the correct option is (d).

379. The building you are talking about **is not existing**.

- (a) have not been existing
- (b) does not exist
- (c) has not been existing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'does not exist' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

380. His lecture was **banned** because of the bandh.

- (a) called off
- (b) disturbed
- (c) interrupted
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: banned means prohibited; disqualified

called off means to cancel

disturbed means to interrupt to bother

interrupted means to disturb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

381. Some people garner new **experiences** after retirement.

- (a) episodes
- (b) events
- (c) happenings
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: garner means acquire; gather

experiences mean the knowledge or skill acquired

episodes mean incidents; occurrence

Hence, the correct option is (d).

382. The deaf man asked me to **speak up**.

- (a) speak in
- (b) speak into
- (c) speak down
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: speak up means to ask to speak one's mind

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (383–387): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no

improvement is needed, your answer is (d). (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

383. The **difficulty** level of this problem is extremely great.

- (a) perplexity
- (b) hindrance
- (c) intricacy
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: difficulty means struggle
perplexity means confusion
hindrance means interruption
intricacy means the complicated part or detail of something
Hence, the correct option is (c).

384. The **cooking soup on the stove got burnt.**

- (a) The soup cooking on the stove got burnt.
- (b) The soup which has been cooking on the stove gets burnt.
- (c) The soup which have been cooking on the stove got burnt
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The cooking soup on the stove got burnt' should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

385. Diamonds are **eternal.**

- (a) enduring
- (b) forever
- (c) imperishable
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: eternal means everlasting
enduring means durable; lasting
imperishable means that will not get damaged
forever means always
Hence, the correct option is (c).

386. I have studied such characters **at close hand.**

- (a) close to hand
- (b) at close quarters
- (c) close off hand
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: at close quarters means very near to the place
close at hand means near the reach
close off means to cordon off
Hence, the correct option is (a).

387. I **must quit the job now if I prefer a better one.**

- (a) It's time I quit the job if I prefer a better one
- (b) It's time I quit the better job if I prefer
- (c) It's time the job quits me before I get the better job
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It's time or It's high time or It's about time is used for saying that an action is urgently needed.
"It's time I quit the job if I prefer a better one" should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (388–392): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

388. The workers were **bent at getting** their dues.

- (a) bent for getting
- (b) bent upon getting
- (c) bent in getting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: bent upon means determined to get
Hence, the correct option is (b).

389. Jatin's case against Jagat was **trivial.**

- (a) insignificant
- (b) harmful
- (c) tolerable
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: trivial means not important
insignificant means not valued enough
Hence, the correct option is (a).

390. How can one adjust among **a passive lot?**

- (a) people who are cold and without feeling
- (b) A lot of crowd
- (c) Indolent people
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: passive means not taking active part

a passive lot means people who are cold and without feeling
Hence, the correct option is (a).

391. Her activities are limited **only to** cooking and washing clothes.

- (a) limited by
- (b) limited to
- (c) not limited to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: limited means restricted to
Hence, the correct option is (b).

392. My sister **doesn't have as much jewellery as my mother.**

- (a) My mother has jewellery but not more than my sister.
- (b) My sister has too much jewellery.
- (c) My mother has more jewellery than my sister.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'My mother has more jewellery than my sister' should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (393–402): In the following questions, a sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined sentence/part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 2013)

393. She prefers **tea than** coffee.

- (a) tea to
- (b) tea over
- (c) tea more than
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: To should be used with 'prefer' and not 'than'.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

394. **Mutual shakes of hands was exchanged.**

- (a) Both shakes of hands was carried.
- (b) The handshakes were exchanged.
- (c) They shook hands with each other.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: They shook hands with each other' should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (c).



395. The incident made a **deep** impression on me.

- (a) rounded
- (b) profound
- (c) slight
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: deep means strongly felt
profound means experienced strongly
Hence, the correct option is (ab).

396. **He, I, She and They** cooked the food.

- (a) I, He, She and They cooked the food.
- (b) They, I, He and She cooked the food.
- (c) He, She, They and I cooked the food.
- (d) No improvement.

Explanation: order should be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).

397. The newspaper report of the killing **verified** with the police findings.

- (a) authenticated
- (b) corroborated
- (c) confirmed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Verified means to check that something is true or accurate.

Authenticated means to prove that something is genuine, real or true.

Corroborated means confirmed.

Confirmed means to state or show that something true or correct; especially by providing evidence.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

398. The saint **said that men are mortal**.

- (a) said that men is mortal
- (b) advised men are mortal
- (c) said that men were mortal
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement
Hence, the correct option is (d).

399. There is no **alternate** offered to us.

- (a) way
- (b) solution
- (c) choice
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Alternate means (of two things) happening or following one after the other regularly.

Fruit —> cream —> fruit —> cream...

Choice means an act of choosing between two or more possibilities.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

400. The voluntary organization appealed to the people to come forward to help the victims and said that **each may contribute what they can**.

- (a) each may contribute what he can
- (b) each may contribute what they can
- (c) each may contribute what each one can
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'Each may contribute what he can' should be used each (Pro.) means each one; everyone individually.

When 'each' (Pro.) comes immediately before the verb (contribute), it always takes a singular verb and a.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

401. There is no **escape** in the container for the water to flow.

- (a) outlet
- (b) inlet
- (c) drainage
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: escape means the act of escaping from a place or situation

outlet means a pipe or hole through which liquid or gas can flow out

Hence, the correct option is (a).

402. The problem was **so** complicated to be solved in a day.

- (a) too
- (b) very
- (c) much
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: so means to a great degree
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (403–412): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

403. **They left the hotel by car where they had been staying.**

- (a) They left the hotel where they had been staying, by car.
- (b) They left where they were staying in a hotel by car.
- (c) In a car they left where they were staying in a hotel.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'They left the hotel where they had been staying, by car' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

404. Will you **lend me few rupees** in this hour of need?

- (a) lend me a little rupees
- (b) borrow me a few rupees
- (c) lend me a few rupees
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: few (Det.) means not many
a few (Det.) means a small number; some used with plural countable nouns
Hence, the correct option is (c).

405. Five years ago today, I **am sitting** in a small Japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.

- (a) was sitting
- (b) sat
- (c) have been sitting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Past continuous tense 'was sitting' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

406. He could not **look** anything in the dark room.

- (a) look at
- (b) see
- (c) see through
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: look means see; to turn your eyes in a particular direction

look at means to examine something closely

see through means to realise the truth about somebody or something

Hence, the correct option is (b).

407. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could **penetrate** such a mindless act on his friends.

- (a) perpetuate
- (b) perpetrate

- (c) precipitate
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Penetrate means to go into or through something perpetuate means to make something such as a bad situation, a belief, etc., continue for a long time.

Perpetrate means to commit a crime or do some-thing wrong or evil.

Precipitate means to make something, especially something bad, happen suddenly or sooner than it should.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

408. Anyone who would speak with authority on the poets of the Renaissance must have a broad acquaintance with the writers of classical antiquity.

- (a) Anyone who will speak
(b) If one would speak
(c) Anyone desirous for speaking
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

409. He found a wooden broken chair in the room,

- (a) wooden and broken chair
(b) broken wooden chair
(c) broken and wooden chair
(d) No improvement

Explanation: The general order of adjectives is as follows:

Opinion Appearance Age Colour Origin Material

Hence, the correct option is (b).

410. The starving and crawling people in the television programme looked more like beasts than tiring creatures.

- (a) posed
(b) resembled
(c) seemed
(d) No improvement

Explanation: looked means to seem; to appear

That looks like an interesting book.

Posed means to dress or behave in a way that is intended to impress other people.

Seemed (linking verb) means to give the impression of being or doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

411. I took the cycle which he bought yesterday.

- (a) that he bought yesterday.
(b) which he had bought yesterday.
(c) that he has bought yesterday.
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Earlier past events (bought yesterday) will be indicated by 'had bought yesterday' (past perfect tense).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

412. Having only a few hours left, she wondered as she would finish the assignment

- (a) that if
(b) whether
(c) that
(d) No improvement

Explanation: The words 'as that means' is used after some verbs, adjectives and nouns for introducing a new part of the sentence; whether is used in indirect questions for introducing one alternative.

used for introducing clauses after verbs of doubting (wonder)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (413–422): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

413. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.

- (a) along
(b) towards
(c) on
(d) No improvement

Explanation: into means used for showing the result of an action

Along means towards a better state or position.

Towards means getting closer to achieving something.

Toward means to point at and move towards something or someone or some place.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

414. Twenty km are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.

- (a) is not a great distance
(b) are not too great a distance
(c) aren't proving a great distance
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Singular verb 'is' should be used with distance Twenty km. (measure of distance)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

415. I adapted a new method to solve the problem.

- (a) I have been adopted
(b) I adopted
(c) I was adapted
(d) No improvement

Explanation: adapted means modified; adjusted

adopted means to start using a particular method

Hence, the correct option is (b).

416. Hoping not to be disturbed, I sat down in my easy chair to read the book, I won as a prize.

- (a) I had won as a prize
(b) I have won as prize
(c) I had to win as a prize
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Earlier past event 'won as a prize' will be indicated by 'had won as a prize' (Past perfect tense).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

417. If you are living near a market place you should be ready to bear the disturbances caused by traffic.

- (a) to bear upon
(b) to bear with
(c) to bear away
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Bear means to be able to accept and deal with something unpleasant.

bear with means to be patient with

bear upon means have an effect upon

bear away means remove from a certain place

Hence, the correct option is (b).

418. The more they earn, **more they spend** on luxury items.

- (a) more they should spend
- (b) the more they spend
- (c) the more they ought to spend
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The structure of the sentence will be as follows:

The + more... + the + more ...

Def. Art. Adv. Def. Art. Adv.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

419. You have come here with a view **to insult** me.

- (a) to insulting me
- (b) of insulting me
- (c) for insulting me
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'With a view to' (doing something) means with the intention of (doing something).

Gerund 'Insulting' should be used.

It is the object of preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

420. A little rail-road engine **was employed by a station yard** for doing small pieces of work.

- (a) was made by a station yard
- (b) was used at the station yard
- (c) was employed at the station yard
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'who employed at the station yard' should be used.

by means near somebody or something
at means used for saying where something or some-body is or where something happens

Hence, the correct option is (c).

421. **From an aesthetic point of view, the painting did not appeal to me.**

- (a) From the viewpoint of aesthetics, the painting did not appeal to me
- (b) The painting had no aesthetic appeal to me
- (c) From an aesthetic point of view, the painting had a little appeal to me
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

422. **The child tossed in bed burning with fever.**

- (a) The child in bed, burning with fever tossed
- (b) The child burning with fever, tossed in bed
- (c) The child burning in bed tossed with fever
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The child burning with fever, tossed in bed' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (423–432): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

423. He may have grown taller **when I last saw him.**

- (a) from when I last saw him
- (b) since I last saw him
- (c) before I last saw him
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: since means from an event in the past until now; used with present perfect 'have grown'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

424. While crossing the highway, a five year old child was knocked **out** by a passing car.

- (a) away
- (b) up
- (c) down
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Knock out means to make somebody very tired wear out; to make somebody fall asleep.

Knock up means to wake somebody by knocking at his door.

Knock down means to hit somebody and make him fall to the ground.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

425. **We are looking forward to see** you tomorrow.

- (a) looking forward towards seeing
- (b) looking forward for seeing

(c) looking forward to seeing

(d) No improvement

Explanation: Look forward to means to be thinking with pleasure about something that is going to happen (because you expect to enjoy it)

See is the object of preposition 'to'. So, seeing (gerund) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

426. The clients **are waiting** outside since morning and will continue to wait until you meet them.

- (a) have waited
- (b) have been waiting
- (c) were waiting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Present perfect continuous tense 'have been waiting' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

427. The workers **are hell bent at getting** what is due to them.

- (a) hell bent on getting
- (b) hell bent for getting
- (c) hell bent upon getting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: be hell bent on doing something means to be determined to do something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

428. During his long discourse, he did not **touch** that point.

- (a) touch upon
- (b) touch in
- (c) touch of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Discourse means a long and serious discussion of a subject in speech.

Touch upon means to deal, with (a topic) in a few words, not going in detail.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

429. They could not tell me **why did he not eat** his lunch.

- (a) why not had he eaten
- (b) why he did not eat
- (c) why had he not eaten
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The reported clause will, be in statement from why he (Subject) + did not eat (Verb)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

430. He **who will bid the highest** will get the product.

- (a) who bids the highest
- (b) who the highest bids
- (c) who would bid the highest
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence structure will be as follows:

he who (conditional) + bids (Simple Present) will get (Simple Future)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

431. If he **had** time he will call you.

- (a) would have
- (b) would have had
- (c) has
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple present tense 'has' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

432. John **had told** me that he hasn't done it yet.

- (a) told
- (b) tells
- (c) was telling
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In Indirect Speech -> if Reporting Speech -> Present Tense

Then, Reporting Verb (tell) will also in Present Tense (tells).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (433–442): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

433. The disparity of the GDP between the rich and the poor **has broadened in the last some decades**.

- (a) have widened in the last some decades
- (b) has widened in the last few decades

(c) have broadened in the last few decades

(d) No improvement

Explanation: disparity means a difference, especially one connected with unfair treatment

Broadened means to increase or become wider widened means to become large in degree or range some (Det.) -4 used with Uncountable Nouns -> some milk few (Det.) --> used with uncountable nouns -> few people

Hence, the correct option is (b).

434. **How, is beyond my understanding, the boy could fall into the ditch.**

- (a) How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding.
- (b) Beyond my understanding is how the boy could fall into the ditch.
- (c) How could the boy fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'How the boy could fall into the ditch is beyond my understanding' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

435. The pioneer spacecraft **went beyond** Pluto.

- (a) made its way past
- (b) went across
- (c) went after
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Go beyond (something) means to be more than something; exceed.

Make (one's) way means to go forward; advance go across (something) means to cross something (water, bridge, etc.).

go after means to chase someone or something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

436. The firm buys frozen seafood in bulk, packs it into smaller pouches and then **they sell them** to the local grocery stores.

- (a) it sells them
- (b) sell them
- (c) they sell the pouches
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The firm (subject) is singular.

Hence, 'it' (Pro.) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

437. The learners **are intended** to read the sources at home.

- (a) are meant
- (b) are suggested
- (c) are expected
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Intended means to have a plan, result or purpose in your mind when you do something.

meant means intend

Suggested means to put forward an idea or a plan for other people to think about.

Expected means required (to do something).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

438. Fuji's invention of super computer **will be able to make Japan** supersede America in computer technology.

- (a) will make Japan
- (b) will enable Japan
- (c) can make Japan
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'will enable Japan' should be used

enable means to make it possible for somebody to do something; allow

Hence, the correct option is (b).

439. I could never repay the debt I owe to my **place of study**.

- (a) Alma Mater
- (b) Motherland
- (c) Place of worship
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Alma Mater means the school, college or university that somebody went to.

Motherland means the country that you were born.

In and that you feel a strong emotional connection with.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

440. She cries **all the time**.

- (a) mostly every time
- (b) day in and day out
- (c) pretty frequently
- (d) No improvement



Explanation: All the time means repeatedly; the whole time day in and day out means on every day; for each day.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

441. For a week last month, the team's 20 players were stranded because the **Government-issued passport is not up to international standards.**

- (a) Government-issued passports were not up to international standards
- (b) Government-issued passports are not up to international standards
- (c) the passports issued by the government were not up to international standards
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: the team's 20 players + Plural Subject

Hence, passports' should be used.

Simple past tense and plural verb 'were' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

442. Since July 2008, our customers **will be able to use the** ATM network of BBY Bank, the bank that was acquired by us during that year.

- (a) have been able to use
- (b) were using
- (c) will have been able to use
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: since means continuously from

Present perfect tense 'have been able to use' should be used with 'since'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (443–445): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

443. It has been raining **since** morning.

- (a) from
- (b) for
- (c) during
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

444. I am neither a poet **nor philosopher.**

- (a) not philosopher
- (b) nor the philosopher
- (c) nor a philosopher
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'neither - nor --> Correlatives

'nor a philosopher' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

445. He was **hung** for murder.

- (a) hang
- (b) hanged
- (c) hanging
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Hang (Simple Present) means to attach something, at the top hung (Simple Past).

Hang (Simple present) means to kill somebody, by tying a rope around his neck and allowing him to drop -4 hanged (Simple Past).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (446–448): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

446. He **had hardly gone** when his friend came.

- (a) Hardly he had gone
- (b) He had gone hardly
- (c) Hardly had he gone
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: hardly means barely or scarcely

The sentence structure will be as follows:

Hardly + had already gone (Past Perfect Tense) + when his friend came.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

447. Neither Ted nor Johan **are going.**

- (a) have been going
- (b) were going
- (c) is going
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Johan (subject closest to the verb) is singular. Hence, is going (Singular Verb) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

448. You have played instead of **worked**

- (a) working
- (b) having worked
- (c) being worked
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: instead of means in the place of

'instead of' is followed by an - ing form working (Gerund)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (449–458): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

449. New hires in this laboratory should anticipate excellent research opportunities **and getting** valuable clinical experience.

- (a) as well as
- (b) and also getting
- (c) and obtaining
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: as well as means in addition to

Hence, 'as well as' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

450. It is **more better** to take this route than the other one.

- (a) good
- (b) better
- (c) more good
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Use of double comparatives, more and better, is inappropriate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

451. She is **absent; she must be sick again.**

- (a) She is absent; she has been sick again
- (b) She is absent: she is sick again

- (c) She is absent; she must have been sick again
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

452. Jackie has already **gone to the airport she will meet us** at the check-in-counter.

- (a) gone to the airport and Jackie will meet us
(b) gone to the airport and she will meet us
(c) gone to the airport she ought to meet us
(d) No improvement

Explanation: 'and' is used for linking clauses.

Clause 1 -+ Jackie has already gone to the airport
Clause 2 --> she will meet us
Hence, the correct option is (b).

453. The place at which the two roads meet, you will And a small log cabin.

- (a) Where the two roads meet
(b) At the place where the two roads meet
(c) The place where the two roads meet
(d) No improvement

Explanation: where (Relative Pronoun) used with place

'where the two roads meet' should be used
Hence, the correct option is (a).

454. The vivid photos of majestic animals and colourful birds from the wild-life park **is a graphic depiction of what is beautiful in** the continent of Africa.

- (a) is a graphic depiction of what was beautiful in
(b) are graphic depictions of what is beautiful in
(c) is a beautiful and graphic depiction of
(d) No improvement

Explanation: 'are graphic depictions of what is beautiful in' should be used.

The vivid photos (Plural Subject). Hence Plural Verb 'are' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

455. Although I was initially apprehensive, **I found the eating of snails to be a rather pleasant experience.**

- (a) I ate the pleasant snail's experience
(b) I found the snails experienced
(c) I found it to be a more pleasant experience
(d) No improvement

Explanation: 'I found it to be a more pleasant experience' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

456. The man ate **an apple, an orange, and washed his hands.**

- (a) an apple and an orange, and washed his hands
(b) an apple, an orange, washed his hands
(c) an apple, an orange and his washed hands
(d) No improvement

Explanation: 'an apple and an orange, and washed his hands' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

457. After we ate a spectacular nine-course dinner, **three television shows were watched by us.**

- (a) we were watching three television shows
(b) we engaged in the watching of three shows
(c) we watched three television shows
(d) No improvement

Explanation: We watched three television shows' (active voice) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

458. The Blue Whale, **weighing more than 150 tons, the** largest known animal on Earth.

- (a) weighing more than 150 tons, it is
(b) weighing more than 150 tons, is the
(c) which weighs more than 150 tons, being the
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Singular verb 'is' should be used.

'Weighing more than 150 tonnes is the' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (459–468): In the following questions, a sentence / part of the sentence printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/

part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

459. He reached the village just when **the sun was setting.**

- (a) When just the sun was setting, he reached the village.
(b) When the sun was setting he just reached the village.
(c) He just reached the village when the sun was setting.
(d) No improvement.

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

460. He evaded **to pay** income tax.

- (a) from paying
(b) against paying
(c) paying
(d) No improvement.

Explanation: Evaded means to find a way of not doing some-thing, especially something that legally or morally you should do.

Paying (Gerund) should be used. It is the object of the sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

461. The gypsies **had left** the village a few days ago.

- (a) have left
(b) would have left
(c) left
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple past tense 'left' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

462. When we bought the house, we could tell that **it was a large, new, compact, tinted house.**

- (a) it was a new, large and compact house
(b) It was as new, large and as tinted
(c) it was a new, large, compact and tinted house
(d) No improvement

Explanation: The general order of adjectives is as follows:

Opinion Appearance Age



new large, compact
Colour Origin Material
tinted (1) places means a particular position, point or area sites (Noun) means a place where a building will be located premises means the building and land near to it that a business owns or uses. Location means the position of something.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

463. Migrant workers can be seen working on many of the building **places** in New Delhi.

- (a) sites
- (b) premises
- (c) locations
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Legitimate means allowed and accepted according to the law; valid.

Literate means able to read and write.
Local means relating to or occurring in a particular area, city, or town.
Illegal (Adjective) means not allowed by law.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

464. 'Indian English' has come of age and has been accepted as a **legitimate** category the world over.

- (a) literate
- (b) local
- (c) illegal
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence structure will be as follows:

If they + had + known (Past Participle)
--> Past Perfect

Hence, the correct option is (a).

465. If they **were knowing** about the crabs, they would not have decided to picnic there.

- (a) had known
- (b) knew
- (c) did know
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'Only a shrewd man could see through the trick' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

466. A **shrewd** man could only see through the trick.

- (a) Only a shrewd man could see the trick through.
- (b) Only a shrewd man could see through the trick.
- (c) Through the trick a shrewd man could only see.
- (d) No improvement.

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

467. As soon as I reached my house, I opened my cupboard.

- (a) I reached my house as soon as I opened my cupboard.
- (b) As soon as I opened my cupboard I reached my house.
- (c) No sooner had I reached my house that I opened my cupboard.
- (d) No improvement.

Explanation: 'Your success depends on your ability of hard work' should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

468. Your success for hard work depends on your ability.

- (a) Your success depends on your ability for hard working.
- (b) Your success depends on your ability of hard work.
- (c) Your success depends on your ability for hard work.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'Wish I knew what was wrong with my car' should be used.

wish' is followed by simple past tense 'was'
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (469–478): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence /part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

469. I wish I knew what is wrong with my car.

- (a) I wish I knew what was wrong with my car.
- (b) I wish I had known what is wrong with my car.

- (c) I wish I know what is wrong with my car.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem just before he died' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

470. Just before he died, Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem.

- (a) Amar wrote this poem who is a poet, just before he died.
- (b) Just before he died, Amar, who was a poet, wrote this poem.
- (c) Amar, who is a poet, wrote this poem just before he died.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: rise means to reach a higher level or position

Hence, the correct option is (a).

471. The flag will be risen on the 15th of August.

- (a) The flag will be raised on the 15th of August.
- (b) The flag will be roused on the 15th of August.
- (c) The flag will be rising on the 15th of August.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: raise means to lift or move something to a higher level

Hence, the correct option is (a).

472. If I had the money I would have bought the house.

- (a) If I have had the money I would have bought the house.
- (b) If I had had the money I would have bought the house.
- (c) If I have the money I would have bought the house.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: have (Present Simple) -> had (Simple Past) -> had (Past Participle)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

473. Don't sit in the grass. It's wet.

- (a) beside
- (b) by the side of
- (c) on
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: in means used for describing physical surroundings

beside means next to; by the side of
on means in or into a position covering, touching or forming part of a surface
Hence, the correct option is (c).

474. The game is more important than the winning of the prize.

- (a) Gaming is more important than winning of the prize.
- (b) The gaming is more important than the winning of the prize.
- (c) The game is more important than winning of the prize.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

475. The actor is out of jail, and not exactly a free man, since he will be under house arrest for an additional 90 days.

- (a) if not exactly a free man
- (b) but not exactly a free man
- (c) though exactly a free man
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: As the contrast out of jail -> free man is evident, 'but' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

476. Some players on the team suffer from chronic knee problems and will not play in the next playoff.

- (a) Some players on the team suffers
- (b) Some player on the team suffered
- (c) Some player on the team suffer
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

477. Sushma has wisdom, charm and she has a good sense of humour.

- (a) has a good sense of humour
- (b) Sushma had a good sense of humour
- (c) a good sense of humour
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Use of double subjects (Sushma, she) is superfluous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

478. They knocked down ten houses when they built the new road.

- (a) pulled down
- (b) ruptured
- (c) removed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Knock down (something) means to destroy a building by breaking its walls; demolish.

Pulled down means to destroy a building completely; demolish.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (479–483): In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/part of the sentence at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 2013)

479. The gentry of the town was invited.

- (a) is invited
- (b) has been invited
- (c) were invited
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Gentry's means people belonging to a high social class -> used with a plural verb (were invited).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

480. After the written exam, you will also have an oral exam.

- (a) practical
- (b) viva voce
- (c) vocal
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

481. The regular use of alcohol, only in small quantities, tends to cause mischief in many ways to various organs of the body.

- (a) though in small quantities
- (b) even in a little quantity
- (c) even in small quantities
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'even in a little quantity' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

482. If you were the Prime Minister India what steps would you have taken to end unemployment?

- (a) will you take
- (b) will you be taking
- (c) would you take
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In an imaginary sentence, future tense is used.

Hence, would you take, should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

483. A high school student is not even understanding the basics i Chemistry and Physics.

- (a) does not understand even
- (b) was not even understanding
- (c) has even not understood
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'does not understand even' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (484–505): In the following questions, a sentence/a pair of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

484. One of my neighbours will sell his house who is going abroad

- (a) One of my neighbours will who is going abroad sell his house.
- (b) One who is going abroad of my neighbours will sell his house.
- (c) One of my neighbours who is going abroad will sell his house.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'one of my neighbours, who is going abroad will sell his house' should be used

Position of who will be changed as who, it refers to 'the neighbour' in the sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

485. There are many species o parakeets in India, the recognizable being the Rose-ringed parakeet.

- (a) more recognizable
- (b) more recognized
- (c) most recognizable
- (d) No improvement



Explanation: Superlative degree, most recognizable, should be used with 'the'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

486. You cannot pass **as long as** you study.

- (a) provided
- (b) unless
- (c) less
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Unless means something can happen only if a condition is met.

Hence, the sentence should be, 'ou cannot pass unless you study'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

487. They sat by the river bank with their legs **remaining** in the water.

- (a) swimming
- (b) dangling
- (c) washing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: dangling means to hang or swing freely

Hence, the correct option is (b).

488. A buffalo cannot defend a buffalo against lion.

- (a) A buffalo cannot defend another buffalo against a lion.
- (b) Buffalo cannot defend buffalo against lions.
- (c) Buffalo cannot defend a buffalo against lion.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'A buffalo cannot defend another buffalo against a lion' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

489. I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I won as a prize.

- (a) I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I had won as a prize.
- (b) I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I have won as a prize.
- (c) I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I had to win as a prize.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'I sat down on the bench to look at the trophy I had won as a prize' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

490. If the room had been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.

- (a) If the room was brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
- (b) If the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime
- (c) Had the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'Had the room been brighter, Shweta would have been able to read for a while before bedtime' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

491. I like tea and I like coffee.

- (a) tea to coffee
- (b) tea after coffee
- (c) both tea and coffee
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: When we like two things equally, we use both to depict two in number and the conjunction and joins them together with the same verb and adjective.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

492. They are **bringing down** the old bridge to build a new one.

- (a) destroying
- (b) damaging
- (c) demolishing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: bringing down means to reduce something

destroying means abolishing, ending

Hence, the correct option is (c).

493. Maggie took a hot bath because she was working in the garden all afternoon.

- (a) is
- (b) has
- (c) had been
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, had been, past perfect continuous tense, should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

494. The country faced a rainfall deficit of eight per cent **after the** four month long southwest monsoon.

- (a) during the
- (b) at the end of the
- (c) for the
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: after the means following the time

during means all through the period of time.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

495. Children with disabilities and special needs also have the right to education **just like normal children.**

- (a) just as normal children do
- (b) even as normal children are doing
- (c) along with normal children
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, just as normal children, should be used.

Just as means similar to

Hence, the correct option is (a).

496. He was **too glad** to see his friend.

- (a) very glad
- (b) so glad
- (c) to glad
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: too means very; extremely

too glad to gives a negative sense

So, 'very glad' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

497. All his efforts to find his lost child were in **vain.**

- (a) vein
- (b) wane
- (c) vain
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Vane means a flat blade, moved by wind or water (windmill).

Vein means any of the tubes that carry blood from all the parts of the body to.

Wane means fade; decrease

Vain means useless

Hence, the correct option is (c).

498. He is so intelligent that he **could** win the quiz competition.

- (a) will
- (b) can
- (c) should
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Can (Simple Present) should be used as the main clause is in simple present tense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

499. The demonstration **passed away** peacefully.

- (a) passed out
- (b) passed
- (c) passed on
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: pass away means die

Pass out means faint; to become unconscious passed means to move past or to the other side of something or somebody.

Pass on means to give something to somebody else.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

500. They have not spoken to each other **since** they quarrelled.

- (a) for
- (b) because
- (c) ever since
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: since means from an event in the past until now

It's twenty years since I've seen her.

Ever since means continuously since the time mentioned.

She had been worrying ever since the letter arrived.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

501. I walked back home after the movie **yesterday night**.

- (a) last night
- (b) previous night
- (c) that night
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'last night' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

502. Last evening I went to the optician and bought **spectacles**.

- (a) a spectacle
- (b) two spectacles
- (c) a pair of spectacles
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: spectacles (Plural)

a pair of spectacles (Singular)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

503. He came **despite of his** busy schedule.

- (a) nevertheless
- (b) but for
- (c) in spite of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: despite means in spite of

nevertheless means yet, however

in spite of means despite

Hence, the correct option is (c).

504. The receptionist asked the patient, "Who **recommended** you to Dr Paulson?"

- (a) introduced
- (b) referred
- (c) alluded
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: recommend means to tell somebody that some-thing is good or useful, or that somebody would be suitable for a job, etc.

introduced means to tell somebody about yourself (name, where you live, etc.)

referred means to mention or speak about somebody or something

alluded means to mention something in an indirect way

Hence, the correct option is (b).

505. **Seeing that she is very tired** walked out of the room and lei her sleep.

- (a) Seeing that she are very tired
- (b) Seeing that she was very tired
- (c) Seeing she is tired
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple past tense 'was' should be used as the sentence is indicating a past action.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (506–507): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

506. She is quite well now, **except a slight cold**.

- (a) except for a slight cold
- (b) excepting a slight cold

(c) excepting have a slight cold

(d) No improvement

Explanation: 'except for a slight cold' should be used.

Except means used before you mention the only thing or person about which a statement is not true; apart from.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

507. The commoners joined the king's army at crushing the rebels

- (a) without
- (b) in
- (c) into
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: in should be used.

join in means to take part in an activity with other people

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (508–509): In each of the following questions, part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

508. The fronds of the coconut tree make a gentle **musical note** when the wind blows.

- (a) music note
- (b) music sound
- (c) musical sound
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Fronds mean a long leaf of some plants or trees, especially palms or ferns. They are divided into parts along the edge.

'Musical sound' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

509. The President **shook hands with all the persons** on the dais.

- (a) shook hands with all
- (b) shook hands with each of the' persons
- (c) shook hands with everyone
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'shook hands with everyone' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).



Directions for questions (510–511): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

510. He **argued endlessly** with him on the subject.

- (a) argued on and on
- (b) argued all the time
- (c) argued continuously
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: Endlessly means in a way that continues for a long time and seems to have no end.

On and on means without stopping; continuously

All the time means the whole time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

511. She **sat on** the tree to protect herself from the rain.

- (a) sat upon
- (b) sat before
- (c) sat under
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: 'sat under' should be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (512–513): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

512. Complete the **formalities of registration** of the workshop before you enter the hall.

- (a) formalities to register for
- (b) formalities to registering for
- (c) formalities of registration for
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'formalities of registration for' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

513. If a man remains as careful as **he is in the beginning**, there will be no failure.

- (a) he was in the beginning
- (b) he in the beginning
- (c) he at the beginning
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'he was in the beginning' (Simple Past Tense) should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (514–515): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

[SSC Constable (GD) & Riflemen (GD) Exam. 2012]

514. He **told** his tale of woe with tears in his eyes.

- (a) narrated
- (b) recited
- (c) was telling
- (d) narrate

Explanation: tell means to say something

narrate means to tell a story

In the sentence, simple past tense 'narrated' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

515. I prefer tea **more than** coffee.

- (a) than
- (b) to
- (c) better than
- (d) much more than

Explanation: To should be used after 'prefer' and not 'than'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (516–517): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b), (c) and (d) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

[SSC Constable (GD) & Riflemen (GD) Exam. 2012]

516. The teacher **told** that Monday would be a holiday

- (a) is telling
- (b) has told
- (c) said
- (d) might tell

Explanation: Said should be used as there is no object mentioned.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

517. We **have to** respect our elders.

- (a) should
- (b) may
- (c) can
- (d) better

Explanation: should is used for indicating duty

must is used for showing obligation

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (518–524): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

518. **I am working here from** 2008.

- (a) have been working here since
- (b) have worked here from
- (c) have been working here from
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Present perfect continuous tense 'have been working here since' should be used.

since means from a past until now

Hence, the correct option is (a).

519. **Myself** Rajesh Mehta.

- (a) Myself
- (b) Myself is
- (c) I am
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Myself is the reflexive form of me.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

520. The qualities which have supported link and **given** him his hard-earned success have been rare in Indian politics.

- (a) gave
- (b) had given
- (c) have given
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple past tense 'gave' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

521. Have you **taken** your breakfast?

- (a) had
- (b) eaten
- (c) done
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: have or had is used with food and drink

Hence, the correct option is (d).

522. You can't get good marks **unless you don't** work hard.

- (a) till you don't
- (b) unless you
- (c) until you don't
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Unless is used in a negative sense. Hence, it cannot be used in an affirmative sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

523. I am having two sisters.

- (a) have had
- (b) have
- (c) had
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Have expresses a state or condition rather than action. It will not be used in progressive tense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

524. They will arrive **today night**.

- (a) at night
- (b) tonight
- (c) at night today
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: tonight means today's night

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (525–531): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

525. The offer is **very good so can't** be true.

- (a) so good to
- (b) rather good to
- (c) too good to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: too means moreover, as well as

Hence, the correct option is (c).

526. Sujata was **junior to** me in college.

- (a) junior than
- (b) junior most to
- (c) junior of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: to is used for showing a relationship

Hence, the correct option is (d).

527. My friend **went** abroad last week.

- (a) has gone
- (b) went to
- (c) had gone
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple past tense 'went' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

528. One of **my teacher** has received the Sahitya Akademi award.

- (a) the teacher
- (b) my teachers
- (c) teacher
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: one of means a person or thing belonging to a group

Hence, the correct option is (b).

529. If I had gone to Mumbai, **I would surely bring** your books.

- (a) would have surely brought
- (b) could have surely brought
- (c) might have brought
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Past perfect tense, 'would have surely brought', should be used as conditional sentence

Hence, the correct option is (a).

530. The bell was **ringing and ringing** but no one picked up the phone.

- (a) rang and rang
- (b) rang repeatedly
- (c) was ringing repeatedly
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: ringing and ringing means ringing repeatedly

Hence, the correct option is (c).

531. Sachin Tendulkar has completed hundred centuries, **hasn't he?**

- (a) has he?
- (b) isn't it?
- (c) didn't he?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Positive statement takes negative tag. Hence, hasn't he, should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (532–538): In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are even alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case 10 improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

532. I prefer tea **rather than** coffee.

- (a) and
- (b) over
- (c) to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: To should be used with 'prefer' and not 'rather than'.

rather than means instead of
Hence, the correct option is (c).

533. The carpenter did not keep his promise that the work **will be** finish before the end of the week.

- (a) can
- (b) could
- (c) would
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In indirect speech will changes to 'would' when the reporting verb is in past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

534. Try to understand the **confidence** of your opponents before you take any step against them.

- (a) motivation
- (b) inspiration
- (c) motive
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: motive means intention; a reason for doing something

Hence, the correct option is (c).

535. A lot depends on your early **brought up** in the family.

- (a) bringing
- (b) bring up
- (c) upbringing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Upbringing means the way a child is brought up bring up means to care for a child, teaching him or her how to behave, etc., raise; upbringing.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

536. The dictator **declared** an emergency in the country.

- (a) proposed
- (b) decreed
- (c) ordered
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Declared means stated in an open way so that people may know about it; to say something officially or publicly.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

537. She is **loving** chocolate ice cream.

- (a) has loving
- (b) has been loved
- (c) loves
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action like, understand, seem, love, hate, have, own, etc.

They are not used in progressive tenses.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

538. James **had been teaching** at the university since June.

- (a) has been teaching
- (b) have been teaching
- (c) is teaching
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Present perfect continuous tense 'has been teaching' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (539–543): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam-2012]

539. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs **with** a thread.

- (a) on
- (b) to
- (c) by
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: hang by a thread; to be in great danger

Hence, the correct option is (c).

540. The passengers were afraid, but the captain **consoled** them that there was no danger.

- (a) guaranteed
- (b) assured
- (c) confided
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Consoled means to give comfort or sympathy to somebody who is unhappy or disappointed; comfort guaranteed means to promise to do something; assured means to tell somebody that something is true or is going to happen, especially when he has doubts about it.

Confided means to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

541. **Would** you like some water?

- (a) Can
- (b) Do
- (c) Shall
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Would means used in polite offers or invitations.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

542. The injury man had been shot **from his back**.

- (a) in the back
- (b) to the back
- (c) by his back
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'in the back' should be used
Hence, the correct option is (a).

543. Luckily we've got **the few** minutes to spare.

- (a) quite few
- (b) a little
- (c) a few
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: few means not many a few means a small number; some

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (544–550): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

544. I am working here from 2008.

- (a) have been working here since
- (b) have worked here from
- (c) have been working here from
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (335)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

545. **Myself** Rajesh Mehta.

- (a) Myself
- (b) Myself is
- (c) I am
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (336)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

546. The qualities which have supported Tilak and **given** him his hard-earned success have been rare in Indian politics.

- (a) gave
- (b) had given
- (c) have given
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (337)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

547. Have you **taken** your breakfast?

- (a) had
- (b) eaten
- (c) done
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (338)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

548. You can't get good marks **unless you don't** work hard.

- (a) till you don't
- (b) unless you
- (c) until you don't
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (339)
Hence, the correct option is (b).

549. I am having two sisters.
(a) have had
(b) have
(c) had
(d) improvement

Explanation: See explanation (340)
Hence, the correct option is (b).

550. They will arrive **today night**.
(a) at night
(b) tonight
(c) at night today
(d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (341)
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (551–557): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

551. The offer is **very good so it just can't** be true.
(a) so good to
(b) rather good to
(c) too good to
(d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (342)
Hence, the correct option is (c).

552. Sujata was **junior to** me in college.
(a) junior than
(b) junior most to
(c) junior of
(d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (343)
Hence, the correct option is (d).

553. My friend **went** abroad last week.
(a) has gone
(b) went to
(c) had gone
(d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (344)
Hence, the correct option is (d).

554. One of **my teacher** has received the Sahitya Akademi award.
(a) the teacher
(b) my teachers
(c) teacher
(d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (345)
Hence, the correct option is (b).

555. If I had gone to Mumbai, I **would surely bring** your books.
(a) would have surely brought
(b) could have surely brought
(c) might have brought
(d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (346)
Hence, the correct option is (a).

556. The bell was **ringing and ringing** but no one picked up the phone.
(a) rang and rang
(b) rang repeatedly
(c) was ringing repeatedly
(d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (347)
Hence, the correct option is (c).

557. Sachin Tendulkar has completed hundred centuries, **hasn't he?**
(a) has he?
(b) isn't it?
(c) didn't he?
(d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (348)
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (558–564): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

558. **The one factor** that governs the progress of a nation is education.
(a) Single factor
(b) Primary factor
(c) One of the factors
(d) No improvement

Explanation: 'One of the factors' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

559. You are getting a **beautiful** salary.
(a) a smart
(b) a handsome
(c) a heavy
(d) No improvement

Explanation: handsome means large in amount or quantity
Hence, the correct option is (b).

560. I watched **him fell**.
(a) him fall
(b) him to fell
(c) him to falling
(d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence structure will be as follows watched + him + fall
Special Verb Direct Object Inf. (- to)
Inf. is the base form of the verb.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

561. Mr. Sharma was **stubborn** that his son will attend coaching classes.
(a) amazed
(b) determined
(c) doubtful
(d) pleased

Explanation: stubborn means determined not to change your opinion or attitude
determined means to make a firm decision to do something and not to let anyone prevent you
Hence, the correct option is (c).

562. We want the leader **to be he** who works for the people.
(a) to be the leader
(b) to be he
(c) to be a person
(d) No improvement

Explanation: 'to be a person' should be used

Imagined means to form a picture in your mind of what something might be like.
Think means to have an idea or opinion about something or somebody.
Forecast means to say what you think will happen in the future based on information that you have now; predict.



Envisaged means to imagine what will happen in the future.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

563. As a wise old man, the Chief of the Apaches **imagined** a time when the white men and his fellow Indians would no longer fight for the land.

- (a) think
- (b) forecast
- (c) expect
- (d) envisaged

Explanation: I do not think (Principal Clause, Simple Present Tense)

Hence, 'will rain' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

564. I do not think it **would not rain**.

- (a) will rain
- (b) should not rain
- (c) should rain
- (d) will not rain

Explanation: See explanation (349)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (565–571): In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

565. prefer tea **rather than** coffee.

- (a) and
- (b) over
- (c) to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (350)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

566. The carpenter did not keep his promise that the work **will be** finished before the end of the week.

- (a) can
- (b) could
- (c) would
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (351)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

567. Try to understand the **confidence** of your opponents before you take any step against them.

- (a) motivation
- (b) inspiration
- (c) motive
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (352)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

568. A lot depends on your early **brought up** in the family.

- (a) bringing
- (b) bring up
- (c) upbringing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (353)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

569. The dictator **declared** an emergency in the country.

- (a) proposed
- (b) decreed
- (c) ordered
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (354)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

570. She **is loving** chocolate ice cream

- (a) has loving
- (b) has been loved
- (c) loves
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (355)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

571. James **had been teaching** at the university since June.

- (a) has been teaching
- (b) have been teaching
- (c) is teaching
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: define means to describe or show something accurately

resolve means to find an acceptable solution to a problem or difficulty; settle

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (572–578): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given

alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

572. The manager's role is to **define and resolve** problems.

- (a) identify and resolved
- (b) defined and resolved
- (c) spot and resolved
- (d) No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

573. The little boy **kick the ball**.

- (a) have been kicked by the ball
- (b) has been kicked the ball
- (c) was kicked the ball
- (d) kicked the ball

Explanation: Simple past tense 'kicked the ball' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

574. Playing cricket and football are his **best** hobbies.

- (a) favourite
- (b) closest
- (c) friendliest
- (d) worst

Explanation: favourite means liked more than others of the same kind

Hence, the correct option is (a).

575. Laura forgot her friend's birthday, so she **make her a card** when she finally remembered.

- (a) bought her a card
- (b) send her a card
- (c) dispatch her a card
- (d) e-mail her a card

Explanation: bought her a card (Simple Past Tense) should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

576. Rajan has got many friends because he has **got much money**.

- (a) a lot of money
- (b) enough money
- (c) bags of money
- (d) very much money

Explanation: A lot of (Det.) means a large number or amount of somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

577. **One of my friend** is an engineer.

- (a) One of my friends
- (b) One among my friends
- (c) One of friend of mine
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'one of' is followed by a plural noun or pronoun

Hence, the correct option is (a).

578. The constitution of **India guaranteed** each citizen equal rights and privileges.

- (a) Indian guaranties
- (b) India guarantees
- (c) India guarantys
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: It is a universal truth. Hence, simple present tense 'guarantees' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (579–583): In the following question, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2012)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

579. **I give key to** my wrist watch every day.

- (a) wind down
- (b) wound up
- (c) wind
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Wind means to make a clock or other piece of machinery work by turning a knob, handle, etc., several times.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

580. We **did** a test when the lights went out.

- (a) have been doing
- (b) were doing
- (c) had done
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'were doing' (past progressive or continuous tense) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

581. The frightened convict **wept** for mercy.

- (a) mumbled
- (b) pleaded
- (c) shouted
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Wept means past tense of weep to cry, usually because you are sad.

Mumbled means to speak or say something in a quiet voice in a way that is not clear.

Pleaded means to ask somebody for something in a very strong and serious way.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

582. He **put up** a lot of work on that article.

- (a) put in
- (b) put down
- (c) put over
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Put up means to show a level of skill, determination, etc., in a fight or contest.

Put in means to spend a lot of time or make a lot of effort doing something.

Put down means to land (of an aircraft or its pilot) put over means to communicate your ideas, feelings, etc., successfully to somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

583. The beggar was satisfied with his **lowly** meal.

- (a) miserly
- (b) mean
- (c) meagre
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Lowly means low in status or importance.

Miserly means too small (of a quantity or amount) meagre means small in quantity and poor in quality.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (584–588): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-in Exam. 2012)

584. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs **with** a thread.

- (a) on
- (b) to
- (c) by
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (356)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

585. The passengers were afraid, but the captain **consoled** them that there was no danger.

- (a) guaranteed
- (b) assured
- (c) confided
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (357)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

586. **Would** you like some water?

- (a) Can
- (b) Do
- (c) Shall
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (358)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

587. The injured man had been shot **from his** back.

- (a) in the back
- (b) to the back
- (c) by his back
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (359)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

588. Luckily we've got **the few** minutes to spare.

- (a) quite few
- (b) a little
- (c) a few
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (360)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (589–593): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose



the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC DP Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 2012]

589. We hurried to the door, but **nobody is there**.

- (a) nobody was there
- (b) nobody are there
- (c) nobody were there
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple past tense, nobody was there, should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

590. I cannot **say** it to you right now. We will discuss it tomorrow.

- (a) demand
- (b) expect
- (c) explain
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'explain' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

591. Let's buy a new sari with the annual bonus, **can we?**

- (a) shall we
- (b) could we
- (c) isn't it
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: After "let's", the tag begins with 'shall'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

592. He is not only a good teacher **but** a good man.

- (a) instead also
- (b) but seldom
- (c) but also
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'not only but also' are correlative conjunctions.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

593. The position **gives** an excellent remuneration.

- (a) offers
- (b) carries
- (c) holds
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: offer means proposal

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (594–600): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

594. The trek is difficult but it is worth **well the endeavour**.

- (a) well worth the endeavour
- (b) worth the endeavour well
- (c) the endeavour well worth
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: worth means of value

'well worth the endeavour' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

595. The manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go **to the hitch-hiking**.

- (a) for the hitch-hiking
- (b) for hitch-hiking
- (c) hitch-hiking
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: hitch hike means to take free rides in other people's cars

Hence, the correct option is (c).

596. Goaded to frenzy, **the bull charged its tormentors**.

- (a) the tormentors were charged by the bull
- (b) the tormentors were being charged by the bull
- (c) the bull charged on its tormentors
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: goaded means aggravating someone to react

frenzy means a state of violent mental agitation

charged means to rush forward and attack
tormentors mean person who makes someone suffer

Hence, the correct option is (d).

597. The war was a time of **tribulations** for all of us.

- (a) intimacy
- (b) placidity
- (c) stupidity
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: tribulations means great trouble or suffering

placidity means the state calmness and peacefulness

Hence, the correct option is (d).

598. The temptations that **bestow** young people today are ruining them.

- (a) appeal
- (b) beset
- (c) confront
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: bestow means to confer usually respect

appeal means to attract interest of somebody

beset means affected by

Hence, the correct option is (b).

599. We kept all the old paintings in a place where they **would remain safe** from harm or danger.

- (a) will remain safe
- (b) are safe
- (c) may remain safe
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The principal clause is simple past tense.

Hence, 'would remain safe' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

600. The tragedy is **reflection** of an episode that took place a decade ago.

- (a) rendition
- (b) reincarnation
- (c) reminiscent
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: reflection means careful thought about something

rendition means the way something is done
Reincarnation means the belief that after somebody's death their soul lives again in a new body.

Reminiscent means suggestive of something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (601–605): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence.

Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
(FCI Assistant Grade-n Exam. 2012)

601. Officials were asked to examine the **likelihood** of providing banking facilities in the area.

- (a) probability
- (b) possibility
- (c) profit
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: profit means the benefit or return of income

Hence, the correct option is (c).

602. The shortage of fuel has **obstacled** interstate transportation.

- (a) facilitated
- (b) hampered
- (c) burdened
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: obstacle means something acting as a hindrance

hampered means to stop somebody from doing something

burden means to give somebody a charge that is hard

Hence, the correct option is (b).

603. Being a rainy day, we had to abandon the match.

- (a) Having been a rainy day
- (b) It being a rainy day
- (c) It been a rainy day
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

604. Rahul gave me **an old scissor**.

- (a) an old scissors
- (b) a pair of old scissors
- (c) a pair of old scissor
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: With 'scissors' the term 'a pair' is used with it to specify a single piece.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

605. The teacher was angry **with** Paul as he had not done the homework.

- (a) at
- (b) on
- (c) from
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: angry agrees with the preposition 'with'

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (606–610): In the following questions, part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012)

606. A pair of shoes **have been** purchased by me.

- (a) has been
- (b) has being
- (c) would been
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: 'A pair of shoes' signifies 'one'.

Hence, the verb should be singular 'has been'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

607. When **I shall go** to Agra, I shall visit the Taj Mahal.

- (a) have gone
- (b) shall travel
- (c) go
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: Simple present tense 'go' should be used to express future time, after 'when'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

608. You must apologise **with** him for this.

- (a) to
- (b) of
- (c) for
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: apologize agrees with preposition 'to'

Hence, the correct option is (a).

609. Since he worked hard he failed to secure good grades.

- (a) As
- (b) When
- (c) Though
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: since means from a time in the past until a later time

Hence, the correct option is (c).

610. The minister agreed **will answer** questions on television.

- (a) to answer
- (b) for answering
- (c) with answering
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: to should be used after agree

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (611–615): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
(FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012)

611. Your answer book will be **answered** with the help of a computer.

- (a) judged
- (b) tested
- (c) evaluated
- (d) seen

Explanation: answered means replied

judged means to decide the result of

tested means verified

evaluated means to appraise or assesses

Hence, the correct option is (c).

612. In the hot afternoon after a long walk, I rested under the **shadow** of a tree.

- (a) shelter
- (b) shade
- (c) cool
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: Shadow means an impression of a body formed due to its blocking of a light source.

Shade means an area formed by the shadow of something which is both dark and cool.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

613. He **threw** it out of the window.

- (a) threw
- (b) throw
- (c) thrown
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: Simple present – throw

Past – threw

Past Participle – thrown

Hence, the correct option is (a).



614. Marconi **assembled** the radio.

- (a) discovered
- (b) made
- (c) invented
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: assemble means to collect scattered objects

discover means to unravel the existence of something

make means to create

invent means to produce or design something new

Hence, the correct option is (c).

615. He showed great **kind** to his friend.

- (a) kindness
- (b) kind heart
- (c) kind hearted
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: kindness should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (616–620): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case, no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

616. The advancements in medical science **has proved** to be a boon for all of us.

- (a) has proven
- (b) had proven
- (c) have proved
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Advancements is the subject which is plural. Hence, plural verb 'have' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

617. Educational facilities in underdeveloped nations are often **limiting**.

- (a) limited
- (b) limitless
- (c) delimiting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Limiting means putting limits on what is possible limited means not very great in amount or extent limitless means without a limit; very great.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

618. Doctors are known for their **illegible** handwriting.

- (a) ineligible
- (b) eligible
- (c) incorrigible
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Illegible means difficult or impossible to read.

Ineligible means not having the necessary qualifications to have or to do something.

Eligible means having the necessary qualifications to have or to do something.

Incorrigible means incurable; having bad habits which cannot be changed or improved.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

619. He **cited** a number of reasons for his absence.

- (a) sited
- (b) recited
- (c) sighted
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Cited means to mention something as a reason or an example, or in order to support what you are saying.

Sited means to build or place something in a position.

Recited means to say a poem, piece of literature, etc., that you have learnt, especially to an audience sighted means to suddenly see something, especially something you have been looking for.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

620. He received **many praises** for his latest invention.

- (a) great many praises
- (b) much praise
- (c) too much praises
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Praise (uncountable noun) means can only be used in singular. They take 'much'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (621–625): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam.

2011]

621. **If I was you**, I would not sign the document.

- (a) If I have been you
- (b) If I were you
- (c) If I had been you
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Structure of the sentence will be as follows: If + Past Tense (were) would + Inf. (sign)

Time means present; tense means past, but we are talking about the present, now. Imaginary condition plural verb 'were' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

622. They were astonished **through** his failure in the examination.

- (a) from
- (b) at
- (c) with
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: astonished agrees with 'at or by'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

623. The increasing sale of luxuries is an **index** of the country's prosperity.

- (a) appendix
- (b) pointer
- (c) mark
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: index means indication

Appendix means a section giving extra information at the end of a book or document.

Pointer means a sign that something exists, mark means a sign or indication.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

624. When are you **starting** to write to your friend?

- (a) wanting
- (b) going
- (c) thinking
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: going (Present Cont.) -> talking about the future Structure of the sentence will be as follows means Subject (you) + Verb + 'to be' (are) + Present Participle (going)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

625. I prefer **to ride than to walk**.

- (a) ride to walk
- (b) riding than walking
- (c) riding to walking
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The structure of the sentence is such that it does not need any to-inf. formation before 'than' and after 'than' means Gerund (ing-formation) on both sides will do the job.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (626–630): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

626. I have not finished **to paint** the door.

- (a) painting
- (b) the paint of
- (c) the painting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: gerund 'painting' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

627. She usually does not leave for work until she **finished** all her chores.

- (a) finishes
- (b) has finished
- (c) had finished
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple present tense 'finishes' should be used -> the first sentence is in simple present tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

628. The article should not **exceed more than** hundred words.

- (a) exceed beyond
- (b) exceed than
- (c) exceed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: exceed means to be more than a number or amount

Hence, the correct option is (c).

629. Geeta said that she had never **viewed across** a book she liked so much.

- (a) come across
- (b) come through
- (c) come round
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: come across (Something) means to find something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

630. I will be **giving** blood in the hospital at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

- (a) exchanging
- (b) contributing
- (c) donating
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: giving something for a noble cause is 'donating' (verb)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (631–640): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below, one of which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

631. The fishermen **are fishing** in the sea from sunrise and will continue to do so until sunset.

- (a) have fished
- (b) have been fishing
- (c) were fishing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Present perfect continuous tense (have been fishing) should be used.

The structure of the sentence is as follows: Subject + Aux. V. (have) + Aux. V. (be) + Main V.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

632. Which newspaper do you **subscribe for**?

- (a) subscribe in
- (b) subscribe at
- (c) subscribe to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Subscribe (to something) means to pay an amount of money regularly to receive or use something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

633. Mary wondered **if** the other girls were as excited as she was.

- (a) that
- (b) whether
- (c) that if
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: If means used after 'wonder' to introduce one of two or more possibilities; whether.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

634. His friends could not tell me **why he did not come** to college yesterday.

- (a) why had he not come
- (b) why did he not come
- (c) why not had he come
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

The tense of the verb remains unchanged. Hence, the correct option is (d).

635. The festival **is likely to fall** in December.

- (a) will likely to fall
- (b) will be likely to fall
- (c) will likely for fall
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Likely means very probably (used to say that some-thing is likely to happen).

Hence, the correct option is (d).

636. I asked the traveller **where is he going**.

- (a) where he is going
- (b) where was he going
- (c) where he was going
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence structure of interrogative sentences in indirect speech is as follows:

Subject + Reporting Verb + Wh-word + Object + Verb

I asked where he was going

Hence, the correct option is (c).

637. The bird sanctuary **is about 10 kms inside** from Central Delhi.

- (a) was about 10 kms over
- (b) is about 10 kms on top
- (c) is about 10 kms away
- (d) No improvement



Explanation: 'is about 10 km away' should be used

away means to or at a distance from somebody or something in space or time from agrees with 'away'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

638. This is **so important** a matter.

- (a) such an important
- (b) very important
- (c) quite important
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'such' an important' is the correct formation.

'So important a' does not make any correct sense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

639. When Rahul **handed his homework**, he forgot to give the teacher the last page.

- (a) handed in his homework
- (b) handed down his homework
- (c) hand over his homework
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: hand means to pass or give something to somebody

hand something - in (to somebody) means to give some-thing to a person in authority

Hence, the correct option is (a).

640. Although he was tired, he **went out for playing**.

- (a) goes out for playing.
- (b) goes out to play.
- (c) went out to play.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: to-Inf. is used for indicating purpose or intention of an action

gerund is used for indicating a cause

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (641–645): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

641. Rakesh **didn't know** my address.

- (a) didn't known
- (b) didn't have

(c) didn't know

(d) No improvement

Explanation: Sentence structure will be as follows:

Subject + did + not + Verb

Rakesh didn't Know

(Past Tense)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

642. It was quite clear that the runner **could be able** to improve upon his own record.

(a) will be able

(b) should be able

(c) would be able

(d) No improvement

Explanation: Could means used as the past tense of 'can'. 'able to' cannot be used with 'could'.

Would means used as the past tense of 'will'. Used for talking about the result of an event that you imagine.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

643. This work of art is worthy **to** praise.

(a) for

(b) of

(c) about

(d) No improvement

Explanation: of should be used after 'worthy'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

644. To **alleviate** the pain of losing his only son, he took up meditation.

(a) lessen

(b) minimize

(c) lesson

(d) No improvement

Explanation: Alleviate means to make something less severe lessen means to make something less important minimize means to reduce something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

645. The Prime Minister **established** a commission to look after the plight of the widows.

(a) formed

(b) created

(c) setup

(d) No improvement

Explanation: Established means to start or create an organization, a system, etc., set up.

Formed means to start a group of people, such as an organization, a committee, etc.

Created means to make something happen.

Set up means to create something or start it; to establish.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (646–650): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold** which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below, which may be better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

646. The cheapest **electronic good** are manufactured in China.

(a) electronical good

(b) electrical good

(c) electronic goods

(d) No improvement

Explanation: good means decent, of good quality

goods mean things that are produced to be sold

Hence, the correct option is (c).

647. I have been living in Delhi **from** 1989.

(a) ever since

(b) since

(c) in

(d) No improvement

Explanation: Since means from a time in the past until now and is used with the present perfect tense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

648. He is a descendant **from** the Mughal royalty.

(a) of

(b) in

(c) for

(d) No improvement

Explanation: Descendant means a person who the successor of. Descendant is used with preposition 'of'.

Royalty means members of a royal family
Hence, the correct option is (a).

649. Mary would not go to the market unless **I go** with her.

- (a) shall go
- (b) went
- (c) would go
- (d) No improvement.

Explanation: unless means if not
Hence, simple past 'went' should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

650. Flowers **embellishment** the beauty of our surroundings.

- (a) replenish
- (b) enhance
- (c) destroys
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: embellishment means a decoration to make something more beautiful

replenish means to refill or reload
enhance means to increase the value of
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (651–655): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

651. A large number of people have fallen victim **to** dengue fever.

- (a) of
- (b) from
- (c) with
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: victim agrees with 'to'
Hence, the correct option is (d).

652. The stranger asked the little girl **what is her name**.

- (a) what her name is
- (b) what her name was
- (c) what was her name
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In indirect speech, the subject comes before the verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

653. She scoffed **on** the idea of revolution.

- (a) for
- (b) at
- (c) about
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: scoffed means ridiculed or made fun off

it agrees with the preposition 'at'
Hence, the correct option is (b).

654. **Beside being** a poet, he is also a famous singer.

- (a) Besides being
- (b) Besides becoming
- (c) Beside becoming
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: beside means next to something or somebody

besides means in addition to something
Hence, the correct option is (b).

655. Work at the **request** of your conscience.

- (a) behest
- (b) desires
- (c) orders
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: request means appeal at somebody's behest means because at somebody's request

desires mean a wish to have something
orders mean give instructions
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (656–660): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

656. My foot is **paining**.

- (a) aching
- (b) ailing.
- (c) hurting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: paining means hurting; to cause pain

aching means to feel a continuous dull pain
'paining' is not used in progressive or continuous tenses.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

657. The light went out while I **read**.

- (a) was reading
- (b) am reading
- (c) had read
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Past continuous tense 'was reading' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

658. She **said me about** her holiday in Kerala.

- (a) told about
- (b) said about
- (c) told me about
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In indirect speech, 'said' changes to 'told'. Hence, 'told me about' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

659. Why do you prefer the theatre **than** the cinema?

- (a) for
- (b) against
- (c) to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'to' is used after prefer and not 'than'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

660. He is the only man I know **who** can laugh at himself.

- (a) whose
- (b) whom
- (c) which
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: who should be used instead of he

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (661–665): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

661. He said that he **saw** him last year, to discuss the documents.

- (a) met
- (b) had seen



- (c) seen
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Past perfect tense 'had seen' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

662. **Them** shoes are mine.

- (a) Those
(b) That
(c) Their
(d) No improvement

Explanation: them is the objective case of 'they'

those is the plural of 'that'

there is Possessive case of 'they'

Hence, the correct option is (a).

663. Unity in diversity is the most **noticeable** quality of India.

- (a) popular
(b) remarkable
(c) famous
(d) No improvement

Explanation: noticeable means visible; easy to see

popular means liked or enjoyed by many
remarkable means unusual; astonishing
Hence, the correct option is (b).

664. He is addicted to alcohol and exerts a bad influence **for** his family.

- (a) on
(b) in
(c) about
(d) No improvement

Explanation: exert means to use power or influence

It agrees with 'on'

Hence, the correct option is (a).

665. Kalidasa is **the Shakespeare** of India.

- (a) Shakespeare
(b) a Shakespeare
(c) like Shakespeare
(d) No improvement

Explanation: To lay force, on the superlative quality 'the' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (666–670): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given

alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

666. All the students have **passed out** of the final examination.

- (a) passed on
(b) passed away
(c) passed
(d) No improvement

Explanation: pass out means to leave college after finishing a course

pass on means to give something to somebody

pass away means to die

pass means to qualify

Hence, the correct option is (c).

667. The greater part of the building has been **destroyed**.

- (a) spoiled
(b) demolished
(c) disturbed
(d) No improvement

Explanation: destroyed means to damage completely

demolished means to knock down

Hence, the correct option is (b).

668. This is one of the best novels **that have** appeared this year.

- (a) that
(b) that has
(c) to have
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Novels is plural. Hence, plural verb 'have' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

669. This course does not have any **requirements**.

- (a) reason
(b) technique
(c) prerequisite
(d) No improvement

Explanation: requirements means supplies that are required

pre-requisite means pre-condition

Hence, the correct option is (c).

670. You are abstained **to speak** ill of others.

- (a) to speaking
(b) from speaking
(c) to speak to
(d) No improvement

Explanation: abstain means desist, refrain

It agrees with the preposition 'from'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (671–675): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

671. The price cannot be quoted **except** we are allowed to examine the sample.

- (a) if
(b) unless
(c) because
(d) No improvement

Explanation: unless means except

except means but, excluding

Hence, the correct option is (b).

672. **If I hadn't seen the car coming**, I might have been killed.

- (a) If I had seen the car coming
(b) When I hadn't seen the car coming
(c) Since I hadn't seen the car coming
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

673. If you can afford a new car, your business must be **looking up**.

- (a) flourishing
(b) improving
(c) increasing
(d) No improvement

Explanation: look up means search and hunt

flourishing means prosperous, successful
Hence, the correct option is (a).

674. The police would be **employed** at all places to beef up security.

- (a) deployed
(b) appointed

- (c) encouraged
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Employed means to give somebody a job to do for payment.

Deployed means to move soldiers or weapons into a position where they are ready for military action.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

675. "Gulliver's Travels" are an interesting novel.

- (a) were
(b) was
(c) is
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Singular verb 'is' should be used with the name of the book "Gulliver's Travel".

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (676–680): In the questions, a sentence or underlined part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

676. The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.

- (a) The man whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved a swindler.
(b) The man who I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.
(c) The man to whom I thought was thoroughly honest proved to be a swindler.
(d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

677. No sooner had the dividend been declared, the notices were sent out.

- (a) The company had hardly declared the dividend till the notices were sent for mailing.
(b) They had no sooner declared the dividend then the notices were sent out.
(c) Hardly had the dividend been declared than the notices were sent out.
(d) No improvement

Explanation: hardly means scarcely or barely

Hence, the correct option is (a).

678. Riding upon his horse, the tiger jumped at him.

- (a) Riding upon the tiger, the horse jumped at him.
(b) The tiger jumped at him while he was riding upon his horse.
(c) The tiger rode at him while he was jumping upon his horse.
(d) No improvement

Explanation: 'The tiger jumped at him while he was riding upon his horse' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

679. I, in black and white must have your terms down.

- (a) I must have in black and white your terms down.
(b) I must have your terms in black and white down.
(c) I must have your terms down, in black and white.
(d) No improvement

Explanation: in black and white means in writing

Hence, the correct option is (c).

680. When we came out of the restaurant it was half past eleven.

- (a) When we had come out of the restaurant
(b) After we came out of the restaurant
(c) When we have come out of the restaurant
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Past perfect tense 'had come out' should be used as it is underlining that an act was finished before another took place.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (681–685): In the following questions, a sentence is given which/a part of which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

681. What do you for go to school?

- (a) For what do you go to school?
(b) What do you go for to school?
(c) What do you go to school for?
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Listening goes with the preposition 'to'.

What music are you listening to, should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

682. He pleased the directors and this completed his report in good time.

- (a) He pleased the directors in good time and this completed his report.
(b) He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors.
(c) He pleased the directors and completed his report and this in good time.
(d) No improvement

Explanation: in good time means with time to spare

'He completed his report in good time and this pleased the directors' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

683. The courtiers used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was all day long.

- (a) The courtiers all day long used to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
(b) The courtiers used all day long to tell the King how efficient an administrator he was.
(c) The courtiers used to tell the King all day long how efficient an administrator he was.
(d) No improvement

Explanation: all day long means throughout the day

'The courtiers used to tell the king all day long how efficient an administrator he was' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

684. Every Saturday I go out for shopping.

- (a) for shops
(b) to shopping
(c) for shop
(d) No improvement



Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

685. We had a grand party and we enjoyed very much.

- (a) We had a grand party and enjoyed very much.
- (b) We had a grand party to enjoy very much.
- (c) We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: ourselves means used when we are affected by an action

'We had a grand party and we enjoyed ourselves very much' is the right choice. Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (686–690): In the following questions, a sentence or **bold** part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

686. He has for good left India.

- (a) He has left for good India.
- (b) He has left India for good.
- (c) Good he has left India.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: For good means permanently, never to return.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

687. We are credibly informed that the murderer has given himself up.

- (a) We are informed that the murderer has credibly given himself up.
- (b) We are informed that the murderer has given credibly himself up.
- (c) We are informed that credibly the murderer has given up himself.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: credibly means in a way that is believable

give somebody up means to get someone caught

Hence, the correct option is (d).

688. We generally select **one of the most intelligent student of the school** for this award.

- (a) one of the most intelligent students of the school
- (b) one of the intelligent most students of the school
- (c) one of the intelligent most student of the school
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'student' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

689. My friend lives in a nearby street **whose name** I have forgotten.

- (a) the name of which
- (b) which name
- (c) of which name
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: whose used for which person or thing

which means is used to be exact about the thing

Hence, the correct option is (a).

690. He both won a medal and a scholarship.

- (a) He won a medal and a scholarship both.
- (b) Both he won a medal and a scholarship.
- (c) He won both a medal and a scholarship.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'He won both a medal and a scholarship' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (691–695): In the following questions, a sentence or **bold** part thereof is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below, which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

691. A taller Sikh rushed forward than any of his comrades.

- (a) A Sikh, taller than any of his comrades, rushed forward
- (b) A Sikh rushed forward taller than any of his comrades
- (c) A Sikh rushed forward than any of his comrades taller
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'A Sikh, taller than any of his comrades, rushed forward' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

692. An author in the reign of Queen Anne who was famous lived in a cottage.

- (a) An author in the reign, who was famous, of Queen Anne lived in a cottage
- (b) In the reign of Queen Anne, an author lived in a cottage, who was famous
- (c) An author who was famous in the reign of Queen Anne, lived in a cottage
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'An author who was famous in the reign of Queen Anne, lived in a cottage' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

693. In the absence of your support, he would have lost the election.

- (a) Lacking your support, he would have lost the election.
- (b) But for your support, he would have lost the election.
- (c) He would have lost the election if you had not supported him.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'He would have lost the election if you had not supported him' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

694. My uncle is enough rich to buy a car.

- (a) My uncle is rich enough to buy a car.
- (b) My uncle is richer enough to by a car.
- (c) My uncle is enough richer to buy a car.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'My uncle is rich enough to buy a car' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

695. Walking along the road, an old man ran over the lorry.

- (a) Walking along the road, an old man ran behind the lorry.
- (b) Running along the road, the lorry ran over an old man.
- (c) The lorry ran over an old man walking along the road.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'The lorry ran over an old man walking along the road' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (696–700): In the following questions, a sentence is given, the bold part of which may need Improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below which may be a better option. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC CPO SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam, 2011)

696. With these extra people you can **work** easily with this job.

- (a) deal
- (b) improve
- (c) cope
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: work means to do something

deal means contract with somebody
improve means to become better
cope means manage with something difficult

Hence, the correct option is (c).

697. I visited my aunt just **before a week**.

- (a) a week before
- (b) a week earlier
- (c) a week ago
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: before means at an earlier time

long before a long time earlier
earlier means beginning of a period
ago means far in the past

Hence, the correct option is (c).

698. Foreigners often **come across with** serious difficulties in studying English.

- (a) have to come across with
- (b) come cross with
- (c) come across
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Come across means to meet or find something by chance.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

699. He **work hard** will succeed.

- (a) who will work hard
- (b) who will be working hard

- (c) who works hard
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'who' should be used in front of works hard.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

700. It is high time you **started** revising your lessons.

- (a) start
- (b) had started
- (c) will start
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (701–710): In the following questions, a sentence/ part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is **No Improvement**.
(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2010)

701. I was **struck by his singular appearance**.

- (a) struck by his single appearance
- (b) struck by how he singularly appears
- (c) No Improvement
- (d) had stricken his single appearance

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (c).

702. The blue whale was **thriving in all of the world's oceans until the turn of the century**, at which time they became hunted to the point of extinction.

- (a) The blue whale was thriving in all of the world's oceans up until the turn of the century
- (b) At the turn of the century, blue whales were thriving in all of the world's oceans
- (c) Blue whales were thriving in all of the world's oceans until the turn of the century
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here we are not mentioning about any particular whale but all blue whales hence were to represent plural should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

703. We **have been retracing** our steps to the log cabin ten minutes ago.

- (a) will be retracing
- (b) have to retrace
- (c) had to retrace
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The word 'ago' is used for the past hence 'had to' should be used (past perfect).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

704. I hope you will be able to **steer ahead** of the anti-social elements.

- (a) steer clear
- (b) steer free
- (c) steer out
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Steer clear means to avoid lest it causes any problems.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

705. He bowed down **at the altar**.

- (a) next to the altar
- (b) No improvement
- (c) before the altar
- (d) in front of the altar

Explanation: At the altar means one completely believes in or follows. Hence, 'before the altar' should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

706. They were **being commanded** to wait till the signal was given.

- (a) commanded
- (b) command
- (c) given command
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, passive sentence, past simple should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

707. River Damodar in West Bengal **carry the effluents** from the Durgapur Industrial complex for miles.

- (a) carries the effluents
- (b) carries the effluence
- (c) carried the effluents
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, the subject 'River Damodar' is singular hence the verb should also be singular.

Hence, the correct option is (b).



708. The climate of Shillong is somewhat **like Kohima**.

- (a) as Kohima
- (b) as Kohima's
- (c) like Kohima's
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, Possessive 'like Kohima's' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

709. John decided to go to the Advocate General to **clear his name** of the accusation.

- (a) to clean his name
- (b) to cleared his name
- (c) to wash his name
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

710. He **could not be able** to think logically because of his illness.

- (a) was not able
- (b) cannot be able
- (c) can be unable
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, 'He was not able' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (711–715): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2010]

711. The problems of traffic **crowding** will not disappear soon.

- (a) congestion
- (b) concentration
- (c) intensification
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Crowd means to fill a place so there is little room to move.

Thousands of people were seen crowding the narrow lanes.

Congestion means the state of being crowded and full of traffic.

Concentration means a lot of something in place.

Intensification means the fact of increasing in degree or strength.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

712. **Like for example**, a post office can have a customer care centre.

- (a) For example
- (b) Like example
- (c) For an example
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: for example means used for emphasizing something

like means comparable

Hence, the correct option is (a).

713. His brother **never has** and never will be dependable.

- (a) never had
- (b) never has been
- (c) was never being
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: never means not at any time

Hence, the correct option is (b).

714. It is important **not to worry**.

- (a) to don't worry
- (b) to not worry
- (c) don't worry
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

715. The work you have submitted is not **to the mark**.

- (a) as the
- (b) from the
- (c) up to the
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: up to the mark means as good as it or they should be

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (716–720): In the following questions, a part of the sentence 3 printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose correct alternative. In case no improvement needed your answer is (d).

(SSC DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

716. She had read *Oliver Twist* when she **had been** fourteen years old.

- (a) had become
- (b) has become
- (c) was
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple past tense (was) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

717. Children like to eat sweets, **isn't it?**

- (a) do they
- (b) is it
- (c) don't they?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, "don't they", should be used here as a negative tag.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

718. He took **disadvantage** of the situation and cheated many people.

- (a) chance
- (b) advantage
- (c) disapproval
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: take advantage of means to make use of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

719. He was so afraid that his knees knocked **one another**.

- (a) one against
- (b) each other
- (c) both
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: See explanation (72)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

720. All the candidates will **give** a test on Friday.

- (a) appear
- (b) take
- (c) accept
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: to take a test or to do a test' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (721–725): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence.

Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
(SSC DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

721. Did **there** bus come on time?

- (a) their's
- (b) theirs
- (c) their
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: there means something exists or happens in, at or to that place or position their means of or belonging to them Hence, the correct option is (c).

722. Mayank **was working** overtime for the last two weeks.

- (a) is working
- (b) is being working
- (c) has been working
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Present perfect continuous tense 'has been working' should be used.

The action started in the past and has continued until now.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

723. Every morning I get up at 4 a.m., but today I **get up** at 7 a.m.

- (a) got up
- (b) was getting up
- (c) am getting up
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple past tense 'got up' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

724. Most children **are liking** ice-cream.

- (a) likes
- (b) like
- (c) were liking
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple present tense 'like' should be used.

We are talking about a habit.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

725. **Supposing** if he comes, what should I do?

- (a) If he comes
- (b) In case he will come
- (c) In the event of his being come
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: supposing means assuming Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (726–730): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).
(SSC DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

726. My uncle presented me the **more** expensive watch.

- (a) much
- (b) mere
- (c) most
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: superlative degree 'most' should be used

-The has been used and it is used before superlative degree.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

727. Either Vijay or Vimal **are** going to be selected for the match.

- (a) has
- (b) is
- (c) have been
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Either _ or means correlatives hence the verb will also be singular 'is'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

728. Nisha is **more funnier** than Natasha.

- (a) funnier
- (b) funniest
- (c) quite funny
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Use of double comparatives, more, funnier, is incorrect.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

729. The office staff members wished **each and other** on New Year's Day.

- (a) one other
- (b) one another
- (c) each another
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: One another means used when you are saying that each member of

a group does something to or for the other people in the group.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

730. The two brothers shared the property **beside** themselves.

- (a) among
- (b) between
- (c) amidst
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Beside means next to or at the side of somebody or something.

Among means in the middle of somebody or something between means in or into the space or time separating two or more points, objects, people, etc.

Amidst means in the middle of or during something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (731–735): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).
(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2010)

731. Obviously he isn't **cut up** to be a good teacher.

- (a) cut-out
- (b) cut in
- (c) cut for
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Cut up means to behave in a noisy and silly way (be) cut out (for)- means to have the qualities and abilities needed.

Cut in means to go in front of other people who are waiting.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

732. Power got with money is the most **craved for** today.

- (a) sought after
- (b) wished for
- (c) welcomed for
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Craved for means to have a very strong desire for something; longed

Sought after means wanted by many people, because it is of very good quality or difficult to get or to find

Hence, the correct option is (d).



733. The brown shirt **wants washing**.

- (a) has to wash
- (b) is in need of a wash
- (c) requires a wash
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'requires a wash' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

734. You are asked to copy this letter **word by word**.

- (a) word for word
- (b) word with word
- (c) word to word
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Word by word means one word at a time word for word means in the exact words.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

735. The weak man is a slave to his **sensuous** pleasures.

- (a) sensory
- (b) sensual
- (c) secondary
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Sensuous means giving pleasure to your senses; suggesting an interest in sexual pleasure.

Sensory means connected with your physical senses.

Sensual means giving pleasure to your physical senses, especially sexual pleasure.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (736–740): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d). (SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2010)

736. To get into the building I'll **disguise** as a reporter.

- (a) disguise to be
- (b) disguise as one
- (c) disguise myself
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Reflexive pronoun 'myself' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

737. He denied that he **had not forged** my signature.

- (a) would not forge
- (b) had forged
- (c) did not forge
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: deny means to refuse to admit or accept something

It gives a negative sense.

Hence, past perfect tense, had forged should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

738. If **I had played well**, I would have won the match.

- (a) I played well
- (b) I play well
- (c) I am playing will
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

739. Since the records are missing, the possibility of paying more than one compensation for the same piece of land cannot be ruled **aside**.

- (a) out
- (b) off
- (c) away
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Rule out means to state that something is not possible or that something is not suitable.

Rule off means to separate something from the next section of writing by drawing a line underneath it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

740. A callous system **generates** nothing but a misanthrope.

- (a) develops
- (b) induces
- (c) produces
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Callous means cruel; not caring about people's feelings or suffering

Generates means to produce or create something misanthrope means a person who hates and avoids other people.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (741–745): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). (SSC SAS Exam. 2010)

741. Who **you said** was coming to see me this morning?

- (a) you did say
- (b) did you say
- (c) did you say that
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'did you say' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

742. He is **not only known for his wealth** but also for his learning.

- (a) not only known for his learning
- (b) only known for his wealth
- (c) known not only for his wealth
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'known not only for his wealth' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

743. Owing to the close **affinity** of the architect and the builder, the project was completed ahead of schedule.

- (a) termination
- (b) cooperation
- (c) collaboration
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Affinity means a strong feeling that you understand somebody or something and like them or it. Cooperation means the fact of doing something together or of working towards a shared aim, collaboration means the act of working with another person or group of people to create or produce something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

744. The servant was disturbed as her son was now **out of sight** due to bad company.

- (a) out of bounds
- (b) out of control
- (c) out of reach
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Out of sight means the area or distance within which somebody

can't see or something can't be seen out of bounds means not acceptable; not allowed to go to a place.

Out of control means to be or become impossible to manage or to control

Out of reach means out of bounds

Hence, the correct option is (b).

745. Whenever I doubt about the meaning of a word, I look up my dictionary.

- (a) Whenever I have a doubt
- (b) Whenever I am in doubt
- (c) The moment I doubt
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'Whenever I have a doubt' should be used.

whenever means every time, at anytime

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (746–750): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CISF ASI Exam. 2010)

746. He behaves like coward.

- (a) cowardly
- (b) in a cowardly manner
- (c) as if he was a coward
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Coward means a person who is not brave or who does not have the courage to do things that other people do not think are, especially difficult.

'As if he were a coward' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

747. Neither of them went to the cinema.

- (a) Both of them did not go
- (b) Both did not go
- (c) Neither went
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: While using Neither + of + Pronoun 'them', Preposition 'of' should be used before the pronoun 'them'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

748. I used to have very thick hair.

- (a) use to have
- (b) used to having

(c) used to had

(d) No improvement

Explanation: 'Used to (have)' means something that you had in the past but no longer have it now (in the present).

Hence, the correct option is (d).

749. They reached at Calcutta on Monday last.

- (a) reached to Calcutta
- (b) reached on Calcutta
- (c) reached Calcutta
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The use of any preposition is superfluous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

750. I did not saw my cousin in Madras.

- (a) not seen
- (b) did not see
- (c) did not seen
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The structure of the negative sentence is as follows:

Subject (1) + did + not Verb (see) ...

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (751–755): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the **Bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2010)

751. Several disciples follow the footsteps of their guru.

- (a) follow in
- (b) follow on
- (c) are following
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Follow in somebody's footsteps means to do the same job, have the same style of life, etc., as somebody else.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

752. I did not see him since he wrote last.

- (a) I could not see him
- (b) I shall not see him
- (c) I have not seen him
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'I have not seen him' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

753. Who will provide relief to the poor in this country?

- (a) money
- (b) succour
- (c) shelter
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Relief means the feeling of happiness that you have when something unpleasant stops or does not happen.

Succour (None) means help that you give to somebody who is suffering or having problems.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

754. Most of the non-Western countries have been subject either to total colonial rule or varying degrees of economic control and their native population has either been destroyed or Westernized.

- (a) has been subject to either
- (b) either have been subject to
- (c) have been either subjected to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Either comes before the verb (Subject), as the actions mentioned are different.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

755. Strenuous as it was, they went on with their task.

- (a) since it was
- (b) because it was
- (c) although it was
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Although means although; even though; though.

Strenuous means needing great effort and energy 'although' is used to show contrasts in situation.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (756–760): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

(SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 2010)

756. The **strong breeze** blew his hat away.

- (a) The strong air
- (b) The strong breath
- (c) The strong wind
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: breeze means a light wind
Wind means air that moves quickly because of natural forces
'Wind' can be strong and not the 'breeze'.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

757. The Japanese are **hardly working people**.

- (a) a hardworking people
- (b) a hardly working people
- (c) hard working people
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: hardly means almost no; almost not; almost none

Hard means (of people) putting a lot of effort or energy into an activity.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

758. The monkey was seated at the **foot** of a tree.

- (a) bottom
- (b) end
- (c) root
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'root' should be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).

759. My father lives **on Delhi**.

- (a) in Delhi
- (b) at Delhi
- (c) inside Delhi
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Preposition (in) used for indicating a place.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

760. He will come **instantaneously**.

- (a) just now
- (b) presently
- (c) instantly
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: instantaneously means promptly
just now means at this moment
presently means now; currently

instantly means immediately
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (761–765): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC DEO Exam. 2009)

761. Both the **mother-in-laws** welcomed the newlyweds with garlands of flowers.

- (a) mothers-in-laws
- (b) mother-in-law
- (c) mothers-in-law
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Mother-in-law is singular form. Mothers-in-law is its plural form.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

762. The workers looked **run down**.

- (a) happy
- (b) relaxed
- (c) exhausted
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: 'run down' means tired, particularly after working hard

exhausted means tired
Hence, the correct option is (c).

763. The relatives **comforted** the old man whose wife had died.

- (a) sympathized with
- (b) pitied
- (c) consoled
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Comforted means to make somebody who is worried or unhappy feel better by being kind and sympathetic towards him; consoled.

Sympathize with means to feel sorry for somebody pitied means to feel sorry for somebody.

Consoled means to give comfort or sympathy to somebody who is unhappy or disappointed; comforted.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

764. They obtained the top-secret information by **wrong** means.

- (a) clever
- (b) fraudulent

- (c) bad
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: wrong means incorrect
unjust means unfair, undeserved
fraudulent means fake, deceitful
Hence, the correct option is (b).

765. His speech **was broadcasted** over the radio last Thursday.

- (a) was broadcast
- (b) had been broadcast
- (c) has been broadcast
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: broadcast is used both in present and past forms

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (766–770): In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2009]

766. The only way to solve the racial problem is **by** education

- (a) because of
- (b) thanks to
- (c) on account of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

767. He may be poor now but he appears **to be rich**.

- (a) to seem rich
- (b) rich to be
- (c) to have been rich
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: to have been rich' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

768. The suspected couple was **taken away** from the airport through a side entrance to the police station for interrogation.

- (a) whisked
- (b) rushed

- (c) guided
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: taken away means made an effort or value of something seem less

whisked means took somebody or something very quickly and suddenly
Hence, the correct option is (d).

769. She left the room feeling **contrite**.

- (a) sorry for what she had done
- (b) rather ill
- (c) extremely irritated
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: contrite means very sorry for something bad that you have done

Hence, the correct option is (a).

770. The transport workers have organised a strike **asking for** more salary.

- (a) demanding
- (b) begging
- (c) requesting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Demand means to ask for something very firmly beg means to ask somebody, especially in an anxious way because you want or need it very much request means to ask for something or ask somebody to do something in a polite or formal way.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (771–775): In the following questions, a part of the sentences is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c), which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d). (SSC DEO Exam. 2008)

771. He was **released** from the hospital yesterday.

- (a) let out
- (b) discharged
- (c) dismissed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: released means set somebody or something free

let out means to get people out

discharged means official permission to leave

dismissed means to officially terminate somebody from his job

Hence, the correct option is (b).

772. The colours **softened** as the sun went down.

- (a) brightened
- (b) deepened
- (c) mellowed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Softened means to become or to make something softer.

Brightened means to become or to make something brighter in colour.

Deepened means to become or to make something deeper or worse.

Mellowed means to become or to make a colour.

Become less bright, especially over a period.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

773. The new manager is soft-spoken and is **considerable** to all.

- (a) conceited
- (b) considerate
- (c) constricted
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: considerable means substantial, significant

conceited means having too much pride

considerate means thoughtful and kind

constricted means limited and restricted

Hence, the correct option is (b).

774. He **hanged** his portrait in the main hall.

- (a) hang
- (b) hung
- (c) had hanged
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: hanged means kill somebody

hung means suspended from

Hence, the correct option is (b).

775. We were unable to **call on** you because of the rains.

- (a) help
- (b) invite
- (c) visit
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: call on means to invite to speak

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (776–785): In following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d). [SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

776. He **declined** all the allegations against him.

- (a) spumed
- (b) refused
- (c) refuted
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: declined means weakened

spurned means rejected

refuted means disproved

Hence, the correct option is (c).

777. It is time we **leave**.

- (a) left
- (b) have to leave
- (c) would leave
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence structure should be:

It is time + subject (we) + Past Verb (left)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

778. We spent an hour discussing **about his character**.

- (a) his character
- (b) his character
- (c) upon his character
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: Use of about is unnecessary.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

779. **After the letter reached** me, I shall know the result.

- (a) After the letter reaches
- (b) After the letter will reach
- (c) After the letter has reached
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In the sentence, 'reaches' should be used. As the clause initiated

with 'after', Simple Present Tense should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

780. I have returned library books yesterday.

- (a) had returned
- (b) have had returned
- (c) returned
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In the sentence, 'returned' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

781. How long are you working here?

- (a) have you been working here?
- (b) you are working here?
- (c) were you working?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: As the action has started in the past and is continuing, present perfect continuous tense should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

782. The officer asked his secretary to remember him about the meeting.

- (a) recall
- (b) remind
- (c) recollect
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: remind means to remember or recollect

Hence, the correct option is (b).

783. I acquainted him about the facts of the case.

- (a) with
- (b) on
- (c) to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: acquaint agrees with the preposition 'with'

Hence, the correct option is (a).

784. He denied to be party to the deal.

- (a) refused
- (b) disagreed
- (c) rejected
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: denied means refused to admit refused means declined, rejected

disagreed means having a different opinion rejected means disallowed

Hence, the correct option is (d).

785. It is necessary to consider separately these problems, is indeed?

- (a) is that it
- (b) isn't it
- (c) are they
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here "isn't it" should be used. Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (786–795): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is '(d)'.

[SSC SP (Audit) Exam. 2008]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

786. He was weary of failure, Didn't he?

- (a) isn't he
- (b) wasn't he
- (c) doesn't he
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Wasn't it should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

787. What you have been doing in the workshop since last month?

- (a) have you done
- (b) you have done
- (c) have you been doing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The correct sentence is What have you been doing in workshop since last morning.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

788. Keats says the idea very well in his poems.

- (a) speaks
- (b) describes
- (c) expresses
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: expresses means convey a thought or feeling in words, by looks or actions

Hence, the correct option is (c).

789. The enemy soldiers went back nastily.

- (a) returned
- (b) retreated
- (c) retrenched
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: returned means back to the same place

retreated means to withdraw from opponent forces

retrenched means reduced costs or spending

Hence, the correct option is (b).

790. No sooner had the teacher entered the room and the boys rushed to their seats.

- (a) when
- (b) than
- (c) but
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: no sooner ... than means used for conveying that the second event mentioned happens immediately after the first

no sooner ... than correlatives

Hence, the correct option is (b).

791. We have already disposed our old house.

- (a) disposed off
- (b) disposed out
- (c) disposed of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Dispose means prepared; ready; in the mood dispose of should means to get rid of somebody or something that you do not want or cannot keep.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

792. We can buy anything in this shop, can we?

- (a) isn't it
- (b) can't we
- (c) don't we
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Positive statement -> Negative tag

Tag Structure -4 First Auxiliary (can) + not (can't)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

793. If I had followed your advice, I would not regret today.

- (a) will not regret
- (b) had not regretted
- (c) would not have regretted
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The structure of the sentence is as follows:

If + Past Perfect, Main Clause with would + have + Past Participle
Hence, the correct option is (c).

794. Somebody must be made to answer **for** the securities scam.

- (a) to
- (b) after
- (c) upon
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: answer agrees with preposition 'to'

Hence, the correct option is (a).

795. Corruption is **the most serious** problem in India.

- (a) the more serious
- (b) the seriouser
- (c) serious
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (796–800): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c), which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2008]

796. In the desert, the sun is the master, ail else **resigns** before its merciless rays.

- (a) collapses
- (b) falls
- (c) retires
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

797. I intend **to learn** French next year.

- (a) learning
- (b) learn
- (c) have learnt
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Intend of feeling. Hence, will be followed by infinitive with 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

798. The police **needed** him for armed robbery.

- (a) liked
- (b) was after
- (c) were looking to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'look to' should means to rely on or expect somebody to provide something

Hence, the correct option is (c).

799. There is **no more room** for you in this compartment.

- (a) no seat
- (b) no more space
- (c) no more accommodation
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: no room means no space

Hence, the correct option is (a).

800. It is easy to see why cities grew **on the river banks**.

- (a) along the river banks
- (b) in the river banks
- (c) upon the river banks
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: along means in a line that follows the side of something long

on means at or near a place

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (801–805): A part of the sentence is **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2007)

801. Can this machine be adopted in farm work.

- (a) by
- (b) into
- (c) for
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Same as (856)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

802. The driver was **dazzled** by the bright light of approaching car.

- (a) twinkled
- (b) flashed
- (c) glowed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Same as (857)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

803. **What does it matter most** is the quality of the goods that we require.

- (a) What it matters more
- (b) What does it matter more
- (c) What matters most
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Same as (858)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

804. You called on me when I was not at home, **don't you?**

- (a) did you?
- (b) didn't you?
- (c) didn't I?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Same as (859)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

805. He paid the caretaker for his **board** and lodging.

- (a) Room
- (b) Furniture
- (c) Boarding
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Same as (860)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (806–815): In the following questions a part of the sentences given in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

806. I had my ears **bored**, so I could wear my diamond ear-rings.

- (a) holed
- (b) pricked
- (c) pierced
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: bored means made a long deep hole by digging



pierced means had a small hole made in your ears or nose
Hence, the correct option is (c).

807. It is interesting to **correspond** the history of the 19th century with its literature.

- (a) corroborate
- (b) correlate
- (c) command
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: correspond means to agree
corroborate means to verify or validate
correlate means to relate or associate
Hence, the correct option is (b).

808. **Didn't** Mr Sharma come to the office yet?

- (a) Hadn't
- (b) Hasn't
- (c) Isn't
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: "hasn't" should be used as 'yet' has been used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

809. He can't read this, **nor can I**.

- (a) no, I never can
- (b) no, I can't
- (c) no, I don't
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

810. I bought four **dozen mangoes**.

- (a) dozens of mango
- (b) dozens of mangoes
- (c) dozens mangoes
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

811. The master was good at using **pleasant names for unpleasant things** in order to hoodwink the labourers.

- (a) euphemisms
- (b) euphoria
- (c) pleasantries
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: hoodwink means to deceive or trick somebody

euphemisms mean an understatement to refer to something unpleasant
Hence, the correct option is (a).

812. They had to **put off until later** the open-air performance because of heavy rain.

- (a) postpone
- (b) delay
- (c) adjourn
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: put off means postpone
adjourn means defer, suspend
Hence, the correct option is (a).

813. Dozens of phrases can be offered to describe style **but perhaps the best one is: "Style – it is the man."**

- (a) but the best one is: "Style – it is the man."
- (b) but perhaps the best one is: "Style is the man."
- (c) but the best one is: "Style is the man."
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: "Style – it is the man." should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

814. They have bought a new car, **isn't it?**

- (a) haven't they
- (b) don't they
- (c) have they
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: "haven't they" should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

815. Only a few persons can stand **on entreaties**.

- (a) against
- (b) with
- (c) in
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: entreaties means pleas; humble requests

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (816–820): In the following questions, a sentence is given which may need improvement. Alternatives are given at (a), (b) and (c) below which may be a better option.

In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

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816. I sent him a letter to return the car by registered post.

- (a) I sent him a letter by registered post asking him to return the car.
- (b) I sent by registered post him a letter to return the car.
- (c) I sent him a letter by registered post to return the car.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'I sent him a letter by registered post asking him to return the car' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

817. Covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.

- (a) As he was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
- (b) As it was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
- (c) As it was covered with water, the grease did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'As he was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

818. The old woman gave her dog biscuits.

- (a) The old woman gave biscuits to her dog.
- (b) The old woman was given biscuits by her dog.
- (c) She gave the old woman dog biscuits.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'The old woman gave biscuits to her dog' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

819. They take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore always.

- (a) They take their children for a drive always in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
- (b) They take their children always for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
- (c) They always take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: They always take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

820. To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until it drops down into your throat.

- (a) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until the drug drops down into your throat.
- (b) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your throat until it drops down into your nose.
- (c) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until your throat drops down into it.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: "To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until the drug drops down into your throat' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (821–830): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is given in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is required your answer is (d).

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821. Most of the participating members at the fair, which was organized by the students were **Mathematics teacher's**.

- (a) Mathematic teachers
- (b) Mathematics teachers
- (c) Teacher in mathematics
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The subject (participating members) is plural. So, 'teacher' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

822. Americans do not object **my calling them** by their first names.

- (a) my calling the
- (b) to my calling them
- (c) been called
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The object agrees with 'to' and - ing form should be used after 'object to'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

823. The NYC building at New York City is **as high as every other building** in the United States of America.

- (a) high than every other building
- (b) as high as every other building
- (c) higher than any other one
- (b) No improvement

Explanation: Comparative degree (higher than) and 'any other one' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

824. But here again, there are allegations of indiscriminate **reclamations and acquisition to the farmland** by the Adanis.

- (a) reclamations and also acquisition by the farmland
- (b) reclamation as well as acquisition of farmland
- (c) reclamation and acquisition of farmland
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Reclamation means reformation; restoration to use (Singular) acquisition means the act of acquiring (Singular).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

825. It is a **three-years degree course**.

- (a) an three-years degree course
- (b) a three-year degree course
- (c) a three years degree course
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Sentence structure in compound adjectives is as follows:

Number (in words) + Hyphen + time (Singular)

three year

Hence, the correct option is (b).

826. As soon as winter sets in, **the number of tourists start increasing** suddenly.

- (a) the number of tourists are increased
- (b) the amount of tourists start increasing
- (c) the number of tourists increases
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: When the main clause is in the simple present tense, a simple present tense should be used in the subordinate clause.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

827. Is respect really **preferable than money?**

- (a) preferable to money?
- (b) preferred, or money?
- (c) preferable than money?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Preferable agrees with 'to'. Hence, the correct option is (a).

828. His speech **was marked by disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position**.

- (a) is being marked with disagreement and scorn for his opponent's position.
- (b) was marked with disagreement and scorn for his opponents positions.
- (c) was marked by disagreement and scorn for this opponents positions.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: mark agrees with 'with'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

829. Changu is **as tall if not, taller than** Chanchu.

- (a) as tall, if not, taller than
- (b) as tall as, if not taller to
- (c) as tall as, if not taller than
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'as + Adj. + as' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

830. The bigger dilemma facing these mega stores is how to retain customers after the novelty **wear thin**.

- (a) wears thin.
- (b) cools down.
- (c) wears off.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: wears thin means begins to become weaker or less acceptable

cools down means becomes calm, less excited or less enthusiastic

wears off means gradually disappears or stops.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (831–835): In the following questions, a part of sentence is printed in bold. Alternatives to the understand part, which may improve the sentence, are given at (a), (b), and (c). Choose the appropriate alternative. In case no improvement is needed, mark (d) as your answer.

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831. She **has slept** for eight hours last night

- (a) slept
- (b) had slept
- (c) has been sleeping
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Simple past tense 'slept' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

832. I have seen the film and she **also has**.

- (a) has also
- (b) has too
- (c) too has
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: too is used at the end of the sentence

Hence, the correct option is (d).

833. He **is in want of** a reliable servant.

- (a) refused
- (b) needs
- (c) declined
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'is in want of' means needing something needs means requires something or somebody because it or he is essential or very important.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

834. He was rejected **because** he was too young.

- (a) so
- (b) hence
- (c) though
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

835. **I hope that** I shall get a First Class.

- (a) I feel that
- (b) I hope
- (c) I am doing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In the sentence, 'that' will not be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (836–845): In the following questions, part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

836. While crossing the road, **a snake was seen**.

- (a) a snake was moving
- (b) he saw a snake
- (c) a snake was observed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence is in active voice, simple past.

Hence, 'he saw a snake' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

837. **If you have studied hard**, you would have got a first class.

- (a) If you studied hard.
- (b) If you had studied hard
- (c) If you would study hard
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In the sentence, past perfect tense, 'had studied' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

838. The new Sultan has been able to **bear up** all opposition.

- (a) bear off
- (b) bear down

- (c) bear out
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: bear up means to cope up with a hard time

bear down means to push down

bear out means confirm, support

Hence, the correct option is (d).

839. The watchman **was on alert** all night.

- (a) was on the alert
- (b) was off the alert
- (c) was alert
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: on the alert means being watchful

'the' should be used here

Hence, the correct option is (a).

840. Rice is to the Japanese **while** potatoes are to many Europeans.

- (a) which
- (b) that
- (c) what
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: while means though, although

Hence, the correct option is (c).

841. It's a long time since you **didn't come to** see me.

- (a) came to
- (b) came not
- (c) come to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'came to' should be used here

Hence, the correct option is (a).

842. He comes here often, **don't he?**

- (a) is he
- (b) does he
- (c) doesn't he
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: A positive statement takes a negative interrogative tag.

Here, pronoun 'he' takes the auxiliary verb 'does'.

Hence, in the sentence, "doesn't he" should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

843. She did not like the movie, **nor I did**.

- (a) nor did I
- (b) nor I liked it
- (c) nor I like it
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation: In a neither-nor sentence, nor + auxiliary verb + Subject is used

Hence, 'nor did I' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

844. The Victorian Era **noted** the end of human dependence on religion.

- (a) marked
- (b) showed
- (c) indicated
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: noted means paid attention

marked means a significant incident

showed means displayed

indicated means to specify or designate

Hence, the correct option is (a).

845. The enemy, **beaten at every point**, fled from the field.

- (a) having been beaten
- (b) was beaten
- (c) to be beaten
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'having been beaten' should be used here

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (846–855): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

846. She teaches us grammar, **isn't it?**

- (a) isn't she?
- (b) doesn't she?
- (c) doesn't it?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: A positive statement takes a negative interrogative tag.

Here, pronoun 'she' takes the auxiliary verb 'does'.

Hence, doesn't she should be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

847. The struggle for independence is gaining **movement** every day.

- (a) motion
- (b) movement
- (c) momentum
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: movement means act of moving

motion means moving

momentum means the thrust or energy to move ahead

Hence, the correct option is (c).

848. She is quite without **affection** and has no false pride.

- (a) admiration
- (b) affliction
- (c) affectation
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: affection means liking, fondness

admiration means respect

affliction means a condition illness or suffering

affectation means behaviour to impress; pretension

Hence, the correct option is (c).

849. I complimented Raju **for** his promotion.

- (a) with
- (b) on
- (c) about
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: compliment agrees with preposition 'on'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

850. The food tastes **deliciously**.

- (a) delicacy
- (b) delicious
- (c) badly
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: deliciously

delicious means pleasing in taste or smell

Hence, the correct option is (b).

851. I have seen **much** of the plays of Shakespeare acted.

- (a) a few
- (b) many
- (c) most
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Much is used with singular noun while many is used with plural noun.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

852. I **have bought** this house in 1970 for Rs. two lakhs.

- (a) had bought
- (b) bought
- (c) have been bought
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Here, bought should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

853. The child died **from** jaundice.

- (a) with
- (b) of
- (c) by
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: died agrees with preposition 'of'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

854. I will phone you **after I shall arrive**.

- (a) after I shall have arrived
- (b) after I arrive
- (c) after I arrived
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'After I arrive' should be used.

The independent clause has the modal 'will' hence the dependent clause will be in present simple tense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

855. It's high time you **come** to a decision.

- (a) came
- (b) had come
- (c) have come
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'came' should be used here. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (856–860): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005]



856. Can this machine be adopted in farm work.

- (a) by
- (b) into
- (c) for
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: for means used for showing purpose or function

Hence, the correct option is (c).

857. The driver was **dazzled** by the bright light of approaching car.

- (a) twinkled
- (b) flashed
- (c) glowed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: dazzled means dim the vision with very bright light or moving lights

Hence, the correct option is (d).

858. **What does it matter most** is the quality of the goods that we require.

- (a) What it matters more
- (b) What does it matter more
- (c) What matters most
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'What matters most' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

859. You called on me when I was not at home, **don't you?**

- (a) did you?
- (b) didn't you?
- (c) didn't I?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Positive sentence (without Auxiliary) --> Negative Tag structure --> did not (didn't)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

860. He paid the caretaker for his **board** and lodging.

- (a) room
- (b) furniture
- (c) boarding
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: board means a long, thin, flat piece of wood boarding means to furnish with meals, or with meals and lodging, for a payment

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (861–870): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2005)

861. It's high time that you **go** home.

- (a) have gone
- (b) should go
- (c) went
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence structure is as follows:

It's high time + Subject (you) + Past Verb (went) --> Refers to the present moment

Hence, the correct option is (c).

862. It is proposed to construct **a bath for males 99 feet long**.

- (a) a 99 feet long bath for males
- (b) a 99 feet long males bath
- (c) a males bath 99 feet long
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'a 99-feet long bath for males' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

863. Corrupt officials have siphoned **off** more than five hundred crore rupees over the last decade from welfare funds.

- (a) away
- (b) up
- (c) in
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: siphon something + off means to remove money from one place and move it to another, especially dishonestly or illegally; divert

Hence, the correct option is (d).

864. They are **migratory** workers from another country.

- (a) immigrant
- (b) itinerant
- (c) emigrant
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: migratory means wandering from one place to another at different times of the year

immigrant means a person who comes to a country to live there

itinerant means travelling from place to place, especially looking for a job

emigrant means a person who leaves a country to live in another

Hence, the correct option is (c).

865. **Neither I nor my friend** live here.

- (a) neither I do nor does my friend
- (b) neither do I nor does my friend
- (c) neither I live nor does my friend
- (b) No improvement

Explanation: Neither do I nor does my friend

Hence, the correct option is (b).

866. He is **the poorest of** the two workers.

- (a) the poorer of
- (b) the poorest between
- (c) poorest of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'the poorer of' should be used

There is a comparison between two workers.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

867. The help given to us was **more adequate** for our purpose.

- (a) much adequate
- (b) enough adequate
- (c) more than adequate
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: than (Conj., Preposition) means used for indicating the second part of a comparison

Hence, the correct option is (c).

868. Quite the most **remarkable article we ever remember to have read**

- (a) ever remarkable article we remember to have read.
- (b) remarkable article we remember ever to have read.
- (c) remarkable ever article we remember to have read.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

869. You won't tell them what has happened, **wouldn't you?**

- (a) won't you
- (b) isn't it
- (c) will you
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Negative sentence -4 Positive tag

Tag Structure -4 First Auxiliary (will)
Hence, the correct option is (c).

870. She doesn't mind to **be disturbed**.

- (a) being disturbed
- (b) to being disturbed
- (c) being disturbing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence is in passive voice, present continuous tense.

Hence, 'being disturbed' should be used.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (871–880): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]

871. By this time tomorrow, **I will reach** my home.

- (a) will be reaching
- (b) shall have reached
- (c) can reach
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Structure of sentence in simple future tense is as follows:

Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Main Verb
I will reach

Hence, the correct option is (d).

872. He was so afraid that his knees knocked **one another**.

- (a) one against
- (b) each other
- (c) both
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: One another (pro.) means used when you are saying that each member of a group does something to or for the other people in the group.

Each other (Pro.) means shows that each member of a group does something to or for the other member.

They looked at each other and laughed.
(A looked at B and B looked at A)
Hence, the correct option is (b).

873. They **only work when** they have no money.

- (a) When they have no money, they only work.
- (b) they only work
- (c) work only when
- (d) No improvement.

Explanation: They only work means they do only work nothing else work only when never work, except when.

Call me only when your cold is unbearable.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

874. When we saw him last, he **ran** to catch a bus.

- (a) has run
- (b) was running
- (c) had run
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The structure of the past continuous tense is as follows:

Subject + Auxiliary Verb (be) + Main Verb + ing

he was running

(Simple Past)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

875. He suddenly struck **a note of discord** in his otherwise harmonious presentation.

- (a) unhappiness
- (b) regret
- (c) anger
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: discord means lack of agreement among persons, groups or things

A note of discord surfaced during the proceedings.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

876. If I dyed my hair green, everybody **will** laugh at me.

- (a) would
- (b) did
- (c) may
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The structure of the sentence is as follows:

if + simple past, Main clause with would + Infinitive

If I dyed would laugh

Hence, the correct option is (a).

877. The students often play truant, **didn't they?**

- (a) can they?
- (b) is indeed?
- (c) don't they?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: truant means (of a child) to stay away from school without permission

The sentence structure is as follows means

Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Main Verb, + Auxiliary + not

The students play do not personal Pronoun same as subject (do not -) don't they

Hence, the correct option is (c).

878. He is adequately provided **for** the necessities of life.

- (a) by
- (b) to
- (c) with
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Provide (something) for (someone)

provide (someone) with (something)
Hence, the correct option is (c).

879. The TV news is doctored by non-professionals and **whetted** by political higher-ups.

- (a) wetted
- (b) vetted
- (c) written
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: doctored means altered or modified

whetted means increased your desire for or interest in something

vetted means checked the contents, quality, etc., of something carefully

Hence, the correct option is (b).

880. **Will** you type these letters now?

- (a) Could
- (b) Can
- (c) Shall
- (d) No improvement



Explanation: can -> less polite

could politer than 'can'

The sentence structure is as follows:

Could + Subject + Verb

Could you type

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (881–885): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

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881. The traveller **commanded of the peasant he would** tell him the way to the nearest village.

- (a) exclaimed of the peasant if he would
- (b) enquired of the peasant if he could
- (c) replied of the peasant whether he will
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: In Indirect speech, the reporting verb changes to asked, enquired, etc., and 'if' is used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

882. As I was new to the place, **I felt like a fish in water.**

- (a) felt like a fish in the water.
- (b) felt like a fish with water.
- (c) felt like a fish out of water.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: feel like a fish out of water means someone who is uncomfortable in a situation

Hence, the correct option is (c).

883. The flood-affected people are **looking forward with** the visit of the Governor.

- (a) looking forward to
- (b) looking forward on
- (c) looking forward for
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: look forward to means to anticipate something with pleasure

- (4) No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (a).

884. He is fond of **saving** money.

- (a) hoarding
- (b) not spending
- (c) spending carefully
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

885. He **comes often** to our house.

- (a) come often
- (b) often comes
- (c) often come
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: As there is no auxiliary verb in the sentence, 'often' will come before the verb 'comes'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (886–890): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2004]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

886. If I **am** the Prime Minister I would ban all processions.

- (a) will be
- (b) were
- (c) am
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence expresses a wish. Use of if-clause expresses an unreal or imaginary condition.

Hence, the past tense Verb 'were' is used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

887. Mrs Madhuri has great **respect and unlimited faith** in her Director.

- (a) respect and unlimited faith for
- (b) respect for and unlimited faith for
- (c) respect for and unlimited faith in
- (d) respect in and unlimited faith for

Explanation: respect agrees with the preposition 'for'

faith agrees with the preposition in

Hence, the correct option is (c).

888. He is **addicted to smoke.**

- (a) addicted to smoking
- (b) used to smoke
- (c) addicted of smoking
- (d) addicted with smoking

Explanation: Addicted means unable to stop doing something as a habit. an Adj. + to ---> gerund (Verb + ing) should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

889. Write down the address lest **you may forget.**

- (a) you may not forget
- (b) you cannot forget
- (c) you will forget
- (d) you should forget

Explanation: lest means in case; for fear that

should is used with lest'

Hence, the correct option is (d).

890. We used to get up early in the morning, have breakfast and then **went out to play.**

- (a) go out to play
- (b) gone out to play
- (c) had gone out to play
- (d) played

Explanation: 'go out to play' (Inf.) should be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions (891–910): In these questions a part of question is given in **bold**. Below are the given alternatives to the **bold** part at (a),(b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d). [SSCSO (Audit) Exam, 2011]

891. He told me that he was married **four years.**

- (a) over four years
- (b) four years ago
- (c) about four years
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'four years ago,' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

892. Chennai is **by the way** a cosmopolitan city.

- (a) by the by
- (b) by and large
- (c) on the large
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: by the way is used for introducing a subject not related to the topic being discussed

by and large means in general
Hence, the correct option is (b).

893. For me, money is **only the means** to an end.

- (a) only means
- (b) only the mean
- (c) only a means
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: only means solitary

Just one means alone in a class or category
Hence, the correct option is (c).

894. The bullet struck a wall and was **diverted** from its course.

- (a) twisted
- (b) reflected
- (c) deflected
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: diverted means changed direction of finding something

deflected means changed direction after hitting something
Hence, the correct option is (c).

895. You should not **boasting of** your achievements.

- (a) boast for
- (b) boast at
- (c) boast of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: boast about something means claim about a possession

boast of something means claim of a skill or achievement
Hence, the correct option is (c).

896. Kannan asked me to go round with them, but I **didn't want**.

- (a) don't want
- (b) don't want to
- (c) didn't want to
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Prepositions are used at the end of the sentence, to make the sense clear.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

897. We eat that we **may** live.

- (a) might
- (b) shall
- (c) should
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: may is used to show something is possible

might means past tense of 'may'
shall is used for talking about the future
should is used to show something is the right thing to do

Hence, the correct option is (d).

898. He had his breakfast, when we visited him.

- (a) He had taken his breakfast
- (b) He wished to have his breakfast
- (c) He avoided his breakfast
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence structure will be:

subject + had + verb (Past- Participle form) + He had taken

Hence, the correct option is (a).

899. When the Inspector of Police said this, we knew whom he was **eluding**.

- (a) intending
- (b) referring to
- (c) hinting
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: eluding means managing to avoid or escape

referring to means speaking about something

hinting means suggesting something

Hence, the correct option is (b).

900 The doctor reassured that the order is maintained while checking the patients.

- (a) Checked
- (b) calling
- (c) revert
- (d) No improvement

Explanation:

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Explanation: reassure means to give comfort

reassume means to carry on

The object, me, should be used after 'reassured'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

901. Let us go see her new house, **shall we?** [SSC SO (Audit), 2003]

- (a) do we?
- (b) don't we?
- (c) do they?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: After let 'us', the tag begins with 'shall'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

902. It took a long time for him to realise, **what was truth.**

- (a) what is truth.
- (b) what was the truth.
- (c) what the truth was.
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'what the truth was' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

903. My mother is worried about my father's health and **also I.**

- (a) I also
- (b) also me
- (c) so am I
- (d) also I am

Explanation: 'so am I' should be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

904. Roads are wet, it **must have rained** last night.

- (a) must had
- (b) might have been
- (c) must have been
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'must have' expresses a view about an earlier situation

Hence, the correct option is (d).

905. He must know them in their most plausible form, **isn't it?**

- (a) isn't he?
- (b) mustn't he?
- (c) can't he?
- (d) No improvement



Explanation: Positive sentences require negative tags. Hence, here mustn't, should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

906. English opens the window upon the world's knowledge.

- (a) the English
- (b) the English language
- (c) the English land
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: English means English language or literature.

The English means the people of England. Hence, the correct option is (b).

907. If one works hard, you have got the reward.

- (a) one gets
- (b) one has got
- (c) one will get
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: Sentence structure will be as follows:

If-clause (simple present tense) -> will (simple future)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

908. The U.N.O. insists on better understanding between the countries of the world.

- (a) among the countries
- (b) with the countries
- (c) by the countries
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: between is used within only two members

among is used to compare with all members

Hence, the correct option is (d).

909. He doesn't smoke not I did

- (a) Neither I did
- (b) Not I did
- (c) Nor I did
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: nor before a positive verb is to accept something negative that has been said.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

910. If you will work hard, you will succeed.

- (a) You have to
- (b) You will have to
- (c) you should
- (d) No Improvement

Explanation:

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (911–920): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case 'no improvement' is needed, your answer is '(d)'.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2001]

911. The greater the demand, higher the price.

- (a) high
- (b) the high
- (c) the higher
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: 'the' is used in the comparative degree with adverbs.

The structure will be:

the + Comparative Expression + Subject + Verb +

the greater demand + Comparative Expression + higher

Hence, the correct option is (c).

912. I prefer to ride than to walk.

- (a) riding to walking
- (b) ride to walk
- (c) riding than walking
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: prefer means to like one thing or person better than another

A prepositional phrase with 'to' should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

913. The workers went on a strike asking for better pay and service condition

- (a) requesting
- (b) demanding
- (c) needing
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: demand means to request firmly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

914. The newspaper provides more international news than domestic news.

- (a) national
- (b) alien
- (c) provincial
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: International News will be compared to National News.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

915. The teacher was very angry at his student.

- (a) angry with
- (b) angry against
- (c) angry about
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: be angry at something means to be irritated by or be angry with

Hence, the correct option is (a).

916. He backed out of the agreement.

- (a) gave his full support
- (b) reconsidered the point
- (c) withdrew his support from
- (d) went through the back door

Explanation: back out means to withdraw

Hence, the correct option is (c).

917. Man is the only animal who can talk.

- (a) which
- (b) whom
- (c) that
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: who is used for showing which person one means

Hence, the correct option is (d).

918. He did not know the answer, I did not neither.

- (a) neither did I
- (b) either did I
- (c) neither have I
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: neither is used to add to a negative statement

Hence, the correct option is (a).

919. When the owner offered tea, the peon denied it.

- (a) disliked
- (b) declined
- (c) disobeyed
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: denied means to declare it untrue

declined means refused politely

Hence, the correct option is (c).

920. "Do you remember his phone number? I **don't suspect** so."

- (a) don't think
- (b) don't thing
- (c) may think
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: suspect means to be suspicious about something; not to trust something

don't think so means used for saying very strongly that you do not agree to something, or that something is not possible
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (921–930): In these questions, a part of the sentence is given in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001]

921. Please report to me when **you return back from** Delhi.

- (a) you have returned back from
- (b) you return from
- (c) you returned back from
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: return means to come back to same place

return means turn back

Hence, the correct option is (b).

922. Ravi has been demanding a lot more marks, **doesn't he?**

- (a) hasn't he?
- (b) isn't he?
- (c) isn't it?
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: The auxiliary has, should be used for the tag.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

923. Exercise is **benevolent** to good health.

- (a) beneficial
- (b) beneficent
- (c) bounteous
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: benevolent means kind

beneficial means helpful

beneficent means charitable

bounteous means generous

Hence, the correct option is (a).

924. He parked his vehicle **under** the shade of a tree.

- (a) on
- (b) in
- (c) beneath
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: under means below something

'in' means within an area or a space

Hence, the correct option is (b).

925. **In case if** it rains, I shall not visit you.

- (a) If so
- (b) In case of
- (c) If/In case
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: in case means if something takes place; as a precaution, if

Hence, the correct option is (c).

926. TV sets have become costlier, thanks to the sudden rise in the prices of imported **compounds**.

- (a) tubes
- (b) components
- (c) things
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: compounds means a thing consisting of two or more separate things combined components one of several parts of which something is made

Hence, the correct option is (b).

927. Because the enemy had a reputation for engaging in sneak attacks we were **frequently** on the alert.

- (a) occasionally
- (b) inevitably
- (c) constantly
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: sneak means to go without being seen

frequently means often

occasionally means sometimes

constantly means all the time

Hence, the correct option is (c).

928. **Less** people came to watch cricket matches this year, so the gate receipts were lesser than last year.

- (a) Many
- (b) Fewer
- (c) Lot of
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: less means a smaller amount of and is used for uncountable nouns

fewer means not many and is used for countable nouns

Hence, the correct option is (b).

929. God has **bestowed man** unusual gifts.

- (a) bestowed with man
- (b) bestowed for man
- (c) bestowed on man
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: bestow something means to confer

'bestow' is used with 'on or upon'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

930. Many workers were being **held hostages**.

- (a) held to be hostages
- (b) held as hostages
- (c) held like hostages
- (d) No improvement

Explanation: No improvement

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (931–940): In these questions, a part of the sentence is given in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** part at 1, 2 and 3 which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 1997]

931. On one occasion he persuaded me to accompany him on a shooting expedition he **was planning**.

- (a) has planned
- (b) had planned



- (c) planned
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Past perfect tense, had planned, will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 932.** We have **no less** than a thousand students in our college.
(a) not less
(b) no less
(c) no fewer
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Less means smaller amount used for uncountable nouns.

Few means smaller number used for countable nouns.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 933.** When she regained consciousness she was **stretched in the ditch out**, soaked to the skin.
(a) out in the ditch stretched
(b) on the ditch outstretched
(c) outstretched in the ditch
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Stretch out means to lie down for relaxing

Outstretched means to spread out as much as possible

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 934.** Too little is known **by this time** about possible side-effects of the drug.
(a) presently
(b) in the end
(c) beforehand
(d) No improvement

Explanation: by this time means within the defined time

presently means now

currently means now when one is talking
Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 935.** If you want to save money you must **get rid of** shopping.
(a) cut down on
(b) get on with
(c) put up with
(d) No improvement

Explanation: get rid of means to do away with; dispose off

cut down on means to reduce

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 936.** The loud and incessant chatter **worries** your father who is trying to concentrate.
(a) aggravates
(b) annoys
(c) irritates
(d) No improvement

Explanation: incessant means never ending

constantly annoys means to make someone angry

irritates means to annoy somebody by repeated action

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 937.** **Not only they went** to see a film, but also had dinner out,
(a) Not only did they go
(b) They didn't go not only
(c) They not only went
(d) No improvement

Explanation: Not only; but also, are examples of correlative conjunctions.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 938.** Birds sit on the boughs of trees in my garden and **with their sweet notes fill the air** with music.
(a) fill their sweet notes in the air
(b) by their sweet notes fill the air
(c) fill the air by their sweet notes
(d) No improvement

Explanation: The sentence structure will be: Subject --> Verb -> Object

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 939.** India will enter the league of major developed nations as a space **giant** within a short time.
(a) energy
(b) force
(c) power
(d) No improvement

Explanation: giant means a very large

power means strength or influence

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 940.** **Many a man** would welcome the opportunity.
(a) Many man
(b) A many man
(c) Many a men
(d) No improvement

Explanation: many a means a large number of used with a singular noun and verb
Many a good man has been destroyed by drink.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Transformation of Sentences (Active/Passive)

Directions for questions (1–10): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2016]

1. Please give me your pen and take your seat.

- (a) Let your pen given me and take your seat.
- (b) You are requested to give me your pen and take your seat.
- (c) You are warned to give me your pen and take your seat.
- (d) You are ordered to give me your pen and take your seat.

Explanation: You are requested + infinitive + object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

2. The prisoner is known to have assaulted warden earlier too.

- (a) It is known that the prisoner has assaulted the warden earlier too.
- (b) The warden was assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.
- (c) It is known that the warden has been assaulted by the prisoner earlier too.
- (d) It is known that the warden has assaulted the prisoner earlier too.

Explanation: It is known + that + subject + has been + V3

Hence, the correct option is (c).

3. Can she write an interesting story?

- (a) Can an interesting story be written for her?
- (b) Can an interesting story be written to her?
- (c) Can an interesting story be written by her?

- (d) Could an interesting story be written by her?

Explanation: Can + subject + be + V3

Hence, the correct option is (c).

4. The poet, Blake, wrote many poems for children.

- (a) Many poems were written for children by the poet, Blake.
- (b) Many poems were written by children for the poet, Blake.
- (c) Many are the poems written by children for the poet Blake.
- (d) Children wrote many poems by the poet Blake.

Explanation: Subject + were + V3 + object

Hence, the correct option is (a).

5. Each person exhibited various facial expressions.

- (a) Various facial expressions are exhibited by each person.
- (b) Various facial expressions were exhibited by each person.
- (c) Various facial expressions were being exhibited by each person.
- (d) Various facial expressions have been used by each person.

Explanation: Subject + were + V3 + by + object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

6. The girls ate a mango yesterday.

- (a) A mango is eaten by the girls yesterday.
- (b) A mango was eaten by the girls yesterday.
- (c) A mango is being eaten by the girls yesterday.
- (d) A mango has been eaten by the girls yesterday.

Explanation: Subject + was + V3

Hence, the correct option is (b).

7. Your manners irritate me.

- (a) I am irritated by my manners.
- (b) Manners are irritating me.
- (c) I am being irritated by your manners.
- (d) I am irritated by your manners.

Explanation: Subject + am + V3 + by + object

Hence, the correct option is (d).

8. The boys laughed at the old man.

- (a) The old man was laughed by the boys.
- (b) The old man was being laughed by the boys.
- (c) The old man was being laughed at by the boys.
- (d) The old man was laughed at by the boys.

Explanation: Subject + was/were + being + V3 + preposition

Hence, the correct option is (c).

9. Ideas are generated by Group discussions.

- (a) Group discussions generated idea.
- (b) Group discussions generate ideas.
- (c) Group discussions have generated ideas.
- (d) Group discussions generates ideas.

Explanation: Present simple

Hence, the correct option is (b).

10. Who is singing such a sweet song?

- (a) By whom is such a sweet song sang?
- (b) By whom has such a sweet song sung?
- (c) By whom is such a sweet song sung?
- (d) By whom is such a sweet song being sung?

Explanation: By whom + Verb + Object + V3

Hence, the correct option is (d).



Directions for questions (11–30): In the following questions, 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.

(SSC CGL Exam. 2015)

11. One should keep one's promises.
 (a) Promises should be kept by someone.
 (b) One promise should be kept.
 (c) Once a promise should be kept.
 (d) Promises should be kept.

Explanation: The given sentence is in active voice. The same in passive voice will be as follows: Subject (Object of Active) + should + be + V3

Promises should be kept ((by one) not required)
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

12. People in Egypt speak Arabic.
 (a) Arabic was spoken by people in Egypt.
 (b) Arabic is spoken in Egypt.
 (c) In Egypt Arabic is spoken.
 (d) Arabic is being spoken by people in Egypt.

Explanation: Active sentence in the simple Present tense has the following sentence construction:

Subject + V1 + Object

People in Egypt speak Arabic

In Passive, the will be: Arabic is spoken in Egypt

Subject (Object of Active) + is/am/are + V3 + Object (Subject of Active)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

13. The poor must be looked after by society.
 (a) Society must have looked after the poor.
 (b) Society must look after the poor.
 (c) Society must be looked after the poor.
 (d) Society must look after the poor.

Explanation: The sentence construction of passive sentence with modal verb is:

Subject + Mod. + be + V3 + by + Object

The poor must be looked after by society
 In active, the sentence will be: Society must look after the poor.

Subject (object of passive) + Mod. + V1 + Object (subject of passive)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

14. We should respect elders.
 (a) Elders should have respected.
 (b) Elders are to be respected.
 (c) Elders have been respected.
 (d) Elders should be respected.

Explanation: The passive sentence with modals, will have the following sentence construction:

Subject (Object of Active) + Modal verb be + V3 + by + Object

Elders should be respected (by + Object may be ignored)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

15. Can we rely on him?
 (a) Can he be relied on?
 (b) Can we be relied by him?
 (c) Can he be relied by us?
 (d) Can we be relied on by him?

Explanation: The active sentence construction of interrogative sentence is: Q.wd + Subject + V1 + Object

Can we rely on him?

The passive will be: Can he be relied on?
 Q.wd + Subject (object of active) + be + V3 [by + object may be ignored]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

16. Who teaches you English?
 (a) By whom you are taught English?
 (b) By whom English is taught to you?
 (c) By whom was you taught English?
 (d) By whom are you taught English?

Explanation: The passive sentence of interrogative sentence 'wh' (Q.wd.) will be as follows:

Q.wd + is/are + Ob1 + V3 + Object2

By whom are you taught English?

Who changes to by whom?

Hence, the correct option is (d).

17. Do not insult the poor.
 (a) Let the poor not to insult.
 (b) Let not the poor be insulted.
 (c) Let the poor to be not insulted.
 (d) Let us not insult the poor.

Explanation: The given sentence in the passive voice has the following sentence construction:

Let + not + Subject (object of active) + be + V3

Let not the poor be insulted.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

18. It interests me.
 (a) I have been interested in it.
 (b) I am interested in it.
 (c) I will be interested in it.
 (d) I was interested in it.

Explanation: A passive sentence in the simple present will be:

Object of the active (subject) + is/am/are + V3 by/in + Subject of the active (object)
 I am interested in it.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

19. The boy laughed at the lame man.
 (a) The boy laughed seeing the lame man.
 (b) The lame man was laughed at by the boy.
 (c) The boy laughed when he saw the lame man.
 (d) The lame man was laughed by the boy.

Explanation: Passive sentence in the simple past has the following sentence construction:

Subject (object of the active) + was/were + V3 + by + Object (subject of the active)
 The lame man was laughed at by the boy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

20. Rohit was taken to the hospital by the villagers.
 (a) Rohit was helped by the villagers to reach the hospital.
 (b) The villagers took Rohit to the hospital.
 (c) The hospital was reached by the villagers with Rohit.
 (d) The villagers reached the hospital with Rohit.

Explanation: The given sentence is passive. The same in active voice, simple past will be:

Subject (Object of Passive) + V2 + Object (Subject of the Active)

The villagers took Rohit to the hospital.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

21. Complete the minutes of the last meeting.
 (a) The last meeting's minutes are completed.

- (b) The completed minutes of last meeting is to be tabled.
 (c) Minutes of the last meeting are to be completed.
 (d) The meetings last minutes are completed.

Explanation: The imperative sentence in the passive voice has the following sentence construction:

Let + Subject (Object of Active) + is/am/are + to be + V3

Minutes of the last meeting are to be completed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

22. Grandfather was digging the flowerbeds.

- (a) The grandfather was digging flowerbeds.
 (b) The flowerbeds were digging grandfather.
 (c) Grandfather's flowerbeds were being dug.
 (d) The flowerbeds were being dug by grandfather.

Explanation: The sentence in passive voice, past continuous will be:

Subject (object of the active) + was/were + being + V3 + by + Object (Subject of the Active)

The flower beds were being dug by grandfather.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

23. I will complete my project next week.

- (a) Next week my project I will complete.
 (b) Next week my project will be completed.
 (c) My project will be completed by me next week.
 (d) My project I will complete next week.

Explanation: The sentence in passive voice, simple future will be:

Subject (object of the Active) + will/shall + be + V3 + by + Object (Subject of the Active)

My project will be completed by me.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

24. God helps those who help themselves.

- (a) Those who help themselves help God.

(b) Those who help themselves are helped by God.

(c) Those who help God help themselves.

(d) Those who are helped by themselves are helped by God.

Explanation: The sentence in passive voice, simple present will be:

Subject (object of the Active) + is/are/am + V3 + by + Object (Subject of Active)

Those who themselves are helped by God.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

25. He will object to my proposal.

- (a) My proposal will be objected to by him.
 (b) The objection to my proposal will come from him.
 (c) His objection will be to my proposal.
 (d) There will be an objection to my proposal by him.

Explanation: The sentence in passive voice, simple future will be:

Subject (object of Active) + will/shall + be + V3 + by + Object (Subject of Active)

My proposal will be objected to by him.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

26. Father called up Angela on her birthday.

- (a) On her birthday Angela was called up by her father.
 (b) Angela called up her father on her birthday.
 (c) Angela received a call from her father on her birthday.
 (d) Angela was called up by father on her birthday.

Explanation: The sentence in passive voice, simple past will be:

Subject (object of Active) + was/were + V3 + by + Object (Subject of Active)

Angela was called up by father on her birthday

Hence, the correct option is (d).

27. Why didn't you bring the matter to my notice?

- (a) Why wasn't the matter brought to my notice?
 (b) Why isn't the matter brought by you to my notice?

(c) Why isn't the matter brought to my notice?

(d) Why wasn't the matter brought by you to my notice?

Explanation: The sentence in passive voice, interrogative will be:

Q.wd. + was/were + Subject + V3 + to + Object

Why wasn't the matter brought to my notice?

Hence, the correct option is (a).

28. Why was he refused admittance?

- (a) Why were they refusing him admittance?
 (b) Why did they refuse him admittance?
 (c) Why are they refusing him admittance?
 (d) Why do they refuse him admittance?

Explanation: The sentence in active voice, interrogative will be:

Q.wd. + did + Subject + V1 + Object

Why did they refuse him admittance?

Hence, the correct option is (b).

29. People say that he is a spy.

- (a) It was said that he is a spy.
 (b) It is said by people that he is a spy.
 (c) It has been said that he is a spy.
 (d) It is said that he is a spy.

Explanation: Passive of 'people say it' is said. Hence, the given sentence in passive will be: It is said that he is a spy.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

30. Finish the game.

- (a) The game had to be finished.
 (b) Let the game finish.
 (c) Let the game be finished.
 (d) Lets finish the game.

Explanation: The sentence in imperative passive voice will be:

Let + Subject (object of active) + be + Object (subject of active)

Let the game be finished.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (31–50): In the following questions, 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.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

31. The task should have been completed by the student.

- (a) The student should have completed the task.
- (b) The student should complete the task.
- (c) The student should be completing the task.
- (d) The student should have complete the task.

Explanation: The given is future perfect, passive voice sentence is:

Subject + will/shall + have + been + V3 + by+ Obj.

The task should have been completed by the student.

In active voice, the sentence will be: The students should have completed the task
Subject (object of passive) + will/shall + have + V3 + Object (subject of passive)
Hence, the correct option is (a).

32. He was caught by the police for littering up the streets.

- (a) The police has caught him littering up the street.
- (b) The police was catching him littering up the street.
- (c) The police caught him for littering up the street.
- (d) The police catches him littering up the street.

Explanation: In simple past, in passive voice, the sentence will be:

Subject + was/were + V3 + by + Object

He was caught by the police

In active voice, the same will be: The police caught him

Subject (object of passive) + V2 + Object (subject of passive)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

33. Let the window be opened.

- (a) Window be opened.
- (b) Leave the window open.
- (c) Open the window.
- (d) Don't close the window.

Explanation: The sentence construction of imperative sentence, in passive voice is:

Let + Subject + be + V3

Let the window be opened

In active voice, the sentence will be: Open the window

Subject (object of passive) + V1 + Object (subject of passive)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

34. I know that he did the work.

- (a) That the work was done by him is known to me.
- (b) That the work is done by him is known to me.
- (c) That he did the work is known by me.
- (d) That he did the work is known to me.

Explanation: The same in passive voice will be:

That + Subject (Object of Active) + was/were + V3 + by+ Object (Sub2 of Active) + is/are/am + V3 + to 4, Conj. the work was done by him is known to Obz (Subs of Active) me

Hence, the correct option is (a).

35. Many factors within our nation affect the economy.

- (a) The economy was affected by many factors within our nation.
- (b) The economy has affected by many factors within our nation.
- (c) The economy is being affected by many factors within our nation.
- (d) The economy is affected by many factors within our nation.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple present, active voice is: Subject + V1 + Object

Many factors within our nation affect the economy

The same in passive voice will be: Subject (object of active) + is/am/are + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

The economy is affected by many factors.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

36. The child upset the salt over everything.

- (a) The child is upset about the salt over everything.
- (b) The salt is upset over everything by the child.
- (c) The salt is upsetted by the child over everything.
- (d) The salt was upset over everything by the child.

Explanation: The sentence construction of simple past and active voice is:

Subject + V2 + Object

The child upset the salt

The same in passive voice will be:

Subject (object of active) + was/were + V3

The salt was upset over everything + by + Object (subject of active) by the child

Hence, the correct option is (d).

37. He opens the door.

- (a) The door is opened by him.
- (b) The door was opened by him.
- (c) The door shall, be opened by him.
- (d) The door will be opened by him.

Explanation: The sentence construction of simple present and active voice is as follows:

Subject + V + Object

He opens the door

The same in passive voice will be: Subject (object of active) + is/am/are + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

The door is opened by him

Hence, the correct option is (a).

38. I am going to bring him here.

- (a) He is going to bring here by me.
- (b) He is being brought here by me.
- (c) He is going to be brought here by me.
- (d) He is being gone to be brought here by me.

Explanation: Sentence construction of going to (Put.), active voice is:

Subject + is/are/am + going to + V1 + Object

am going to bring him ...

The same in passive voice will be: Subject (Object of Active) + is/are/am + going to + be+ V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

He is going to be brought by me.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

39. He has sent me a present.

- (a) I have been sent to him a present.
- (b) A present will be sent to me by him.
- (c) A present have been sent to me.
- (d) A present has been sent to me by him.

Explanation: The sentence construction of Present perfect tense, active voice is as follows: Subject + has/have + V, + Ob, +

He has sent me a present

The same in passive voice will be: Sub (object of active) + has/have + been + V3 + to

A present has been sent to
+ Object (object of active) + by + Obz
(subject of active) me by him
Hence, the correct option is (d).

40. Parents love their children.

- (a) Children have been loved by their parents.
- (b) Children will be loved by their parents.
- (c) Children are loved by their parents.
- (d) Children are being loved by their parents.

Explanation: In passive voice, simple present, the sentence will be as follows:

Subject (object of active) + is/are/am + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)
Children are loved by their parents.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

41. The painting would have been stolen if he hadn't helped.

- (a) Someone had stolen the painting if he hadn't helped.
- (b) Someone stole the painting if he hadn't helped.
- (c) Someone would have stolen the painting if he hadn't helped.
- (d) Someone may have stolen the painting if he hadn't helped.

Explanation: In passive voice, future perfect, the structure will be:

Subject + will/shall + have + been + (by + Object)

The painting would have been stolen

In active voice, the sentence will be:

Subject (object of passive) + will/shall + have + V3 + Object (subject of passive)

Someone would have stolen the painting

Hence, the correct option is (c).

42. They believe Veerappan to be dangerous.

- (a) Veerappan has been believed to be dangerous.
- (b) Veerappan could be believed to be dangerous.
- (c) Veerappan is believed to be dangerous.
- (d) Veerappan can be believed to be dangerous.

Explanation: The sentence in passive voice, simple present will be:

Subject (object of active) + is/am/are + V + Object

Veerappan is believed to be dangerous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

43. My last venture undid me completely.

- (a) I was completely undone by my last venture.
- (b) I was incompletely done by my last venture.
- (c) I was not done completely by my last venture.
- (d) I was not being undone completely by my last venture.

Explanation: The sentence construction of simple past, passive voice will be as follows:

Subject (object of active) + was/were + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

I was completely undone by my last venture.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

44. Your promises are to be kept by you.

- (a) Promises must be kept by you.
- (b) You are to keep your promises.
- (c) You may keep your promises.
- (d) You should keep your promises.

Explanation: The given sentence is in passive voice.

In active voice, the sentence will be: You are to keep your promises.

Sentence construction: Subject are to + V1 + Object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

45. Many types of fish were being sold by them at the market.

- (a) They are selling many types of fish at the market.
- (b) They were selling many types of fish at the market.
- (c) They have sold many types of fish at the market.
- (d) They sell many types of fish at the market.

Explanation: The given sentence is in passive voice, past continuous form is:

Subject + was/were + being + V3 + by + Object

Many types of fish were being sold by them

In active voice, the sentence will be: They were selling many types of fish at the market.

Subject (object of passive) + was/were + V-ing + Object (subject of passive)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

46. We have cycled more than ten kilometres.

- (a) More than ten kilometres have been cycled by us.
- (b) None of the above
- (c) We have been cycling for more than ten kilometres.
- (d) Both of the above

Explanation: Passive sentence in the present perfect has the following sentence construction:

Subject (object of active) + has/have + been + V3 by + Object (subject of active)

More than ten kilometres have been cycled by us.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

47. The lady is treading on the flowers.

- (a) The flowers are being trodden on by the lady.
- (b) The flowers are being trodden on by the lady.
- (c) The flowers are being trod on by the lady.
- (d) The flowers are being treaded on by the lady.

Explanation: The given sentence is in active voice. The same in passive voice in present continuous will be:

Subject (object of active) + is/are/am + being + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

The flowers are trodden on by the lady.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

48. The historical society built the museum.

- (a) The museum was built by the historical society.
- (b) The museum has been built by the historical society.
- (c) The museum is built by the historical society.
- (d) The museum was being built by the historical society.

Explanation: Passive sentence in the simple past has the following sentence construction:

Subject (object of active) + was/were + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)
The museum was built by the historical society.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

49. Let him be told to do it.

- (a) He is told to do it.
- (b) He should be told to do it.
- (c) Tell him to do it.
- (d) Tell him about doing it.

Explanation: The imperative sentence in the passive voice has the following sentence construction:

Let + Subject + be + V3 + (by object)

Let him be told to do it

In active voice, the sentence will be:

Subject (object of passive) + V1 + Object (subject of passive)

Tell him to do it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

50. Please see that the room is swept and mopped before I return.

- (a) Please see that somebody will sweeps and mop the room before I return.
- (b) Please see that somebody has swept and mopped the room before I return.
- (c) Please see that somebody sweeps and mops the room before I return.
- (d) Please see that somebody is sweeping and mops the room before I return.

Explanation: Active sentence in the simple present has the following sentence construction:

Subject (object of passive) + V1 + Object (subject of passive)

Please see that somebody sweeps and mops the room before I return

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (51–70): In the following questions, 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.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

51. The Swiss regarded him as an imposter and called him a Villain.

- (a) He has been regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.
- (b) He was regarded as an imposter and is called a Villain by the Swiss.

(c) He is regarded as an imposter and called a Villain by the Swiss.

(d) He was regarded as an imposter and was called a villain by the Swiss.

Explanation: The sentence in past tense, active voice is:

The Swiss regarded him and called him a villain

The sentence construction in passive voice will be:

Subject (object of active) + was/were + V2 + and + was/were + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

He was regarded as a villain and was called an imposter by the Swiss.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

52. That too many cooks spoil the broth is known to all.

- (a) All knew that too many cooks spoilt the broth.
- (b) All knows that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.
- (c) All know that too many cooks spoil the broth.
- (d) All know that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, passive voice is:

Subject + is/am/are + V3 + to + Object
That too many cooks spoil the broth is known to all

The sentence construction in active voice will be as follows: Subject + V1 + that + Object

All know that too many cooks spoil the broth

Hence, the correct option is (c).

53. Did he plan an excursion to mountains?

- (a) Has an excursion to mountains planned by him?
- (b) Had an excursion to mountains planned by him?
- (c) Was an excursion to mountains planned by him?
- (d) Is an excursion to mountains planned by him?

Explanation: Sentence construction of past tense, active voice, interrogative Sentence is:

Q.wd. + Subject + V1 + Object

Did he plan an excursion?

The same in passive voice will be: Was an excursion planned by him?

was/were + Subject + V3, + by + Object?
The primary auxiliary verb (do, does, did) do not appear in the passive form.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

54. The judge ordered the murderer to be hanged.

- (a) The order was given by the judge to hang the murderer.
- (b) The murderer was to be hanged according to the order of the judge.
- (c) The murderer was ordered by the judge to be hanged.
- (d) It was ordered by the judge to hang the murderer.

Explanation: The given sentence is past tense, active voice. The sentence construction in passive voice is: I was ordered by the judge to hang the murderer. The syntax of sentence in simple past passive voice is: Subject + was/were + V3 + by + Object

Hence, the correct option is (d).

55. Kindly offer your remarks.

- (a) You have been requested to offer your remarks.
- (b) You were requested to offer your remarks.
- (c) You are requested to offer your remarks.
- (d) You are being requested to offer your remarks.

Explanation: The given sentence is imperative Sentence (request).

Subject + are requested + to + V1 + Object
You are requested to offer your remarks

Hence, the correct option is (c).

56. Ratan is performing an experiment.

- (a) An experiment is performed by Ratan.
- (b) An experiment is being performed by Ratan.
- (c) An experiment was performed by Ratan.
- (d) Experiments were performed by Ratan.

Explanation: The given sentence is present continuous tense, active voice. The sentence construction in passive voice

is: An experiment is being performed by Ratan. The syntax of the sentence in the present continuous passive voice is:

Subject + is/are/am + being V3 + by + Ob1

Hence, the correct option is (b).

57. I shall be obliged to go.

- (a) Circumstances could oblige me to go.
- (b) Circumstances will oblige me to go.
- (c) Circumstances would oblige me to go.
- (d) Circumstances may oblige me to go.

Explanation: The given sentence is simple future tense, passive voice.

The sentence construction in active voice will be: Circumstance will oblige me to go ...

The syntax of the sentence in simple future tense, active voice is:

Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

58. Who gave you the money?

- (a) By whom was you given the money?
- (b) By whom were you given the money?
- (c) Who was given the money by you?
- (d) Who gave the money to you?

Explanation: The given sentence is interrogative past tense, active voice because of the presence of the 'Wh' family and the second form of the verb.

The sentence construction of the same in passive voice will be: By whom were you given? Here in passive, 'who' will change to 'whom'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

59. I didn't speak even a single word in the meeting.

- (a) Even a single word had not been spoken by me in the meeting.
- (b) Even a single word have not been spoken by me in the meeting.
- (c) Even a single word was not spoken by me in the meeting.
- (d) Even a single word has not been spoken by me in the meeting.

Explanation: The given sentence is simple past tense, active voice.

In passive form, the sentence will be: Even a single word was not spoken by me in the meeting.

This is because the syntax of sentence in simple past passive voice is:

Subject + was/were + not + V3 + by + Object

Hence, the correct option is (c).

60. We shall write a novel.

- (a) A novel will have been written by us.
- (b) A novel will be written by us.
- (c) A novel is written by us.
- (d) A novel would be written by us.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice.

The sentence construction of the same in passive voice will be: A novel will be written by us.

This is because the syntax of the sentence in the simple future passive voice is:

Subject + will/shall + be + V3 + by + Object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

61. Our vehicle had been stolen from our garage by the same burglary team.

- (a) The same burglary team has stolen our vehicle from our garage.
- (b) The same burglary team had stolen our vehicle from our garage.
- (c) The same burglary team is stealing our vehicle from our gaze.
- (d) The same burglary team will have stolen our vehicle from our garage.

Explanation: The given sentence is past perfect tense, passive voice Subject + had + been + V3 + by + Object

The sentence construction in active voice will be:

The same burglary team had stolen our vehicle from our garage.

This is because the syntax of sentence in past perfect active voice is Subject + had + V3 + Object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

62. Sita learns her lessons daily.

- (a) Her lessons is learnt daily by Sita.
- (b) Her lessons are learnt daily by Sita.
- (c) Her lessons was learnt daily by Sita.
- (d) Her lessons were learnt daily by Sita.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

The sentence construction of the same in passive voice will be: Her lessons are learnt by Sita daily.

This is because the syntax of sentence in simple present passive voice is Subject + is/am/are + V3 + by + Object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

63. It is time to water the plants.

- (a) The plants should be watered.
- (b) It is time when plants are watered.
- (c) It is time the plants be watered.
- (d) It is time for the plants to be watered.

Explanation: In such cases, the structure in passive is as follows:

It is time + for + Object + to be + V3

Hence, the correct option is (d).

64. These days most of the students do their assignments with the help of the internet.

- (a) These days most of the students are doing their assignments with the help of the internet.
- (b) These days most of the assignments are done with the help of the internet by the students.
- (c) These days the assignments are being done with the help of the internet by most of the students.
- (d) These days the assignments are done with the help of the Internet by most of the students.

Explanation: The structure in active voice; simple present tense is as follows:

Subject + Verb + Object

In passive, the structure will be as follows:

Subject + is/are/am + V3 + by + Object

Hence, the correct option is (d).

65. Who tore the curtains yesterday?

- (a) By whom were the curtains teared yesterday?
- (b) By whom were the curtains torn yesterday?
- (c) By whom are the curtains torn yesterday?
- (d) By whom were the curtains tore yesterday?

Explanation: The structure of simple past tense, active voice and interrogative sentence is as follows:

Q.wd. + V2 + Object

In passive, the structure will be as follows:

Q.wd.. + was/were + Subject + V3



[Who changes to by whom in passive]
Hence, the correct option is (b).

66. Shut the door.

- (a) Let door be shut.
- (b) Let the door be shut.
- (c) Let door be shut by you.
- (d) Let the door be shutted.

Explanation: The imperative sentence in the passive voice has the following structure:

Let + Object + be + V1

Hence, the correct option is (b).

67. Rajesh could not complete his paper because he had a headache.

- (a) Rajesh's paper would not be completed because he had a headache.
- (b) The paper could not be completed by Rajesh because he had a headache.
- (c) The paper of Rajesh could not be completed by him because he had a headache.
- (d) Rajesh's paper could not be completed because he had a headache.

Explanation: Structure of past tense, active voice is as follows:

Subject + Modal + not + V1 + Object

In passive, the structure will be as follows:

Subject + Modal + not + be + V3 + by + Object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

68. The situation could hardly have been altered by the interference of the police force.

- (a) The interference of the police force can hardly alter the situation.
- (b) The interference of the police force could alter the situation with hardness.
- (c) The interference of the police force could hardly have altered the situation.
- (d) The interference of the police force had altered the situation.

Explanation: Structure of past tense, passive voice is as follows:

Subject + Modal + have + been + V3 + by + Object

In active form, the structure will be as follows:

Subject + Modal + have + V3 + Object

Hence, the correct option is (c).

69. Who had laughed at you?

- (a) By whom had you been laughed at?
- (b) Who had you been laughed at?
- (c) By whom you had been laughed at?
- (d) By whom were you been laughed at?

Explanation: Structure of past perfect tense, in active voice is as follows:

Q.wd. + had + V3 + Object

In passive, the structure will be as follows:

Q. wd. + had + been + V3

[Who changes to 'By whom' in passive]

[When a Q.wd. is the object of a preposition, the preposition usually comes at the end of the clause.]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

70. We prohibit smoking.

- (a) Smoking is being prohibited.
- (b) Smoking has been prohibited.
- (c) Smoking will be prohibited.
- (d) Smoking is prohibited.

Explanation: Structure of simple present tense, active form is as follows:

Subject + V1 + Object

In passive, the structure will be as follows:

Subject + is/are/am + V1 + by + Object
[by + Object can be left out]

Note: The places of subject and object in sentence is inter-changed in passive.

Subject (Active) – Object (Passive)

Object (Active) Subject (Passive)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (71–72): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

71. I cannot trust him anymore.

- (a) He cannot trust by me anymore.
- (b) He may not be trusted by me anymore.
- (c) He cannot be trusted by me anymore.
- (d) He could not be trusted by me anymore.

Explanation: He cannot be trusted by me anymore.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

72. Take the medicine.

- (a) Let the medicine be taken.
- (b) The medicine must take you.
- (c) The medicine is to be taken by you.
- (d) You are requested to take the medicine.

Explanation: Let the medicine be taken.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (73–74): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DF0 & PA/SA Exam 2015]

73. People say that he is a spy.

- (a) A spy that he is said the people.
- (b) It has been said by the people that he is a spy.
- (c) It is said that he is a spy.
- (d) He is a spy was said by people.

Explanation: People say it is said (passive)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

74. Has he completed the assignments?

- (a) Has the assignments being completed by him?
- (b) Have the assignments been completed by him?
- (c) Have the assignments completed by him?
- (d) Has the assignments been completed by him?

Explanation: Has/have + Subject + been + V3 + by + Object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (75–76): In the following two questions, 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.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

75. The boys were making kites.

- (a) Kites are being made by the boys.
- (b) Kites were being made by the boys.
- (c) Kites are made by the boys.
- (d) The boys had made kites.

Explanation: Kites were being made by the boys.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

76. He will not use the computer.

- (a) By him the computer will not be used.
- (b) The computer will not be used by him.
- (c) The use of the computer will not be by him.
- (d) The computer he will not use.

Explanation: The computer will not be used by him.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (77–78): In the following two questions, 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.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

77. I was obliged to leave.

- (a) Circumstances have obliged me to leave.
- (b) Circumstances obliged me to leave.
- (c) Circumstance will oblige me to leave.
- (d) Circumstance was obliged me to leave.

Explanation: Subject + V2 + Object + infinitive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

78. Close the door.

- (a) Let the door be closed.
- (b) Let the door closed.
- (c) Let the door is closed.
- (d) Let the door is being closed.

Explanation: Let + Subject + be + V3

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (79–80): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

79. We must take care of our parents.

- (a) Our parents are taken care of by us.
- (b) Our parents will be taken care of by us.

(c) Our parents had been taken care of by us.

(d) Our parents must be cared for by us.

Explanation: Subject + must be + V3 + preposition + by object

Hence, the correct option is (d).

80. Please close the door.

- (a) You please close the door.
- (b) You close the door yourself.
- (c) Let the door be closed by you.
- (d) Please be the door closed by you.

Explanation: You are requested to close the door.

Let the door be closed by you.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (81–82): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

81. The agreement between the management and the workers was drafted by an advisory board.

- (a) The agreement between the management and the workers is being drafted by an advisory board.
- (b) An advisory board drafted the agreement between the management and the workers.
- (c) An advisory board is drafting the agreement between the management and the workers.
- (d) An advisory board had drafted the agreement between the management and the workers.

Explanation: Subject + V2 + Object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

82. Put up the tent.

- (a) Let the tent be put up.
- (b) The tent is being put up.
- (c) The tent has been put up.
- (d) Let the tent being put up.

Explanation: Let + Subject + be + V3

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (83–102): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternative suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

83. The gardener ought to water the plants daily.

- (a) The plants have been watered daily by the gardener.
- (b) The plants ought to water daily by the gardener.
- (c) The plants are ought to water daily by the gardener.
- (d) The plants ought to be watered daily by the gardener.

Explanation: Sentence construction of the given sentence in active voice is:

Subject + ought to + V1 + Object

The gardener ought to water the plants...

The same in passive voice will be: The plants ought to be watered by the gardener.

Subject (object of active) + ought to + be + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

84. Who wrote it?

- (a) By who will it be written?
- (b) By whom was it written?
- (c) By who might it be written?
- (d) By who would it be written?

Explanation: Sentence construction of 'wh' questions, active voice is:

'Wh' word + V2 + Object

Who wrote it?

The same in passive voice will be: By whom was it written?

The sentence structure: 'Wh' word + Aux. + Subject (object of active) + V3

Hence, the correct option is (b).

85. The principal will announce the results.

- (a) The results were announced by the principal.
- (b) The results are announced by the principal.
- (c) The results will have announced by the principal.
- (d) The results will be announced by the principal.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple future tense, active voice is:

Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

The principal will announce the results.

The same in passive voice will be: The results will be announced by the principal.

Subject (object of active) + will/shall + be + V3 + by + Object

Hence, the correct option is (d).

86. Some people were helping the wounded woman.

- (a) The wounded woman is being helped by some people.
- (b) The wounded woman was being helped by some people.
- (c) The wounded is helped by some people.
- (d) The wounded woman was helped by some people.

Explanation: Sentence construction of past continuous tense, active voice is:

Subject + was/were + V-ing + Object

Some people were helping the wounded woman.

The same in passive voice will be: The wounded woman was being helped by some people.

Subject (object of active) + was/were + being + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

87. The servant will execute all orders promptly.

- (a) All orders will have to be executed promptly by the servant.
- (b) All orders would be executed promptly by the servant.
- (c) All orders should be executed promptly by the servant.
- (d) All orders will be executed promptly by the servant.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple future tense, active voice is:

Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

The servant will execute all orders...

The same in passive voice will be:

Subject (Object of Active) + will/shall + be + V3 + by + Object

All orders will be executed by the servant.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

88. I was obliged to go.

- (a) Circumstances obliges me to go.
- (b) Circumstances oblige I should go.
- (c) Circumstances oblige me to go.
- (d) Circumstances obliged me to go.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, passive voice is:

Subject + was/were + V3 to + object

I was obliged to go

In active voice, the same will be: Circumstances obliged me to go

Subject (object of passive) + V-2 + Object (subject of active)

When the subject in the active is not a person, we use with, to, in, at, etc., and not by in passive. Here, circumstances (subject) is not a person.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

89. They established this club in 2000.

- (a) This club was being established in 2000.
- (b) This club was established in 2000.
- (c) This club had been established in 2000.
- (d) This club is being established in 2000.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, active voice is:

Subject + V2 + Object

They established this club

The same in passive voice will be: This club was established by them.

Subject (object of active) + was/were + by + Object (subject of active)

Use of by them is not necessary/mandatory.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

90. For a long time people believed the earth to be flat.

- (a) The earth was believed to be flat for a long time.
- (b) The earth had been believed to be flat for a long time.
- (c) The earth was being believed to be flat for a long time.
- (d) The earth is believed to be flat for a long time.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, active voice is:

Subject + V2 + Object

People believed the earth to be flat.

In passive, the same will be as follows:

Subject (Object of Active) + was/were + V3 + to + be +

The earth was believed to be flat

When the verb in the active voice is not an action, we use with, to, in, at, etc., and not by in passive.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

91. The boy did not break the glass.

- (a) The glass was not broken by the boy.
- (b) The glass has not been broken by the boy.
- (c) The glass is not broken by the boy.
- (d) The glass had not been broken by the boy.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, active voice is:

Subject + did + not + V1 + Object

The boy did not break the glass.

The same in passive voice will be: The glass was not broken by the boy.

Subject (object of active) + was/were + not + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

92. They fund schools for girls.

- (a) Schools for girls was funded by them.
- (b) Schools for girls will be funded by them.
- (c) Schools for girls are funded by them
- (d) Schools for girls are being funded by them.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, active voice is:

Subject + V1 + Object

They fund school for girls.

In passive, the same will be: School for girls is funded by them.

Subject (object of active) + is/am/are + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

93. The lady of the house was furnishing the mansion.

- (a) The mansion is being furnished by the lady of the house.
- (b) The mansion was being furnished by the lady of the house.
- (c) The mansion is furnished by the lady of the house.
- (d) The mansion has been furnished by the lady of the house.

Explanation: Sentence construction of past continuous tense, active voice is:

Subject + was/were + V-ing + Object
The lady of the house was furnishing the mansion.

In passive voice, the sentence will be: The mansion was being furnished by the lady of the house.

Subject (object of active) + was/were + being + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

94. The convict was found guilty by the jury.

- (a) The jury found that the convict was guilty.
- (b) The jury convicted him.
- (c) The jury found the convict guilty.
- (d) The jury finds the convict guilty

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, passive voice is:

Subject + was/were + V3 + by + Object
The convict was found by the jury.

In active voice, the sentence construction will be: The jury found the convict.

Subject (object of passive) + V2 + Object (subject of passive)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

95. I have lost my book.

- (a) My book had been lost.
- (b) My book must have been lost.
- (c) My book has been lost.
- (d) My book have been lost.

Explanation: Sentence construction of present perfect tense, active voice is:

Subject + has/have + V3 + Object
I have lost my book.

The same in passive voice will be: My book has been lost by me.

Subject (object of active) + has/have + been + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)
Hence, the correct option is (c).

96. Open the door.

- (a) Let the door shall be opened.
- (b) The door shall be opened.
- (c) The door was opened.
- (d) Let the door be opened.

Explanation: Sentence construction of imperative sentence, passive voice is:

Let + Subject (object of active) + be + V3
Let the door be opened.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

97. My father has promised me a bicycle.

- (a) I have promising a bicycle by my father.
- (b) I have been promised by my father a bicycle.
- (c) I promised a bicycle by my father.
- (d) I have been promised a bicycle by my father.

Explanation: Sentence construction of present perfect tense, active voice is:

Subject + has/have + V3 + Ob Object2
My father has promised me a bicycle.

The same in passive voice, the sentence will be:

Subject (object of active) + has/have + been + V3 + Object + by + Object2 (subject of active)

I have been promised a bicycle by my father.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

98. My mother bakes cakes.

- (a) A cake was baked by my mother.
- (b) My mother is baking a cake.
- (c) A cake is being baked by my mother.
- (d) Cakes are baked by my mother.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, active voice is:

Subject + V 1 + Object
My mother bakes cakes.

The same in passive voice will be: Cakes are baked by my mother.

Subject (object of active) + is/am/are + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

99. My father will write a letter.

- (a) A letter will be written by my father.
- (b) A letter is written by my father.
- (a) A letter was written by my father.
- (b) A letter will have been written by my father.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple future tense, active voice is:

Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object
My father will write a letter.

The same in passive voice will be: A letter will be written by my father.

Subject (object of active) + will/shall + be + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

100. My brilliant niece is speaking Italian.

- (a) Italian is spoken by my brilliant niece.
- (b) Italian was being spoken by my brilliant niece.
- (c) Italian is being spoken by my brilliant niece.
- (d) Italian has been spoken by my brilliant niece.

Explanation: Sentence construction of present continuous tense, active voice is:

Subject + is/are/am + V-ing + Object
My brilliant is speaking Italian niece

The same in passive voice will be: Italian is being spoken by my brilliant niece.

Subject (object of active) + is/are/am + being + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

101. She is putting in many hours of work.

- (a) Many hours of work would be put in by her.
- (b) Many hours of work is being put by her.
- (c) Many hours of work are being put in by her.
- (d) Many hours of work will be put in by her.

Explanation: Sentence construction of present continuous tense, active voice is:

Subject + is/are/am + V-ing + Prep. + Object
She is putting in many hours of work.

The same in passive voice will be: Many hours of work are being put in by her.

Subject (object of active) + is/are/am + being + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

102. Everyone praises good men.

- (a) Good men are being given praises by everyone.
- (b) Good men are praised by everyone.
- (c) Everyone give praises to good men.
- (d) Good men are given praises by everyone.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, active voice is:

Subject + V1 + Object

Everyone praises good men.

The same in passive voice will be: Good men are praised by everyone.

Subject (object of active) + is/are + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (103–122): In the following questions, 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.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)

103. Did everybody miss the first bus?

- (a) The first bus was missed by everybody?
- (b) Was the first bus missed by everybody?
- (c) Everybody missed the first bus?
- (d) Had the first-bus been missed by everybody?

Explanation: Sentence construction of interrogative sentence in active voice starting with did is:

Did + Subject + Verb + Object

Did everybody miss the first bus?

The sentence construction in passive voice will be: Was/Were + Subject (object of active sentence) + V3 + by + Object (subject of active sentence)

Was the first bus missed by everybody?

Hence, the correct option is (b).

104. We will not allow them to run away.

- (a) They will not be allowed to run away by us.
- (b) They would not be allowed to run away.
- (c) They are not allowed to run away.
- (d) They were not allowed to run away.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple future tense, active voice is:

Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

The same in passive voice will be:

Subject (object of active sentence) + will/shall + be + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

They will not be allowed to run away from us.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

105. Everyone must read this book.

- (a) This book should be read by everyone.

(b) This book has to be read by everyone.

(c) This book is to be read by everyone.

(d) This book must be read by everyone.

Explanation: Sentence construction of active voice, using modals (must, should, etc.) is:

Subject + Modal + V1 + Object

Everyone must read this book.

The same in passive voice will be: Subject (object of active) + Modal + be + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

This book must be read by everyone.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

106. He knew that his own life was unjust

- (a) It was known to him that his own life had been unjust.
- (b) It was known by him that his own life was unjust.
- (c) It was known to him that his own life was unjust.
- (d) It was known by him that life was unjust.

Explanation: Sentence construction of past tense, active voice is as follows

Subject + V2 + that + Object

He knew that his own life....

The same in passive voice will be: Subject (object of active) + was/were + V3 + by + Object (subject of active) + that

It was known by him that his own life....

Hence, the correct option is (c).

107. The student has learnt the answer by heart.

- (a) The answer was learnt by the student by heart.
- (b) The answer is learnt by heart by the student.
- (c) The answer by the student was learnt by heart.
- (d) The answer has been learnt by heart by the student.

Explanation: Sentence construction of present perfect tense, active voice is:

Subject + has/have + V3 + Object

The student has learnt the answer

The same in passive voice will be: Subject (object of active) + has/have + been + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

The answer has been learnt by the student.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

108. The old lady touched and patted the cow.

- (a) The cow patted and touched the old lady.
- (b) The cow was touched-by the old lady patting her.
- (c) The cow was touched and patted by the old lady.
- (d) The patted cow touched the old lady.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice:

The same in passive voice will be: Subject (object of active) + was/were + V3 + by + Object

The cow was touched and patted by the old lady.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

109. This watch was given to me by my grandfather.

- (a) My grandfather gave me this watch.
- (b) My grandfather gives me this watch.
- (c) My grandfather had given this watch to me.
- (d) My grandfather has given this watch to me.

Explanation: The sentence construction of simple past tense, passive voice is:

Subject + was/were + V3 + Object + by + Object2

This watch was given to me by my grandfather.

In active voice, it will be: Subject (object of passive) + V2 + Object (object of active) + Object (subject of passive)

My grandfather gave me this watch.

In passive voice, one of the objects is converted to subject and the other object remains as it is and to/for is used with the object converted into the subject.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

110. By whom is the child being fed?

- (a) Who is feeding the child?
- (b) Who has fed the child?
- (c) Who was feeding the child?
- (d) Who has been feeding the child?

Explanation: The given sentence is present continuous tense, passive voice.

In, active voice the same will be: Who is feeding the child?

Sentence structure: Question Word + is/ am/are + V, + ing + Object by whom changes to who
Hence, the correct option is (a).

111. Alexander expected to conquer the world.

- (a) It was expected by Alexander that he should conquer the world.
- (b) It was expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.
- (c) It was expected by Alexander that he will conquer the world.
- (d) It had been expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.

Explanation: It was expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

112. She begins her day with a cup of coffee.

- (a) Her day is being begun with a cup of coffee.
- (b) Her day is begun with a cup of coffee.
- (c) A cup of coffee is beginning her day.
- (d) A cup of coffee has begun her day.

Explanation: The given sentence is simple past tense, active voice.

Subject + V1 + Object1 + Object2

She begins her day with a cup of coffee.

The sentence construction in passive voice will be: Subject (object of active) + is/am/are + V3 + Object (object of active)

Her day is begun by her with a cup of coffee.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

113. Cacao is bitter when it is tasted.

- (a) Cacao is bitter.
- (b) Cacao tastes bitter.
- (c) Cacao's taste is bitter.
- (d) Cacao tasted bitter.

Explanation: The given sentence is passive voice.

In active voice, the sentence will be: Subject + V, + Adj.

Cacao tastes bitter.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

114. A great man acknowledged me as a flatterer to him.

- (a) I was acknowledged by a great man to be a flatterer.
- (b) I was acknowledged by a great man to have been a flatterer.
- (c) I am acknowledged as a flatterer by a great man.
- (d) I was acknowledged as a flatterer to a great man.

Explanation: The sentence is simple past tense, active voice with two objects.

In passive, the sentence will be: Subject (object of active) + was/were + V3 + Object (object of active) + by + Obj2 (subject of active)

I was acknowledged as a flatterer to him by a great man.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

115. Let us help him.

- (a) Let him help us.
- (b) Let he is helped.
- (c) Let he be helped.
- (d) Let him be helped by us.

Explanation: The sentence construction of an imperative sentence, active voice is:

Let + Subject + V, + Object

Let us help him.

The same in passive voice will be: Let + Subject (object of active) + be + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Let him be helped by us.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

116. Can those happy moments be ever forgotten by me?

- (a) Shall I ever forget those happy moments?
- (b) Can I ever forget those happy moments?
- (c) Will I ever forget those happy moments?
- (d) Could I ever forget those happy moments?

Explanation: The given sentence is interrogative, passive voice starting with modals.

Modal + Subject + be + V3 + by Object
Can those happy moments be forgotten by me?

In active voice, the same will be: Can I forget those happy moments?

Modal + Subject (object of passive) + V + Object (subject of passive)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

117. You have to do this immediately.

- (a) This has been done by you immediately.
- (b) This is being done by you immediately.
- (c) This was being done by you immediately.
- (d) This has to be done by you immediately.

Explanation: Sentence construction of having 'have to', active voice is:

Subject + have to + V1 + Object

You have to do this

The same in passive voice will be: Subject (object of active) + have/has to + be + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

This has to be done by you

Hence, the correct option is (d).

118. The labourers were digging a canal.

- (a) A canal is being digged by the labourers.
- (b) A canal was dug by the labourers.
- (c) A canal was being dug by the labourers.
- (d) A canal had been dug by the labourers.

Explanation: Sentence construction of past continuous tense, active voice: The labourers were digging a canal.

The same in passive voice will be: A canal was being dug by the labourers.

Subject (object of active) was/were + being + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

119. The watchman switched on the lights before it began to grow dark.

- (a) The lights were only switched on before it began to grow dark.
- (b) The lights are being switched on before it began to grow dark.
- (c) The lights were being switched on by the watchman before it began to grow dark.
- (d) The lights were switched on by the watchman before it began to grow dark.

Explanation: The given sentence is past tense, active voice: The watchman switched on the lights.

The same in passive voice will be: The lights were switched on by the watchman.

Sentence construction: Subject (object of passive) + was/were + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)
Hence, the correct option is (d).

120. Where do you keep the current magazines?

- (a) Where were the current magazines kept?
- (b) Where have the current magazines been kept?
- (c) Where are the current magazines being kept?
- (d) Where are the current magazines kept by you?

Explanation: Sentence construction of questions in active voice is: Where do you keep the current?

'Wh' word + Aux. + Subject + V1 + Object

The same in passive voice will be: Where are the current kept by you?

Sentence construction: 'Wh' word + Aux. + Subject (object of active) + V3 + by + Object (subject of active) (Agent)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

121. She will be rewarded for her kind deed.

- (a) Her kind deed will reward her.
- (b) Her kind deed will have rewarded her.
- (c) Her kind deed will be her reward.
- (d) Her kind deed will have been her reward.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple future tense, passive voice is:

Subject + will/shall + be + V.+ for + Obj1 + by + Obj2

She will be rewarded for her kind deed by them.

In active voice, the sentence will be as follows:

Subject (Object of passive) + will/shall + V1+ Object (subject of passive)

Her kind deed will reward her.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

122. God gives us happiness.

- (a) Happiness is given by God.
- (b) Happiness is being given to us by God.
- (c) Happiness has been given by God.
- (d) Happiness will be given by God.

Explanation: Sentence construction of simple past tense, active voice is:

Subject + V1 + Object + Object2

God gives us happiness.

The same in passive voice will be:

Subject (Object of active) + is/am/are + V3 + by + Object (subject of active)

Happiness is given by God.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (123–142): In each of the following questions, 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. (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

123. Children make a noise.

- (a) A noise was being made by the children.
- (b) Noise is made by children.
- (c) A noise was made by the children.
- (d) A noise is being made by the children.

Explanation: The given sentence is in active and the same in passive will be: Noise is made by children.

Sentence construction: Subject + is/are/am + V3 + by + object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

124. She taunted her husband with the memory of his early promise.

- (a) Her husband is taunted by her with the memory of his early promise.
- (b) Her husband was taunted with the memory of his early promise.
- (c) Her husband was taunted by her with the memory of his early promise.
- (d) The husband was taunted by her with the memory of his early promise.

Explanation: The given sentence is in active voice and the same in passive voice will be: Her husband was taunted by her with the memory of his earlier promise.

Sentence construction: Subject + was/were + V3 + by + object

Hence, the correct option is (c).

125. He impresses his boss with his performance.

- (a) His boss is impressed by his performance.

- (b) His performance impresses his boss.
- (c) His boss is impressed at his performance.
- (d) His boss is impressed in his performance.

Explanation: The given sentence is in active voice and the same in passive voice will be: His boss is impressed at his performance.

Sentence construction: Subject + is/are/am + V3 + preposition + object
Hence, the correct option is (c).

126. How was it managed by you?

- (a) How have you managed it?
- (b) Did you manage it?
- (c) How did you manage it?
- (d) Was it managed by you?

Explanation: How did + subject + V, + object

Hence, the correct option is (c).

127. I was astonished at his behaviour.

- (a) His behaviour is astonishing to me.
- (b) His behaviour astonished me.
- (c) His behaviour astonishes me.
- (d) His behaviour had astonished me.

Explanation: Subject + V2 + object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

128. All his friends laughed at him.

- (a) He was laughed at by all his friends.
- (b) He was laughed by all his friends.
- (c) He was being laughed by all his friends.
- (d) He was being laughed at by all his friends.

Explanation: Subject + was/were + V3 + Preposition + by + object

Hence, the correct option is (a).

129. Every disaster affected victim has been compensated by the government.

- (a) The government has compensated every disaster affected victim.
- (b) The government had compensated every disaster affected victim.
- (c) The government has been compensating every disaster affected victim.
- (d) The government have been compensating every disaster affected victim.

Explanation: Subject + has/have + V3 + object

Hence, the correct option is (a).

130. Indiscipline should not be encouraged.

- (a) We are not encouraging indiscipline.
- (b) We have not encouraging indiscipline.
- (c) We should not encourage indiscipline.
- (d) We must not encouraged in discipline.

Explanation: Subject + should not + V1 + object

Hence, the correct option is (c).

131. This house is used very rarely by us.

- (a) We are using this house very rarely.
- (b) We use this house very rarely.
- (c) We used this house very rarely.
- (d) We uses this house very rarely.

Explanation: Subject + V + object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

132. The box can contain no more.

- (a) No more this box can contain.
- (b) No more could be contained in this box.
- (c) No more can be contained in this box.
- (d) Nothing can be contained in this box.

Explanation: Subject + can be + V3

Hence, the correct option is (c).

133. They held a meeting and delivered speeches.

- (a) A meeting was held and delivered speeches.
- (b) A meeting will be held and speeches delivered.
- (c) A meeting is held and speeches delivered.
- (d) A meeting was held and speeches delivered.

Explanation: Subject + was/were + V3

Hence, the correct option is (d).

134. It is time for food to be eaten.

- (a) It is time to eat our food.
- (b) It is time for eating food.
- (c) It is time to eat.
- (d) Food is to be eaten now.

Explanation: Subject + is to be + V3

Hence, the correct option is (d).

135. The teacher may punish you.

- (a) You should be punished by the teacher.
- (b) You shall have been punished by the teacher.
- (c) You will be punished by the teacher.
- (d) You may be punished by the teacher.

Explanation: Subject + may be + V3 + by + object

Hence, the correct option is (d).

136. None likes him.

- (a) He is liked by none.
- (b) He was not liked by anyone.
- (c) He has not been liked by anyone.
- (d) He is not liked by anyone.

Explanation: Subject + was/were + not + V3 + by + object

Hence, the correct option is (b).

137. You are requested to keep the book on the table.

- (a) You should keep the book on the table.
- (b) You must keep the book on the table.
- (c) Please kept the book on the table.
- (d) Please keep the book on the table.

Explanation: Please + V1 + object

Hence, the correct option is (d).

138. He was being chased by the dogs.

- (I) The dogs are chasing him.
- (b) The dogs chased him.
- (c) The dogs chase him.
- (a) The dogs were chasing him.

Explanation: Subject + was/were + v-ing + object, active voice

Hence, the correct option is (d).

139. She wrote a letter.

- (a) A letter is being written by her.
- (b) A letter is written by her.
- (c) A letter was written by her.
- (d) A letter was being written by her.

Explanation: Subject + was/were + V3 + by + object

Hence, the correct option is (c).

140. My mother mustn't be disturbed.

- (a) You mustn't disturb my mother.
- (b) You shouldn't disturb my mother.
- (c) You must be disturbing my mother.
- (d) You have disturbed my mother.

Explanation: Subject + mustn't + V1 + object, active voice

Hence, the correct option is (a).

141. His lordship soon found me to be unfit for the service.

- (a) I had been found by his lordship to be unfit for the service.
- (b) I was soon found by his lordship to be unfit for the service.
- (c) I was found by his lordship to be unfit for the service.
- (d) I was soon found out by his lordship to be unfit for the service.

Explanation: Subject + was/were + V3

Hence, the correct option is (b).

142. They have not been submitting their class work regularly.

- (a) The class work have not been submitted regularly by them.
- (b) The class work has not been submitted regularly by them.
- (c) The class work are not being submitted regularly.
- (d) The class work is not being submitted regularly by them.

Explanation: The class work is not being submitted regularly by them.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (143–152): In the following questions, 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.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 2013)

143. He completed the story on time.

- (a) The story was completed by him on time.
- (b) The story was being completed by him on time.
- (c) The story completed by him on time.
- (d) The story had completed by him on time.

Explanation: The story was being completed by him on time, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



144. Sheela painted the house green.

- (a) The house was painted green by Sheela.
- (b) The house will be painted green by Sheela.
- (c) The house is painted green by Sheela.
- (d) The house has been painted green by Sheela.

Explanation: The house was painted green by Sheela, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

145. An American scientist has won the Nobel Prize for Physics.

- (a) The Nobel Physics Prize has been won by an American scientist.
- (b) The Nobel Prize has been won by an American scientist.
- (c) The Nobel Prize for Physics is won by an American scientist.
- (d) The Nobel Prize for Physics has been won by an American scientist.

Explanation: The Nobel Prize for Physics has been won by an American scientist, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

146. By now the winners will have been felicitated.

- (a) They will felicitate the winners now.
- (b) They have felicitated the winners by now.
- (c) They will have been felicitated the winners by now.
- (d) They will have felicitated winners by now.

Explanation: They will have felicitated the winners by now, is the active voice. The given sentence is in future perfect tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

147. I was sanctioned the loan by the office.

- (a) The office had sanctioned the loan to me.
- (b) The office sanctioned loan to me.
- (c) The office sanctioned me the loan.
- (d) The office was sanctioned me the loan.

Explanation: The office sanctioned me the loan, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

148. Open the window.

- (a) Open window
- (b) Someone opens the window.
- (c) Window is opened.
- (d) Let the window be opened.

Explanation: Let the window be opened, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The verb 'open' is in imperative mood.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

149. Deforestation has reduced rainfall in the tropical lands.

- (a) Rainfall has been reduced and caused deforestation.
- (b) Reduced rainfall deforested the tropical lands.
- (c) Rainfall has been reduced due to deforestation in tropical lands.
- (d) Tropical lands have been reduced by rainfall.

Explanation: Rainfall has been reduced due to deforestation in tropical lands, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

150. The doctor bandaged the arm of the injured man.

- (a) The arm of the injured man was bandaged by the doctor.
- (b) The injured man bandaged his arm.
- (c) The injured man made the doctor injure his arm.
- (d) The doctor injured and bandaged the arm of a man.

Explanation: The arm of the injured man was bandaged by the doctor, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

151. The ringing of the alarm clock startled me from the deep depths of slumber.

- (a) The alarm clock rang, startled and awakened me from sleep.

- (b) I was startled from the deep depths of slumber by the ringing of the alarm clock.

- (c) The alarm clock rang and startled me from the depths of slumber.

- (d) The ringing of the alarm clock made me awake.

Explanation: I was startled from the deep depths of slumber by the ringing of the alarm clock, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

152. One of the girls in the class will sing the national anthem at the end of the function.

- (a) The function will end, a girl will sing national anthem at the end of the function.
- (b) The national anthem will be sung by one of the girls in the class at the end of the function.
- (c) There is a girl in the class who sings national anthem.
- (d) A girl to sing national anthem is there in the class.

Explanation: The national anthem will be sung by one of the girls in the class at the end of the function, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (153–172): In the following questions, 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.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2013)

153. Robin would draw a picture in the competition.

- (a) In the competition Robin would have to draw a picture.
- (b) A picture in the competition would have been drawn by Robin.
- (c) In the competition Robin would be drawn a picture.
- (d) A picture would be drawn by Robin in the competition.

Explanation: A picture would be drawn by Robin in the competition, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

154. Who gave you ice-cream?

- (a) Who has given you ice-cream?
- (b) By whom were you given ice-cream?
- (c) By whom was you given ice-cream?
- (d) Who had given you ice-cream?

Explanation: By whom were you given the ice-cream? , is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

155. Are you not revising your lessons?

- (a) Are your lessons not be revised by you?
- (b) Are your lessons not being revised by you?
- (c) Are not your lessons revised by you?
- (d) Are you not being revising your lessons?

Explanation: Are your lessons not being revised by you, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

156. We should not encourage indiscipline.

- (a) Indiscipline should have not encouraged by us.
- (b) Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us.
- (c) Indiscipline should not being encouraged.
- (d) Indiscipline should not been encouraged.

Explanation: Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. Modal 'should' not has been used in active voice which changes to 'should not be' in the passive.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

157. Our Almighty will bless wise men.

- (a) Wise men will be blessed by our Almighty.

(b) Wise men should be blessed by our Almighty.

(c) Wise men have been blessed by our Almighty.

(d) Wise men would be blessed by our Almighty.

Explanation: Wise men will be blessed by our Almighty, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

158. The Army chief punished his subordinate.

- (a) His subordinate is punished by the Army chief.
- (b) His subordinate is being punished by the Army chief.
- (c) His subordinate was punished by the Army chief.
- (d) His subordinate was being punished by the Army chief.

Explanation: His subordinate was punished by the Army chief, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

159. One must keep one's promises.

- (a) One's promises are kept.
- (b) Promises must be kept.
- (c) One's promises were kept.
- (d) One's promises must kept.

Explanation: Same as 162

Hence, the correct option is (b).

160. They have cut all the telephone wires.

- (a) All the telephone wires will be cut.
- (b) All the telephone wires had been cut.
- (c) All the telephone wires have been cut.
- (d) All the telephone wires shall be cut.

Explanation: All the telephone wires have been cut, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

161. I shall write a letter.

- (a) A letter is written by me.
- (b) A letter will be written by me.

(c) A letter has written to me.

(d) A letter has been written by me.

Explanation: A letter will be written by me, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

162. Will Motin be helped by us?

- (a) Will Motin help us?
- (b) Shall we help Motin?
- (c) Shall Motin be helped?
- (d) We shall helped Motin?

Explanation: Shall we help Motin? , is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

163. A letter has been written by me.

- (a) I have been writing a letter.
- (b) I has written a letter.
- (c) I had written a letter.
- (d) I have written a letter.

Explanation: I have written a letter, is the active voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

164. I cannot draw this picture.

- (a) This picture cannot be drawn by me.
- (b) This picture cannot be drawn by I.
- (c) This picture could not be drawn by me.
- (d) This picture could not be drawn by I.

Explanation: This picture cannot be drawn by me, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The modal verb (can) has been used in active which changed to can be in passive.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

165. The men had constructed the bridge.

- (a) The bridge has been constructed by the men.
- (b) The bridge was constructed by the men.
- (c) The bridge was being constructed by the men.
- (d) The bridge had been constructed by the men.



Explanation: The bridge had been constructed by the men, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in past perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

166. Do not inform the police about the robbery.

- (a) The police do not be informed about the robbery.
- (b) Let not the police be informed about the robbery.
- (c) Let the police be informed about the robbery.
- (d) The police need to be informed by the robbery.

Explanation: Let not the police be informed about the robbery, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

167. They have spotted me in the crowd.

- (a) I am spotted by them in the crowd.
- (b) I will have been spotted by them in the crowd.
- (c) I would have been spotted by them in the crowd.
- (d) I have been spotted by them in the crowd.

Explanation: I have been spotted by them in the crowd, passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

168. He made us work.

- (I) We were made to work by him.
- (b) We would work by him.
- (c) We might work by him.
- (d) We have to work by him.

Explanation: We were made to work by him, passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

169. Leo Tolstoy wrote '*War and Peace*'.

- (a) '*War and Peace*' was written by Leo Tolstoy.
- (b) '*War and Peace*' is written by Leo Tolstoy.
- (c) '*War and Peace*' will be written by Leo Tolstoy.

- (d) '*War and Peace*' was being written by Leo Tolstoy.

Explanation: '*War and Peace*' was written by Leo Tolstoy, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

170. Rita rescued three puppies.

- (a) Three puppies are rescued by Rita.
- (b) Three puppies were rescued by Rita.
- (c) Three puppies will be rescued by Rita.
- (d) Three puppies are being rescued by Rita.

Explanation: Three puppies were rescued by Rita, passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

171. Will he have written a letter?

- (a) Will a letter have written by him?
- (b) Will a letter be written by him?
- (c) Will a letter to be written by him?
- (d) Will a letter have been written by him?

Explanation: Will a letter have been written by him?, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in future perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

172. The doctor advised me to give up sweets.

- (a) To me give up sweets was advised by doctor.
- (b) The doctor advised to give up sweets me.
- (c) I was advised by the doctor to give up sweets.
- (d) I was advised to give up eat sweets by the doctor.

Explanation: I was advised by the doctor to give up sweets, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (173–177): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

173. They will laugh at you.

- (a) You will have been laughed at by them.
- (b) You can be laughed at by them.
- (c) You may be laughed at by them.
- (d) You will be laughed at by them.

Explanation: You will be laughed at by them, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

174. Trespassers shall be prosecuted.

- (a) The authorities might prosecute trespassers.
- (b) The authorities can prosecute trespassers.
- (c) The authorities shall prosecute trespassers.
- (d) The authorities may prosecute trespassers.

Explanation: The authorities shall prosecute trespassers, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

175. The waiter filled the glasses with water.

- (a) The water were filled in the glasses by waiter.
- (b) The glasses filled with water by the waiter.
- (c) The glasses were filled with water by the waiter.
- (d) The waiter was filled the glasses with water.

Explanation: The glasses were filled with water by the waiter, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

176. She took the dog for a walk.

- (a) The dog took a walk by her.
- (b) The dog was taken for a walk by her.
- (c) The dog took her for a walk.
- (d) The dog was took for a walk.

Explanation: The dog was taken for a walk by her, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

177. He was driving the car so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.

- (a) The car has been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
- (b) The car was driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
- (c) The car was being driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
- (d) The car had been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.

Explanation: The car was being driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in past continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (178–182): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

178. I don't like people telling me what to do.

- (a) I don't like it when people are telling me what to do.
- (b) I don't like being told what to do.
- (c) Telling me what to do is what I don't like.
- (d) I don't like people when they tell me what to do.

Explanation: I don't like being told what to do, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

179. Aditya saw Dinesh shopping at the mall.

- (a) Dinesh is seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
- (b) Dinesh was seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
- (c) Dinesh was being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
- (d) Dinesh is being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.

Explanation: Dinesh was seen shopping at the mall by Maya, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

180. He wasn't given the information he needed.

- (a) Somebody was not given the information he needed.
- (b) The information he needed wasn't given to him.
- (c) He needed the information he wasn't given.
- (d) They didn't give him the information he needed.

Explanation: They didn't give him the information he needed, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

181. Bipin was not told about the meeting.

- (a) Somebody did not tell Bipin about the meeting.
- (b) There was nobody who could tell Bipin about the meeting.
- (c) Nobody told Bipin about the meeting.
- (d) The meeting was not told about to Bipin.

Explanation: Nobody told Bipin about the meeting, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

182. Have you been shown what to do?

- (a) Have anybody been shown by you what to do?
- (b) Have anybody been showing you what to do?
- (c) Has you been shown what to do?
- (d) Has anybody shown you what to do?

Explanation: Has anybody shown you what to do? is the active voice.

The given sentence is in present perfect tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (183–187): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

183. They proposed to hold a meeting.

- (a) A meeting had to be proposed to be held by them.
- (b) It was proposed by them to hold a meeting.
- (c) A meeting should be proposed to be held.
- (d) It was proposed to hold a meeting.

Explanation: It was proposed by them to hold a meeting, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

184. Her manners pleased us very much.

- (a) We were very much pleased on her manners.
- (b) We are very much pleased with her manners.
- (c) We pleased her very much with manners.
- (d) We were very much pleased with her manners.

Explanation: We were very much pleased with her manners, is the passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

185. The driver was blowing the horn.

- (a) The horn was blown by the driver.
- (b) The horn was being blown by the driver.
- (c) The horn has been blown by the driver.
- (d) The horn is being blown by the driver.

Explanation: The horn was being blown by the driver, passive voice. The given sentence is in past continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

186. I shall post these letters tomorrow.

- (a) These letters would be posted tomorrow.
- (b) These letters will be posted tomorrow.
- (c) These letters are to be posted tomorrow.



- (d) These letters have to be posted tomorrow.

Explanation: These letters will be posted tomorrow, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice. The modal 'shall' is used in Active, it will change to 'shall be/will be' in passive.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

187. A massive search operation has been launched to nab the suspects.

- (a) The police had launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
- (b) The police have launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
- (c) The police launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
- (d) The police had been launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.

Explanation: The police have launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects, is the active voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (188–192): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

188. A fresh batch of eggs was collected by the farmer's wife.

- (a) The farmer's wife had collected a fresh batch of eggs.
- (b) The farmer's wife will be collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
- (c) The farmer's wife was collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
- (d) The farmer's wife collected a fresh batch of eggs.

Explanation: The farmer's wife collected a fresh batch of eggs, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

189. I shall have written the letter.

- (a) The letter is being written by me.
- (b) The letter will have been written by me.

- (c) The letter will be written by me.

- (d) The letter has been written by me.

Explanation: The letter will have been written by me, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in future perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

190. Then her face was bowed.

- (a) Then she bowed her face.
- (b) Then her face has been bowed.
- (c) Then she was being bowed her face.
- (d) Her face was bowed by then.

Explanation: Then she bowed her face, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

191. The walls had not been decorated by us.

- (a) We have not decorated the walls.
- (b) We had not decorated the walls.
- (c) We have not been decorating the walls.
- (d) We had not been decorating the walls.

Explanation: We had not decorated the walls, is the active voice. The given sentence is in past perfect tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

192. We must endure what we cannot cure.

- (a) What cannot cured must endured.
- (b) What could be cure must be endured.
- (c) What we cure must be endured.
- (d) What cannot be cured must be endured.

Explanation: What cannot be cured must be endured, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in Simple past tense, active voice. It is case of double passive. The modals 'can and must' in active becomes 'can be', 'must be' in passive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (193–212): In the following questions 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.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2012)

193. They are going to build a new airport near the old one.

- (a) A new airport going to be built near the old one.
- (b) A new airport is being built near the old one.
- (c) A new airport will be built near the old one.
- (d) A new airport is going to be built near the old one.

Explanation: A new airport in going to be built near the old one, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

194. My watch can't be repaired by anyone.

- (a) No one will repair my watch.
- (b) No one can repair my watch.
- (c) No one can't repair my watch.
- (d) No one will be able to repair my watch.

Explanation: No one can repair my watch, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

195. Rosemary was moved to tears at the sight of the miserable beggar.

- (a) The sight of the miserable beggar moved Rosemary to tears.
- (b) The sight of the miserable beggar has moved Rosemary to tears.
- (c) The sight of the miserable beggar moves Rosemary to tears.
- (d) The sight of the miserable beggar had moved Rosemary to tears.

Explanation: The sight of the miserable beggar moved Rosemary to tears, is the active voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice. The doer of the action in passive voice may be preceded by some other preposition other than 'by' such as at, with, to, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

196. Could you pass the salt?

- (a) Could the salt been passed?
- (b) Could the salt be passed by anyone?
- (c) Could the salt be past?
- (d) Could the salt be passed?

Explanation: Could the salt be passed? , is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The modal could changes to 'could be' in passive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

197. Don't subject the animals to cruelty.

- (a) The animals are not to be subjected to cruelty.
- (b) The animals shall not be subjected to cruelty.
- (c) The animals will not be subjected to cruelty.
- (d) The animals should not be subjected to cruelty.

Explanation: The animals should not be subjected to cruelty, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense and in imperative mood, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

198. Who asked you to draft this letter?

- (a) By who you are asked to draft this letter.
- (b) By who have you been asked to draft this letter.
- (c) By whom were you asked to draft this letter?
- (d) By whom you were asked to draft this letter.

Explanation: By whom were you asked to draft this letter? is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The word 'who' in the active form becomes 'by whom' in the passive.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

199. They created such a fuss over a trivial matter.

- (a) Such a fuss is being created over a trivial matter.
- (b) Such a fuss was created over a trivial matter.
- (c) Such a fuss has been created over a trivial matter.
- (d) By them such a fuss has been created over a trivial matter.

Explanation: Such a fuss was created over a trivial matter, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

200. The lightning caused a serious forest fire and damaged many nearby houses.

- (a) A serious forest fire has been caused by lightning and many nearby houses have been damaged.
- (b) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many houses are damaged.
- (c) A serious forest fire had been caused by lightning and many nearby houses had been damaged.
- (d) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many nearby houses were damaged.

Explanation: A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many nearby houses were damaged, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

201. Today I accomplished my task successfully.

- (a) Today my task is accomplished successfully.
- (b) Today my task has been accomplished successfully.
- (c) Today my task accomplished successfully.
- (d) Today my task was accomplished successfully.

Explanation: Today my task was accomplished successfully, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

202. Look! They have painted the door.

- (a) Look! The door's being painted.
- (b) Look! The door had been painted.
- (c) Look! The door has been painted.
- (d) Look! The door was painted.

Explanation: Look! the door has been painted, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

203. She was advised 15 days' rest after her surgery.

- (a) The doctor was advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
- (b) The doctor has advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.

(c) The doctor advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.

(d) The doctor had advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.

Explanation: The doctor advised her 15 days rest after her surgery, is the active voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

204. When did he return my books?

- (a) When were my books returned by him?
- (b) When will my books be returned by him?
- (c) When has he returned my books?
- (d) When are my books returned by him?

Explanation: When were my books returned by him? , is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

205. We had to stop all other work to complete our assignment.

- (a) All other work has to be stopped by us to complete our assignment.
- (b) All other work had stopped by us to complete our assignment.
- (c) All other work had to be stopped by us to complete our assignment.
- (d) All other work was stopped by us to complete our assignment.

Explanation: All other work had to be stopped by us to complete our assignment, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in past perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

206. Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement in 1942.

- (a) The Quit India Movement was started by Gandhiji in 1942.
- (b) The Quit India Movement was been started by Gandhiji in 1942.
- (c) The Quit India Movement had been started by Gandhiji in 1942.
- (d) The Quit India Movement started by Gandhiji in 1942.

Explanation: The Quit India Movement was started by Gandhiji in 1942, is the passive voice.



The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

207. One should avoid honking the horn unnecessarily.

- (a) Unnecessary honking of horn ought to be avoided.
- (b) Unnecessary honking of horn can be avoided.
- (c) Unnecessary honking of horn should be avoided.
- (d) Unnecessary honking of horn must be avoided.

Explanation: Unnecessary honking of horn should be avoided, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. One should avoid honking the horn unnecessarily.

The passive of verbs with two objects is formed by changing either of the two objects into the subject and retaining the other as the object, called the retained object.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

208. Gagan Narang and Vijay won bronze medals in the London Olympics.

- (a) Bronze medals won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
- (b) Bronze medals had been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
- (c) Bronze medals were won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
- (d) Bronze medals have been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.

Explanation: Bronze medals were won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in London Olympics, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

209. The modern means of communication have made life so much easier.

- (a) Life had been made so much easier by the modern means of communication.
- (b) Life is being so much easier by the modern means of communication.
- (c) Life has been made so much easier by the modern means of communication.

- (d) Life was made so much easier by the modern means of communication.

Explanation: Life has been made so much easier by the modern means of communication, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

210. Thick clouds have overcast the sky.

- (a) The sky has been overcast by thick clouds.
- (b) The sky overcast by thick clouds.
- (c) The sky is overcast by thick clouds.
- (d) The sky is being overcast by thick clouds.

Explanation: The sky has been overcast by thick clouds, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

211. One should not give unsolicited advice.

- (a) Unsolicited advice is not to be given.
- (b) Unsolicited advice can't be given.
- (c) Unsolicited advice may not be given.
- (d) Unsolicited advice should not be given.

Explanation: Unsolicited advice should not be given, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The word 'should not' which is a modal changes to 'should not be' in passive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

212. The scheme permits investors to buy the shares from foreign companies.

- (a) Under the scheme, the investors may be permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
- (b) Under the scheme, the investors have been permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
- (c) Under the scheme, the investors are permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
- (d) Under the scheme, the investors were permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.

Explanation: Under the scheme, the investors are permitted to buy shares from foreign companies, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (213–232): In 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.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2011 Paper-II)

213. Our task had been completed before sunset.

- (a) We completed our task before sunset.
- (b) We have completed our task before sunset.
- (c) We complete our task before sunset.
- (d) We had completed our task before sunset.

Explanation: We had completed our task before sunset, is the active voice. The given sentence is in past perfect tense, passive voice. Our task had been completed before sunset.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

214. The boy laughed at the beggar.

- (a) The beggar was laughed by the boy.
- (b) The beggar was being laughed by the boy.
- (c) The beggar was being laughed at by the boy.
- (d) The beggar was laughed at by the boy.

Explanation: The beggar was laughed at by the boy, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. An intransitive verb may be changed into the passive, when it is a prepositional verb.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

215. The government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme in Jharkhand.

- (a) A massive tribal welfare programme is launched by the government in Jharkhand.
- (b) A massive tribal welfare programme has been launched by the government in Jharkhand.
- (c) Jharkhand government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.
- (d) The government in Jharkhand has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.

Explanation: A massive tribal welfare programme has been launched by the government in Jharkhand, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

216. The boys were playing cricket.

- (a) Cricket had been played by the boys.
- (b) Cricket has been played by the boys.
- (c) Cricket was played by the boys.
- (d) Cricket was being played by the boys.

Explanation: Cricket was being played by the boys, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in past continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

217. They drew a circle in the morning.

- (a) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning.
- (b) A circle was drawn by them in the morning.
- (c) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.
- (d) A circle has been drawing since morning

Explanation: A circle was drawn by them in the morning, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

218. They will demolish the entire block.

- (a) The entire block is being demolished.
- (b) The block may be demolished entirely.
- (c) The entire block will have to be demolished by them.
- (d) The entire block will be demolished by them.

Explanation: The entire block will be demolished by them, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

219. The burglar destroyed several items in the room. Even the carpet has been torn.

- (a) Several items destroyed in the room by the burglar. Even the carpet he has torn.

- (b) Several items in the room were destroyed by the burglar. Even the carpet was torn.

- (c) Including the carpet, several items in the room have been torn by the burglar.

- (d) The burglar, being destroyed several items in the room, also carpet has torn.

Explanation: Several items in the room were destroyed by the burglar. Even the carpet was torn, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

220. We must respect the elders.

- (a) The elders deserve respect from us.
- (b) The elders must be respected.
- (c) The elders must be respected by us.
- (d) Respect the elders we must.

Explanation: The elders must be respected, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice modal (must) has been used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

221. We have warned you.

- (a) You have been warned.
- (b) We have you warned.
- (c) Warned you have been.
- (d) Have you been warned.

Explanation: You have been warned, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

222. Has anybody answered your question?

- (a) Your question has been answered?
- (b) Anybody has answered your question?
- (c) Has your question been answered?
- (d) Have you answered your question?

Explanation: Has your question been answered? is the passive voice The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

223. The shopkeeper lowered the prices.

- (a) The prices lowered the shopkeeper.
- (b) The prices were lowered by the shopkeeper.

- (c) Down went the prices.

- (d) The shopkeeper got down the prices.

Explanation: The prices were lowered by the shopkeeper, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

224. One must keep one's promises.

- (a) One's promises are kept.
- (b) One's promises must kept.
- (c) One's promises were kept.
- (d) Promises must be kept.

Explanation: The sentence 'promises must be kept', is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. Modal (must) has been used. Hence, the correct option is (d).

225. The government has not approved the new drug for sale.

- (a) The government approval for the sale of the new drug has not been given.
- (b) The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government.
- (c) For the sale of the new drug we have not been given the approval.
- (d) The new drug was not approved by the government.

Explanation: The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

226. They have published all the details of the invention.

- (a) All the details of the invention have been published by them.
- (b) The publication of the details of invention was done by them.
- (c) All the details have been invented by the publishers.
- (d) All the inventions have been detailed by them.

Explanation: All the details of the invention have been published by them, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



227. He teaches us grammar.

- (a) Grammar was taught to us by him.
- (b) We are taught grammar by him.
- (c) Grammar will be taught to us by him.
- (d) We were taught grammar by him.

Explanation: Same as 15

Hence, the correct option is (b).

228. The manager could not accept the union leader's proposals.

- (a) The union leader's proposals could not be accepted by the manager.
- (b) The union leader's proposals were not accepted by the manager.
- (c) The union leader's proposals will not be accepted by the manager.
- (d) The union leader's proposals would not be accepted by the manager.

Explanation: The union leader's proposals could not be accepted by the manager, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. Modal (could not) has been used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

229. Prepare yourself for the worst.

- (a) You be prepared for the worst.
- (b) The worst should be prepared by yourself.
- (c) Be prepared for the worst.
- (d) For the worst, preparation should be made by you.

Explanation: Be prepared for the worst, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

230. Please shut the door and go to sleep.

- (a) The door is to be shut and you are to go to sleep.
- (b) Let the door be shut and you be asleep.
- (c) You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep.
- (d) The door is to be shut and you are requested to sleep.

Explanation: You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also expressing a request.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

231. It is impossible to do this.

- (a) Doing this is impossible.
- (b) This is impossible to be done.
- (c) This must not be done.
- (d) This can't be done.

Explanation: This is impossible to be done, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice with an infinitive. Passive of infinitive is done by retaining 'to' followed by 'be' and the past participle form of the verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

232. We must take care of all living species on Earth.

- (a) All living species on Earth are taken care of by us.
- (b) All living species on Earth must be taken care of by us.
- (c) All living species on Earth had been taken care of by us.
- (d) All living species on Earth will be taken care of by us.

Explanation: All living species on earth must be taken care of by us, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. Modal (must) has been used in active. It changes to 'must be' in passive. Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (233–252): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 2011 Paper-II)]

233. People call him a fool.

- (a) He has been called a fool.
- (b) He is called a fool by the people.
- (c) The people have been calling him a fool.
- (d) We all people have called him a fool.

Explanation: He is called a fool by people, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

234. It is being read by us.

- (a) We are reading it.
- (b) It will be read by us.

(c) We can read it.

(d) We have to read it.

Explanation: We are reading it, is the active voice. The given sentence is in present continuous tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

235. He had committed a mistake.

- (a) A mistake had committed by him.
- (b) A mistake was committed by him.
- (c) A mistake had been committed by him.
- (d) A mistake has been committed by him.

Explanation: A mistake had been committed by him, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in past perfect tense, is the active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

236. The most useful training of my career was given to me by my boss.

- (a) My boss has been giving me the most useful training of my career.
- (b) My boss gives me the most useful training.
- (c) My boss is giving me the most useful training.
- (d) My boss gave me the most useful training of my career.

Explanation: My boss gave me the most useful training of my career, is the active voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

237. We have decided to open a new branch.

- (a) To open a new branch was decided by us.
- (b) To be opened a new branch has been decided.
- (c) It has been decided to open a new branch.
- (d) It may be decided to open a new branch by us.

Explanation: It has been decided to open a new branch, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

238. The loan will be sanctioned by the bank.

- (a) The bank sanctioned the loan.
- (b) The bank is going to sanction the loan.
- (c) The bank would sanction the loan.
- (d) The bank will sanction the loan.

Explanation: The bank will sanction the loan, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

239. Paint the windows.

- (a) Windows should be painted.
- (b) Let the windows be painted.
- (c) Let be the windows painted.
- (d) Windows are let to be painted.

Explanation: Let the windows be painted, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in imperative mood and simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

240. The traitors should be shot dead by them.

- (a) They should have shot the traitors dead.
- (b) They shall shoot the traitors dead.
- (c) They should shoot the traitors dead.
- (d) They shot the traitors dead.

Explanation: They should shoot the traitors dead (Active voice). The given sentence is in passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

241. Rahul is teaching the children in the slum areas.

- (a) The children in the slum areas are taught by Rahul.
- (b) The children are taught by Rahul in the slum area.
- (c) In the slum areas the children are learning from Rahul.
- (d) The children in the slum areas are being taught by Rahul.

Explanation: The children in the slum areas are being taught by Rahul, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

242. One cannot expect children to understand these problems.

- (a) Children cannot be expected to understand these problems.
- (b) Children to understand these problems cannot be expected.
- (c) Children cannot be expected to be understood these problems.
- (d) To understand these problems cannot be expected from children by one.

Explanation: Children cannot be expected to understand these problems, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The modal (can) has been used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

243. Why did she break the garden wall?

- (a) Why the garden wall was broken by her?
- (b) Why had the garden wall been broken by her?
- (c) Why was the garden wall broken by her?
- (d) Why will the garden wall be broken by her?

Explanation: Why was the garden gate broken by her? , is the passive voice. The given sentence is in Simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

244. The students were laughing at the old man.

- (a) The old man was being laughed at by the students.
- (b) The old man was laughed at by the students.
- (c) The old man was being laughed by the students.
- (d) The old man is laughing at the students.

Explanation: The old man was being laughed at by the students, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in past continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

245. He admonished her for the error.

- (a) She was admonished by him for the error.

(b) She has been admonished by him for the error.

(c) She would be admonished by him for the error.

(d) She is admonished by him for the error.

Explanation: She was admonished by him for the error, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

246. Can we send this big parcel by air?

- (a) Can this big parcel be sent by air?
- (b) Can this big parcel sent by air?
- (c) Could this big parcel be sent by air?
- (d) Could this big parcel sent by us by air?

Explanation: Can this big parcel be sent by air? is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The modal (can) has been used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

247. The boys saved many elders from being drowned.

- (a) Many elders are saved from being drowned by the boys.
- (b) Many elders are being saved from being drowned by the boys.
- (c) Many elders were saved from being drowned by the boys.
- (d) Many elders have been saved from being drowned by the boys.

Explanation: Many elders were saved from being drowned by the boys, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

248. We found him a good wife.

- (a) He was found a good wife by us.
- (b) A good wife was found out by them.
- (c) A good wife found him.
- (d) A good wife was being found by us.

Explanation: He was found a good wife by us, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



249. You will be taken care of by me.

- (a) I will be taking care of you.
- (b) I would take care of you.
- (c) I will take care of you.
- (d) I will being take care of you.

Explanation: I will take care of you, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

250. Promises should be kept.

- (a) You must keep promises.
- (b) We must keep promises.
- (c) Keep promises.
- (d) One should keep promises.

Explanation: One should keep the promises, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice modal (should) has been used in active which changes to 'should be' in passive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

251. Circumstances forced him to resign his post.

- (a) Circumstances make him to resign his post.
- (b) He was forced to resign his post.
- (c) He is forced to resign his post.
- (d) He is forced and resigned his post.

Explanation: He was forced to resign his post, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

252. He would have written this essay in time.

- (a) The essay was written on time.
- (b) This essay would have been written by him in time.
- (c) The essay was written by him in time.
- (d) He wrote the essay on time.

Explanation: This essay would have been written by him in time, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in future perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (253–257): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice.

Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)]

253. India is evolving a new plan to control her population.

- (a) A new plan is evolved by India to control her population.
- (b) A new plan has been evolved by India to control her population.
- (c) A new plan was being evolved to control her population by India.
- (d) A new plan is being evolved by India to control her population.

Explanation: A new plan is being evolved by India to control her population, is the passive voice

The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

254. We found the lock broken last night.

- (a) The lock was found by us breaking last night.
- (b) The lock was found by us broken last night.
- (c) The lock was broken by us last night.
- (d) The broken lock we found last night.

Explanation: The lock was found by us broken last night, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

'by us' can also be left out or used at the end of the sentence as in:

1. The lock was found broken last night.
2. The lock was found broken last night, by us.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

255. They should shoot the traitors dead.

- (a) The traitor should be shot at by them.
- (b) The traitor should be shot them.
- (c) The traitors should be shot dead by them.
- (d) The traitor is shot by them.

Explanation: The traitors should be shot dead by them, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

256. Who inaugurated the fair?

- (a) The fair was inaugurated by whom?
- (b) The fair is inaugurated by who?
- (c) By whom was the fair inaugurated?
- (d) By who was the fair inaugurated?

Explanation: By whom was the fair inaugurated? is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

257. Close the doors.

- (a) Let the doors are closed.
- (b) The doors are to be closed.
- (c) Let the doors be closed.
- (d) Allow the doors to close.

Explanation: Let the doors be closed, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in imperative mood and simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (258–267): In the following questions, 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.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' Exam. 2011)

258. Nobody has answered my question.

- (a) My question has been answered by somebody.
- (b) My question has not been answered by anybody.
- (c) My question was not answered.
- (d) My question remains unanswered.

Explanation: My question has not been answered by anybody, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

259. The judge delivered the sentence at the courtroom yesterday.

- (a) The sentence been delivered yesterday by the judge.
- (b) The sentence was delivered by the judge at the courtroom yesterday.
- (c) The sentence was being delivered at the courtroom yesterday by the judge.

- (d) Yesterday, the sentence had been delivered at the courtroom by the judge.

Explanation: The sentence was delivered by the judge at the courtroom yesterday, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

260. Shut all the doors and windows in the night.

- (a) Let all the doors and windows be shut in the night.
(b) All the doors and windows may be shut in the night.
(c) Let all the doors and windows remain shut in the night
(d) All the doors and windows be shut in the night.

Explanation: Let all the doors and windows be shut in the night, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in imperative mood, simple past tense and active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

261. People use computers for various purposes.

- (a) Computers are being used by people for various purposes.
(b) Computers have been used by people for various purposes.
(c) Computers are used by people for various purposes.
(d) Computers will be used by people for various purposes.

Explanation: Computers are used by people for various purposes, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

262. The problem has been treated by numerous experts.

- (a) Numerous experts have been treating the problem.
(b) Numerous experts have treated the problem.
(c) Numerous experts had been treating the problem.
(d) Numerous experts treated the problem.

Explanation: Numerous experts have treated the problem, is the active voice.

The given sentence is in present perfect tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

263. She always cooks delicious food.

- (a) Delicious food is cooked by her always.
(b) Delicious food is always being cooked by her.
(c) Delicious food has been cooked by her.
(d) Delicious food was being cooked by her.

Explanation: Delicious food is cooked by her always, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

264. Mother gave him a little puppy.

- (a) He was given a little puppy by mother.
(b) A little puppy was being given to him by mother.
(c) He had been given a little puppy by mother.
(d) A little puppy is given to him by his mother.

Explanation: He was given a little puppy by mother, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

265. The company paid her a meagre salary.

- (a) She was paid a meagre salary by the company.
(b) A meagre salary has been paid to her by the company.
(c) She was being paid a meagre salary by the company.
(d) A meagre salary was to be paid to her by the company.

Explanation: She was paid a meagre salary by the company, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

266. Do not insult him.

- (a) Let he not be insulted.
(b) Let him not be insulted.

- (c) Let not he be insulted.

- (d) Let not him be insulted.

Explanation: Let him not be insulted, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense and in imperative mood, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

267. Sameer shut the door with a bang.

- (a) The door was shut with a bang by Sameer.
(b) The door with a bang shut by Sameer.
(c) The door shut Sameer with a bang.
(d) The door had been shut with a bang by Sameer.

Explanation: The door was shut with a bang by Sameer, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (268–272): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice, Out of the four alternatives suggested; select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2010)

268. They have made a film based on this novel.

- (a) A film was based on this novel and made.
(b) A film have been made based on this novel.
(c) A film, based on this novel, has been made
(d) A film has been based and made on this novel.

Explanation: A film, based on this novel, has been made, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

269. The people couldn't move me to the hospital and the doctor operated on me at home.

- (a) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and was operated on at home by the doctor.
(b) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I had to be operated on at home.



- (c) I couldn't be moved to the hospital and I was operated at home by the doctor.
- (d) I couldn't be moved to the hospital by the people and operated on at home.

Explanation: I couldn't be moved on to the hospital and was operated on at home by the doctor is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence and has a modal (Couldn't) in it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

270. Why did he deprive you of the membership?

- (a) Why you were deprived of the membership?
- (b) Why were you deprived of his membership by him?
- (c) Why was he deprived of his membership?
- (d) Why were you deprived of your membership by him?

Explanation: Why were you deprived of your membership by him?, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

271. The news has been brought to us by him.

- (a) He brought us the news.
- (b) He has brought us the news.
- (c) He was brought the news to us.
- (d) We brought the news to him.

Explanation: He has brought us the news, is the active voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

272. Not a word was spoken by the criminal in self-defence.

- (a) The criminal spoke not a word in self-defence.
- (b) The criminal in self-defence spoke no word.
- (c) The criminal did not speak a word in self-defence.
- (d) The criminal spoke in self-defence not a word.

Explanation: The criminal did not speak a word in –self-defense, is the active voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (273–277): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice, Out of the four alternatives suggested; select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2010)

273. The agent had disclosed the secret before it was evening.

- (a) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
- (b) The secret had disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.
- (c) The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening.
- (d) The secret was disclosed by the agent before it had been evening.

Explanation: The secret had been disclosed by the agent before it was evening, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in past perfect, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

274. Surely the lost child must have been found by now.

- (a) Surely must have found the lost child by now.
- (b) Surely someone must have found the lost child by now.
- (c) Surely now must have found the lost child
- (d) Now must have found the lost child surely.

Explanation: Surely someone must have found the lost child by now, is the active voice.

The given sentence is in passive voice.

Subject + Modal + Verb + Object + Adverbial Object → Passive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

275. We serve hot meals till 10.30; guests can order coffee and sandwiches up to 11.30.

- (a) Hot meals are serving till 10.30; coffee and sand wishes are ordering by guests till 11.30.
- (b) Hot meals are being served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches are being ordered till 11.30.

(c) Hot meals are served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches may be ordered till 11.30.

(d) Hot meals will be served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches will be ordered up to 11.30.

Explanation: Hot meals are served till 10.30; coffee and sandwiches may be ordered till 11.30, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

276. Lie face down; stretch your arms in front.

- (a) You are face down, arms are to be outstretched.
- (b) You should be lying face down, with arms outstretched.
- (c) You should be lying face down; let arms stretch out.
- (d) Let face be down; let arms be stretched out.

Explanation: Let the face be down; let arms be stretched out. The given sentence is in imperative mood and simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

277. The Greeks expected to win the international trophy.

- (a) It was expected that the Greeks would win the international trophy.
- (b) The international trophy was expected to be won by the Greeks.
- (c) It was expected that the Greeks will win the international trophy.
- (d) It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy.

Explanation: It was expected by the Greeks that they would win the international trophy, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. Double passives should not be used, because they give a wrong sense.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (278–282): In the following questions a sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested; select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

(SSC Investigators Exam. 2010)

278. When he left school, the textbooks were put aside by him and were never reopened.

- (a) After he left school, he put aside his textbooks and they were never reopened.
- (b) He put aside his textbooks when he left school and never reopened them.
- (c) He put aside his textbooks when he left school and were never reopened by him.
- (d) He put aside his textbooks as he left school and never reopened.

Explanation: He put aside his textbooks when he left school and never reopened them, is the active voice. The sentence is a complex sentence and in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

279. A selfish person foists all his problems on unfortunate friends.

- (a) All the problems are foisted by a selfish person on his unfortunate friend.
- (b) Foisted on his unfortunate friend the problems of a selfish person.
- (c) All his problems are foisted unfortunate friends by a selfish.
- (d) All the problems are foisted unfortunate friends by a selfish

Explanation: All the problems are foisted by a selfish person on his unfortunate friends, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The phrase 'foist' something on somebody means to force somebody accept something that he does not want.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

280. End the war now!

- (a) Now must the war be ended.
- (b) The war must be ended now.
- (c) You must end the war now.
- (d) Must the war be ended now.

Explanation: The war must be ended now, is the passive voice. The sentence expresses an imperative mood and is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

281. I was constantly being asked for money.

- (a) I was constantly asking for money.
- (b) They constantly asked for money.

- (c) I constantly asked them for money.
- (d) They were constantly asking me for money.

Explanation: They were constantly asking me for money, is the active voice. The given sentence is in past continuous tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

282. How much a month are you paid?

- (a) How much a month do you pay?
- (b) In a month how much do you pay?
- (c) How much a month do they pay you?
- (d) How much a month do you pay them?

Explanation: How much a month do they pay you?, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (283–287): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' Exam. 2010)

283. This unexpected news surprised me a great deal.

- (a) I was surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
- (b) I am surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
- (c) I have been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
- (d) I had been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.

Explanation: I was surprised a great deal by this unexpected news is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

284. A lion does not eat grass, however hungry he may be.

- (a) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
- (b) Grass is not being eaten by a lion, however, hungry he may be.
- (c) Grass is eaten not by a lion, however hungry he may be.

- (d) Grass is being not eaten by a lion, however, hungry he may be.

Explanation: Same as 27

Hence, the correct option is (a).

285. She is reading the book every day.

- (a) The book is being read by her every day.
- (b) The book is read by her every day.
- (c) The book was read by her every day.
- (d) The book was being read by her every day.

Explanation: The book is being read by her every day, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

286. Someone saw him picking up a gun.

- (a) He was seen pick up a gun by someone.
- (b) He was seen picking up a gun by someone.
- (c) He was seen by someone when he was picking up a gun.
- (d) He was seen by someone pick a gun.

Explanation: Same as 28

Hence, the correct option is (b).

287. The students are decorating the stage for the annual day celebrations.

- (a) The stage had been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
- (b) The stage is being decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
- (c) The stage was decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
- (d) The stage has been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.

Explanation: The stage is being decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (288–292): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of



the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2009]

288. He asked me to finish the work in time.

- (a) I was asked that I should finish the work in time.
- (b) He asked me that I should finish the work in time.
- (c) I was asked to finish the work in time.
- (d) I was asked to finish the work in time by him.

Explanation: I was asked to finish the work in time by him, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

289. Quinine tastes bitter.

- (a) Quinine is bitter when it is tasted.
- (b) Quinine is bitter tasted
- (c) The taste of quinine is bitter.
- (d) Quinine is tasted bitter.

Explanation: Quinine is tasted bitter, is the passive voice. This sentence is in Simple past tense, active voice. Quinine tastes bitter means quinine is bitter when it is tasted. The use of Quasi-Passive voice is obvious.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

290. The vintage cars hold a special place in the hearts of their owners.

- (a) A special place in the hearts of the vintage car owners is held by them.
- (b) A special place was held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
- (c) A special place is held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
- (d) A special place is being held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.

Explanation: A special place is held by vintage cars in the hearts of their owners, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

291. What amused you?

- (a) What you are made to amuse by?
- (b) By what are you being amused?

(c) By what were you amused?

(d) By what have you been amused?

Explanation: By what were you amused?, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

292. Smoke and flames engulfed the area and made rescue operations difficult.

- (a) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult.
- (b) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames making rescue operations difficult.
- (c) The area had been engulfed in smoke and flames and made rescue operations difficult.
- (d) The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and rescue operations were made difficult.

Explanation: The area was engulfed in smoke and flames and rescue operations were made difficult, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (293–297): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggest one below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

293. The cat is running after the rat.

- (a) The rat was being run after by the cat.
- (b) The rat is being run after by the cat.
- (c) The rat is run after by the cat.
- (d) The cat is being run after by the rat.

Explanation: The rat is being run after by the cat, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

294. English is spoken all over the world.

- (a) All over the world English speaks.
- (b) English speaks all over the world.
- (c) The whole world speaks English.
- (d) People speak English all over the world.

Explanation: People speak English all over the world, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple present, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

295. The boys elected Mohan captain.

- (a) The boys were elected captain by Mohan.
- (b) Mohan is elected captain by the boys.
- (c) Mohan was elected captain by the boys.
- (d) Mohan and the boys elected the captain.

Explanation: Mohan was elected captain by the boys, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

296. They threw away the rubbish.

- (a) The rubbish will be thrown away.
- (b) The rubbish was being thrown away.
- (c) The rubbish was thrown away.
- (d) The rubbish thrown away.

Explanation: The rubbish was thrown away, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

297. Let him see the picture.

- (a) Let the picture be seen by him.
- (b) The picture is seen by him.
- (c) Let him the picture be seen.
- (d) The picture is seen by him.

Explanation: Let the picture be seen by him, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (298–302): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive voice/active voice.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

298. We have already done the exercise.

- (a) Already, the exercise has been done by us.
- (b) The exercise has already been done by us.

- (c) The exercise had been already done by us.
(d) The exercise is already done by us.

Explanation: The exercise has already been done by us, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

299. The main skills we seek to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas.

- (a) The main skills sought by us to develop include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas.
(b) The main skills sought to be developed by us include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas.
(c) The main skills that we are seeking to be developed include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas.
(d) The main skills include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas which are sought by us to develop.

Explanation: The main skills sought to be developed by us include analysing, interpreting and evaluating ideas, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

300. Who can question Gandhi's integrity?

- (a) By whom Gandhi's integrity can be questioned?
(b) By whom can Gandhi's integrity be questioned?
(c) Gandhi's integrity can be questioned by whom?
(d) Who could have questioned Gandhi's integrity?

Explanation: By whom can Gandhi's integrity be questioned?, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

301. He presented me a bouquet on my birthday.

- (a) A bouquet is presented to me on my birthday by him.
(b) I was presented on my birthday a bouquet by him.

- (c) I was presented a bouquet on my birthday by him.
(d) I will be presented a bouquet on my birthday by him.

Explanation: I was presented a bouquet on my birthday by him, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

302. This surface feels smooth.

- (a) This surface is felt smooth.
(b) This surface is smooth when it is felt.
(c) This surface when felt is smooth.
(d) This surface is smooth as felt.

Explanation: This surface is felt smooth, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. Some transitive verbs are active in form but passive in sense: they are called Quasi-Passive verbs and their usage is called the middle voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (303–307): In the following questions a sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

303. Has the price rise affected all the people?

- (a) Have all the people been affected by the price rise?
(b) Are all the people being affected by the price rise?
(c) Had all the people being affected by the price rise?
(d) Are all the people affected by the price rise?

Explanation: Have all the people been affected by the price-rise?, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

304. They pick the flowers, fresh, every morning.

- (a) The Fresh flowers are picked every morning by them.
(b) The flowers are fresh and picked every morning by them.

- (c) The flowers are picked fresh every morning by them.
(d) The picked flowers are fresh every Morning by them.

Explanation: The flowers are picked fresh, every morning by them, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

305. Everyone looked up to him.

- (a) He was looked up to by everyone.
(b) He was looked up by everyone.
(c) He is looked up by everyone.
(d) He looks up by everyone.

Explanation: He was looked up to by everyone, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The phrase 'look up to somebody' means to hold someone in high esteem or respect.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

306. Tell him to get out of our house.

- (a) He is told to get out of our house.
(b) Let him be told to get out of our house.
(c) He might be told to get out of our house.
(d) He should be told that he may get out of our house.

Explanation: Let him be told to get out of our house, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. If the active verb is in the imperative mood, the word 'let' is placed at the beginning, in the passive voice. In the passive of infinitives 'to' is followed by 'be' and the past participle form of the verb. He should be told to go. It is another conversion to a passive form.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

307. Those who worked hard seldom obtained good marks.

- (a) Good marks were seldom being obtained by those who worked hard.
(b) Good marks are seldom obtained by those who worked hard.
(c) Seldom had good marks been obtained by those who worked hard.
(d) Good marks were seldom obtained by those who worked hard.



Explanation: Good marks were seldom obtained by those who worked hard is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence. Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (308–312): In the following questions, the sentences have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2007]

308. The accountant took the money from the customer.

- (a) The money is taken from the customer by the accountant.
- (b) The money was taken from the customer by the accountant.
- (a) The customer was taken the money by the accountant.
- (b) The money had been taken from the customer by the accountant.

Explanation: The money was taken from the customer by the accountant, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

309. The peon refused him admittance.

- (a) He was refused admittance by the peon.
- (b) Admittance is refused to him by the peon.
- (c) Admittance was refused by the peon to him.
- (d) Admittance is refused him by the peon.

Explanation: He was refused admittance by the peon, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

310. The reporter was interviewing the political leaders.

- (a) The political leaders were being interviewed by the reporter.
- (b) The political leaders was being interviewed by the reporter.
- (c) The political leaders are being interviewed by the reporter.

- (d) The political leader is being interviewed by the reporter.

Explanation: The political leaders were being interviewed by the reporter, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in past continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

311. The beavers have built a perfect dam across the stream

- (a) A perfect dam had been built by the beavers across the stream.
- (b) A perfect dam has been built by the beavers across the stream.
- (c) A perfect dam have been built by the beavers across the stream.
- (d) A perfect dam was being built by the beavers across the stream.

Explanation: A perfect dam has been built by the beavers across the stream, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

312. You should follow all the instructions carefully.

- (a) All the instructions are carefully followed by you.
- (b) All the instructions were carefully followed by you.
- (c) All the instructions should be carefully followed by you.
- (d) All the instructions can be carefully followed by you.

Explanation: All the instructions should be carefully followed by you, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

The passive form of a sentence with a modal is:

Subject + Modal + be + Past Participle of main verb + Object.

All the instructions should be followed by you.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (313–317): In following questions, a sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select

the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

313. The school was damaged by the earthquake which caused havoc to other buildings as well.

- (a) The earthquake damaged the school and other buildings.
- (b) The earthquake damaged other buildings.
- (c) The earthquake caused havoc to the school.
- (d) The earthquake damaged the school besides causing havoc to other buildings.

Explanation: The earthquake damaged the school and other buildings, is the active voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

314. You don't need to wind this watch.

- (a) This watch need not be wound.
- (b) This watch does not wind.
- (c) This watch need not be wounded.
- (d) This watch need not be winded up.

Explanation: This watch need not be wound, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The word 'winded' means being out of breath and 'wound' means made a clock work by turning a knob, handle.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

315. Has somebody broken the window?

- (a) Have the window been broken?
- (b) Had the window been broken by somebody?
- (c) Has the window been broken by somebody?
- (d) Has been the window broken?

Explanation: Has the window been broken by somebody? is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

316. The children are making a noise.

- (a) A noise is made, by the children.
- (b) A noise is being made by the children.

- (c) The children should be making a noise.
 (d) A noise has been made by the children.

Explanation: A noise is being made by the children, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

317. The child's shrill wail broke the silence.

- (a) The silence was being broken by the child's shrill wail.
 (b) The child's shrill wail was broken by the silence.
 (c) The silence was broken by the child's shrill wail.
 (d) The silence was being broken by the child's shrill wail.

Explanation: The silence was broken by the child's shrill wail, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (318–322): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive voice.

(SSC Statistical Investigator Grade-IV Exam. 2006)

318. Mr Sen asked him a question.

- (a) He was asked a question Mr Sen.
 (b) He was asked a question to Mr Sen.
 (c) He was asked a question by Mr Sen.
 (d) A question was being asked by Mr Sen.

Explanation: He was asked a question by Mr Sen, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

319. People speak English all over the world.

- (a) English is spoken all over the world.
 (b) English was spoken all over the world.
 (c) English was spoken by people.
 (d) English is spoken by people.

Explanation: Same as 7

Hence, the correct option is (a).

320. The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.

- (a) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.
 (b) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.
 (c) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.
 (d) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

Explanation: The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

321. The Principal has granted him a scholarship.

- (a) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.
 (b) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.
 (c) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.
 (d) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.

Explanation: Same as 9

Hence, the correct option is (b).

322. Somebody told me that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.

- (a) I was told by somebody about the explosion in the Town Hall.
 (b) I was told about the explosion in the Town Hall.
 (c) I was informed that there was an explosion in the Town Hall.
 (d) I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall.

Explanation: I was told by somebody that there had been an explosion in the Town Hall, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (323–327): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2006]

323. Circumstances will oblige me to go.

- (a) I will oblige the circumstances and go.
 (b) I shall be obliged to go by the circumstances.
 (c) Under the circumstances, I should go.
 (d) I would be obliged by the circumstances to go.

Explanation: I shall be obliged to go by the circumstances, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

324. We waste much time on trifles.

- (a) Much time was wasted on trifles.
 (b) Much time will be wasted on trifles.
 (c) Much time is wasted by us on trifles.
 (d) Much time is wasted on trifles.

Explanation: Much time is wasted by us on trifles, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

325. Mohan gave the beggar an old shirt.

- (a) An old shirt was given to Mohan by the beggar.
 (b) An old shirt was given to the beggar by Mohan.
 (c) The beggar was gave an old shirt by Mohan.
 (d) An old shirt was gave to the beggar by Mohan.

Explanation: An old shirt was given to the beggar by Mohan, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

326. They have made him a king.

- (a) A king has been made by him.
 (b) He was made a king by them.
 (c) They have been made kings by him.
 (d) He has been made a king by them.

Explanation: He has been made a king by them, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice. They have made him a king, 'him'



as the object in active is changed to 'He' in passive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

327. Who taught you English?

- (a) By whom English was taught to you?
- (b) By whom you were taught English?
- (c) By whom was English taught to you?
- (d) By whom are you taught English?

Explanation: By whom was English taught to you?, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (328–332): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive voice.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

328. Why haven't they allowed you to go?

- (a) Why you haven't been allowed to go?
- (b) 'Why haven't you been allowed to go?
- (c) Why were you not allowed to go?
- (d) Why you were not allowed to go?

Explanation: Why haven't you been allowed to go?, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

329. I expected him to give us financial aid.

- (a) It was expected of him to give us financial aid.
- (b) Let it be expected that he would give us financial aid.
- (c) It was expected by me that he will give us financial aid.
- (d) He may be expected to give us financial aid.

Explanation: It was expected by me that he will give us financial aid, is the passive voice

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

330. Tobacco manufacturers are making considerable efforts to gain new clients.

- (a) Considerable efforts are being made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.

(b) Considerable efforts being made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.

(c) Considerable efforts are made by tobacco manufacturers to gain new clients.

(d) To gain new clients by tobacco manufacturers considerable efforts are being made.

Explanation: Considerable efforts are being made by tobacco manufactures to gain new clients, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

331. Has anybody done all the work?

- (a) Have all the work been done by somebody?
- (b) Somebody has done all the work.
- (c) The work has been done by somebody.
- (d) Has all the work been done by somebody?

Explanation: Has all the work been done by somebody?, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

332. Cigarette smoking causes two million deaths annually in the industrial states.

- (a) Cigarette smoking has been causing two million deaths annually in the industrial states.
- (b) Two million deaths are caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.
- (c) Two million deaths are being caused by cigarette smoking annually in the industrial states.
- (d) Two million deaths have been caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states.

Explanation: Two million deaths are caused annually by cigarette smoking in the industrial states, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (333–337): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active/passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below,

select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006)

333. You surprise me.

- (a) I am to be surprised.
- (b) You are surprised.
- (c) I am surprised.
- (d) Me is surprised.

Explanation: I am surprised, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in Simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

334. The boys killed the snake with a stick.

- (a) The snake was killed by the boys with a stick.
- (b) A stick was killed by the boys with a snake.
- (c) A snake with a stick was killed by the boys.
- (d) A snake is killed by the boys with a stick.

Explanation: The snake was killed by the boys with a stick, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in Simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

335. Let me do this.

- (a) Let us do this.
- (b) This be done by me.
- (c) Let this be done by me.
- (d) Let do this.

Explanation: Let this be done by me, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in Simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

336. The tiger caught a fox.

- (a) A fox has been caught by the tiger.
- (b) A fox was caught by the tiger.
- (c) A fox is caught by the tiger.
- (d) A fox had been caught by the tiger.

Explanation: A fox was caught by the tiger, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

337. Someone has lit the fire.

- (a) The fire was lit by someone.
- (b) You are requested to light the fire by someone.

- (c) The fire has been lit by someone.
 (d) The fire had been lit by someone.

Explanation: The fire has been lit by someone, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (338–342): In the following questions, the sentences have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2005)

- 338.** It is time to take tea.
 (a) It was time that tea was taken.
 (b) It is time for tea to be taken.
 (c) It is time that tea should be taken.
 (d) It is time that tea had been taken.

Explanation: It is time for tea to be taken, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in Simple past tense, active voice. In passive of infinitives 'to' is followed by 'be' and the past participle of the verb. When a modal is used in active, the passive form will be:

Modal + be + Past Participle of the main verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 339.** The members should adhere to all the decisions.
 (a) All the decisions should adhere to the members.
 (b) All the decisions adhered to the members.
 (c) All the decisions should be adhered to by the members.
 (d) All should adhere to the decisions of the members.

Explanation: The members should adhere to all the decisions.

Subject + Modal Verb (Phrasal) + Object
Active

All the decisions should be adhered to by the members.

Subject + Modal be Verb (Phrasal) + Object Passive

Hence, the correct option is (c).

340. His subordinates accused him of various offences.

- (a) They accused him of various offences.
 (b) It was accused by his subordinates that he had done various offences.
 (c) His subordinates accused that he had done various offences.
 (d) He was accused of various offences by his subordinates.

Explanation: He was accused of various offences by his subordinates, is the passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

341. Has someone made all the necessary arrangements?

- (a) Has all the necessary arrangements been made by someone?
 (b) Have the necessary arrangements been all made by someone?
 (c) Have all the necessary arrangements been made by someone?
 (d) All the necessary arrangements have been made by one?

Explanation: Have all the necessary arrangements been made by someone?, is the passive voice

The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

342. We will know the outcome of these experiments after six months.

- (a) The outcome of these experiments will be known after six months.
 (b) The outcome will be known of these experiments after six months.
 (c) After six months, we will know the outcome of these experiments.
 (d) These experiments will have a known outcome after six months.

Explanation: The outcome of these experiments will be known after six months, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple future tense, active voice.

We will know the outcome of these experiments

Subject + Verb + Object.....Active

The outcome of these experiments will be known by us...

Subject + Verb + Object..... Passive

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (343–347): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]

343. Don't speak until someone speaks to you.

- (a) Don't speak until you are spoken to.
 (b) Don't speak until someone is spoken to.
 (c) Don't speak until you have been spoken to.
 (d) Don't speak until someone has been spoken to.

Explanation: Don't speak unless you are spoken to, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence having two objects (someone and you).

The passive voice of verbs with two objects is formed by changing either of the two objects into the subject and retaining the other as the object.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

344. Did the noise frighten you?

- (a) Did you frighten the noise?
 (b) Was the noise frightened by you?
 (c) Were you frightened by the noise?
 (d) Were you frighten by the noise?

Explanation: Were you frightened by the noise?, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. An interrogative sentence beginning with Auxiliary verb 'Did' will be changed to a passive by first changing it into assertive sentence and then passive interrogative one.

The given sentence is 'Did the noise frighten you?'

First change to Assertive: The noise frightened you.

Change to passive voice: You were frightened by the noise.

Change to interrogative: Were you frightened by the noise?

Hence, the correct option is (c).



345. We are reaching the end of this exercise.

- (a) This exercise is ended by us.
- (b) The end of this exercise is being reached by us.
- (c) This is our end to the exercise.
- (d) The exercise has reached its end by us.

Explanation: The end of this exercise is being reached by us, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

346. I expect you to complete this work before sunset.

- (a) I expect you to be completed this work before sunset.
- (b) I am expected you to complete this work before sunset.
- (c) You are expected to complete this work before sunset.
- (d) You are expected to be completed this work before sunset.

Explanation: You are expected to complete this work before sunset, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

347. The storm did much damage.

- (a) Much damage was done by the storm.
- (b) The storm damaged much.
- (c) Much damage did the storm.
- (d) The storm was damaged.

Explanation: Much damage was done by the storm, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Directions for questions (348–352): In the following questions, the sentences have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2005]

348. The boy has rung the bell.

- (a) The bell has been rung by the boy.
- (b) The bell was being rung by the boy.
- (c) The bell was rung by the boy.
- (d) The bell has been being rung by the boy.

Explanation: The bell has been rung by the boy, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in present perfect tense, active voice. The boy has rung the bell.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

349. He likes people to call him Sir.

- (a) He likes to be called Sir by people.
- (b) He likes to be call Sir by people.
- (c) He likes people who call him Sir.
- (d) To call him Sir is liked by people.

Explanation: He likes to be called sir by people is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It also has two objects, he and sir.

He likes people to call him sir.

Object + Subject Infinitive + Verb + Object.....Active

He likes to be called sir by people.

Subject Infinitive + be + Verb + Object1 + Object2.....Passive

In passive of infinitives 'to' is followed by 'be' and the past participle form of the verb. Hence, the correct option is (a).

350. We added up the money and found that it was correct.

- (a) The money was added up and found to be correct.
- (b) Correct it was found and the money was added up.
- (c) The money added up by lie and it was correctly found.
- (d) The money added up by lie found it was correct.

Explanation: The money was added up and found to be correct, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence. Hence, the correct option is (a).

351. The telegraph wires have been cut.

- (a) Someone has been cut the telegraph wires.
- (b) No one has cut the telegraph wires.
- (c) The telegraph wires have cut someone.
- (d) Someone has cut the telegraph wires.

Explanation: Someone has cut the telegraph wires, is the active voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

352. Will she tell us the truth?

- (a) Is the truth told to us by her?
- (b) The truth will be told to us by her.
- (c) Will the truth be told to us by her?
- (d) Will the truth be told us by her?

Explanation: Will the truth be told to us by her?, is the passive voice. The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (353–357): In the following questions, the following sentences have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2004]

353. We all know that there is only one God.

- (a) We are all known that there is only one God.
- (b) It is known to us all that there is only one God.
- (c) We have all known that there is only one God.
- (d) Only one God is known by us all.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence. The same in passive voice will be 'It is known to us all that there is only one God.'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

354. The people elected him Mayor.

- (a) Him was elected Mayor the people.
- (b) He was elected Mayor by the people.
- (c) Mayor is elected by the people.
- (d) He is elected by the people Mayor.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. He was elected Mayor by the people, is the passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

355. Don't laugh at me.

- (a) Let me be laughed at.
- (b) Let me be not laughed at.
- (c) I am laughed at.
- (d) Let me be not laughed.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. Let me not be laughed at, is the passive voice.

In active voice, if the sentence is a command or order or request then, in passive voice 'let' is placed at the beginning of the sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

356. I saw him leaving the house.

- (a) Leaving the house he was seen by me.
- (b) He was seen leaving the house by me.
- (c) He had been seen leaving the house.
- (d) He was seen to be leaving the house.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. He was seen leaving the house by me, is the passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

357. Someone pulled the bull violently.

- (a) The bull had been pulled violently by someone.
- (b) The bull was to be pulled violently by someone.
- (c) The bull had been pulled violently.
- (d) The bull was pulled violently.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The bull was pulled violently, is the passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (358–362): In the following questions the sentences have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC SO (Audit) 2003]

358. This shirt cannot be worn by me any longer.

- (a) I cannot wear this shirt any longer.
- (b) Wearing of this shirt any longer is not possible.
- (c) This shirt is too worn out to be worn any longer.
- (d) This worn out shirt cannot be worn any longer.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice. This shirt cannot be worn by me any longer, is the active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

359. A lion does not eat grass, however hungry he may be.

- (a) Grass is not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
- (b) Grass is not being eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.
- (c) Grass is eaten not by a lion, however hungry he may be.
- (d) Grass is being not eaten by a lion, however hungry he may be.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. Grass is not eaten by a lion; however hungry he may be, is the passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

360. Someone saw him picking up a gun.

- (a) He was seen pick up a gun by someone.
- (b) He was seen picking up a gun by someone.
- (c) He was seen when he was picking up a gun.
- (d) He was seen by someone pick a gun.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. He was seen picking up a gun by someone, is the passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

361. He was obliged to resign.

- (a) He was made to resign.
- (b) To resign was his obligation.
- (c) Circumstances obliged him to resign.
- (d) Resignation obliged him.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice. Circumstances obliged him to resign, is the active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

362. Why did you not agree to my proposal?

- (a) Why was my proposal not agreed to?
- (b) Why was my proposal not agreed by you?
- (c) Why my proposal was not agreed to by you?
- (d) Why was my proposal not agreed to by you?

Explanation: Why was my proposal not agreed to by you?, is passive voice.

The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (363–367): In these questions, a sentence has been given in active voice/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

363. Do you understand what I mean?

- (a) What I mean...is that understood by you
- (b) Was what I mean understood by you?
- (c) Is what I mean understood by you?
- (d) What I mean is understood by you?

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is an interrogative sentence. When an Interrogative sentence begins with the auxiliary verb 'Do' it should be changed into first assertive, then into passive interrogative. Therefore, the same in passive voice will be 'Is what I mean understood by you?'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

364. Whom does he look for?

- (a) He is looked after for whom?
- (b) Who is looked after for him?
- (c) Who is looked for by him?
- (d) He is looked after by whom?

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The same in passive voice will be: Who is looked for by him?

Hence, the correct option is (c).

365. They say that you did that.

- (a) You are told to do that.
- (b) You are advised to do that.
- (c) You did that said by them.
- (d) You are said to have done that.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. It is also a complex sentence. In changing the voice of complex sentences the voice of both the principal and subordinate clauses should be changed. Thus, the same in passive voice will be 'You are said to have done that'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



366. I am doing sums.

- (a) Sums are done by me.
- (b) Sums are being done by me.
- (c) I must be doing the sums.
- (d) Sums must be done by me.

Explanation: The given sentence is in present continuous tense, active voice. The same in passive voice will be: Sums are being done by me.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

367. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.

- (a) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.
- (b) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
- (c) I kept myself awake due to the noise of the traffic.
- (d) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The same in passive voice will be: I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.

Directions for questions (368–372): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive voice.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

368. The smugglers did not realize that their conversation was being recorded.

- (a) The smugglers did not realize that someone was recording their conversation.
- (b) Someone did not realize that the smugglers were recording their conversation.
- (c) Conversation was recorded when the smugglers did not realize.
- (d) The smugglers recorded their conversation without realizing.

Explanation: The given sentence is in past continuous tense, passive voice. The smugglers did not realize that their conversation was being recorded. The same in active voice will be: The smugglers did

not realize that someone was recording their conversation.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

369. The principal kept the staff members waiting.

- (a) The staff members are kept waiting for the principal.
- (b) The staff members were kept waiting by the principal.
- (c) The staff members were waiting for the principal.
- (d) The staff members were being kept waiting by the principal.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The same in passive voice will be: The staff members were kept waiting by the principal.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

370. Who taught you grammar?

- (a) By whom you were taught grammar?
- (b) By whom were you taught grammar?
- (c) By whom was grammar you taught?
- (d) By whom were grammar taught to you?

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The 'who' in active form becomes 'by whom' in the passive voice. Thus, the same in passive voice will be 'By whom were you taught grammar?'

Hence, the correct option is (a).

371. The king gave him a reward.

- (a) He was given by the king a reward.
- (b) He was given the reward by a king.
- (c) He was given a reward by the king.
- (d) A reward was given by him to the king.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The same in passive voice will be: He was given a reward by the king.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

372. He teaches us grammar.

- (a) Grammar was taught to us by him.
- (b) We are taught grammar by him.
- (c) We were taught grammar by him.
- (d) Grammar will be taught to us by him.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, active voice. The same in passive voice will be: We are taught grammar by him.

Directions for questions (373–377): A sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested below, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

373. He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.

- (a) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.
- (b) His teacher congratulated him for his success in the examination.
- (c) His teacher congratulated him on his success.
- (d) His teacher congratulated him.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past, passive voice. The same in active voice will be: His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination. The syntax of the sentence in simple past, active voice will be Subject + Verb + Object.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

374. People speak English all over the world.

- (a) English is spoken all over the world.
- (b) English was spoken all over the world.
- (c) English was spoken by people.
- (d) English is spoken by people.

Explanation: The given sentence is simple past tense, active voice. The passive voice of the same will be: English is spoken all over the world.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

375. Who gave you permission to enter?

- (a) By whom were you given permission to enter?
- (b) By whom was you given permission to enter?
- (c) By whom you were given permission to enter?
- (d) By whom given you permission to enter?

Explanation: The given sentence is simple past tense, active voice. The same in passive voice will be: By whom were you given permission to enter? The 'who' in active voice becomes 'by whom' in the passive.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

376. The Principal has granted him a scholarship.

- (a) A scholarship has granted to him by the Principal.
- (b) He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal.
- (c) He has granted a scholarship by the Principal.
- (d) A scholarship was granted to him by the Principal.

Explanation: The given sentence is present perfect tense, active voice. The same in the passive voice will be: He has been granted a scholarship by the Principal. Since the sentence had two objects, so when we change it to passive, we retain one as object and the other one becomes subject in passive form. Him is the factitive object in active which is changed to 'He' in passive.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

377. Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.

- (a) During festivals people throng the shops.
- (b) Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases.
- (c) Men, women and children make purchases during festivals.
- (d) The shops are thronged by people making purchases.

Explanation: The given sentence is in simple past tense, passive voice. The same in active voice will be: Men, women and children throng the shops before festivals making various purchases. Here the object in passive voice is not preceded by 'by' but some other word, i.e., 'with'.

Directions for questions (378–382): In these questions, the sentences have been given in active/passive voice. From the given alternatives, choose the one which

best expresses the given sentence in passive/active voice.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam.1997]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

378. They first sundried the garbage for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.

- (a) The moisture level was brought down by sundrying the garbage for one to three days.
- (b) One to three days of sundrying brought down the moisture level of the garbage.
- (c) The moisture level of the garbage came down when it was sundried for one to three days.
- (d) The garbage was first sundried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.

Explanation: The given sentence is simple past tense, active voice.

The same in passive voice will be: The garbage was first sun-dried for one to three days to bring down the moisture level.

The object of active voice becomes the subject in the passive.

The syntax of sentence in simple past passive voice is Subject + be (was/had been/ etc.) + V₃ + by + Obj.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

379. Women like men to flatter them.

- (a) Men are liked by women to flatter them.
- (b) Women like to be flattered by men.
- (c) Women like that men should flatter them.
- (d) Women are liked to be flattered by men.

Explanation: The given sentence is simple past tense, active voice. The same in passive voice will be: Women like to be flattered by men. Passive of infinitives is done by retaining 'to' followed by 'be' and the past participle form of the verb. Hence, the syntax is Subject + Infinitive + be + Verb + Object.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

380. What one must do, one must do properly.

- (a) What must be done, must be done properly.

- (b) It must be done properly what one must do.

- (c) It must be done what one must do properly.

- (d) One must do properly what has to be done.

Explanation: The given sentence is simple past tense, Active voice complex sentence (having clauses). The same in passive voice will be 'What must be done, must be done Properly'. Since there is a use of a modal ('must') in the active, the syntax in passive will be form will be: Modal + be + Past Participle of the verb. The change will reflect in both the principal and the sub-ordinate clauses.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

381. Look at the poll results do they inspire hope?

- (a) Let the poll results be looked is hope inspired by them?
- (b) Let the poll results be looked at has hope been inspired by them?
- (c) Let the poll results be looked at is hope being inspired by them?
- (d) Let the poll results be looked at is hope inspired by them?

Explanation: The given sentence is simple past tense, active voice. The same in the passive voice will be: Let the poll results be looked at is hope inspired by them?

Hence, the correct option is (a).

382. It is your duty to make tea at eleven O'clock.

- (a) You are asked to make tea at eleven O'clock.
- (b) You are required to make tea at eleven O'clock.
- (c) You are supposed to make tea at eleven O'clock.
- (d) Tea is to be made by you at eleven O'clock.

Explanation: The given sentence is active voice. The same in passive voice will be: You are supposed to make the tea at eleven o'clock. The word 'duty' in active voice reflects a rule or a defined plan of action which in passive will be replaced by: 'Be' + supposed to reflect the action is an expectation.

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4

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5. "You are all doing very well," said Mr Jones.
- (a) Mr Jones said that we are all doing well.
- (b) Mr Jones said that they were all doing well.
- (c) Mr Jones said that they were all doing very well.
- (d) Mr Jones said that you are all doing very well.

Explanation:

"You are all doing very well," said
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₁ Pro₂ Adv. Adv. Rep.V.

Mr. Jones. (D.S.)

↓
 Sub.
 [are doing- Pr. Cont.]

Mr. Jones said that they were all doing
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ Pro₂

very well. (I.S.)

↓
 Adv.
 [were doing - Past Cont.]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

6. "I finished it several days ago," said Jack.
- (a) Jack said that he finished it several days previously.
- (b) Jack said that he had finished it several days earlier.
- (c) Jack said that he finished it several days earlier.
- (d) Jack said that he finish it several days ago.

Explanation:

"I finished it several days ago,"
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₁ S.Past Pro₂ Det. N. Ext wd.

Said Jack. (D.S.)

↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Sub.

Jack said that he had finished it
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro, Past Per. Pro₂

Several days earlier. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Det. N. Ext.wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

7. "I gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time," said Pamela.
- (a) Pamela said that she had gave the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
- (b) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, to keep for a long time.
- (c) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it a long time.
- (d) Pamela said that she had given the packet to Tom, who kept it for long time.

Explanation:

"I gave the packet to Tom, who
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₁ S.Past N₁ Prep N₂ Pro₂

Kept it a long time," said Pamela (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 S.Past Pro₃ N₃ Rep.V. Sub.

Pamela said that she had given
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ Past Per.

the packet to Tom, who kept it
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N₁ Prep. N₂ Pro₂ S.Past Pro₃

a long time. (I.S.)

↓
 N₃

Hence, the correct option is (c).

8. "I was digging the garden when the doctor arrived," replied Harry.

- (a) Harry said that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
- (b) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrived.
- (c) Harry said that he had been digging the garden when the doctor arrive.
- (d) Harry says that he was digging the garden when the doctor arrived.

Explanation:

"I was digging the garden when the doctor
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. Past Cont. N, Adv. N₂

arrived, "replied Harry. (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 S.Past Rep.V. Sub.

Harry said that he had been digging
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Past Per. Cont.

the garden when the doctor arrived. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N₁ Adv. N₂ S.Past

Hence, the correct option is (b).

9. "I would have been surprised if you had passed the examination," said the former master.

- (a) The former master said that it would have surprised him if I had passed.
- (b) The former master was surprised if I passed the examination.
- (c) The former master said that he should be surprised if I had passed.
- (d) The former master said that he would have been surprised if I had passed the examination.

Explanation:

I would have been surprised if you
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro, III conditional Conj, Pro2
had passed the examination, "said"
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Past Per. N. Rep.V.
the former master. (D.S.)
 ↓
 Sub.

The former master said that he
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj₂ Pro,
would have been surprised if I
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 III Conditional Conj, Pro₂
had passed the examination. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓
 Past Per. N.
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

10. "I will put this key here," said the caretaker.
 (a) The caretaker says that he would put the key there.
 (b) The caretaker said that he will put the key there.
 (c) The caretaker said that he would put the key there.
 (d) The caretaker says that he would put the key here.

Explanation:

"I will put this key here. " said
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. S.Fut N. Ext wd. Rep.V.
the caretaker. (D.S.)
 ↓
 Sub.

The caretaker said that he would put
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro. S. Fut.
the key there. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓
 N. Ext. wd.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

11. "I shall go tomorrow," he said.
 (a) He said that he would go the next day.
 (b) He said that he shall go the next day.
 (c) He said that he should go tomorrow.
 (d) He said that he would go tomorrow.

Explanation:

"I shall go tomorrow, "he said. (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. S. Fut. Ext. wd. Sub. Rep. V.

He said that he would go
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub Rep. V. Conj. Pro. S.Fut.

the next day. (I. S.)

↓
 Ext.wd.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

12. Walter said, "I cannot do it now".

- (a) Walter says that he cannot do it now.
 (b) Walter said that he could not do it now.
 (c) Walter says that he cannot do it then.
 (d) Walter said that he could not do it then.

Explanation:

Walter said, "I cannot do it
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Pro₁ Mod. Inf. Pro₂

now." (D. S.)

↓
 Ext. wd.

Walter said that he could not do it
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro₁ Mod. Inf. Pro₂

then. (I. S.)

↓
 Ext. wd.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

13. The master said that he would see me the next day.

- (a) "You will be seen by me tomorrow," said the master.
 (b) "I will see you tomorrow," said the master.
 (c) "Tomorrow, I will see you," says the master.
 (d) "I will be seeing you tomorrow," said the master.

Explanation:

The master said that he would see
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro₁ S. Fut.

me the next day. (I. S.)

↓ ↓
 Pro₂ Ext. wd.

"I will see you tomorrow, " said
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₁ S. Fut. Pro₂ Ext. wd. Rep. V. Sub.

the master. (D. S.)

↓
 Sub.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

14. Father told Peter to clean his shoes.

- (a) "Clean your shoes, Peter," says father.
 (b) "Clean your shoes, Peter," told father.

(c) "Clean your shoes, Peter," asked father.

(d) "Clean your shoes, Peter," said father.

Explanation:

Father	told	Peter	to	clean	his
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Ob.	To-Inf.	Pro.	N.

shoes. (I. S.)

↓
Sub.

"Clean	your	shoes,	Peter,"	said
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Inf.	Pro.	N ₁	Ob.	Rep. V.

father. (D. S.)

↓
Inf.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

15. The girl said, "How happy I am"

(a) The girl exclaimed that she is very happy.

(b) The girl said how happy she was.

(c) The girl said that she is very happy.

(d) The girl exclaimed that she was very happy.

Explanation:

The girl	said,	"How	happy	I	am!" (D. S.)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Q. wd.	Adj.	Pro.	Aux.

The girl	exclaimed	that	she	was	very
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Conj.	Pro.	Aux.	Adv.

happy. (I. S.)

↓
Adj.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

16. Mohan says that the teacher is not at home.

(a) Mohan said, "Teacher is not at home."

(b) Mohan said, "Teacher was not at home."

(c) Mohan says, "Teacher is not at home."

(d) Mohan says, "Teacher was not at home."

Explanation:

Mohan	says	that	the teacher	is	not
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Sub.	Rep. V.	Conj.	N ₁	Aux.	

at home. (I. S.)

↓
N₂

Mohan	says,	"The teacher	is	not
↓	↓	↓	↓	
Sub.	Rep. V.	N ₁	Aux.	

at home." (D. S.)

↓
N₂

[When the Rep. V. is **says**, there is no change in the tense of the **Rep. Sent.**]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

17. He said, "I have done my job."

(a) He said that he had been doing his job.

(b) He said that he has done his job.

(c) He said that he had done his job.

(d) He said that he have done his job.

Explanation:

He	said,	"I	have done my	job." (D. S.)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Pro ₁	Pr. Per.	Pro ₂ N.

He	said	that	he had done his	job. (I. S.)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Conj.	Pro ₁	Past Per. Pro ₂ N.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

18. The student said, "I am doing my homework."

(a) The student said that she was doing her homework.

(b) The student said that she did her homework.

(c) The student said that she has been doing her homework.

(d) The student said that she is doing her homework.

Explanation:

The student	said,	"I	am doing	my
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Pro ₁	Pr. Cont.	Pro ₂

home work." (D. S.)

↓
N.

The student	said	that	she	was doing
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Conj.	Pro ₁	Past Cont.

her homework. (I. S.)

↓
Pro₂ N.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

19. I said to the boy, "You have no ticket, get out before you are driven out."

(a) I told the boy get out before you are driven out.

(b) I told the boy that he had no ticket and that he should get out before he was driven out.

(c) I told the boy to get out before he was driven out as he had no ticket.

(d) I ordered the boy to get out before he was driven out.

Explanation:

I **said to** **the boy,** **"You** **have no ticket,**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Pro₁ Aux. N.
get **out before you** **are driven** **out. (D. S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Inf. Adv₁ Pro₂ Pr. Adv₂
I **told** **the boy** **to get out before he**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. to-Inf. Adv₁ Pro₂
was driven out **as** **he** **had no ticket. (I. S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Past Adv₂ Conj. Pro₁ Aux. N.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

20. Amelia is going to ask the principal for permission to go on a study tour.

- (a) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Might we have your permission to go on a study tour?"
 (b) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Would we have your permission to go on a study tom?"
 (c) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "Should we have your permission to go on a study tour?"
 (d) Amelia is going to say to the principal, "May we have your permission to go on a study tour?"

Explanation:

Amelia **is going to ask** **the principal**
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob.
for **permission to go** **on** **a study tour. (D. S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Prep₁ N₁ to-Inf. Prep₂ N₂
Amelia **is going to say** **to the principal,**
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob.
"May **we** **have** **your** **permission** **to go**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Q. wd. Pro₁ Aux. Pro₂ N₁ to-Inf.
on **a study tour?"**
 ↓ ↓
 Prep₂ N₂

Hence, the correct option is (d).

21. Janet exclaimed that she had lost all her belongings at the airport that morning.

- (a) Janet said, "I had to lose all my belongings at the airport this morning."
 (b) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport this morning."
 (c) Janet said, "I lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."

(d) Janet said, "I had lost all my belongings at the airport that morning."

Explanation:

Janet **exclaimed** **that** **she** **had lost**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro₁ Past Per.
all **her** **belongings** **at** **the airport**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₂ Pro₃ N₁ Prep. N₂
that morning. (I.S.)
 ↓
 Ext.wd
Janet **said.** **"I** **lost** **all** **my belongings**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Pro₁ S. Past Pro₂ Pro₃ N₁
at **the airport** **this morning, " (D.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Prep. N₂ Ext. wd.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

22. Thomas said that he would meet Andy the following Monday and asked if 1 O'clock suited him.

- (a) Thomas said to Andy, "I will meet you the following Monday. Will 1 O'clock suit you?"
 (b) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I would meet you the following Monday. Will 1 O'clock suit you?"
 (c) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I am going to meet you the following Monday. Does 1 O'clock suit you?"
 (d) Thomas said to Andy, "Andy, I will have to meet you the following Monday. Is 1 O'clock suiting you?"

Explanation:

Thomas **said** **that** **he would meet**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V₁ Conj₁ Pro₁ S. Fut.
Andy **the following Monday** **and** **asked**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N₁ Ext. wd. Conj₂ Rep. V₂
if **1 O'Clock** **suited** **him. (I.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Conj₃ N₂ S. Past Pro₃
Thomas **said to** **Andy,** **"I** **will meet** **you**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V₁ Ob. Pro₁ S. Fut. (Andy)
the following Monday. **Will** **1 O'Clock** **suit**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Ext.wd. Q.wd. N₂ Inf.
you? " (D. S.)
 ↓
 Pro₂
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

23. Sanda said that she used to know a lot of people in Delhi but that she had fewer friends in Kolkata.

- (a) Sanda said, "I had known a lot of people in Delhi but I had fewer friends in Kolkata."
 (b) Sanda said, "I had got to know a lot of people in Delhi but I had few friends in Kolkata."
 (c) Sanda said, "I have known a lot of people in Delhi but I had fewer friends in Kolkata."
 (d) Sanda said, "I used to know a lot of people in Delhi but I have fewer friends in Kolkata."

Explanation:

Sanda **said** **that** **she** **used to** **know**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj₁ Pro₁ Past Mod. Inf.

a lot of **people** **in** **Delhi** **but** **that** **she**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Det. N₁ Prep₁ N₂ Conj₂ Cohj₃ Pro₂

had **fewer** **friends** **in** **Kolkata.** (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Aux. Adj. N₃ Prep₂ N₄

Sanda **said,** **"I** **used to** **know** **a lot of**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Pro₁ Past Mod. Inf. Det.

people **in** **Delhi** **but** **I** **have** **fewer**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N₁ Prep₁ N₂ Conj₂ Pro₂ Aux Adj.

friends **in** **Kolkata.** (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 N₃ Prep₂ N₄

Hence, the correct option is (d).

24. Mary said, "I am sorry."

- (a) Mary said that she was sorry.
 (b) Mary said that she is sorry.
 (c) Mary said that she will be sorry.
 (d) Mary says that she is sorry.

Explanation:

Mary **said,** **"I** **am** **sorry."** (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Pro. Aux. Exc.

Mary **said** **that** **she** **was** **sorry.** (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro. Aux Exc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

25. He said to me, "What are you doing?"

- (a) He asked me what I was doing.
 (b) He asked me what I am doing.
 (c) He asked me what am I doing.
 (d) He said to me what I was doing.

Explanation:

He **said to me,** **"What are you doing ?"** (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Q. wd. Pro.
 [are doing—Pr. Cont.]

He **asked** **me** **what** **I** **was doing.** (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Q. wd. Pro. Past Cont.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

26. The technician told us how to maintain the machine in good working order.

- (a) The technician said to us, "There is how you maintained the machine in good working order."
 (b) The technician said to us, "This is how you maintained the machine in good working order."
 (c) The technician said, "This is how you maintain the machine in good working order."
 (d) The technician said to us, "That is how you maintained the machine in good working order."

Explanation:

The technician **told** **us** **how** **to maintain**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V Ob. Adv. to-Inf.

the machine **in** **good working order.** (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 N₁ Prep. N₂

The technician **said,** **"This** **is** **how** **you**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V Pro₁ Aux. Adv. Pro₂

maintain **the machine** **in** **good working order."** (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Inf. N₁ Prep. N₂

Hence, the correct option is (c).

27. He said to me, 'You need not worry.'

- (a) He said to me that he need not worry.
 (b) He assured me that I need not worry.
 (c) He told me that I shall need not worry.
 (d) He said to me that you need not worry.

Explanation:

He **said to me,** **"You need not worry."** (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Pro. Mod. N.

He **assured** **me** **that** **I** **need not worry.** (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Conj. Pro. Mod. N.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (28–54): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

28. Vikram said to Gopal, "What did the bear tell you in your ears?"

- (a) Vikram said to Gopal what the bear told him in his ears.
- (b) Vikram asked Gopal that what the bear tell you in your ears.
- (c) Vikram asked Gopal that what the bear told him in his ears.
- (d) Vikram asked Gopal what the bear told him in his ears.

Explanation:

Vikram said to Gopal, "What did the bear tell
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Q. wd. Aux. N. S.Pr.

You in your ears?" (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₁ Prep. Pro₂ N.

Vikram asked Gopal what the bear told him
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Q.wd. N. S.Past Pro₁

in his ears. (I. S)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 prep. Pro₂ N.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

29. Jane said to me, "Do you want to dance?"

- (a) Jane enquires if I want to dance.
- (b) Jane said that whether I would dance.
- (c) Jane asked me if I wanted to dance.
- (d) Jane said that I would dance or not.

Explanation:

Jane said to me, "Do you want to dance?" (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Aux. Pro. S. Pr. to-Inf.

Jane asked me if I wanted to dance. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Conj. Pro. S. Past to-Inf.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

30. "It's a cold day today!" cried the boy.

- (a) The boy was crying as it was a cold day.
- (b) The boy exclaimed that it was cold that day than yesterday.
- (c) The boy said that he had caught cold that day.
- (d) The boy exclaimed that it was cold that day.

Explanation:

"It's a cold day today!" cried the boy. (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. Adj. N. Ext. wd. Rep. V. Sub. Aux.

The boy exclaimed that it was cold
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N. Rep. V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Adj.

that day. (I.S)

↓

Ext wd.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

31. "Could I have a cup of coffee", she said.

- (a) She asked if she might have a cup of coffee.
- (b) She ordered for a cup of coffee.
- (c) She asked if she could have a cup of coffee.
- (d) She asked whether she could like to have a cup of coffee.

Explanation:

Could I have a cup of coffee, "she said. (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Mod. Pro. Aux. N. Sub. Rep. v.

She asked if she could have a cup of coffee.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro. Mod. Aux. N. (I. S.)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

32. "Do your duty", the father told his son.

- (a) The father advised his son to do his duty.
- (b) The father ordered that his son should be doing duty.
- (c) The father told to his son to do his duty.
- (d) The father ordered to his son that to do his duty.

Explanation:

"Do your duty, "the father told his son. (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Aux. Pro. N. Sub. Rep. V. Ob.

The father advised his son to do his duty. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. to-inf. Pro. N.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

33. "Have you finished your work, Ahmad?" asked Vinod.

- (a) Vinod asked Ahmad whether he had finished his work.
- (b) Vinod asked whether Ahmad had finished your work.
- (c) Vinod asked whether Ahmad had finished work.
- (d) Vinod asked whether Ahmad had finished their work.

Explanation:

"Have you finished your work, Ahmad?" asked
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Aux. Pro, S. Past Pro₂ N. Ob. Rep.

Vinod. (D.S.)

↓
 Sub.

Vinod asked Ahmad whether he had finished his
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Conj. Pro₁ Past Per. Pro₂



work. (I.S.)

↓

N.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

34. Jennifer said, "What will you do when you leave school?"

- (a) Jennifer said what she will do when she leaves school.
- (b) Jennifer asked her what she will do when she would leave school.
- (c) Jennifer asked her what she would do when she leaves school.
- (d) Jennifer asked me what you would do when you left school.

Explanation:

Jennifer said, "What will you do when you leave

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. v. Q. wd. Mod. Pro₁ Inf. Conj. Pro₂

School? (D.S.)

↓
Inf.

Jennifer asked her what she would do when she

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Q. wd. Pro₁ Mod. Inf. Conj. Pro₂

leaves school. (I. S.)

↓ ↓
Inf. N.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

35. "Please be patient and the letter will come", said the teacher to the student.

- (a) The patient student was asked by the teacher to wait for the letter.
- (b) The teacher said that since the student was patient, the letter will come.
- (c) The teacher asked the student to be patiently wait for the letter.
- (d) The teacher advised the student to be patient and wait for the letter.

Explanation:

"Please be patient and the letter will come, "said

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Exc. Aux. N₁ Conj. N₂ S. Put. Rep. v.

the teacher to the student. (D. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Prep. Ob.

The teacher advised the student to be patient

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. (to) Aux. N₁
Inf.

and wait for the letter. (I. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. Inf. Prep. N₂

Hence, the correct option is (d).

36. "Which way is the post office?" the lady asked.

- (a) The lady asked the way to the post office.
- (b) The lady asked which post office was on the way.
- (c) The lady said the post office was which way.
- (d) The lady asked which was the post office.

Explanation:

"Which way is the post office?" the lady asked. (D. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Q. wd. N. S. Pr. N. Sub. Rep. V.

The lady asked the way to the post office. (I. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. N. Prep. N.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

37. "Are you the manager?" I said.

- (a) I asked him whether he had been the Manager.
- (b) I asked whether you were the Manager.
- (c) I asked him whether he was the Manager.
- (d) I asked whether he is the Manager.

Explanation:

"Are you the manager?" I said. (D. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Pro. N. Sub. Rep. V.

I asked him whether he was the manager. (I. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Conj. Pro. Aux. N.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

38. She shouted, "I am going home".

- (a) She shouted them that she is going home.
- (b) She shouted to them that she is going home.
- (c) She shouted at them that she was going home.
- (d) She shouted to them that she was going home.

Explanation:

She shouted, "I am going home." (D. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Pro. Pr. Cont. N.

She shouted to them that she was going

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Prep. Ob. Conj. Pro. Past Cont.

home. (I. S.)

↓
N

Hence, the correct option is (d).

39. Sucheta said, "Could you please write the project for me, Shweta?"

- (a) Sucheta requested Shweta to write the project for her.
- (b) Sucheta requested Shweta if she wrote the project for her.
- (c) Sucheta requested Shweta could write the project for her.
- (d) Sucheta requested Shweta that she had to write the project for her.

Explanation:

Sucheta said, "Could you please write the project
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Mod. Pro₁ Exc. Inf. N.
 for me, Shweta?" (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Prep. Pro₂ Ob.
 Sucheta requested Shweta to write the project for
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. to-Inf. N. Prep
 her. (I. S.)
 ↓
 Pro₂

Hence, the correct option is (a).

40. Reena said to Ramesh, "Meet you and Mohan in the restaurant."

- (a) Reena told Ramesh that she would meet her and Mohan in the restaurant.
 (b) Reena told Ramesh that he would meet her and Mohan in the restaurant.
 (c) Reena told Ramesh that she would meet him and her in the restaurant.
 (d) Reena told Ramesh that she would meet him and Mohan in the restaurant.

Explanation:

Reena said to Ramesh, "I'll meet you and
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Pro₁ S. Fut. Pro₂ Conj₁
 Mohan in the restaurant." (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 N₁ Prep. N₂
 Reena told Ramesh that she would meet him
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Conj₂ Pro₁ S. Fut. Pro₂
 and Mohan in the restaurant. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Conj₁ N₁ Prep. N₂

Hence, the correct option is (d).

41. He said to his friends, "Let us play some country music and dance."

- (a) He suggested to his friends that they should play some country music and dance.
 (b) He said to his friends that they should be allowed to play some country music and dance.
 (c) He asked his friends to let him have some country music and dance.
 (d) He suggested to his friends that some country music be played as they danced.

Explanation:

He said to his friends, "Let us play some
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Obj. V. Pro₁ Inf. Det.
 Country-music and dance. (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 N. Conj. Inf.
 He suggested to his friends that they should play
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Obj. Conj. Pro. Mod. Inf.
 some country-music and dance. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Def. N. Conj. Inf.
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

42. The minister announced that a new employment scheme would be implemented from the following month.

- (a) The minister said, "A new employment scheme will be implemented since the next month."
 (b) The minister said, "A new employment scheme would be implemented from the following month."
 (c) The minister made a new announcement, "An employment scheme will be implemented from the following month."
 (d) The minister said, "A new employment scheme will be implemented next month onwards."

Explanation:

The minister announced that a new
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj.
 employment scheme would be implemented
 ↓ ↓
 N. S. Fut. (Passive)
 from the following month. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓
 Prep. Ext. wd.
 The minister said, "A new employment scheme
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. N.
 will be implemented from next month
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 S. Fut. (Passive) Prep. Ext. wd.
 onwards." (D. S.)
 ↓
 Adv.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

43. Mike said, "Don't fly via Paris."

- (a) Mike said to me if I should not fly via Paris.
 (b) Mike's command was not to fly via Paris.
 (c) Mike said that one should not fly via Paris.
 (d) Mike advised me not to fly via Paris.

Explanation:

Mike said, "Don't fly via Paris." (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Inf. N.

Mike advised me not to fly via Paris. (I. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Obj. Inf. N.

[In Imperative, Indirect Speech, don't changes into not to]
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

44. Mr Pradhan said, "I shall go to Delhi tomorrow."

- (a) Mr Pradhan said that he should go to Delhi tomorrow.
- (b) Mr Pradhan said that he would go to Delhi the next day.
- (c) Mr Pradhan said that he must go to Delhi the next day.
- (d) Mr Pradhan said that he should have gone to Delhi the next day.

Explanation:

Mr. Pradhan said, "I shall go to
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Pro. S. Fut. Prep.

Delhi tomorrow." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓
 N. Ext. wd.

Mr. Pradhan said that he would go to Delhi
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro. S. Fut. Prep. N.

the next day. (I. S.)
 ↓
 Ext. wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

45. "Saint George, strike for us!" exclaimed the Knight.

- (a) The Knight requested Saint George to strike away.
- (b) The Knight ordered Saint George to strike for them.
- (c) The Knight prayed that Saint George might strike for them.
- (d) The Knight requested Saint George that he should strike us.

Explanation:

"Saint George, strike for us," exclaimed
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Obj. Inf. Prep. Pro. Rep. V.

the Knight (D.S.)
 ↓
 Sub.

The Knight prayed that Saint George
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Obj.

might strike for them. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Mod. Inf. Prep. Pro.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

46. The headmaster said to the student, "You are expelled for attempting to copy in the examination."

- (a) The headmaster remonstrated the student informing him that he was expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.
- (b) The headmaster ordered the student that he was expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.
- (c) The headmaster briefed the student that he had been expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.
- (d) The headmaster said to the student that he was expelled for attempting to copy in the examination.

Explanation:

The headmaster said to the student, "You
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Obj. Pro.

are expelled for attempting to
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pr. Per. Prep₁ Pr. Cont. Prep₂

copy in the examination." (D. S.)
 ↓
 N

The headmaster said to the student that
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Obj. Conj.

he was expelled for attempting to
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. Past Per. Prep. Pr. Cont. Prep₂

copy in the examination. (I.S.)
 ↓
 N

Hence, the correct option is (d).

47. The teacher said, "Students look at your books."

- (a) The teacher told the student that they looked at their books.
- (b) The teacher told the student to look at their books.
- (c) The teacher said that the students will look at their books.
- (d) The teacher told the student that they might look at their books.

Explanation:

The teacher said, "students look at
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Obj. Phr. v.

your books." (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓
 Pro. N.

The teacher told the students to look at
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Obj. Prep. Pro,

their books. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓
 Pro. N.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

48. "I must hurry up. My father is always furious if any one of us is late for meals", she said.

- (a) She said that she must hurry as her father was always furious if any of them was late for meals.
 (b) She said that she should hurry as her father was always furious if any one of them were late for meals.
 (c) She said that she must hurry as her father is always furious if any one of them was late for meals.
 (d) She said that she must hurry as her father was always furious if any one of them were late for meals

Explanation:

I	must	hurry.	My	father	is	always	furious
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Pro ₁	Mod.	N ₁	Pro ₂	N.	Aux ₁	Adv ₁	Adj.

if	any	one	of	us	is	late	for	meals."
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Conj ₃	Det ₁	Det ₂	Prep ₁	Pro ₃	Aux ₂	Adv ₂	Prep ₂	N ₂

She said. (D. S.)

↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.

She	said	that	she	must	hurry	as	her
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Conj ₁	Pro ₁	Mod	N ₁	Conj ₂	Pro ₂

was	always	furious	if	any	one	of	them
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Aux ₁	Adv ₁	Adj.	Conj ₃	Det ₁	Det ₂	Prep ₁	Pro ₃

was	late	for	meals, (I. S.)
↓	↓	↓	↓
Aux ₂	Adv ₂	Prep ₂	N ₂

Hence, the correct option is (a).

49. He said, "As your mother is ill, you must leave at once."

- (a) He told him that as his mother was ill, he should leave at once.
 (b) He told him that as his mother will be ill, he had to leave at once.
 (c) He told him that as his mother is ill, he had to leave at once.
 (d) He told him that as his mother is ill, he may leave at once.

Explanation:

He	said,	"As	your	mother	is	ill,	you	must
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Conj ₂	Pro ₁	N	Aux.	Adj.	Pro ₂	Mod.

leave	at once. (D. S.)
↓	↓
Inf.	Adv.

He	told	him	that	as	his	mother	was	ill.
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Ob.	Conj ₁	Conj ₂	Pro ₁	N	Aux.	Adj.

he must leave at once. (I. S.)

↓	↓	↓	↓
Pro ₂	Mod.	Inf.	Adv.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

50. "Please, please don't do anything dangerous," said his wife.

- (a) His wife asked him please not to do anything dangerous.
 (b) His wife asked him if he could not do anything dangerous.
 (c) His wife begged him not to do anything dangerous.
 (d) His wife begged him so that he did not do anything dangerous

Explanation:

"Please,	Please don't do	anything	dangerous,"
↓	↓	↓	↓
Exc.	Aux.	Pro.	N.

said	his wife. (D. S.)
↓	↓
Rep. V.	Sub.

His wife begged him not to do anything dangerous. (I. S.)

↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Ob.	Aux.	Pro.	N.

[In Imp. I. S., don't changes into not to]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

51. "I usually take my dog outside for a walk, when I come home from work," he said.

- (a) He said that he used to take his dog out for a walk when he came home from work.
 (b) He said that he usually took his dog out for a walk when he had come home from work.
 (c) He said that he usually takes his dog out for a walk when he comes home from work.
 (d) He said that he usually took hi dog out for a walk when he came home from work.

Explanation:

"I	usually	take	my	dog	out	for a walk	when
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Pro ₁	Adv ₁	Inf.	N ₁	Adv ₂	Prep ₁	N ₂	Conj ₂

I	come	home	from	work."	he	said. (D. S.)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Pro ₂	Inf.	N ₃	Prep ₂	N ₄	Sub.	Rep. V.

He	said	that	he	usually	took	his dog
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep. V.	Conj ₁	Pro ₁	Adv ₁	S. Past	N ₁

out	for	a walk	when	he	came
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Adv ₂	Prep,	N ₂	Conj ₂	Pro ₂	S. Past

home from work. (I. S.)

↓	↓	↓
N ₃	Prep ₂	N ₄

Hence, the correct option is (d).

52. "Do you know the way to the bus station?" Ram said to Mahim.

- (a) Ram told Mahim that he knew the way to the bus station.
- (b) Ram asked Mahim whether he knows the way to the bus station.
- (c) Ram asked Mahim that did he know the way to the bus station.
- (d) Ram asked Mahim if he knew the way to the bus station.

Explanation:

"Do you know the way to the bus-station?"
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Aux. Pro₁ Inf. N₁ N₂

Ram said to Mahim. (D. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob.

Ram asked Mahim if he knew
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Conj. Pro. S. Past

the way to the bus-station. (I. S.)

↓ ↓
 N₁ N₂

Hence, the correct option is (d).

53. "Are your examinations over?" asked the teacher.

- (a) The teacher asked whether his examinations were over.
- (b) The teacher asked are his examinations over.
- (c) The teacher asked him that were his examinations over
- (d) The teacher said him that were his examinations over.

Explanation:

"Are your examinations over?"
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Aux. Pro. N. Adj.

asked the teacher. (D. S.)

↓ ↓
 Rep. V. Sub.

The teacher asked whether his

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro.

examinations were over. (I. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 N. Aux. Adv.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

54. Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife said to him "Ramesh, I think I can tell what is amiss with our clock."

- (a) Next morning Ramesh's wife told him that she thought that she could tell what was amiss with their clock.
- (b) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife said that she could tell him what was amiss with our clock.
- (c) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife said that she could tell him what was amiss with their clock.

- (d) Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife addressed him by name and told him that she thought she could tell what was amiss with their clock.

Explanation:

Next morning at breakfast Ramesh's wife

↓
 Sub
 said to him, "Ramesh, "I think I can tell
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep. V. Ob₁ Ob₂ Pro₁ Inf. Pro₂ Mod. Inf.

what is a miss with our clock." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Q. wd. Aux. Adj. Prep. Pro₃ N.

Next morning at breakfast Ramesh wife addressed

↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V,
 him by name and told him that she
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Ob₁ Conj. Rep. V₂ Ob₂ Conj₁ Pro₁

thought she could tell what was a miss
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 S. Past Pro₂ Mod. Inf. Q. wd. Aux. Adj.

with their clock. (I. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Prep. Pro₃ N.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (55–81): In the following questions, 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 form.

(SSC CGL Tier II Exam 2015)

55. The teacher said to him, "Do not go out."

- (a) The teacher ordered him to not go out.
- (b) The teacher told him do not go out.
- (c) The teacher advised him not to go out.
- (d) The teacher commanded him that he should not go out.

Explanation:

The teacher said to him, "Do not go
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Aux. S. Pr.

out," (D. S.)

↓
 Adv.

The teacher advised him not to go out. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. S. Pr. Adv.

[In Imperative, Negative Sentences do not is removed and **not to** is used in I.S.]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

56. Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand."

- (a) Rajiv said that he played with right hand.
- (b) Rajiv told me that he could play with right hand.
- (c) Rajiv told me that he plays with right hand.
- (d) Rajiv asked if he could play with right hand.

Explanation:

Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand,"
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob₁ Pro. S. Pr. Prep. Ob₂ (D. S.)
 Rajiv told me that he plays with
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob, Conj. Pro. S. Pr. Prep.
 right hand. (I. S.)
 ↓
 Ob₂

[When it is a habitual action, the tense of the V. remains unchanged]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

57. "Sam, will you help me carry my bags?" asked the old woman.

- (a) The old woman asked to Sam to help her carry her bags.
- (b) The old woman told Sam to help her carry her bags.
- (c) The old woman said to Sam to help her carried her bags.
- (d) The old woman asked Sam whether he would help her carry her bags.

Explanation:

"Sam, will you help me carry my
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Ob₁ Modal Pro₁ S. Pr. Pro₂ S. Pr. Pro₃
 bags? " asked the old woman. (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Ob₂ Rep. V. Sub.
 The old woman asked Sam whether he would
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob₁ Conj. Pro₁ Modal
 help her carry her bags. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 S. Pr. Pro₂ S. Pr. Pro₃ Ob₂

[To change questions (which can be answered in yes/no) into I.S., if/whether (Conj.) is used]

Hence, the correct option is (d).

58. My father said to me, "Will you sit and study at least now."

- (a) My father asked me if I will sit and study at least then.
- (b) My father asked me whether I can sit and study at least then.
- (c) My father enquired me if I would sit and study at least now.
- (d) My father asked me if I would sit and study at least then.

Explanation:

My father said to me, "will you sit and
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Modal Pro S. Pr. Conj.
 study at least now." (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 S. Pr. Id. Ext. wd.
 My father asked me if I would
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Conj₁ Pro. Modal
 sit and study at least then. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 S. Pr. Conj₂ S. Pr. Id. Ext. wd.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

59. I said to my mother, "Please warm this milk. Don't boil it."

- (a) I asked my mother that she may warm that milk but not boil it.
- (b) I told my mother respectfully that she will warm that milk and not to boil it.
- (c) I requested my mother that she warm that milk and not to boil it.
- (d) I requested my mother to warm that milk and asked her not to boil it.

Explanation:

I said to my mother, "Please warm
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Exc. S. Pr.
 this milk. Don't boil it. (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Dem. Adj. N. Aux. S. Pr. Pro₁
 I requested my mother to warm that
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Inf. (to) S. Pr. Dem. Adj.
 milk and asked her not to boil it. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N Conj. Pro₂ S. Pr. Pro₁

[In order to change an Imp. Sent, into I. S., a to-inf. is used ; not to replaces don't]

Hence, the correct option is (d).

60. The boy thanked the Principal for granting him a fee concession.

- (a) The boy said to the Principal, "I express my thanks that you have granted me a fee concession."
- (b) The boy said to the Principal, "I am thankful to you for a fee concession."
- (c) The boy told the Principal, "You are kind enough to grant me a fee concession?"
- (d) The boy said to the Principal, "Thank you, madam for granting me a fee concession."

Explanation:

The boy thanked the principal for granting him

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob₁ Pr. Cont. Pro.

a fee concession. (I. S.)

↓
Ob₂

The boy said to the principal, “Thank you,
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob,
Inter.

madam for granting me a fee concession. “(D. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
N. Pr. Cont. Pro. Ob₂

Hence, the correct option is (d).

61. “They are late,” she has already told us.

- (a) She told us that they are late already.
- (b) She told us that they are already late.
- (c) She has already told us (that) they are late.
- (d) She has already been telling us that they are late.

Explanation:

“They are late,” she has already told
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. S. Pr. Ob₁ Sub. Pr. Per. Rep. V.

us. (D. S.)

↓
Ob₂

She has already told us that they are
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Pr. Per. Rep. V. Ob₂ Conj. Pro. S. Pr.

late. (I. S.)

↓
Ob

Hence, the correct option is (c).

62. I’ll say to my friends, “I have started learning computer.”

- (a) I’ll tell my friends that I have started learning computer.
- (b) I’ll tell my friends that I am learning computer.
- (c) I’ll tell my friends that I had started learning computer.
- (d) I’ll tell my friends that I learn computer.

Explanation:

I’ll say to my friends, “I have started
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob,
Pr. Per. Cont.

learning Computer.” (D. S.)

↓
Ob₂

I’ll tell my friends that I had started
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob₁ Conj. Pro. Past Per. Cont.

learning computer. “(I. S.)

↓
Ob₂

Hence, the correct option is (c).

63. He said to me, “Where are you going?”

- (a) He asked that where I was going.
- (b) He asked me where I was going.
- (c) He said to me where I was going.
- (d) He said to me that where I was going.

Explanation:

He said to me, “where are you
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Q. wd. Pro. going? “(D. S.)
[are going → Pr. Cont.]

He asked me where I was going.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob. Q. wd. Pro. Past Cont. (I. S.)

[The indirect narration is always in the assertive form]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

64. The teacher said to his student, “Do you have any excuse for coming late to school, today?”

- (a) The teacher asked his student whether he had any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
- (b) The teacher asked his student whether he did have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
- (c) The teacher asked his student whether he has any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
- (d) The teacher asked his student whether did he have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.

Explanation:

The teacher said to his student, “Do you
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V Ob₁ Aux,
Pro.

have any excuse for coming late to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux₂ Det. N. Prep. Pr. Cont. Adv. Prep.

school, today?

↓ ↓
Ob₂ Ext. wd.

The teacher asked his student if he
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep. V. Ob₁ Pro.

had any excuse for coming late to
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux₂ Det. N. Prep. Pr. Cont. Adv. Prep.

School, that day. (I. S.)

↓ ↓
Ob₂ Ext. wd.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

65. The commander said, "Let the gates be left open."

- (a) The commander ordered that let the gates be left open.
- (b) The commander ordered for the gates to be left open.
- (c) The commander ordered that the gates will be left open.
- (d) The commander wanted that the gates be left open.

Explanation:

The commander said, "Let the gates be
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. V. N. Aux.

left open." (D. S.)

↓
 S. Past

The commander ordered for the gates to be

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. N, Aux.

left open. (I. S.)

↓
 S. Past

[Rep. starting with **let** are changed by using **for** and **to** (Inf. mood)]

Hence, the correct option is (b).

66. Vipul said, "Alas! How thoughtless I have been!"

- (a) Vipul confessed with regret that he had been thoughtless.
- (b) Vipul exclaimed how thoughtless I have been.
- (c) Vipul regretted upon my thoughtlessness.
- (d) Vipul admitted that he had been thoughtless.

Explanation:

Vipul said, "Alas! How thoughtless I
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Inter. Q. wd. Adj. Pro.

have been!" (D. S.)

↓
 Pr. Per.

Vipul confessed with regret that he
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj. Pro.

had been thoughtless. (I. S.)

↓ ↓
 Past Per. Adj.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

67. The officer said, "Cowards! You shall soon be put to death."

- (a) The officer called them cowards and said that they must be put to death soon.
- (b) The officer called them Cowards and said that they would soon be put to death.
- (c) The officer said that they were cowards and should be put to death soon.
- (d) The officer said that they would soon be put to death.

Explanation:

The officer said, "Cowards! you shall
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Inter. Pro. Mod.

soon be put to death." (D. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Adv. Aux. S. Pr. Prep. N.

The officer called them cowards and
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. N. Conj.

said that they would soon be put
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep. V. Conj. Pro. Mod. Adv. Aux. S. Pr.

to death. (I. S.)

↓ ↓
 Prep. N.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

68. The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday."

- (a) The teacher asked if we were coming to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- (b) The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- (c) The teacher told us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- (d) The teacher asked us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.

Explanation:

The teacher said, "Don't come to school
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Aux. S. Pr. Prep. N.

on Monday because it is a holiday,
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Prep. N. Conj. Pro. Aux. N." (D. S.)

The teacher told us not to come to school
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Ob. S. Pr. Prep. N.

On Monday because it is a holiday. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Prep. N. Conj. Pro. Aux. N.

[don't changes to **not** b in I.S.]

Hence, the correct option is (b).

69. Rahul said, "Yes I am mistaken."

- (a) Rahul said that he was on mistake.
- (b) Rahul admitted that he was mistaken.
- (c) Rahul said that he is mistaken.
- (d) Rahul admitted that I was mistaken.

**Explanation:**

Rahul **said,** **"Yes** **I** **am** **mistaken,"(D.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Exc. Pro. Aux. Adj.

Rahul **admitted** **that** **he** **was** **mistaken, (I.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Adj.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

70. He asked me if I would like to have lunch with him that day.

- (a) He said to me, "Do you like to have lunch with me today?"
 (b) He said to me, "You can if you would like to have lunch with me today."
 (c) He said to me, "Would you like to have lunch with m today?"
 (d) He said to me, "Can you have lunch with me today?"

Explanation:

He **asked** **me** **if** **I** **would like**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro₁ S.Fut.

to **have** **lunch** **with** **me** **that day. (I.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Prep. Aux. N. Prep. Pro₂ Ext.wd.

He **said to** **me,** **"would** **you** **like** **to**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Mod. Pro₁ Inf. Prep.

have **lunch** **with** **me** **today." (D.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Aux. N. Prep. Pro₂ Ext.wd.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

71. I said, "Good bye, my beloved friends."

- (a) I bade my beloved friend good bye.
 (b) I bided good bye to my beloved friends.
 (c) I said good bye to my beloved friends.
 (d) I wished my beloved friend; good bye.

Explanation:

I **said,** **"Goodbye,** **my** **beloved** **friends." (D.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Exc. Pro. Adj. N.

I **bade** **my** **beloved** **friends. (I.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Adj. N.

[bid (V.): to say good morning, goodbye, etc. to somebody] bid (present)-bade (past)-bidden (past participle)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

72. The teacher said to me, "I hope you will bring credit to my school."

- (a) The teacher wished that would bring credit to my school.
 (b) The teacher said that I will bring credit to his school.
 (c) The teacher desired that I bring credit to his school.
 (d) The teacher hoped that would bring credit to his school.

Explanation:

The teacher **said** **to** **me,** **"I hope you**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro₁ Pro₂

will bring **credit** **to** **my** **school." (D.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 S.Fut. N. Prep. Pro₃ N.

The teacher **hoped** **that** **I** **would bring**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ S. Fut.

credit **to** **his** **school. (I.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N. Prep. Pro₂ N

Hence, the correct option is (d).

73. They said, "We were living in Paris."

- (a) They said they would have lived in Paris.
 (b) They said they might have been living in Paris.
 (c) They told me they had lived in Paris.
 (d) They told me that they had been living in Paris.

Explanation:

They **said,** **"We** **were living** **in** **Paris." (D.S)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Past Cont. Prep. N.

They **said** **that** **they** **had** **been living** **in Paris (I.S)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Past Per.Cont. Prep. N.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

74. He said to his father, "Shall I go to market now?"

- (a) He asked his father if he should go to market then.
 (b) He asked his father if he shall go to market now.
 (c) He asked his father if he would go to market now.
 (d) He asked his father if he will go to market then.

Explanation:

He **said to** **his father,** **"Shall** **I** **go** **to**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Mod. Pro. Inf. Prep.

market **now?" (D.S.)**
 ↓ ↓
 N. Ext.wd.

He **asked** **his father** **if** **he** **should** **go**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro. Mod. Inf.

to **market** **then. (I.S.)**
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Prep. N. Ext.wd.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

75. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day only?"

- (a) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 (b) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 (c) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.
 (d) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.

Explanation:

I said to **my friend,** "**Can** **I** **borrow**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Mod. Pro₁ Inf.
your **dictionary** **for one day only ?** (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₂ N. Prep.
I **asked** **my friend** **if** **I** **could** **borrow**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Pro₁ Mod. Inf.
his **dictionary** **for one day only.** (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₂ N. Prep.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

76. The guide said to the swimmer, "Don't swim out too far."

- (a) The guide asked the swimmer not swim out too far.
 (b) The guide forbade the swimmer to swim out too far.
 (c) The guide suggested the swimmer that don't swim out too far.
 (d) The guide told the swimmer to not swim out too far.

Explanation:

The guide said to **the swimmer,** "**Don't**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Aux.
swim out too far." (D.S.)
The guide **forbade** **the swimmer** not to **swim** out too far. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. S.Pr.

[**forbade** (V.): to order somebody not to do something] [**don't** is replaced by **not** in I.S.]

Hence, the correct option is (b).

77. Dr Ratan said to the patient, "Take light food and do not go out in the Sun."

- (a) Dr Ratan advised the patient to take light food and to do not go out in the Sun.
 (b) Dr Ratan advised the patient to take light food and do not go out in the Sun.
 (c) Dr Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not go out in the Sun.

(d) Dr Ratan advised the patient to take light food and not to go out in the Sun.

Explanation:

Dr. Ratan said to **the patient,** "**Take**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. S.Pr.
light **food** **and** **do not** **go** **out** **in the sun.** (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N Conj. Inf. Adv. Prep.
Dr. Ratan **advised** **the patient** **to take** **light food**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. S.Pr. N.
and **not to** **go** **out** **in the sun.** (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Conj. Inf. Adv. Prep.

[**do not** is replaced by **not to** in I.S.]

Hence, the correct option is (d).

78. "There is no need for you to be so angry!" said Mrs Sen to her husband.

- (a) Mrs Sen told her husband to not be so angry.
 (b) Mrs Sen told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.
 (c) Mrs Sen told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
 (d) Mrs Sen told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.

Explanation:

There is **no need** **for** **you** **to be** **so**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Adv₁ AuX₁ N. Pro. AuX₂ Adv₂
angry," said **Mrs. Sen** to **her husband.** (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Adj. Sub. Ob.
 [said to → Rep. V.]

Mrs. Sen **told** **her husband** **that** **there**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Conj. Adv₁
was **no need** **for him** **to be** **so** **angry.** (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Aux₁ N. Pro. AuX₂ Adv₂ Adj.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

79. "What an excellent piece of art!" she said.

- (a) She exclaimed with appreciation that it was an excellent piece of art.
 (b) She had exclaimed that it was an excellent piece of art.
 (c) She exclaimed what an excellent piece of art was it.
 (d) She exclaimed with surprise was it an excellent piece of art.

**Explanation:**

“What an excellent piece of art!” she said. (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Q.wd. Adj. N. Sub. Rep.V.

She exclaimed with appreciation that it was an excellent piece of art.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Adj. N.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

80. “Oh! How foolish I have been in money matters!”

- (a) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
- (b) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
- (c) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.
- (d) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish in money matters.

Explanation:

“Oh! How foolish I have been in matters!” (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Inter. Q.wd. Adj. Pro. Pr.Per. Prep. N.

He confessed regretfully that he had been

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Past Per.

Very foolish in matters. (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Adv. Adj. Prep. N.

[When **how** is followed by an **Adj.**, **Very (Adv.)** is used]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

81. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.

- (a) He said to me, “Good morning, Sir! I have come to join the of
- (b) He said to me, “Good morning Sir! I’ll join the office today.”
- (c) He said, “Good morning Sir! I want to join the office.
- (d) He said to me, “Good morning, Sir! I’m here to join the office.”

Explanation:

He wished me respectfully and told that

↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Ob. Conj.

he had come to join the office. (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Past Per. Prep. Inf. N.

[wished respectfully and told → Rep. V.]

He said to me, “Good morning, Sir! I

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Exc. N. Pro.

have come to join the office.” (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pr. Per. Prep. Inf. N.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (82–83): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC. DEO & PA/SA Exam. 2015]

82. My brother told me that he would buy me a notepad the next day.

- (a) My brother, “I am going to buy you a notepad tomorrow.”
- (b) My brother said to me, “I would buy you a notepad tomorrow.”
- (c) My brother said to me, “I shall buy you a notepad tomorrow.”
- (d) My brother said to me, “I will be buying you a notepad tomorrow.”

Explanation: My brother said to me, “I shall buy you a notepad tomorrow.”

Hence, the correct option is (c).

83. The peon said to his officer, “Please forgive me.”

- (a) The peon told his officer please forgive him.
- (b) The peon requested his officer to forgive him.
- (c) The peon said to his officer that he should forgive her.
- (d) The peon requested his officer that he forgive him.

Explanation: The peon requested his officer to forgive him.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (84–85): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC. DE’ & PA/SA Exam 2015]

84. The teacher said, “The Earth moves round the Sun.”

- (a) The teacher told that the Earth has moved round the Sun.
- (b) The teacher said that the Earth moves round the Sun.
- (c) The teacher asked that the Earth moves round the Sun.
- (d) The teacher told that the Earth moved round the Sun.

Explanation: It is a universal truth. Its tense does not change in indirect speech.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

85. Ashok said to me, “Your parents are waiting for you.”

- (a) Ashok told me that his parents are waiting for him.
- (b) Ashok told me that my parents were waiting for me.
- (c) Ashok told to me that my parents were waiting for me.
- (d) Ashok told me that his parents were waiting for him.

Explanation:

said to ⇒ told

connective ⇒ that

Present Continuous = Past Continuous

Your ⇒ my (according to the case of object).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (86–87): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEC & PA/SA Exam 2016]

86. The Policeman said to the driver, “Do you have a licence?”

- (a) The Policeman asked the driver whether he have a licence.
- (b) The Policeman asked the driver whether he had a licence.
- (c) The Policeman asked the driver whether he had had a licence.
- (d) The Policeman asked the driver whether he has a licence.

Explanation: The Policeman asked the driver whether he had a licence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

87. The teacher said to the students, “March quietly to the ground.”

- (a) The teacher said to the students that they should march quietly to the ground.
- (b) The teacher instructed the students that they should march quietly to the ground.
- (c) The teacher instructed the students that they must march quietly to the ground.
- (d) The teacher instructed the students to march quietly to the ground.

Explanation: The teacher instructed the students to march quietly to the ground.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (88–89): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of four alternatives suggested, select one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

88. The men said; “We are going to fly kites.”

- (a) The men said that we were going to fly kites.
- (b) The men said that we are going to fly kites.
- (c) The men said that they are going to fly kites.
- (d) The men said that they were going to fly kites.

Explanation:

Direct ⇒ Indirect

this ⇒ that

we ⇒ they

are ⇒ were

Hence, the correct option is (d).

89. Kumar says, “It doesn’t rain in January.”

- (a) Kumar says that it doesn’t rain in January.
- (b) Kumar says that it didn’t rain in January.
- (c) Kumar said that it doesn’t rain in January.
- (d) Kumar said that it didn’t rain in January.

Explanation: Reporting verb is in present tense. Hence, Tense of Reported speech will not change.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (90–91): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

90. Meera’s mother told her not to forget to buy the milk.

- (a) Meera’s mother said “Remember to buy the milk.”
- (b) Meera was told by her mother “Buy the milk.”
- (c) Meera’s mother reminded her, “Don’t forget to buy the milk.”
- (d) Meera’s mother said to her, “You must buy the milk.”

Explanation: Meera’s mother reminded her, “Don’t forget to buy the milk.”

Hence, the correct option is (c).

91. I said to him, “Do you definitely need the suit following week?”

- (a) I asked him if he needed the suit the next week.
- (b) I asked him if he definitely needed the suit the following week.
- (c) I asked him if he definitely need the suit the following week.
- (d) I asked him if definitely needed the suit the next week.

Explanation: I asked him if he definitely needed the suit the following week.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (92–93): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

92. Ravi asked me, “Have you seen the Taj Mahal?”

- (a) Ravi asked me if I have seen the Taj Mahal.
- (b) Ravi asked me did I see the Taj Mahal.
- (c) Ravi asked me if I had seen the Taj Mahal.
- (d) Ravi asked me if I saw the Taj Mahal.

Explanation: Ravi asked me if I had seen the Taj Mahal.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

93. Robin said, “Hurrah! I have topped again.”

- (a) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he had been topped again.
- (b) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he had topped again.



- (c) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he would have topped again.
 (d) Robin exclaimed joyfully that he has topped again.

Explanation: Robin exclaimed joyfully that he had topped again.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (94–103): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade & 'D' Exam. 2016]

- 94.** He said, have been studying in this college for two years.”
 (a) He said he studied in that college for two years.
 (b) He said he had studied in that college for two years.
 (c) He said for two years he studied in that college.
 (d) He said that he had been studying in that college for two years.

Explanation:

Connective - that

I changes to he

Present Perfect Continuous ⇒ Past Perfect Continuous

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 95.** Mary said to Simon, “Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month.”
 (a) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter will be getting engaged next month.
 (b) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter was getting engaged next month.
 (c) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter were getting engaged next month.
 (d) Mary told Simon that Sharon and Peter are getting engaged next month.

Explanation:

Said to ⇒ told

Present Continuous ⇒ Past Continuous

Next ⇒ following

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 96.** I said to my friend, “Can you pick me up after work?”
 (a) I told my friend to pick me up after work.
 (b) I told my friend if I could pick him up after work.
 (c) I asked my friend if he can pick me up after work.
 (d) I asked my friend if he could pick me up after work.

Explanation:

Said to ⇒ asked

Connective ⇒ if/whether

Can ⇒ could

Interrogative ⇒ Assertive

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 97.** Suman said to me, “Did you enjoy the Olympic Games in London?”

- (a) Suman asked me if I enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
 (b) Suman asked me if I was enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
 (c) Suman asked me if I had enjoyed the Olympic Games in London.
 (d) Suman asked me did I enjoy the Olympic Games in London.

Explanation:

said to ⇒ asked

Connective ⇒ if

Past Indefinite ⇒ Past Perfect (Assertive)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 98.** My friend told me, “This is not a good book to read.”
 (a) My friend told me that that was not a good book to read.
 (b) My friend told me that that is not a good book to read.
 (c) My friend told me that that will not be a good book to read.
 (d) My friend told me that this was not a good book to read.

Explanation:

Connective ⇒ that

This ⇒ that

Is ⇒ was

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 99.** Dhanya complained, “I am losing weight steadily.”
 (a) Dhanya complains that she is losing weight steadily.
 (b) Dhanya complained that she is losing weight steadily.
 (c) Dhanya complains that she was losing weight steadily.
 (d) Dhanya complained that she was losing weight steadily.

Explanation:

Connective ⇒ that

Present Continuous ⇒ Past Continuous

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 100.** My mother said, “You have been sleeping for twelve hours.”
 (a) My mother said that I have been sleeping for twelve hours.
 (b) My mother said that I was sleeping for twelve hours.
 (c) My mother said that I had been sleeping for twelve hours.
 (d) My mother said that she had been sleeping for twelve hours.

Explanation:

Connective ⇒ that

You changes according to the object.

Have been ⇒ had been

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 101.** Rajan said to Urvashi, “I’m going to Kashmir tomorrow.”
 (a) Rajan told to Urvashi he was going to Kashmir the next day.
 (b) Rajan told Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir the next day.
 (c) Rajan said Urvashi I am going to Kashmir tomorrow.
 (d) Rajan said to Urvashi that he was going to Kashmir tomorrow.

Explanation:

Said to ⇒ told

Connective ⇒ that

I changes according to subject.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

102. She said to me, "Have you finished your work?"

- (a) She asked me if I had finished my work.
 (b) She asked me if I have finished my work.
 (c) She asked me if she had finished my work.
 (d) She asked me if she had finished her work.

Explanation:

Said to ⇒ asked; connective ⇒ if,

Present Perfect ⇒ Past Perfect (Assertive)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

103. "Turn around," he told her.

- (a) He told her turn around.
 (b) He asked her to turn around.
 (c) He asked to her to turn around.
 (d) He asked turn around.

Explanation:Told ⇒ asked; Connective ⇒ to + V₁

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (104–130): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect and mark four answer.

(SSC CGL Tier II Exam. 2015)

104. I said to him, "Will you go to Delhi."

- (a) I asked him will he go to Delhi.
 (b) I said to him would he go to Delhi.
 (c) I asked him if he would go to Delhi.
 (d) I said to him would you go to Delhi.

Explanation:

I said to him, "Will you go to Delhi?" (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob1 Aux. Pro1 V. Prep. Ob

I asked him if he would go to Delhi. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob1 Conj. Pro1 Aux. V. Prep. Ob₂

Hence, the correct option is (c).

105. He said, "I have read this novel."

- (a) He said that he has read this novel.
 (b) He said that he had read that novel.
 (c) He said that he read that novel.
 (d) He said that he had read this novel.

Explanation:

He said, "I have read this novel." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Pro1 Pr.Per. Pro2 Ob.

He said that he had read that novel. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro1 Past Per. Pro2 Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

106. Tania said to her friend, "Can you lend me an umbrella?"

- (a) Please give me an umbrella Tania requested her friend.
 (b) Will you lend me your umbrella, Tania asked her friend.
 (c) Tania requested her friend to lend her an umbrella
 (d) Tania asked her friend to give her an umbrella.

Explanation:

Tania said to her friend, "Can you lend me an umbrella?" (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Mod. Pro₁ V.

me an umbrella? (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓
 Pro₂ Ob₂

Tania requested her friend to lend her an umbrella. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Prep. V. Pro₂

[As the sentence implies a request, to will be used in I.S.]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

107. Sita said, "I may go there."

- (a) Sita says that she may go there.
 (b) Sita says that she is going there.
 (c) Sita said that she will go there.
 (d) Sita said that she might go there.

Explanation:

Sita said, "I may go there." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Mod. V. Adv.

Sita said that she might go there. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Mod. V. Adv.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

108. My friend requested me to bring him a sandwich.

- (a) He said, "My friend, please bring me a sandwich."
 (b) My friend said, "Will you bring me a sandwich."
 (c) "Please bring me a sandwich", said my friend.
 (d) "Please bring my friend a sandwich", said he.

Explanation:

My friend requested me to bring him
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ V. Pro.

a sandwich. (I.S.)

↓
Ob₂

"Please bring me a sandwich," said my friend. (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Word of V. Pro. Ob₂ Rep. V. Sub.
 request

[In request to is omitted in D.S.]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

109. He said, "If I had the tools I could mend the car."

- (a) He said that if he had the tools he could mend the car.
- (b) He tells that he had the tools he could mend the car.
- (c) He said I could mend the car if I have the tools.
- (d) He told he could mend the car.

Explanation:

He said, "If I had the tools I could mend
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Conj₁ Pro₁ Aux. Ob₁ Pro₃ Mod. V.

the car. (D.S.)

↓
Ob₂

He said that if he had the tools, he could
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj₂ Conj₁ Pro₁ Aux. Ob₁ Pro₂ Mod.

mend the car. (I.S.)

↓ ↓
V. Ob₂

Hence, the correct option is (a).

110. She said to the children, "You mustn't play with fire."

- (a) She told the children they were not to play with fire.
- (b) She told the children that they mustn't play with fire.
- (c) She told the children not to play with fire.
- (d) She told the children they are not to play with fire.

Explanation:

She said to the children, "You must not
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro₁ Mod.

play with fire. (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
V. Prep. Ob₃

She told the children that they must not play
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Conj. Pro₁ Mod. V.

with fire. (I.S.)

↓ ↓
Prep. Ob₂

Hence, the correct option is (a).

111. Everybody says, "How well she sings!"

- (a) Everybody comments that she sings well.
- (b) Everybody says how well she sings.
- (c) Everybody tells that she sang very well.
- (d) Everybody says that she sang well.

Explanation:

Everybody says, "How well she sings !". (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep. V. Q. Wd. Adv. Pro, V.

Everybody comments that she sings well. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. V. Adv.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

112. He says that he is very sorry.

- (a) He said, "He was very sorry".
- (b) He says, "I am very sorry".
- (c) I said, "He is very sorry".
- (d) He told me, "I felt sorry".

Explanation:

He says that he is very sorry. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Aux. Adv. word for apology

He says, "I am very sorry." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Pro. Aux. Adv. word for apology

Hence, the correct option is (b).

113. Daman says, "Priya is working in Ahmedabad."

- (a) Daman say that Priya was working in Ahmedabad.
- (b) Daman said that Priya was working in Ahmedabad.
- (c) Daman said that Priya works in Ahmedabad.
- (d) Daman says that Priya is working in Ahmedabad.

Explanation:

Daman says, "Priya is working in
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Sub₂ Pr.Cont. Prep.

Ahmedabad." (D.S.)

↓
Ob.

Daman says that Priya is working in
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub₁ Rep.V. Conj. Sub₂ Pr.Cont. Prep.

Ahmedabad. (I.S.)

↓
Ob.

[In a **statement**, wherein the R.V. is in present tense/future tense there is no change in the **Rep.V.** and the tense of the **Rep. Sent** in **I.S.**]

Hence, the correct option is (d).

114. Anne said, "It is time to leave for the meeting."

- (a) Anne said that it was time to leave for the meeting.
- (b) Anne told that it is time to leave for the meeting.
- (c) Anne said it's time to leave for the meeting.
- (d) Anne said that it was time for the meeting.

Explanation:

Anne	said,	"It	is time	to leave	for
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep.V.	Pro.	Aux.	inf. (to)	Prep.

the meeting. (D.S.)

↓
Ob.

Anne	said	that	it	was time	to leave	for
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep.V.	Conj.	Pro.	Aux.	Inf. (to)	Prep.

the meeting. (I.S.)

↓
Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

115. The old man said that he would soon be leaving the world.

- (a) The old man said, "I shall soon be leaving the world."
- (b) The old man said, "I am soon leaving the world."
- (c) The old man said, "I would soon leave the world."

Explanation:

The old man	said	that	he	would	soon	be
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep.V.	Conj.	Pro.	Mod.	Adv.	Aux.

leaving the world. (I.S.)

↓
V. Ob.

The old man	said,	"I	shall	soon	be	leaving
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep.V.	Pro.	Mod.	Adv.	Aux.	V.

the world. (D.S.)

↓
Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

116. "Come home early" said Mr Matthew to his clerk.

- (a) Mr Matthew told his clerk to come home as early as possible.
- (b) Mr Matthew asked his clerk to be home early.

(c) Mr Matthew ordered his clerk to come home early.

(d) Mr Matthew requested his clerk to come home a little early.

Explanation:

"Come	home	early,	"said	Mr. Matthew	to
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
V.	Ob ₁	Adv.	Rep.V.	Sub.	Prep.

his clerk. (D.S.)

↓
Ob₂

Mr. Matthew	ordered	his clerk	to come	home
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep.V.	Ob ₂	V.	Ob ₁

early. (I.S.)

↓
Adv.

[In **order to** will be used in **I.S.**]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

117. I said, "Water is essential for life."

- (a) Water is essential for life was said by me.
- (b) I told that water was essential for life.
- (c) I exclaimed that water was essential for life.
- (d) I said that water is essential for life.

Explanation:

I	said,	"Water	is	essential	for	life."
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub ₁	Rep.V.	Sub ₂	Aux.	Adj.	Prep.	Ob.

I	said	that	water	is	essential	for	life. (I.S.)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub ₁	Rep.V.	Conj.	Sub ₂	Aux.	Adj.	Prep.	Ob.

[There is no change in **I.S.**, when "it is a **Universal Fact**.]

Hence, the correct option is (d).

118. She asked me if I was going to college.

- (a) She said, "Am I going to college?"
- (b) She said to me, "Are you going to college?"
- (c) She asked me, "Will you go to college?"
- (d) She asked to me, "Was I going to college?"

Explanation:

She	asked	me	if	I	was going	to	college. (I.S.)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep.V.	Ob ₁	Conj.	Pro.	PastCont.	Prep.	Ob ₂

She	said to	me,	"Are you going	to	college?"
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep.V.	Ob ₁	Pro.	Prep.	Ob ₂

[are — **going** → Pr. Cont.]

Hence, the correct option is (b).

119. Iba said that she might go home the next day with her sister.

- (a) Iba said, "I could go home tomorrow with my sister."
 (b) Iba said, "I may just go home tomorrow with my sister."
 (c) Iba said, "I can go home tomorrow with my sister."
 (d) Iba said, "I will go home tomorrow with my sister."

Explanation:

Iba said that she might go home the next day with
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ Mod. V. Ob. Ext.wd.

With her sister. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Prep. Pro₂ Ob.

Iba said, "I may go home tomorrow with
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Pro₁ Mod. V. Ob. Ext.wd. Prep.

her sister." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓
 Pro₂ Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

120. He said, "I was doing it."

- (a) He said that he had been doing it.
 (b) He said that he had done it.
 (c) He said that he has done it.
 (d) He said that he did it.

Explanation:

He said, "I was doing it" (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Pro. PastCont. Ob.

He said that he had been doing it (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro. PastPer.Ccrt. Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

121. The lady asked me how my uncle was.

- (a) The lady said to me, "How is your uncle?"
 (b) The lady asked me, "How has your uncle been?"
 (c) The lady said to me, "How was your uncle?"
 (d) The lady asked me, "How is your uncle doing?"

Explanation:

The lady asked me how my uncle was. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro. Ob. Aux.

The lady said to me, "How is your uncle?" (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Aux. Pro. Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

122. He said, "Honesty is the best policy."

- (a) He said that honesty is the best policy.
 (b) He said that honesty was the best policy.
 (c) He said that honesty had been the best policy.
 (d) He said that honesty has been the best policy.

Explanation:

He said, "Honesty is the best policy." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Proverb

He said that honesty is the best policy. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Proverb

[In I.S. there is no change in the tense, if the Rep.Sent. is a Proverb.]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

123. He said that he intended to leave for Surat that night.

- (a) "I intend to leave for Surat that night" he said.
 (b) "I intend to left for Surat that night" he said.
 (c) "I intended to leave for Surat tonight" he said.
 (d) "I intend to leave for Surat tonight" he said.

Explanation:

He said that he intended to leave for Surat
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro S.Past Inf. (to) Prep. Ob.

that night (I.S.)
 ↓
 Ext.wd.

"I intend to leave for Surat tonight,"
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. S.Pr. Inf. (to) Prep. Ob. Ext.wd.

he said.
 ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

124. The teacher said to him, "Is poverty not a curse?"

- (a) The teacher asked him is poverty not a curse.
 (b) The teacher asked him if poverty was not a curse.
 (c) The teacher asked him was poverty not a curse.
 (d) The teacher asked him whether poverty is not a curse.

Explanation:

The teacher said to him, "Is poverty not a
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Aux. N.

curse?" (D.S.)
 ↓
 N.

The teacher asked him if poverty was not a curse. (I.S.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ Ob ↓ Conj. ↓ N. ↓ Aux. ↓ Conj. ↓ Pro. ↓ Prep₂ ↓ N. ↓
 and let me work in peace.” (D.S.)
 ↓ Conj. ↓ Pro. ↓ Prep₂ ↓ N. ↓
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

125. The prisoner enquired if a lawyer had been arranged for him.
 (a) The prisoner enquired, “Is there a lawyer for me?”
 (b) The prisoner asked, “Has a lawyer been arranged for me?”
 (c) The prisoner enquired, “Had a lawyer been arranged for me?”
 (d) The prisoner said, “Have you arranged a lawyer for me?”

Explanation:

The prisoner enquired if a lawyer had been arranged for him. (I.S.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ Conj. ↓ N. ↓ Past
 arranged for him. (I.S.)
 ↓ Per. (Passive) ↓ Prep. ↓ Pro.
 The prisoner asked, “Has a lawyer been arranged for me?” (D.S.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ Q.wd. ↓ N.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

126. Phila ordered her brother to turn down the television and let her work in peace.
 (a) Phila said to her brother, “Turn down the television that let me do my work in peace.”
 (b) Phila said to her brother, “Turn down the television and let me work in peace.”
 (c) Phila said to her brother, “Turn down the television to let me do my work in peace.”
 (d) Phila said to her brother, “Turned down the television and let me do my work in peace.”

Explanation:

Phila ordered her brother to turn down the television and let her work in peace. (I.S.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ Ob. ↓ Prep. ↓ Phr.V.
 the television and let her work in peace. (I.S.)
 ↓ Ob₂ ↓ Conj. ↓ Pro. ↓ V. ↓ Prepo₂ ↓ N.
 Phila said to her brother, “Turn down the television and let her work in peace.” (D.S.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ Ob. ↓ Phr.V. ↓ Ob₂

127. You will say, “I am ill.”
 (a) You will say that you are ill.
 (b) You would say that you were ill.
 (c) You would say that you are ill.
 (d) You will say that you were ill.

Explanation:

You will say, “I am ill.” (D.S.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ Pro. ↓ Aux. ↓ Adj.
 You will say that you are ill. (I.S.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ Conj. ↓ Pro. ↓ Aux. ↓ Adj.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

128. He bade his friends goodbye.
 (a) “I will see you later” he told his friends.
 (b) “I am bidding you Goodbye.”
 (c) He said, “Goodbye, my friends.”
 (d) “Goodbye, my friends” he was saying to them.

Explanation:

He bade his friends goodbye. (1.5.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ Ob. ↓ exclamation
 He said, “Goodbye, my friends.” (D.S.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ exclamation ↓ Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

129. He exclaimed with joy that their team had won the tournament.
 (a) He said, “Our team has won the tournament.”
 (b) He said, “Wow Our team won the tournament.”
 (c) He exclaimed, “Hurrah I Our team has won the tournament!”
 (d) He said, “Our team won the tournament.”

Explanation:

He exclaimed with joy that their team had won the tournament. (I.S.) [had won — Past Per.]
 ↓ N.
 He exclaimed, “Hurrah! Our team has won the tournament.” (D.S.)
 ↓ Sub. ↓ Rep.V. ↓ Inter. ↓ Pro. ↓ N. ↓ Pr.Per.

tournament.” (D.S.)

↓
N.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

130. His father said that it was time he visited his uncle.

- (a) “It was time you visited your uncle” said his father.
(b) “It is time you visited my uncle” said his father.
(c) “It is time you visit your uncle” said his father.
(d) “It is time you visited your uncle” said his father.

Explanation:

His father said that it was time he visited
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ Aux. Pro₂ V.

His uncle. (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro₃ N.

“It is time you visited your uncle,” said his father.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro₁ Aux. Pro₂ V₁ Pro₃ N. Rep.V. Sub

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (131–157): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect as your answer.

(SSC GL Tier II Exam. 2014)

131. She said to me, “It has been raining heavily and you cannot go”.

- (a) She told me that it had been raining heavily and I could not go.
(b) She told me that it was raining heavily and I could not go.
(c) She told me that it has been raining heavily and I could not go.
(d) She told me that it is raining heavily and I could not go.

Explanation:

She said to me, “It has been raining
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Rep.V. Pro. PrO₃ Pr.Per.Cont

heavily and you cannot go.” → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Adv. Conj. Pro. Mod.V. V.

She told me that it had been raining
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro₂ Rep.V. Pro₂ Conj. Pro₃ PastPer.Cont.

heavily and I could not go. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Adv. Conj. Pro₄ Mod.V. V.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

132. John said to me, “Where have you been last night?”

- (a) John asked me where had I been the previous night.
(b) John asked me where I have been the previous night.
(c) John asked me where I am the previous night.
(d) John asked me where I had been the previous night.

Explanation:

John said to me, “Where have you been
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro₁ Q.wd. Pro₂

last night ? “ (D.S.) {have been → Pr. Per.]

↓
Ext.wd.

John asked me where I had been
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Pro₁ Q.wd. Pro₂ Past Per.

the previous night. (I.S.)

↓
Ext wd.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

133. “I’m taking my children to the zoo tomorrow”, she said, “to see the baby white tiger”.

- (a) She said that she will take the children to the zoo to see the baby white tiger tomorrow.
(b) She said that she would take the children to the zoo the next day to see the baby white tiger.
(c) She said that she was taking her children to the zoo the next day to see the baby white tiger.
(d) She said that she was taking the children to the zoo that day to see the baby white tiger.

Explanation:

“I’m taking my children to the zoo tomorrow,”
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro₁ Pr.Cont. Pro₂ N. Ob₁ Ext.wd.

She said, “to see the baby white tiger.” (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro₃ Rep.V. V. Ob₂

She said that she was taking her children
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro₃ Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ Past.Cont. Pro₂ N.

to the zoo the next day to see the baby white tiger. (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ob₁ V. Ob₂

Hence, the correct option is (c).

134. She said, “Mother, please cook me something nice today”.

- (a) She told her mother to cook her something nice today.
(b) She ordered her mother to cook her something nice that day.

- (c) She requested her mother to cook her something nice that day.
 (d) She asked her mother if she could cook her something nice that day.

Explanation:

She said, "Mother, please cook me something nice today." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₁ Rep.V. N. Adv. V. Pro₂ Pro₃ Adj.
 Ext.wd.

She requested her mother to cook her something nice that day. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₃ Rep.V. Pro. N. Inf.(to) Pro₂ Pro₃
 Adj. Ext.wd.

[In Imperative Sentences (Request), to is used while changing into I.S.]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

135. John said, "I shall be 21 tomorrow".
 (a) John said that he would be 21 tomorrow.
 (b) John said that he would be 21 the following day.
 (c) John said that he should be 21 the following day.
 (d) John said that I shall be 21 tomorrow.

Explanation:

John said, "I shall be 21 tomorrow." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N. Rep.V. Pro₁ Mod. Aux. Num. Ext.wd.

John said that he would be 21 the following day. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N. Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ Mod. Aux. Num.

Ext.wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

136. She asked, "Is the secretary coming to the meeting?"

- (a) She asked that the secretary was coming to the meeting.
 (b) She asked that if the secretary was coming to the meeting.
 (c) She asked if the secretary is coming to the meeting.
 (d) She asked if the secretary was coming to the meeting.

Explanation:

She asked, "Is the secretary coming to the meeting?" (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₁ Rep.V. Aux. N.(Sub) V.
 Ob.

She asked if the secretary was coming to the meeting. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₁ Rep.V. Conj. N.(Sub.) Aux. V.
 Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

137. The convict said, "Let me speak freely please".

- (a) The convict suggested that he must be allowed to speak freely.
 (b) The convict requested that he must be allowed to speak freely.
 (c) The convict requested that he be allowed to speak freely.
 (d) The convict proposed that he might be allowed to speak freely.

Explanation:

The convict said, "Let me speak freely please." (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 N.(Sub.) Rep.V. V₁ Pro₁ V₂ Adv₁ Adv₂

The convict requested that he be allowed to speak freely. (I.S.) [to will be used as it is a request]
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ V₁ V₂

Adv₁

Hence, the correct option is (c).

138. Nisha told Monica, "What a beautiful dress you are wearing!"

- (a) Nisha exclaimed that Monica was wearing a very beautiful dress.
 (b) Nisha exclaimed that it is a very beautiful dress.
 (c) Nisha exclaimed that Monica is wearing a very beautiful dress.
 (d) Nisha told Monica that was a beautiful dress.

Explanation:

Nisha told Monica, "What a beautiful dress you are wearing!" (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub₁ Rep.V. Sub₂ Q.wd. Adj. Ob₁ Pro₁

Aux. V.

Nisha exclaimed that Monica was wearing a very beautiful dress. (I.S.) [very is added to the Adj.]
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub₁ Rep.V. Conj. Sub₂ Aux. V. Adv.

Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



139. "Call the witness", said the magistrate.

- (a) The magistrate requested to call the witness.
- (b) The magistrate begged for calling the witness.
- (c) The magistrate ordered to call the witness.
- (d) The magistrate prayed to call the witness.

Explanation:

"Call the witness, "said the magistrate. (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
V. Ob. Rep.V. Sub

The magistrate ordered to call the witness. (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. V. Ob.

[to will be used as If is an **order**]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

140. "Have you done this sort of work before?" said his new employer.

- (a) His new employer asked him whether he has done that sort of work before.
- (b) His new employer asked him whether he has done this sort of work before.
- (c) His new employer asked him whether he had done that sort of work before.
- (d) His new employer asked him whether he had done this sort of work before.

Explanation:

"Have you done this sort of work before?" said

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Aux. Pro₁ V. Pro₂ Ob. Ext.wd. Rep.V.

his new employer. (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Pro₃ Sub.

His new employer asked him whether he had

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro₃ Sub. Ext.wd. Conj. Pro₁ Aux.

done that sort of work before (earlier) (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
V. Pro₂ Ob. Ext.wd.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

141. Rahul says that Azhar loves cricket.

- (a) Rahul said, "Azhar loves cricket".
- (b) Rahul said, "Azhar loved cricket".
- (c) Rahul says, "Azhar loved cricket".
- (d) Rahul says, "Azhar loves cricket".

Explanation:

Rahul says that Azhar loves cricket. (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub₁ Rep.V. Conj. Sub₂ S.Pr. Ob.

Rahul says, "Azhar loves cricket" (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub₁ Rep.V. Sub₂ S.Pr. Ob.

[If the Rep. V. is in the S.Pr., there is no change in the tense of the V. in the **Indirect Speech**.]

Hence, the correct option is (d).

142. "I came home last night", said he.

- (a) He told that he had come home last night.
- (b) He said that he came home last night.
- (c) He said that he had come home the previous night.
- (d) He says that he came home the previous night.

Explanation:

"I came home last night," said he. (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro₁ S.Past Ob. Ext.wd. Rep.V. Pro₂

He said that he had come home

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro₂ Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ Past Per. Ob.

the previous night. (I.S.)

↓
Ext.wd.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

143. The beggar said, "Poverty is a great curse".

- (a) The beggar said poverty has a great curse.
- (b) The beggar said that poverty is a great curse.
- (c) The beggar said that poverty was a great curse.
- (d) The beggar said that poverty had been a great curse.

Explanation:

The beggar said, "Poverty is a great curse." (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Universal Truth (Fact)

The beggar said that poverty is a great curse. (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Universal Fact

[If the Rep. Sent tells a Universal Fact there is no change in the tense of the Rep. Sent in I.S.]

Hence, the correct option is (b).

144. "If you want to smoke, you'll have to go out", said the conductor.

- (a) The conductor ordered me to go out and smoke.
- (b) The conductor said that if I/he wanted to smoke, I/he would have to go out.
- (c) The conductor told me that smoking is not permitted in the bus.
- (d) The conductor told me that I will have to go out and smoke.

Explanation:

"If you want to smoke, you'll have to go out,"
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Conj₁ Pro₁ V₁ V₂ Pro₂ Aux. Mod.V. V₃ Adv.

said the conductor. (D.S.)

↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Sub.

The conductor said that if I/he wanted
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj₂ Conj₁ Pro V₁

to smoke, I would have to go out. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 V₂ Pro₂ Aux. Mod.V. V₃ Adv.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

145. "Be careful; the steps are very slippery," I warned him.
 (a) I warned him to be careful as the steps were very slippery.
 (b) I warned him to be careful as the steps are very slippery.
 (c) I warned him to be careful and steps were very slippery.
 (d) I told him to be careful and the steps are very slippery.

Explanation:

"Be careful; the steps are very slippery," I warned
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Aux₁ Adj. Sub₁ Aux₂ Adv₁ Adv₂ Sub₂ Rep.V.

him. (D.S.)

↓
 Ob.

I warned him to be careful as the steps
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub₂ Rep.V. Ob. Aux₁ Adj. Conj. Sub₁

were very slippery. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Aux₂ Adv₁ Adv₂

[As the sentence implies an **order**, **to** will be used in I.S.]
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

146. The old lady declared that she was going to walk where she pleased. They had the liberty.
 (a) The old lady said that, "I was going to walk where I pleased. They have the liberty".
 (b) The old lady said, "I am going to walk where I please. We have the liberty".
 (c) The old lady said, "I was going to walk where I pleased. They have the liberty".
 (d) The old lady said, "I am going to walk where I pleased. They had the liberty".

Explanation:

The old lady declared that she was going
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Conj. Pro₁ Past Cont.

to walk where she pleased. They had the liberty. (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 V. Pro₂ V. Pro₂ Aux. Ob.

The old lady said "I am going to walk where I please.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Pro₁ Pr.Cont. V. Pro₂ V.

We have the liberty." (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₃ Aux. Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

147. The teacher asked me why I had been absent the day before.
 (a) The teacher asked me, "Why were you absent yesterday?"
 (b) The teacher asked me, "Why are you absent yesterday?"
 (c) The teacher asked me, "Why are you absent the day before?"
 (d) The teacher asked me, "Were you absent the day before".

Explanation:

The teacher asked me why I had been absent
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro₁ Past Per.

the day before. (I.S.)

↓
 Ext.wd.

The teacher asked me, "Why were you absent
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. S.Past Pro₁

yesterday? (D.S.)

↓
 Extwd

Hence, the correct option is (a).

148. Mr Robinson asked his son what he wanted to be when he grew up.
 (a) "My son," said Mr Robinson, "what will you be when you grow up?"
 (b) "My son," said Mr Robinson, "what do you want to be when you grow up?"
 (c) Mr Robinson said, "My son, what did you want to be when you grew up?"
 (d) Mr Robinson said, "My son, what would you be when you grow up?"

Explanation:

Mr. Robinson asked his son what he wanted to be

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Q.wd. Pro₁ S.Past V₁

when he grew up. (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Adv. Pro₂ Phr.V.



“My son” said Mr. Robinson,” what do you want
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Ob. Rep.V. Sub. Q.wd. Aux. Pro₁ S.Pf.
 to be when you growup?”(D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 V1 Adv. Pro2 Phr.V.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

149. The boys respectfully wished their teacher good morning.
- “Good morning,” said the boys to their teacher.
 - “Good morning,” said the boys to the teacher.
 - “Good morning, Madam,” said the boys to the teacher.
 - “Good morning, Madam,” said the boys to their teacher.

Explanation:

The boys respectfully wished their teacher good morning.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Adv. S.Past Ob. Exclamation
 “Good morning Madam,” said the boys to their teacher.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 exclamation Rep.V. Sub. Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

150. She said, “I am sorry, I am not able to submit those papers”.
- She said she was sorry; she is not able to submit those papers.
 - She said that she was sorry and she will not be able to submit those papers.
 - She apologized for not being able to submit those papers.
 - She exclaimed with sorrow that she was sorry and she will not be able to submit those papers.

Explanation:

She said, “I am sorry; I am not able.
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Pro1 Aux₁ exclamation Pro₂ Aux₂
 to submit those papers. “(D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 V. Pro₃ Ob.
 She apologised for not being able to submit
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Aux₂ V.
 those papers. (I.S.)
 ↓
 Ob.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

151. The girl wondered where the sparrows had gone.
- The girl said, “Oh! Where the sparrows have gone?”
 - The girl said, “Oh! Where are the sparrows?”
 - The girl said, “Oh! Where had the sparrows gone?”
 - The girl said, “Oh! Where have the sparrows gone?”

Explanation:

The girl wondered where the sparrows had gone. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Q.wd Ob. Past Per.
 The girl said, “Oh, where have the
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Inter. Q.wd.
 sparrows gone ?” (D.S.)
 ↓
 Ob.

[have gone → Pr. Per.]

Hence, the correct option is (d).

152. She said to me, “I’m going shopping. Can I get you something?”
- She said she was going shopping and said to me if I wanted something.
 - She said she was going shopping and asked if I wanted something.
 - She said she was going shopping and asked if she could get me something.
 - She said she is going shopping and asked if she could get me something.

Explanation:

She said to me, “I’m going shopping. Can I
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Ob. Pro1 Aux. Pr.Cont. Mod. Pro₂
 get you something? “(D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 V. PrO₂ Pro
 She said she was going shopping and asked
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Sub. Rep.V. Pro₁ Past Cont. Rep.V.
 if she could get me something. (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro₂ Mod. V. Pro₃ Pro₄

Hence, the correct option is (c).

153. Ramesh informed his friend that he could make use of his car while he was away.
- Ramesh said to his friend, “You will make use of my car while I was away”.
 - Ramesh said to his friend, “Use my car while I go away”.
 - Ramesh said to his friend, “You can make use of my car while I am away”.
 - Ramesh asked his friend, “Will you make use of my car while I am away?”

Explanation:

Ramesh informed his friend that he could make use of his car while he was away. (I.S.)

↓ Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Conj. Pro2 Mod. V.

↓ V. Prep. Pro2 Ob₂ Conj₂ Pro3 Aux. Adv.

Ramesh said to his friend, "You can make use of my car while I am away." (D.S.)

↓ Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Pro₁ Mod. V.

↓ Prep. Pro2 Ob₂ Conj₂ Pro3 Aux. Adv.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

154. Kala said to Radha, "Who were you speaking to over the phone?"

- Kala asked Radha who she had been speaking to over the phone.
- Kala asked Radha who she has been speaking to over the phone.
- Kala asked Radha that who she was speaking to over the phone.
- Kala asked Radha that who she had been speaking to over the phone.

Explanation:

Kala said to Radha, "Who were you speaking to over the phone?" (D.S.) [were speaking - Past Cont]

↓ Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Q_{wd.} Pro₁ Prep.

↓ Prep. Ob₂

Kala asked Radha who she had been speaking to over the phone. (I.S.)

↓ Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Q_{wd.} Pro₁ Past Per. Cont.

↓ Prep. Prep. Ob₂

Hence, the correct option is (a).

155. The king said to his men, "Do not be afraid of the enemy. Face them bravely."

- The king ordered his men to not be afraid of the enemy and that they had to be faced bravely.
- The king asked his men to not be afraid of the enemy but they should be faced bravely.
- The king advised his men not to be afraid of the enemy but to face them bravely.
- The king told his men not to be afraid of the enemy and they had faced them bravely.

Explanation:

The king said to his men/Do not be afraid of the enemy Face them bravely. "(D.S.)

↓ Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Aux₁ Aux₂ Adj. Prep.

↓ Ob₂ V. Pro. Adv.

The king advised, his men not to be afraid of the enemy but face them bravely." (I.S.)

↓ Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Aux₂ Adj.

↓ Prep. Ob₂ Conj. V. Pro. Adv.

[In advices do not is changed to not to in I.S.]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

156. Kannan said to Subha, "I'll return the book after I have read it".

- Kannan told Subha that he will return the book after he has read it.
- Kannan told Subha that he would return the book after he has read it.
- Kannan told Subha that he will return the book after he read it.
- Kannan told Subha that he would return the book after he had read it.

Explanation:

Kannan said to Subha, "I'll return the book after I have read it." (D.S.)

↓ Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Pro₁ Aux. Verb Ob₂

↓ Pro₂ Pr. Per. Pro₂

Kannan told Subha that he would return the book after he had read it (I.S.)

↓ Sub. Rep.V. Ob₁ Conj. Pro₁ Aux. V.

↓ Ob₂ Prep. Pro₂ Past Per. Pro₃

Hence, the correct option is (d).

157. The boss said to his secretary, "Did you discuss this matter with the manager?"

- The boss asked his secretary whether he discussed that matter with the manager.
- The boss asked his secretary if you have discussed that matter with the manager.
- The boss asked his secretary if he had discussed that matter with the manager.
- The boss asked his secretary whether he has discussed that matter with the manager.

**Explanation:**

The boss	said to	his secretary,	"Did	you
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep.V.	Ob ₁	Aux.	Pro ₁
discuss	this	matter	with	the manager? "(D.S.)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
S.Past	Pro ₂	Ob ₂	Prep.	Ob ₃
The boss	asked	his secretary	if	he
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Sub.	Rep.V.	Ob ₁	Conj.	Pro
had discussed	that	matter	with	the manager. (I.S.)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Past Per.	Pro ₂	Ob ₂	Prep.	Ob ₃

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (158–184): In each of the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

158. The project manager asked Vivek, "How much time will you take to finish this project?"

- (a) The project manager asked Vivek how much time would he take to finish that project.
- (b) The project manager enquired of Vivek how much time he would take to finish that project.
- (c) The project manager enquired of Vivek how much time he will be taking to finish that project.
- (d) The project manager asked Vivek how much time he would take to finish this project.

Explanation: The project manager asked Vivek how much time he would take to finish this project.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

159. The ox asked the dog not to sit there.

- (a) The ox said to the dog, "Not to sit here."
- (b) The ox said to the dog, "Do not sit here."
- (c) The ox said to the dog, "Does not sit here."
- (d) The ox said to the dog, "Did' not sit here."

Explanation: The ox said to the dog, "Do not sit here."

Hence, the correct option is (b).

160. He said, "I am writing a poem."

- (a) He said that I am writing a poem.
- (b) He said that he is writing a poem.
- (c) He said that the poem is being written.
- (d) He said that he was writing a poem.

Explanation: He said that he was writing a poem.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

161. He said, "Asha washed the clothes."

- (a) He said that Asha washed the clothes.
- (b) He said that clothes were washed by Asha.
- (c) He said that Asha had washed the clothes.
- (d) He said that Asha has washed the clothes.

Explanation: He said that Asha had washed the clothes.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

162. Martha said, "I am going to Mexico next year."

- (a) Martha said that she had been going to Mexico next year.
- (b) Martha said that she was going to Mexico next year.
- (c) Martha said that she had gone to Mexico next year.
- (d) Martha said that she will be going to Mexico next year.

Explanation: Martha said that she was going to Mexico next year.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

163. My mother said to me, "Wish you a happy and prosperous life".

- (a) My mother wished me a happy and prosperous life.
- (b) My mother told me that I should lead a happy and prosperous life.
- (c) My mother wished that I enjoy a happy and prosperous life.
- (d) My mother wished that I should be living a happy and prosperous life.

Explanation: My mother wished me a happy and prosperous life.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

164. You said to me, "Why are you talking so much?"

- (a) You asked me why, he was talking so much.
- (b) You asked me why I was talking so much.
- (c) You asked me why was I talking so much.
- (d) You asked me why I had been talking so much.

Explanation: You asked me why I was talking so much.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

165. Sandy said, "I have already written a letter to my family."

- (a) Sandy said that she had already written a letter to her family.
- (b) Sandy said that she wrote a letter to her family
- (c) Sandy said that she was writing a letter to her family.
- (d) Sandy said that she will write a letter to her family.

Explanation: Sandy said that she had already written a letter to her family.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

166. You said, "They were busy the whole day."

- (a) You said that they had busy the whole day.
- (b) You said that they were busy the whole day.
- (c) You said that they had been busy the whole day.
- (d) You said that they have been busy the whole day.

Explanation: You said that they had been busy the whole day. Hence, the correct option is (c).

167. I said to her, "I will have written letters."

- (a) I told her that she will have written letters.
- (b) I told her that she would have written letters.
- (c) I told her that I will have written letters.
- (d) I told her that I would have written letters.

Explanation: I told her that I would have written letters. Hence, the correct option is (d).

168. I asked him, "Will you go to Agra tomorrow?"

- (a) I asked him whether I would go to Agra the next day.
- (b) I asked him whether he would go to Agra the next day.
- (c) I asked him whether you would go to Agra the next day.
- (d) I asked him whether he will go to Agra the next day.

Explanation: I asked him whether he would go to Agra the next day.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

169. I asked him where he would stay.

- (a) I said to him, "Where you will stay?"
- (b) I asked him, "Where will you stay?"
- (c) I said to him, "Where I will stay?"
- (d) I said to him, "Where will I stay?"

Explanation: I asked him, "Where will you stay?"

Hence, the correct option is (b).

170. He said to his son, "Do not smoke."

- (a) He advised his son do not smoke.
- (b) He advised his son to not smoke.
- (c) He advised his son not to smoke.
- (d) He advised his son that he should not smoke.

Explanation: He advised his son not to smoke.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

171. She said, "I will now take re for some time."

- (a) She said that I would now take rest for some time.
- (b) She said that she will the take rest for some time.
- (c) She said that she would the take rest for some time.
- (d) She said that he will then take rest for some time.

Explanation: She said that she would then take rest for some time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

172. The receptionist said to Umesh "Please be seated and wait for your turn."

- (a) The receptionist request Umesh that be seated and wait for his turn.
- (b) The receptionist told Lime to please be seated and wait for his turn.

(c) The receptionist request Umesh that he should I seated and wait for his turn.

(d) The receptionist request Umesh to be seated and wait for his turn.

Explanation: The receptionist requested Umesh to be seated and to wait for his turn.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

173. He exclaimed that it was a graceful animal.

- (a) He exclaimed, "What a graceful animal!"
- (b) He observed, "It is a graceful animal."
- (c) He said, "Alas! What a graceful animal it is!"
- (d) He said, "It is indeed graceful animal."

Explanation: He exclaimed, "What a graceful animal!"

Hence, the correct option is (a).

174. Caroline said, "Will you come to my party on Saturday?"

- (a) Caroline asked that I come her party on Saturday.
- (b) Caroline told to come to party on Saturday.
- (c) Caroline asked if I would come to her party on Saturday day.
- (d) Caroline said I should cox to her party on Saturday.

Explanation: Caroline asked if I would come to her party on Saturday.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

175. Babu said, "I've told my friend you'll be here."

- (a) Babu said that he had told his friends that I would here.
- (b) Babu said that he has told friends that I will be here.
- (c) Babu said that he told I friend that I will be there.
- (d) Babu said that he had told his friends that I would there.

Explanation: Babu said that he had told his friends that I would be there.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

176. He said to me, "I will have been digging the ground for half an hour."

- (a) He told me that he will have been digging the ground for half an hour.
- (b) He told me that will have been digging the ground for half an hour.
- (c) He told me that he would have been digging the ground for half an hour.
- (d) He told me that I would have been digging the ground for half an hour.

Explanation: He told me that he would have been digging the ground for half an hour.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

177. Monica Cheng asked Roeun, "Are you going to visit Germany?"

- (a) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he is going to visit Germany.



- (b) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he had visited Germany.
- (c) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if had gone to Germany.
- (d) Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he was going to visit Germany.

Explanation: Monica Cheng asked Roeun if he was going to visit Germany.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

178. You said to me, "I am going to America".

- (a) You told me that I was going to America.
- (b) You said me that you were going to America.
- (c) You told me that you were going to America.
- (d) You told me I was going to America.

Explanation: You told me that you were going to America.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

179. You said to me, "She is my sister".

- (a) You said to me that she was my sister.
- (b) You told me that she was your sister.
- (c) You said to me that I was her sister.
- (d) You said to me that she is my sister.

Explanation: You told me that she was your sister.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

180. The Professor said, "Have you cleared your last semester papers?"

- (a) The Professor asked whether I cleared my last semester papers.
- (b) The Professor asked if I had cleared my previous semester papers.
- (c) The Professor asked whether I have cleared my last semester papers.
- (d) The Professor asked if I have cleared my previous semester papers.

Explanation: The Professor asked if I had cleared my previous semester papers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

181. The traffic constable said to us, "Stop".

- (a) The traffic constable ordered us to stop.
- (b) We were asked by the traffic constable to stop.
- (c) The traffic constable requested us to stop.
- (d) The traffic constable ordered that we were made to stop.

Explanation: The traffic constable ordered us to stop.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

182. "I went for a long walk yesterday", said Monikaviya.

- (a) Monikaviya said that I went for a long walk yesterday.
- (b) Monikaviya said that she had gone for a long walk the day before.
- (c) Monikaviya said that she had gone for a long walk yesterday.

- (d) Monikaviya said that she went for a long walk the day before.

Explanation: Monikaviya said that she had gone for a long walk the day before.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

183. "Alas! How I have wasted my fortune!" said he.

- (a) He confessed with regret that he had been wasting his fortune.
- (b) He confessed with regret that he had been very extravagant.
- (c) He confessed with regret that I have wasted my fortune.
- (d) He confessed with regret that he had wasted his fortune.

Explanation: He confessed with regret that he had wasted his fortune.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

184. Mr Ronald said, "Don't vote for Otis because he is irresponsible".

- (a) Mr Ronald said not to vote for Otis because he was irresponsible.
- (b) Mr Ronald told us don't vote for Otis because he isn't irresponsible.
- (c) Mr Ronald told us not to vote for Otis because he lacked responsibility.
- (d) Mr Ronald told us not to vote for Otis because he had been irresponsible.

Explanation: Mr. Ronald told us not to vote for Otis because he lacked responsibility.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (185–194): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade III Main Exam. 2013)

185. The visitor said to them "Please give me a glass of water."

- (a) The visitor said please give him a glass of water.
- (b) The visitor said to them to give him a glass of water.
- (c) The visitor ordered them to give a glass of water.
- (d) The visitor requested them to give him a glass of water.

Explanation:

The visitor said to them, "Please give me a glass of water." → (D.S.)

↓	↓	↓
Rep.V.	Verb	Pro.
		(Visitor)

The visitor requested them to give him a glass of water. → (I.S.)

↓	↓	↓	↓
Rep.V.	Inf.	Verb	Pro.
			(me)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

186. The policeman told the students, "Do not park your vehicles here?"

- The policeman asked the students not park your vehicles here.
- The policeman asked the students not to park their vehicles here.
- The policeman asked the students not to park their vehicles there.
- The policeman asked the students not to park his vehicle here.

Explanation:

The police man **told** the students, “**Do not park your vehicles**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. H.V. Verb Pro.

(Students)

here.”→ (D.S.)

Ext.Wd

The policeman **asked** the students not **to park their** vehicles

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. inf. Verb Pro.
 (your)

there.→ (I.S.).

Ext.Wd

Hence, the correct option is (c).

187. The man said, "All the boys are playing in the street."

- The man told us that all the boys had been playing in the street.
- The man told us that all the boys were playing in the street.
- The man told us that all the boys play in the street.
- The man told us that all the boys in the street are playing.

Explanation:

The man **said**, “All the boys **are playing** in the street” → (D.S.)

Rep.V. Verb
(Pr. Cont.)

The man **told** us that all the boys **were playing** in the street → (I.S.)

↓ ↓

Rep.V. Verb
 (P. Cont.)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

188. She said, "I am sorry, I did not write".

- (a) She apologized for I did not write.
(b) She apologized she is sorry, she did not write.
(c) She apologized she is sorry, she has not written.
(d) She apologized that she had not written.

Explanation:

She said, "I am sorry, I did not write."→ (D.S.)

↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Rep.V.	Pro.	H.V.	Pro.	H.V.	Verb
		(she)		(she)	

She apologized that she had not written."→ (D.S.)

↓
 Rep.V.

↓
 Conj.
(I)

↓
 Pro.

↓
 Verb
(P. Per.)

'apologized' means said sorry for doing something wrong
Hence, the correct option is (a).

189. "Alright, yes, I was wrong and you were right", he said.

- (a) He admitted that he has been wrong and I have been right.
(b) He admitted that I was wrong and you were right.
(c) He admitted that I was wrong and he was right.
(d) He admitted that he had been wrong and I had been right.

Explanation:

"All right, yes, I was wrong and you were right. "he said → (D.S.)

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Pro. H.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Rep.V.
 (he) (me)

He admitted that he had been wrong and I had been right. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. Conj. Pro Verb Conj. Pro. Verb
 (I) (P.Per.) (you) (P.Per)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

190. Ninnal said to us “My father gave me a purse yesterday.”

- Nirmal told us that my father given me a purse the previous day.
- Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse the previous day.
- Nirmal told us that his father has given him a purse yesterday.
- Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse yesterday.

Explanation:

Nirmal said to us, “My father gave me a purse yesterday.”→ (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Ext Wd.
 (Nirmal's) (Nirmal)

Nirmal told us that his father had given him a purse

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓^g ↓

Rep.V. Conj. Pro.
 (my)

Verb
(P.Per) Pro.
 (me)

the previous day. → (I.S.)

↓

Ext. W.d.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

196. "Jack fell as he'd have wished," the mother said.

- (a) The mother said that Jack had fallen as he would have wished.
- (b) The mother said that Jack fell as he had wished.
- (c) The mother said that Jack has fallen as he has wished.
- (d) The mother said that Jack had been fallen as he would have been wished.

Explanation:

"Jack **fell** as **held** have wished," the mother **said**. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Pro. H.V. H.V. Verb Rep.V.
(S.Past) (Jack)(would)(S. Past)

The mother **said** that Jack **had** fallen as

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb Pro. H.V.
(P.Per.)(he)

he **would** have wished. → (I.S.)

↓
Verb
(S.Past)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

197. "Can you see a woman seated on the bench in a park?" Alice asked her.

- (a) Alice asked her if she can see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
- (b) Alice told her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
- (c) Alice asked her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
- (d) Alice asked her if she could have seen a woman seated on the bench in a park.

Explanation:

"Can you **see** a woman seated on the bench in a park?"

↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb
(her)

Alice **asked** her. → (D.S.)

↓
Rep.V.

Alice **asked** her if she **could** see a woman seated on the bench

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb
(you)

in a park. → (I.S.)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

198. The king said, "My force will protect the kingdom"

- (a) The king said that his force would protect the kingdom.
- (b) The king said that the king's force will protect the kingdom.

- (c) The king ordered that our force should protect the kingdom.
- (d) The king commanded that his force will be protected the kingdom.

Explanation:

The king **said**, "My force will **protect** the kingdom," → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(king's) (S.Fut)

The king **said** that his force **would** **protect** the kingdom. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(my)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

199. The student said, "Let me come in"

- (a) The student told that let he be allowed to come in.
- (b) The student said that if he is allowed to come in.
- (c) The student requested to let him come in.
- (d) The student requested that he might be allowed to come in.

Explanation:

The student **said**, "Let **me** **come** in." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(student)

The student **requested** that he might be allowed **to** **come** in. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Inf. Verb
(me)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

200. He said, "Babies, drink milk."

- (a) He said that babies drink.
- (b) He told that babies should drink milk.
- (c) He advised the babies to drink milk.
- (d) He said that babies drank milk.

Explanation:

He **said**, "Babies, **drink** milk." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb

He **advised** the babies **to** **drink** milk. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (c).

201. I said, "I came here yesterday."

- (a) I said that I came here that day.
- (b) I said that go here yesterday.
- (c) I said that I had come there the previous day.
- (d) I say that I went there the previous day.

**Explanation:**

I said, “I come here yesterday.” → (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Ext.Wd.
 (I) (S-Past)

I said that I had come there
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (I) (P.Per.)

the previous day. → (I.S.)
 ↓
 Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

202. He said, “The government is writing letters.”

- (a) He said that the government is writing letters.
- (b) He said that the government was writing letters.
- (c) He said that the government will write letters.
- (d) He said that the government wrote letters.

Explanation:

He said, The government is writing letters. → (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓
 Rep-V. Verb
 (Pr.Cont)

He said that the government was writing letters. → (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Verb
 (P.Cont)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

203. He said, “I have passed the examination.”

- (a) He said that he had passed the examination.
- (b) He announced that he has passed the examination.
- (c) He said that he had to pass the examination.
- (d) He said that he has passed the examination.

Explanation:

He said, “I have passed the examination.” → (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb
 (he) (Pr.Per.)

He said that he had passed the examination. → (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
 (I) (P.Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

204. The doctor says, “It is better you undergo a surgery next week.”

- (a) The doctor advised me to undergo a surgery the following week.
- (b) The doctor says that it is better I undergo a surgery the following week.

- (c) The doctor says that it was better I underwent a surgery the coming week.
- (d) The doctor advises that it is better I underwent a surgery the following week.

Explanation:

The doctor says, ‘it is better you undergo a surgery
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. H.V. Pro Verb
 (me)

next week. → (D.S.)
 ↓
 Ext.Wd.

The doctor says that it is better I undergo a surgery the
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Pro Verb
 (you)

following week. → (I.S.)
 ↓
 Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

205. The teacher asked the student when he would submit assignment.

- (a) The teacher said to the student, “When will you submit your assignment?”
- (b) The teacher asked the student, “When will you submit his assignment?”
- (c) The teacher asked the student, “When would you submit his assignment?”
- (d) The teacher asked the student, “When would submit his assignment?”

Explanation:

The teacher asked the student when he would
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro Verb
 (student)

submit his assignment → (I.S.)
 ↓
 Pro.
 (student’s)

The teacher said to the student, “When will you submit
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
 (he)

your assignment?” → (D.S.)
 ↓
 Pro.
 (his)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

206. The Principal asked me whether I had informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before.

- The Principal said to me, "Did I inform the Chief Guest the revised schedule the before?"
- The Principal said to me, "Have I informed the Chip Guest the revised schedule the day before?"
- The Principal said to me, "Have you informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule yesterday?"
- The Principal said to me, "Did you inform the Chie Guest the revised schedule yesterday?"

Explanation:

The Principal asked me whether I had informed the

↓
 Rep.V.

↓
 Conj.

↓
 Pro.
(me)

↓
 Verb
(P.Per)

Chief Guest of the revised schedule **the day before.**→ (I.S.)

Ext. Wd.

The principal **said to** me, “**Did you inform** the Chief Guest of

$\downarrow$
Rep.V.

$\downarrow$
H.V.

$\downarrow$
Pro.
(I)

$\downarrow$
Verb

the revised schedule yesterday. →(I.S)

↓
Ext. Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

207. "Don't play on the grass, boys", she said.

- She ordered the boys "Don't play on the grass."
- She said to the boys that they should not play on the grass.
- She told the boys that they should not be playing on the grass.
- She told the boys not to play on the grass.

Explanation:

“Don’t play on the grass, boys, “she said.→ (D.S.)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \downarrow \\ \text{H.V.} & \text{Verb} & \text{Rep.V.} \end{array}$$

She **told** the boys not to **play** on the grass.→ (I.S.)

Rep.V. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

208. "What a terrible storm it is!" said.

- He exclaimed that it was a terrible storm.
- He exclaimed that it has been a terrible storm.
- He exclaimed that it will be a terrible storm.
- He exclaimed that it is a terrible storm.

Explanation:

“What a terrible storm it is!” he said.→ (D.S.)

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 Pro. H.V. Rep.V.
 (storm)

He **exclaimed** that it was a terrible storm.→ (I.S.)

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
 (it)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

209. The traveller said, "What a beautiful sight!"

- (a) The traveller exclaimed that it was a beautiful sight.
(b) The traveller exclaimed that it was a beautiful sight.
(c) The traveller said that it was beautiful.
(d) The traveller remarked the beautiful sight.

Explanation:

The traveller **said**, “What a beautiful sight!” → (D.S.)

↓
Rep.V.

The traveller **exclaimed that it was** a beautiful sight→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
(sight)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

210. The Chief Guest said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this morning."

- The Chief Guest said that that gave me great pleasure to be there that morning.
- The Chief Guest said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that morning.
- The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be here that Morning.
- The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be there that morning.

Explanation:

The Chief Guest said, “it gives me great pleasure to be

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Inf. H.V.
(S.Per)(Chief Guest)

here this morning."→ (D.S.)

$$\begin{array}{cc} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \text{Ext.Wd.} & \text{Ext.Wd.} \end{array}$$

The Chief Guest said that it gave him great pleasure to

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Conj. Verb Pro. inf.
 (S.Past)(me)

be there that morning.→ (I.S.)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \text{H.V.} & \text{Ext.Wd.} & \text{Ext.Wd.} \end{array}$$

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Explanation:

I **said** to the worker, "How **do you like** **your** job?" → (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Pro
 (worker)(S.Pr.)(worker's)

I **asked** the worker how **he liked** **his** job. → (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro Verb Pro
 (you) (S. Past) (your)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

218. "I don't know why they haven't signed the papers and accepted the gift," said Crene to me.

- Crene told me that he didn't know why they hadn't signed the papers and accepted the gift.
- Crene told me that he doesn't know why they haven't signed the papers and accepted the gift.
- Crene told me that I don't know why they haven't signed the papers and accepted the gift.
- Crene said to me that he didn't know why they hadn't signed the papers and accepted the gift.

Explanation:

I don't know why **they haven't signed** the papers
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. H.V. Verb
 (Crene) (Pr.Per.)

and **accepted** the gift," **said** Crene to me. → (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓
 Verb Rep.V.

Crene **told** me **that he didn't know** why **they**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.v. Conj Pro H.V. Verb
 (I)

hadn't signed the papers
 ↓ ↓
 Pro Verb
 (H.V.) (P.Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

219. She said, "I must have a computer to prepare a PowerPoint presentation."

- She said she had to have a computer to prepare a PowerPoint presentation.
- She said she should have a computer to prepare a power point presentation.
- She said she would have a computer to prepare a PowerPoint presentation.
- She said she could have a computer to prepare a PowerPoint presentation.

Explanation:

She **said**, "**I must have** a computer **to**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro Modal H.V. Inf.
 (She)

prepare a powerpoint presentation." → (D.S.)
 ↓
 Verb

She **said** **she should have** a computer **to**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro Modal H.V. Inf.
 (I)

prepare a powerpoint presentation. → (I.S.)
 ↓
 Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

220. "Don't hesitate to clear your doubts," the teacher said.

- The teacher warned me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.
- The teacher ordered me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.
- The teacher persuaded me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.
- The teacher requested me not to hesitate in clearing my doubts.

Explanation:

"Don't hesitate to clear your doubts, "the teacher **said**. → (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 H.V. Verb Inf. Verb Pro. Rep.V.
 (S.Pr.) (my)

The teacher **warned** me **not to hesitate** in **clearing**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Inf. Verb Verb

my doubts. → (I.S.)
 ↓
 Pro.
 (your)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

221. He said, "I am glad to be here this evening."

- He said that he was glad to be there that evening.
- He said he was glad to be here this evening.
- He says he was glad to be here this evening.
- He asked he is glad to be here this evening.

Explanation:

He **said**, "**I am glad to be** **here**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro H.V. Inf. H.V. Ext.Wd.
 (he)



this evening. → (D.S.)

↓
Ext. Wd.

He said that he was glad to be there
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Inf. H.V. Ext. Wd.
(I)

that evening. → (I.S.)

↓
Ext. Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (222–226): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

222. Mrs Shankar said, "I know what it is to be depressed."

- (a) Mrs Shankar said that she was knowing what it was to be depressed.
(b) Mrs Shankar said that she knew what it was to be depressed.
(c) Mrs Shankar knows what it is to be depressed.
(d) Mrs Shankar is depressed she said.

Explanation:

Mrs. Shanker said, "I know what it is to be depressed."
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb H.V. Inf.
(Mrs. Shanker) (S.Pr)

be depressed." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
H.V. (Adj.)

Mrs. Shanker said that she knew what it was to be depressed.
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb H.V. Inf. H.V.
(I) (S.Past)

depressed. → (I.S.)

↓
Adj.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

223. "Who now", they had asked, "will listen to our troubles and protect us from the crocodiles?"

- (a) They wanted to know who will listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
(b) They had wanted to know who would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
(c) They had wanted to know who then would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
(d) They had wanted to know who will now listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.

Explanation:

"Who now, "they had asked 'will listen to our troubles and protect
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ext. Word. Rep.V. Verb Pro.
(S.Fut.) (their)

us from the crocodiles?" → (D.S.)

↓
Pro. (them)

They had wanted to know who would listen to their troubles and
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro
(our)

protect them from the crocodiles. → (I.S.)

↓
Pro. (us)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

224. Moti asked Gangu whether the latter was in his senses.

- (a) "Are you senseless, Gangu?" asked Moti.
(b) "Hey Gangu, are you in your senses now asked Moti.
(c) "Gangu, have you lost your senses" asked Moti.
(d) "Gangu, are you in your senses?" asked Moti.

Explanation:

Moti asked Gangu whether the latter was in his senses. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. (Gangu) H.V.

"Gangu, are you in your senses?" asked Moti. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. H.V. Rep.V.
(Gangu)(Gangu's)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

225. He said that we are all born to die.

- (a) He said, "We have all been born to die."
(b) He exclaimed, "We were all born to die."
(c) He said, "We were all born to die."
(d) He said, "We are all born to die."

Explanation:

He said that we are all born to die. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Inf. Verb
(He+) (S.Pr.)

He said, "We are all born to die." → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Inf. Verb
(we) + (S.Pr.)

The statement is a Universal Truth. Hence, there is no change in the tense of the Verb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- He told me that he grew those carrots himself.
- He told me I grew these carrots myself.
- He told me that he grew these carrots himself.
- He told me that he had grown those carrots himself.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Pro.
 (he)(S.Past) (himself)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd Pro.

(I) (P.Per.) (myself)

Directions for questions (227–231): In the following questions, sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

(a) Israt proposed to Irfat to go to Puri for a change.
(b) Israt suggested to Irfat to go to Puri for a change.
(c) Israt asked Irfat to go to Puri for a change.
(d) Israt proposed to Irfat that they should go to Puri for a change.

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro Verb
 (us)

↓	↓	↓	↓
Rep.V.	Conj.	Pro. (us)	Modal

↓
Verb

- The poor beggar prayed to God to have mercy on his soul.
- The poor beggar, invoking God, implored him to have mercy on his soul.
- The poor beggar exclaimed that God, have mercy on his soul.
- The poor beggar told God to have mercy on his soul.

Rep.V H.V. Pro.
(beggar's)

Rep.V. Inf. H.V. Pro.
(my)

(a) He asked her why she hadn't put on the brakes.
(b) He asked her why she didn't put on the brake.
(c) He asked her that why she hadn't put on the brake.
(d) He told her that why she hadn't put on the brake.

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
 (her)

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Pro H.V. Verb
 (you)(P.Per)

- She told me that she took breakfast in the morning.
- She told me that she had taken breakfast in the morning.
- She told me that she has taken breakfast in the morning.
- She said to me that she was taking breakfast in the morning.

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb
 (she)(S.Past)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V.	Conj.	Pro.	Verb
		(I)	(P.Per.)

- John's father said, "Remember your umbrella John?"
- "Here, is your umbrella John," said his father.
- "Are you going to take your umbrella or not?" said John to his father.
- "Don't forget to take your umbrella, John" said his father.

**Explanation:**

John's father **reminded** him **to take his** umbrella. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(John's)

"Don't forget to take your umbrella, John" **said** his father. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Verb Inf. Verb Pro. Rep.V.
(John's)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (232–236): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

232. He said, "He took tea in the morning".

- (a) He said that he did take tea in the morning.
- (b) He said that he had taken tea in the morning.
- (c) He said that he took tea in the morning.
- (d) He said that he would take tea in the morning.

Explanation:

He **said**, "**He took** tea in the morning." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(He)(S.Past)

He **said that he had taken** tea in the morning. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(P.Per)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

233. He requested the boss to let him go on with his project.

- (a) He said to the boss, "You better let me go on with my project".
- (b) He told the boss, "Please let me go on with my project".
- (c) He said to the boss, "Let me go on with my project please".
- (d) He told the boss, "Go on with my project please".

Explanation:

He **requested** the boss **to let him** go on with **his** project. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro. Pro.
(he) (his)

He **said to** the boss, "**Let me** go on with **my** project." → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro. Pro.
(he) (his)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

234. I told her, "It was raining last night when you left".

- (a) I told her that it had been raining the previous night when she had left.
- (b) I told her that it has raining last night when she left.
- (c) I told her that it has been raining the night before when she left.
- (d) I told her that it had been raining last night when she had left.

Explanation:

I **told** her, "**It was raining last night** when **you left**". → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Ext.Wd. Pro. Pro.
(P.Cont.) (her) (S.Past)

I **told her that it had been raining the previous night** when

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb Ext.Wd. Pro.
(P.Per.Cont) (you)

she had left. → (I.S.)

↓
Verb
(P.Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

235. He said, "I shall try to bring you the books tomorrow".

- (a) He said that he should try to bring me the books the next day.
- (b) He said that he would try to bring me the books the next day.
- (c) He said that he would try to bring me the books tomorrow.
- (d) He said that he should try to bring me the books tomorrow.

Explanation:

He **said**, "**I shall try to bring you the books**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Inf. Verb Pro.
(he) (her)

tomorrow. → (D.S.)

↓
Ext.Wd.

He **said that he would try to bring me** the books

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb Pro.
(I) (you)

the next day. → (I.S.)

↓
Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

236. He said, "Alas! The little puppy is run over by the car".

- (a) He exclaimed, alas, the little puppy was run over by the car.
- (b) He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy was run over by the car.

- (c) He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy had been run over by the car.
 (d) He exclaimed sadly that the little puppy is run over by the car.

Explanation:

He **said**, "Alas! The little puppy **is run** over by the car." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Inter. H.V. Verb
 He **exclaimed** sadly **that** the little puppy **was**
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. H.V.
run over by the car." → (I.S.)
 ↓
 Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (237–241): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2013]

237. Suresh asked Prasad whether he had watched the cricket match on television the previous night.

- (a) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
 (b) Suresh asked Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television previous night?"
 (c) Suresh asked Prasad, "Have you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
 (d) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television last night?"

Explanation:

Suresh **asked** Prasad **whether he had watched** the cricket match

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
 (Prasad) (P.Per.)

on television **the previous** night. → (I.S.)

↓
 Ext.Wd.

Suresh **said to** Prasad, "**Did you watch** the cricket match on

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
 (Prasad)

television **last night**." → (I.S.)

↓
 Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

238. Father said to me, "You are idling away your time."

- (a) Father told me that you were idling away your time.
 (b) Father told me that I was idling away my time.
 (c) Father told me that I am idling away my time.
 (d) Father told me that you are idling away your time.

Explanation:

Father **said to** me. "You **are idling** away **your** time." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
 (me)(Pr.Cont.) (my)

Father **told** me **that** **I was idling** away **my** time. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
 (you)(P.Cont.) (your)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

239. The captain said to his men, "Fall into line."

- (a) The captain said to his men that they can fall into line.
 (b) The captain commanded his men to fall into line.
 (c) The captain warned his men to fall into line.
 (d) The captain told his men that they should fall into line.

Explanation:

The Captain **said to** his men, "**Fall** into line." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb

The Captain **commanded** his men **to fall** into line. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Inf. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

240. The priest said, "May God pardon this sinner!"

- (a) The priest prayed that God would pardon this sinner.
 (b) The priest prayed that God might pardon that sinner.
 (c) The priest prayed if God will pardon that sinner.
 (d) The priest said that God might pardon the sinner.

Explanation:

The priest **said**, "**May God pardon** this sinner!" → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

The priest **prayed** that God **might pardon** that sinner. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

241. Ashmita advised me to go and see a doctor.

- (a) "Shouldn't you go and see a doctor?" asked Ashmita.
 (b) "You should go and see a doctor," said Ashmita.
 (c) Ashmita asked me, "Will you go and see a doctor?"
 (d) Ashmita told me, "Go and see a doctor."

**Explanation:**

Ashmita **advised** me **to go and see** a doctor.→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Conj. Verb

Ashmita **told** me, "**Go and see** a doctor."→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Conj. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (242–266): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

(SSC CISF ASI Exam 2012)

- 242.** "What a stupid fellow you are" she remarked.
 (a) She exclaimed that what a stupid fellow he was.
 (b) She exclaimed that he was a very stupid fellow.
 (c) She exclaimed in disgust that he could be so stupid.
 (d) She asked him what a stupid fellow he was.

Explanation:

"What a stupid fellow **you are!**" she **remarked.**→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. H.V. Rep.V.

he **exclaimed** **that** **he** was a very stupid fellow.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Conj. Pro.
(you)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 243.** The police said to the thief, "Don't move."
 (a) The police ordered the thief not to move.
 (b) The police ordered the thief that he should not move.
 (c) The police told the thief that he did not move.
 (d) The police ordered to the thief to not move.

Explanation:

The police **said** to the thief, "**Don't move.**"→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V H.V. Verb

The police **ordered** the thief **not to move.**→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Inf. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 244.** He said, "I am going to college just now."
 (a) He said that he was going to college just now.
 (b) He asked that he was going to college just then.
 (c) He said that he was going to college just then.
 (d) He asked that he was going to college just now.

Explanation:

He **said**, "**I** **am** **going** to college just **now.**"→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Pro. Verb Verb Ext.Wd.
(He) (Pr. cont.)

She **said** **that** **he** **was** **going** to college just

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Conj. Pro. Verb
(a) (Pr. Cont.)

then→(I.S.)

↓
Ext.Wd

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 245.** The teacher said to the student, "Can you explain this?"
 (a) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain this.
 (b) The teacher asked the student whether he can explain that.
 (c) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain this.
 (d) The teacher asked the student whether he could explain that.

Explanation:

The teacher **said** to the student, "**Can you explain this?**"→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V H.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd
(the student)

The teacher **asked** the student **whether he could explain that**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd
(you)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 246.** Ramu said, "My master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala."

- (a) Ramu said that his master planned to build a huge house in Khandala.
 (b) Ramu said that his master is planning to build a huge house in Khandala.
 (c) Ramu said that his master's plan is to build a huge house in Khandala.
 (d) Ramu said that his master was planning to build a huge house in Khandala

Explanation:

Ramu **said**, "**My master is planning to build** a huge

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb
(Ramu's) (Pr.Cont.)

house in Khandala.→(D.S.)

Ramu **said that his** master **was planning to build** a huge

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb
(my) (P. Cont)

house in Khandala.→(I.S.)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

247. Nandita said to Nitin, "Can you solve this sum?"

- (a) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve this sum.
- (b) Nandita asked Nitin if could he solve that sum.
- (c) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve this sum.
- (d) Nandita asked Nitin if he could solve that sum.

Explanation:

Nandita **said to** Nitin, "**Can you solve this** sum?"→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.

Nandita **asked Nitin if he could solve**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb
(you)

that sum→(I.S.)

↓
Ext.Wd

Hence, the correct option is (c).

248. He said, "How lovely the scene is!"

- (a) He exclaimed that the scene is very lovely.
- (b) He exclaimed that how the scene was lovely.
- (c) He exclaimed that the scene was very lovely.
- (d) He exclaimed that the scene is indeed lovely.

Explanation:

He **said,** "How lovely the scene **is!**"→(D.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V.

He **exclaimed that** the scene **was** very lovely.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. H.V.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

249. Bill said, "am here to help you all."

- (a) Bill said that he is here to help you all.
- (b) Bill said that he was there to help us all.
- (c) Bill said that he was here to help us all.
- (d) Bill said that he is there to help us all.

Explanation:

Bill **said, "I am here to help**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. ext. Inf. Verb
(Bill) (wd.)

you all."→(D.S.)

↓
Pro.
(us)

Bill **said that he was there to help**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. ext. Inf. Verb
(1) wd.

us all.→(I.S.)

↓
Pro
(you)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

250. The kids yelled in a loud voice, "We love our family."

- (a) The kids yelled loudly that they love our family.
- (b) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved their family.
- (c) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved our family.
- (d) The kids were shouting loudly that they loved their family.

Explanation:

The kids **yelled** in a loud voice, "**We love our**

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(the kids)(S.Pr.)

family."→(D.S.)

↓
Pro.
(kids)

The kids **yelled** in a loud voice **that they loved**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(we)(S.Past)

their family.→(I.S.)

↓
Pro.
(our)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

251. He said to me, "Please visit my company tomorrow".

- (a) He said to me to visit his company tomorrow.
- (b) He requested me to visit his company tomorrow.
- (c) He requested me to visit his company the next day.
- (d) He said to me to visit his company the next day.

Explanation:

He **said to** me, "Please **visit my** company **tomorrow.**"→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Verb Pro. Ext.wd.
(S.Pr)(His)



He **requested** me **to visit** his company **the next day**.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Inf. Verb Pro. Ext.wd.
(my)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

252. He said, "My parents are arriving tomorrow."

- (a) He said that his parents are arriving the next day.
- (b) He said that his parents were arriving the next day.
- (c) He said that his parents are arriving tomorrow.
- (d) He said that his parents have arrived the next day.

Explanation:

He **said**, "**My** parents **are arriving** tomorrow."→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Pro. Verb Ext.wd.
(His) (Pr.Cont)

He **said that his** parents **were arriving** the next day.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Conj. Pro. (P.cont)
(my)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

253. He said, "How cruel of him!"

- (a) He remarked that it was very cruel of him.
- (b) He remarked on his great cruelty.
- (c) He remarked that it was very cruel of him.
- (d) He remarked that it is very cruel of him.

Explanation:

He **said**, "How cruel of him!"→(D.S.)

↓
Rep.V.

He **remarked that** it was very cruel of him.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

254. "How did it get here?" She wanted to know.

- (a) She wanted to know how did it get here.
- (b) She wanted to know how it had got there.
- (c) She wanted to know how did it got there.
- (d) She wanted to know how it get there.

Explanation:

"How **did it get here?**" She **wanted** to know.→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb ext.wd. Rep.V.
(S.Pr)

She **wanted** to know how **it had got there**.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. (P.Per.) Ext.wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

255. "You are one of Pinkerton's men, I presume," he said.

- (a) He said that he presumed me one of Pinkerton's men.
- (b) He said that he presumed that I was one of Pinkerton's men.
- (c) He said that he presumed me as one of Pinkerton's men.
- (d) He said that he presumes that I am one of Pinkerton's men.

Explanation:

"**You are** one of Pinkerton's men. **I presume**," he **said**.→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. H.V. Pro. Verb. Rep.V.
(me) (he) (S.Pr)

He **said that he presumed me** as one of Pinkerton'sn (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Conj. Pro. Verb Pro.
(I) (S.Past) (you)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

256. "Away !" she said to the man, "do not trouble your family anymore".

- (a) She asked the man to go away and not trouble the family any more.
- (b) She asked the man not to trouble the family that was away, any more.
- (c) She asked the man not to trouble your family anymore and go away.
- (d) She asked the man to go away and not trouble his family any more.

Explanation:

"Away!"she **said to** the man, "**do not trouble your**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Verb Pro
(man's)

family any more."→(D.S.)

She **asked** the man **to go away and not trouble his**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Conj. Verb Pro
(your)

family any more.→(I.S.)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

257. He asked me, "Have you finished reading the magazine?"

- (a) He asked me whether I had finished reading the magazine.
- (b) He asked me if had I finished reading the magazine.
- (c) He asked me if I have finished reading the magazine.
- (d) He asked me whether I finished reading the magazine.

Explanation:

He **asked me**, "**Have you finished reading** the magazine?"→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro Verb
(me)(Pr. Per. Tense)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro Verb
 (you) (P. Per. Tense)

- (a) He said that he had done his work.
(b) He said that they have done their work.
(c) He said that they had done their work.
(d) He said that they should do their work.

Explanation:

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Pro. (Pr.Per.) Pro

↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Rep.V.	Conj.	Pro. (we)	Verb (P.Per.)	Pro. (our)

- (a) He said “I have been waiting here for a long time.”
 (b) He said, “He has been waiting here for a long time.”
 (c) He said, “He has been waiting there for a long time.”
 (d) He said, “I am waiting here for a long time.”

Explanation:

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V.	Conj.	Pro.	Verb	Ext.wd.
		(he)		(P.Per.cont)

↓	↓	↓	↓
Rep.V.	Pro.	Verb	Ext.wd.
	(he)	(Pr.Per.Cont)	

- (a) The visitor requested them to take him to the officer.
(b) The visitor told them to take him to the officer.
(c) The visitor requested for the officer to be taken.
(d) The visitor wanted the officer to take him there.

Explanation:

↓ ↓ ↓
Verb Pro Rep.V.
(S.Pr.) (Visitor)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
 (me)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- Nitin exclaimed with joy that place was a pleasant atmosphere.
- Nitin exclaimed with joy that was a pleasant atmosphere in that place.
- Nitin exclaimed with joy that that place had a pleasant atmosphere.
- Nitin exclaimed with joy that what a pleasant atmosphere that place had.

Explanation:

↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. Ext.wd. H.V.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & & \text{Rep.V.} & & \text{Conj.} & \text{Ext.wd.} & \text{H.V.} \end{array}$$

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- (a) Aarati said that she was in a hurry that day.
(b) Aarati said that I am in a hurry today.
(c) Aarati said that she is in a hurry today.
(d) Aarati said that she is in a hurry that day.

Explanation:

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Pro H.V. Ext.wd.
 (Aarati)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & & & \downarrow \\ \text{Rep.V.} & \text{Conj.} & \text{Pro} & \text{H.V.} & & & \text{Ext.wd.} \\ & & \text{(I)} & & & & \end{array}$$

- (a) They said that they are practising for the next match.
(b) They said that they practised for the next match.
(c) They said that they were practising for the next match.
(d) They said they were going to practise for the next match.

Explanation:

Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(they) (Pr.Cont)

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(we) (P.Cont)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

270. "Have you completed your assignment, Minu?" said her brother.

- (a) Minu's brother asked Minu if you have finished your assignment.
 (b) Minu's brother said to Minu if she had finished her assignment.
 (c) Minu's brother asked her if she had finished her assignment.
 (d) Minu's brother asked Minu if she has finished her assignment.

Explanation:

"Have you completed your assignment, Minu?"

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 (H.V.) Pro. Verb Pro.
 (Minu)(Pr. Per.)

said her brother.(D.S.)

↓
 Rep.V.

(Minu's) Minu's brother asked her if she had completed
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj Pro. Verb
 (You) (P. Per.)

her assignment. (I.S.)

↓
 Pro.
 (Your)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

271. He says, "I go for a walk every morning."

- (a) He says that he goes for a walk every morning.
 (b) He said that he used to go for a walk every morning
 (c) He said that he goes for a walk every morning.
 (d) He says he went for a walk every morning.

Explanation:

He says "I go for a walk every morning." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb
 (He)(S.Pr.)

He says that he goes for a walk every morning. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep-V. Conj. Pro. Verb
 (I) (S.Pr.)

As the repV.is in the Pr.Tense (say) there will be no change in the tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

272. The Principal said, "Why didn't you attend the flag hoisting ceremony, Anuj?"

- (a) The Principal asked Anuj why hadn't he attended the flag hoisting ceremony.
 (b) The Principal asked to Anuj why he hadn't attended the flag hoisting ceremony.

(c) The Principal asked Anuj why didn't he attend the flag hoisting ceremony.

(d) The Principal asked Anuj why he didn't attend the flag hoisting ceremony.

Explanation:

The Principal said "Why didn't you attend the flag

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb.
 (Anuj) (S.Past)

hoisting ceremony?" → (D3.)

The Principal asked Anuj why he hadn't attended the flag

↓ ↓ ↓
 RepV. Pro. Verb
 (You)(Past Perfect)

hoisting ceremony. → (I.S.)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

273. I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you yesterday?"

- (a) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him yesterday.
 (b) I asked him where he had lost the pen I have brought for him the previous day.
 (c) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the previous day.
 (d) I asked him where had he lost the pen I had brought him the previous day.

Explanation:

I said to him, "Where have you lost the pen I brought for you

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb Pro. Verb Pro. Verb Pro.
 (him) (I) (S. Past)(him)

Yesterday?" → (D.S.)

↓
 Ext Wd.

I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 RepV. Pro. Verb Verb Pro.
 (You) (P. Per.) (P. Per.) (You)

the previous day. (I.S.)

↓
 Ext wd.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

274. He said, "Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family."

- (a) He said that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
 (b) He said that Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.



- (c) He told that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family.
- (d) He said to Garima that though she wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.

Explanation:

[illegible]

her to look after the family".→ (D.S.)

↓
Pro.
(Garima's)

He **said** **that** Garima **wanted to** take up a job while her husband

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. Conj. Verb Inf.

(S.Past)

wanted her to look after the family.→ (I.S.)

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Verb Pro.
 (S:Past)(Garima)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

275. She said, "When I was a child, I wasn't afraid of ghosts."
- (a) She said that when she was a child she wasn't not afraid of ghosts.
- (b) She said that when she was a child she hadn't been afraid of ghosts.
- (c) She said that when she was a child she wasn't afraid of ghosts.
- (d) She said that when she had been a child she wasn't afraid of ghosts.

Explanation:

She said, “When I was a child, I wasn’t afraid of ghosts.” → (D.S.)

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Verb
 (She)(S.Past) (She)(S.Past)

She **said that** when **she was** a child, **she wasn't** afraid of ghosts. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
RepV. Conj. Pro. Verb Pro. Verb
 (I) (S.Past) (I) (S.Past)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

276. He said, "Reena, do you want to buy a house in Noida?"
- (a) He told Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.
- (b) He asked that did she want to buy a house in Noida.
- (c) He asked Reena if she wants to buy a house in Noida.
- (d) He asked Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.

Explanation:

He said, "Reena **do you want to buy** a house in Noida?" → (D. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. (H.V.) Pro. Verb Inf. Verb
 (Reena)(S.Pr.)

He asked Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.→ (I.S.)

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 RepV. Conj. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb
 (You)(S.Past)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

277. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day?"
- (a) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day.
 - (b) I asked my friend if I could borrow your dictionary for one day.
 - (c) I asked my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day.
 - (d) I asked my friend that if can borrow his dictionary for one day.

Explanation:

I said to my friend, “Can I borrow your dictionary for

Rep.V. Modal Pro. Verb Pro
 (Verb) (I) (friend's)

one day?" $\rightarrow$ (D. S.)

I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modal Verb Pro.
 (I) (Verb) (your)

one day $\rightarrow$ (I.S.)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

278. He said, "Let Han come with us, mother. I'll take care of him"
- (a) He requested his mother to let Hari come with them as he will take care of him.
- (b) He informed his mother to let Hari come with them as he would take care of him.
- (c) He told his mother to let Hari come with them as he would take care of him.
- (d) He told to his mother let Hari come with us as he would take care of him.

Explanation:

He said, "Let Hari come with us, mother I'll take care of

↓	↓	↓	↓
Rep.V.	Pro.	Pro.	Modal
	(He, mother)	(He)	(will) (Hari)

him".→ (D. S.)

↓
Rep.V.

He **told his** mother to let Hari come with **them** as **he would**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V Pro. Pro. Pro.Modal
 (us) (I) (will)

take care of **him**. → (I. S.)
 ↓
 Pro.
 (him)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

279. "No," said the child, "I won't kneel, for if I do, I shall spoil my new pair of trousers."

- (a) The child said that he would not kneel for if he did so he will spoil his new pair of trousers.
- (b) The child said that he will not kneel for if he kneels he will spoil his new pair of trousers.
- (c) The child said that he would not kneel for if he did so he would spoil his new pair of trousers.
- (d) The child said that I will not kneel for if he did kneel, he should spoil his new pair of trousers.

Explanation:

"No", **said** the child, "**I won't kneel**, for if **I do**, **I**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep-V Proj Modal Verb Pro H.V. Pro.
 (the child)(will not) (child) (child)

shall spoil my new pair of trousers". → (D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Modal Verb Pro.
 (child's)

The child **said that he would not** kneel, for if **he did**,
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modal Pro. H.V. Pro.
 (I) (will not) (I) (I)

he would spoil **his** new pair of trousers. → (I.S.)
 ↓ ↓
 Modal Pro.
 (Shall) (my)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

280. The chairman of the selection committee said, "We shall finalize the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper."

- (a) The chairman of the selection committee told that they would finalize the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper.
- (b) The chairman of the selection committee said that we would finalize the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper.
- (c) The chairman of the selection committee said that they would finalize the rest of their team after they selected the skipper.
- (d) The chairman of the selection committee said that they would finalize the rest of their team after they had selected the skipper.

Explanation:

The chairman of the selection committee **said, "We shall**
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Modal

finalize the rest of **our** team after **we have selected** the
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Verb Pro. Pro. Verb (Pr. Per.)

Skipper". (D.S.) [Pro.'we; 'our' stands for The chairman of the selection committee]

The chairman of the selection committee **said that they**
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro.
 (we)

would finalize the rest of **their** team after **they had selected**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Modal Modal Pro. Pro. Verb
 (shall) (shall) (our) (We) (P. Per)

the skipper. → (I. S.)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

281. He said, "Has anybody been unkind to you?"

- (a) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to me.
- (b) He asked me had anybody been unkind to me.
- (c) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to you.
- (d) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to him.

Explanation:

He said, "Has anybody been unkind to you?" → (D. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb Pro.(me)
 (Pr. Per.)

He asked me if anybody **had been** unkind to **me**. (I. S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Verb (P. Per) Pro.
 (you)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

282. The pilot said, "Please don't panic but tighten your seat belts."

- (a) The pilot told to the passengers that they should not panic but tighten the seat belts.
- (b) The pilot told the passengers to not panic but to tighten their seat belts instead.
- (c) The pilot told the passengers not to panic but to tighten your seat belts.
- (d) The pilot told the passengers not to panic but to tighten their seat belts.

Explanation:

The Pilot **said** "Please don't panic but **tighten**

↓
Rep.V.

↓
Verb
(S.Pr.)

your seat belts." → (D. S.)

↓
Pro.
(passengers)

The **Pilot** **told** the passengers not to panic but **to** tighten

↓
Rep.V.

↓
Inf.

their seat belts. → (I. S.)

↓
Pro.
(your)

When a sentence begins with don't in D.S. 'not to' will be used in I.S.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

283. He said, "Ravi, why are you sounding so dejected today?"

- (a) He asked Ravi why he sounded so dejected that day.
- (b) He asked to Ravi why he was sounding so dejected that day.
- (c) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so dejected today.
- (d) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so dejected that day.

Explanation:

He **said**, "Ravi, why **are you sounding** so depressed **today**?" (D.S.)

↓
Rep-V.

↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb
(Ravi)(Pr.cont)

↓
Ext wd.

He **asked** Ravi why **he was sounding** so depressed that day. (I. S.)

↓
Rep.V.

↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. verb Ext wd.
(You)(P.Cont)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

284. "I shall remain here and the tailor won't be able to find me," said she.

- (a) She said that she should remain there and the tailor won't be able to find me.
- (b) She said that she should remain there and the tailor would not be able to find her.
- (c) She said that she would remain there and the tailor would not be able to find her.
- (d) She said that, she could remain here and the tailor would not find her.

Explanation:

"**I shall remain here** and the tailor **won't** be able to find

↓
Pro.

↓
Modal

↓
Verb

↓
Ext wd.

↓
Modal
(will not)

me." S3-M → (D.S.)

↓
pro. (1)

She **said** **that** **she** **would** **remain** **there** and the

↓
Rep.V.

↓
Conj.

↓
Pro.
(I)

↓
Modal
(shall)

↓
Verb

↓
Ext Wd.
(here)

tailor would be able to find her. → (I.S.)

↓
Modal
(will not)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

285. Mother said, "Gaurav, you will be eligible for voting when you are 18."

- (a) Mother told Gaurav he would be eligible for voting when he was 18.
- (b) Mother told Gaurav that he could vote only after 18.
- (c) Mother told Gaurav you will be eligible for voting when you are 18.
- (d) Mother told Gaurav that he would be eligible for voting when he would be 18.

Explanation:

Mother **said**, "Gaurav, **you will** be eligible for voting when

↓
Rep-V.

↓ ↓
Pro. Modal
(Gaurav)

you are → (D.S.)

↓
Pro. I
(Gaurav)

Mother **told** Gaurav **that** **he** **would** be eligible for voting

↓
Rep-V.

↓
Conj.

↓
Pro.
(you)

↓
Modal
(will)

when he is 18 → (I. S.)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

286. He said, "Bravo! You have done well."

- (a) He applauded him to say that he had done well.
- (b) He applauded him and said that you have done well.
- (c) He applauded him, saying that he has done well.
- (d) He applauded him, saying that he had done well.

Explanation:

He said, "Bravo! You have done well." → (D. S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inter. Pro. Verb
(him) (Pr. Per.)

He applauded him, saying that he had done well. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pra Conj. Pro. Verb
(you)(P. Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

287. He said to me, "You are getting lazy day by day."

- (a) He informed me that I am getting lazy day by day.
- (b) He told me that I have getting lazy day by day
- (c) He told me that I was getting lazy day by day.
- (d) He told me that you getting lazy day by day.

Explanation:

He said to me, "You are getting lazy day by day." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(me) (Pr.Cont.)

He told me that I was getting lazy day by day. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(you)(P. cont.)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

288. "When will I be able to vote?" I asked my mother.

- (a) I asked my mother when would he be able to vote.
- (b) I asked to my mother when I will be able to vote.
- (c) I asked my mother when would be able to vote.
- (d) I asked my mother when would I be able to vote.

Explanation:

"When will I be able to vote?", I asked my mother. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Modal Pro. Rep.V.
(I)

I asked my mother when I would be able to vote. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Modal
(I) (will)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

289. I said, "Father, when will buy me a motor cycle?"

- (a) I asked my father when he buy me a motorcycle.
- (b) I asked my father when will buy me a motor cycle.
- (c) I asked my father when would he buy me a me cycle.
- (d) I asked my father when would buy me a motor cycle.

Explanation:

I said, "Father, when will you buy me a motorcycle?" → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Modal Pro. Verb Pro.
(father) (I)

I asked my father when he would buy me a motorcycle. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Pro. Modal Verb Pro.
(I) (you) (will) (me)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

290. He said to me, "Is there a possibility of my getting promotion this year?"

- (a) He asked me if there was any possibility of my getting promotion this year.
- (b) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting promotion this year.
- (c) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting promotion that year."
- (d) He asked me if there is a possibility of his getting promotion this year.

Explanation:

He said to me, "Is there any possible of my getting promotion

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Ger.
(me)

this year". → (D.S.)

↓
Ext Wt.

He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Pro.
(my)

promotion that year. →

↓
Ext Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

291. The dealer said, "Either make your purchases or walk out my shop."

- (a) The dealer told the customer that he would either make his purchases or walk out of his shop.
- (b) The dealer ordered the customer to make his purchases and walk out of his shop.
- (c) The dealer told the customer that he should either make his purchases, walk out of his shop.
- (d) The dealer requested the customer to make his purchases or walk out of I shop.

Explanation:

The dealer said, “Either **make your** purchases or **walk** out of
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb Pro. Verb
 (customer)

my shop.”
↓
Pro.
(dealer’s)

[illegible]

make purchases or **walkout** of **his** shop.

↓ ↓ ↓

Modal Verb Pro.
 (my)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

292. He said, "I do not wish to see any of you; go away."

- He said that he had not wished to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
- He said that he did not wish to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
- He told that he did not wish to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
- He said that he does not wish to see any of us and ordered us to go away.

Explanation:

[illegible]

He said that he did not wish to see any of them and

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Inf. Verb Pro. Conj.

(he) (you)

ordered them to
↓
Inf.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

293. He said to us, “Why are you all sitting about there doing nothing?”

- (a) He asked us why are we all sitting about there doing nothing.
- (b) He asked us why we are all sitting about there doing nothing.
- (c) He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing nothing.
- (d) He asked us why were we all sitting about there doing nothing.

Explanation:

He said to us, "Why are you all sitting about there doing nothing?"

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
 (us) (Pr.Cont)

He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb.

 (you) (Pr. cont.)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (294–318): In the following questions, 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.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam. 2011]

294. The boy said, "Bravo! You have done well."

- (a) The boy said that he had done well.
(b) The boy exclaimed that he had done well.
(c) The boy applauded him, saying that he had done well.
(d) The boy said bravo he had done well.

Explanation:

The boy **said**, **“Bravol You have done well.”**→(D.S.)
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Inter. Pro. Verb
 (him) (Pr. Per.)

[illegible]

Hence, the correct option is (c).

295. I said to my sister, "I brought you a doll yesterday."

- (a) I told my sister that I brought you a doll the previous day.
(b) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll the previous day.
(c) I told my sister that I had brought her a doll yesterday.
(d) I told my sister that I brought her a doll yesterday.

Explanation:

I said to my sister, "I brought you a doli yesterday."→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.

 (I) (S. Past)(sister)

I	told	my	sister	that	I	had	brought	her	a	doll
↓			↓		↓		↓		↓	
Rep.V.			Conj.		Pro.		Verb		Pro.	
					(I)		(P. Per)		(you)	

the previous day.→(I.S.)
↓
Ext.Wd.
Hence, the correct option

Hence, the correct option is (b).

296. The captain said to the army, "March forward, now."

- (a) The captain said to the army that march forward now.
- (b) The captain ordered the army to march forward then.
- (c) The captain ordered the army to march on that day.
- (d) The captain ordered the army to attack the enemy.

Explanation:

The captain **said to** the army, "**March** forward, **now**." →(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

The captain **ordered** the army **to march** forward **then**. →(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

297. They said, "We've lived here for a longtime."

- (a) They said they have lived there for a long time.
- (b) They said they lived here for a long time.
- (c) They said they had lived there for a long time.
- (d) They said they have lived for a long time.

Explanation:

They **said**, "**We've** **lived** **here** for a long time." →(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
(they)(have)(P.Per)

They **said that they had lived there** for a long time. →(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(we) (P.Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

298. "Would you open the door please?" she asked.

- (a) She asked me to please open the door.
- (b) She requested me to open the door.
- (c) She requested me to please open the door.
- (d) She asked me open the door.

Explanation:

"**Would you open** the door, please?" she **said to** me. →(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
(me)

She **requested me to open** the door. →(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

299. The teacher said, "Gandhiji was born in India."

- (a) The teacher said that Gandhiji had been born in India.
- (b) The teacher says that Gandhiji was born in India.
- (c) The teacher said that Gandhiji was born in India.
- (d) The teacher will say that Gandhiji was born in India.

Explanation:

The teacher **said**, "Gandhiji **was born** in India." →(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Verb

The teacher **said that** Gandhiji **was born** in India. →(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Verb

As the statement is a Universal Truth, there will be no chancy in the tense the Verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

300. The teacher said to the student "Why do you disturb the class?"

- (a) The teacher said to the student why he disturbed the class.
- (b) The teacher told the student why he had disturbed the class.
- (c) The teacher asked the student why he disturbed the class.
- (d) The teacher asked the student why he had disturbed the class.

Explanation:

The teacher **said to** the student, "Why **do you**

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro.
(student)

disturb the class? (S.)

↓
Verb
(S. Pr.)

The teacher **asked** the student why **he disturbed** the class. (S)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(you) (S. Past)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

301. Rita said to me, "Will you lend me this classic?"

- (a) Rita asked me if I would lend her that classic.
- (b) Rita asked me if she would lend me that classic.
- (c) Rita asked me if I will lend her that classic.
- (d) Rita asked me would I lend her that classic.

Explanation:

Rita **said to** me, "Will **you** **lend** **me**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(me) (Rita)

this classic?" →(D.S.)

↓
Ext.Wd.

Rita **asked me if** **I** **would** **lend** **her**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro.
(you) (me)

that classic.→(L.S.)

↓

Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

302. The lady said to the servant, "If you don't wash the clothes properly, I will dismiss you."

- (a) The lady warned the servant that she would dismiss her if she didn't wash the clothes properly.
- (b) The lady told the servant that she would dismiss her on the event of bad work.
- (c) The lady cautioned the servant that she must wash the clothes properly.
- (d) The lady advised the servant to wash the clothes properly.

Explanation:

The lady **said to** the servant, "If **you** **don't** **wash**

↓
Rep.V.

↓
Pro.

↓
H.V.

↓
Verb

(servant)

the clothes properly.

I **will** **dismiss** **you.**→(D.S.)

↓

Pro.

↓

H.V.

↓

Verb

↓

Pro.

(lady)

(servant)

The lady **warned** the servant **that** **she** **would dismiss**

↓
Rep.V.

↓
Conj.

↓
Pro.

↓
H.V.

↓
Verb

(I)

her if **she** don't **wash** the clothes properly.→(I.S.)

↓

↓

↓

Pro.

Pro.

Verb

(you)(you)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

303. "There are ceremonies going on", he said to me.

- (a) He told me that there were ceremonies going on.
- (b) He told that there have been ceremonies going on.
- (c) He told that there had been ceremonies going on.
- (d) He told that there are ceremonies going on.

Explanation:

There **are** ceremonies **going on**, he **said** to me.→(D.S.)

↓
H.V.

↓
Verb

↓
Rep.V.

He **told** me **that** there **were** ceremonies **going on**.→(I.S.)

↓

↓

↓

↓

Rep.V.

Conj.

H.V.

Verb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

304. He said to Manoj, "May you prosper."

- (a) He wished that Manoj should prosper.
- (b) He wished that Manoj may prosper.
- (c) He wished that Manoj might prosper.
- (d) He wished Manoj to prosper.

Explanation:

He **said to** Manoj, "**May you** prosper."→(D.S.)

↓

Rep.V.

↓

Modal

↓

Pro.

(Manoj)

He **wished that** Manoj **might** prosper.→(I.S.)

↓

Rep.V.

↓

Conj.

↓

Modal

Hence, the correct option is (c).

305. The mother said, "What can for you, my son?"

- (a) The mother said to her son what she could do for her son.
- (b) The mother asked her son what she did for him.
- (c) The mother asked her son what she could do for him.
- (d) The mother asked what she could do for him, my son.

Explanation:

The mother **said**, "What **can** **I** **do for you**,

↓
Rep.V.

↓
H.V.

↓
Pro.

↓
H.V.

↓
Pro.

(mother)

(son)

(mother's)

my son?→(D.S.)

↓

Pro.

The mother **asked her** son what **she could do** for **him**.→(L.S.)

↓

Rep.V.

↓

Pro.

↓

Pro.

↓

H.V.

↓

H.V.

↓

Pro.

(my)

(I)

(you)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

306. My Daddy always says, "Get up early in the morning is a good habit."

- (a) My Daddy always says to get up early in the morning is a good habit.
- (b) My Daddy always says that getting up early in the morning is a good habit.
- (c) My Daddy always advice that getting up early in morning was a good habit.
- (d) My Daddy always warns us to get up early in the morning was a good habit.

Explanation:

My Daddy always **says**, "**Getting** up early in the morning **is** a

↓

Rep.V.

↓

Ger.

↓

H.V.

and habit"→(D.S.)

My Daddy always **says that getting** up early in the morning

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Conj. Ger.

is a good habit.(I.S.)

As the statement is a universal truth, there will be no change in the tense of the verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

307. "Be quiet" I said to them.

- (a) I told them to be quiet.
- (b) I asked them to remain quiet.
- (c) I told to them for being quiet.
- (d) I ordered them to remain quiet.

Explanation:

"Be quiet," I **said to** them. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
H.V. Rep.V.

I **told them to be** quiet. → (L.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. H.V.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

308. The mother says to the child, "The Sun rises in the East."

- (a) The mother tells the child that the Sun rose in the East.
- (b) The mother says the child that the Sun rises in the East.
- (c) The mother tells the child that the Sun rises in the East.
- (d) The mother informs the child that the Sun rose in the East.

Explanation:

The mother **says to** the child, "The sun **rises** in the East." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb
(S. Pr.)

The mother **tells** the child **that** the sun **rises** in the East. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb
(S.Pr.)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

309. He said, "The teacher usually do not ask any question."

- (a) He said that the teacher usually does not ask any question.
- (b) He said that the teacher usually did not ask any question.
- (c) He said that the teacher usually asks no question.
- (d) He said that the teacher usually did not ask any question.

Explanation:

He **said**, "The teacher usually **does not ask** any question." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Verb.

He **said that** the teacher usually **did not ask** any question. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

310. "Where do you live?" asked the stranger.

- (a) The stranger asked where I lived.
- (b) The stranger enquired where I was living.
- (c) The stranger questioned where did I live.
- (d) The stranger wanted to know where I live.

Explanation:

"Where **do you live?**" **asked** the stranger. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
(me)(S. Pr.)

The stranger **asked where I** **lived** → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(you) (S. Past)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

311. I said to him, "How do you know this?"

- (a) I asked him how I knew that.
- (b) I asked him that how he knew that.
- (c) I told him how I knew that.
- (d) I asked him how he knew that.

Explanation:

I **said to** him, "How **do you know this?**" → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb ExtWd.
(she) (S.Pr.)

I **asked** him how **he knew that** → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb ExtWd.
(you) (S.Past)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

312. He said, "We are all sinners."

- (a) He said that we are all sinners.
- (b) He said they were all sinners.
- (c) He said that he was a sinner.
- (d) He said all were sinners.

Explanation:

He **said**, "**We are** all sinners." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V.

He **said that we are** all sinners. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
[Universal Truth]

Hence, the correct option is (a).



313. "Would you mind taking off your shoes before entering the house?" He said to the foreigner.

- (a) He requested the foreigner to take off his shoes before entering the house.
- (b) He told the foreigner that he must take off his shoes before entered the house.
- (c) He said the foreigner that to take off his shoes before entered the house.
- (d) Before entering the house he said that shoes must be taken off.

Explanation:

"Would you mind taking off your shoes before entering the house?"

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
(foreigner) (Phr.V.)(foreigner's)

he **said to the** foreigner. → (D.S.)

↓
Rep.V.

He **requested** the foreigner **to take off** his shoes before entering

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. inf. Verb (Phr.V.)

the house. → (I.S.)

'Take off' means to remove

Hence, the correct option is (a).

314. "I lost my book yesterday", she said to her teacher.

- (a) She admitted to her teacher that she had lost her book the previous day.
- (b) To her teacher she was admitted that she has lost her book the previous day.
- (c) She admitted losing her book to her teacher yesterday.
- (d) She said to her teacher that I have lost my book the previous day.

Explanation:

"I **lost** my book **yesterday**", "she **said to** her teacher. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd. Rep.V.
(she)(S. Past)(her)

She **admitted to** her teacher **that** she **had lost** her book the

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Verb Pro.
(P. Per.) (my)

previous day. → (I.S.)

↓
Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

315. "Do you want some more sweets?" asked my friend.

- (a) My friend asked me if I want some more sweets.
- (b) My friend said to me if I wanted some more sweets.

(c) My friend asked me whether I wanted some more sweets.

(d) My friend asked me that I wanted some more sweets.

Explanation:

"**Do** **you** **want** some more sweets?" "asked my friend. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
(me) (S.Pr.)

My friend **asked** me **whether I wanted** some more sweets. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(you)(S.Past)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

316. "I have seen the film before" Suneetha says.

- (a) Suneetha said that she had seen the film before.
- (b) Suneetha says that she has seen the film before.
- (c) Suneetha said that the film was seen by her before.
- (d) Suneetha said that she saw the film earlier.

Explanation:

"**I** **have seen** the film **before**", "Suneetha **says.** → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Ext Wd. Rep.V.
(Suneetha) (Pr.Per.)

Suneetha **says** **that** **she** has **seen** the film before. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
(I) (Pr.Per.)

If the Reporting Verb is in Present (say), there is no change in the tense of the Verb in the Indirect Speech.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

317. He ordered his servant to do as he was told.

- (a) He ordered his servant, "Do as you are told."
- (b) He said to his servant, "Do as you are told."
- (c) He said to his servant. "Do as I told you."
- (d) He said to his servant, "Do as you were told."

Explanation:

He **ordered** his servant **to do** as **he** was **told.** → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf H.V. Pro. Verb
(servant)(P.cont.)

He **said to** his servant, "**Do** as **you are told.**" → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
(he) (Pr.Cont.)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

318. She said to the girl, "Did you do this?"

- (a) She asked the girl that she did that.
- (b) She asked the girl if she did that.

(c) She asked the girl if she had done that.

(d) She told the girl that she had done that.

Explanation:

She **said** to the girl, “**Did you do this?**”→ (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. H.V. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd.

(girl)

She asked the girl if she had done that.→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (you)(P.Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (319–343): In the following question, 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.

(SSC GL Tier II Exam. 2011)

319. Kiran asked me, “Did you see the cricket match on television last night?”
- (a) Kiran asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (b) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the earlier night.
- (c) Kiran asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night.
- (d) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night.

Explanation:

Kiran asked me, “Did you see the cricket match on television?”

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb
 (me)

last night?" → (D.S.)

Ext. Wd.

Kiran asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
 (you)(P. Per.)

television the earlier night.→ (I.S.)

↓
Ext. Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 320.** David said to Anna, “Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.”
- (a) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
- (b) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.

- (c) David told to Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
- (d) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.

Explanation:

David said to Anna, “Mona will leave for her native place

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro.
 (S.Fut.) (Mona's)

$$\text{tomorrow.} \rightarrow (\text{D.S.})$$

↓
Ext. Wd.

David **told** Anna **that** Mona **would** leave for **her** native place

$\downarrow$
 Rep.V

$\downarrow$
 Conj.

$\downarrow$
 Verb

$\downarrow$
 Pro. (her)

the next day.→ (I.S.)

↓
Ext. Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

321. I said to him, "Why are you working so hard?"
 (a) I asked him why he was working so hard.
 (b) I asked him why was he working so hard.
 (c) I asked him why he had been working so hard.
 (d) I asked him why had he been working so hard.

Explanation:

I said to' him, "Why are you working so hard?" → (D.S.)

	↓		↓	↓	↓	
Rep.V.		H.V.	Pro.	Verb		
			(him)	(P.Cont.)		

I asked him why **he was working** so hard.→ (I.S.)

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb
 (you)(P.Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

322. He said to her, "What a cold day!"
- (a) He told her that it was a cold day.
- (b) He exclaimed that it was a cold day.
- (c) He exclaimed sorrowfully that it was a cold day.
- (d) He exclaimed that it was a very cold day.

Explanation:

He **said to** her, “What a cold day!”→ (D.S.)

↓
Rep.V.

He **exclaimed** that it was a very cold day!→ (I.S.)

Rep.V. Conj.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

↓
Pro.
(Pawan)

[illegible]

↓
Pro.
(you)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- The teacher congratulated Mahesh and said wish you success in life.
- The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Mahesh.
- The teacher said congratulations to Mahesh and wished him success in life.
- The teacher congratulated Mahesh and wished him success in life.

↓ ↓

Rep-V. Pro.(Mahesh)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Rep.V. Pro.
 (you)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- The poor examinee prayed God to take pity on him.
- The poor examinee, invoking God, implored him to take pity on him.
- The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him.
- The poor examinee asked God to take pity on him.

↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. Verb Pro.

(S.Pr.) (examinee)

[illegible]

(a) I asked where you will be the next day in case I will ring him.

(b) I asked where, he would be the next day in case I had to ring him.

(c) I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him.

(d) I enquired about his whereabouts the next day in case I would have to ring up.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \text{H.V.} & \text{Pro.} & & \text{H.V.} & \text{ExtWd.} & \text{Rep.V} & \text{Pro.} & \text{H.V.} & \text{inf.} \\ & (\text{him}) & & & & & (\text{I}) & & \end{array}$$

↓ ↓
Verb Pro.
 (him)

↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Rep.V.	Pro.	Verb	Ext.Wd.	Pro.		H.V. Inf.
	(you)			(I)		

↓ ↓
Verb Pro.
 (you)

(a) Seeta asked me can I give her my pen.
(b) Seeta asked me if I can give me your pen.
(c) Seeta asked me if I could give her my pen.
(d) Seeta asked me if I gave her my pen.

↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Rep.V.	H.V.	Pro. (me)	Verb (S.Pr.)	Pro. (Seeta)	Pro. (me)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Pro.
 (You) (me) (your)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Explanation:

"You can't bathe in this sea, "he said to me,

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd. Rep.V.
(me)

"It's very rough."→ (D.S.)

↓
H.V.
(is)

He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V.Conj.Pro. H.V. VerbExt.Wd.
(you)

as it was very rough.→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓
Conj. H.V.
(is)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

338. Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa."

- (a) Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
(b) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
(c) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
(d) Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.

Explanation:

Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Phra.V.
(Jagdish +)

when we went on a trip to Goa.→(D.S.)

↓ ↓
Pro. Verb
(Jagdish +) (S. Past)

Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb
(we)

when they had gone on a trip to Goa.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓
Pro. Verb (P. Per.)
(we)

'Passed' by, means to went past

Hence, the correct option is (c).

339. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."

- (a) He told me that he had expected me to attend the function.
(b) He told me that he expected me to attended the function.
(c) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function.
(d) He told me that he expected me to attend the function.

Explanation:

He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."→ (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Pro. Inf. Verb
(he) (me)

He told me that he expected me to attend the function.→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Pro. inf. Verb
(I) (you)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

340. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"

- (a) He enquired why I had not sent my application to him.
(b) He enquired why I did not send my application to him.
(c) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him.
(d) He enquired why did I not send my application to him.

Explanation:

He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"→ (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Pro. Pro.
(me) (my) (he)

He enquired why I hadn't sent my application to him.→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep-V. Pro. H.V. Verb Pro. Pro.
(you) (your) (me)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

341. Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza?"

- (a) Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day.
(b) Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day.
(c) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day.
(d) Dinesh asked Eliza are you going to the party tomorrow.

Explanation:

Dinesh asked "Are you going to the party

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep-V H.V. Pro. Verb

tomorrow, Eliza?"→ (D.S.)

↓
Ext.Wd.



Dinesh **asked** Eliza **whether she was going** to the party
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb
 (you) (P. Cont.)

the next day. → (I.S.)

↓
 Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

342. John asked, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa?"

- (a) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
 (b) John asked how long would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
 (c) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
 (d) John was asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.

Explanation:

John **asked**, "How long **will it take to travel** from Germany

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. H.V. Verb Inf. Verb Prep.

to South Africa?" → (D.S.)

↓
 Prep.

John **asked** how long it **would take to travel** from

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb Inf. Verb

Germany to South Africa? → (I.S.)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

343. "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ashok asked Anil.

- (a) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole.
 (b) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole.
 (c) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole.
 (d) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole.

Explanation:

"What **did you see** at the South 'Pole?' Ashok **asked** Anil. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
 (Anil)

Ashok **asked** Anil what **he had seen** at the South Pole. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb
 (you) (P.Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (344–368): In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect Speech.

[SSC CPO (SI) Exam. 2010 Paper II]

344. "Do you want balloons?" he said to the child.

- (a) He asked the child if it wanted balloons.
 (b) He asked the child whether it had wanted balloons.
 (c) He asked the child did it, want balloons.
 (d) He asked the child if it would want balloons.

Explanation:

"**Do you want** balloons?" he **said** to the child. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 H.V. Pro. Verb Rep.V.
 (child)(S.Pr.)

He **asked** the child **if it wanted** balloons. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Verb
 (S.Past)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

345. She said, "How ugly I look in this dress!"

- (a) She said that how ugly she was looking in that dress.
 (b) She exclaimed how ugly she looked in that dress.
 (c) She expressed how ugly she looked in that dress.
 (d) She exclaimed that she looked very ugly in that dress.

Explanation:

She **said**, "How ugly **I look** in **this** dress!" → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (She)(S.Pr.)

She **exclaimed** **that she looked** very ugly in **that** dress. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (I) (S.Past)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

346. She said "You can leave the books here."

- (a) She said that they can leave the books there.
 (b) She said that they could leave the books there.
 (c) She said that they can leave the books here.
 (d) She said that they could leave the books here.

Explanation:

She **said**, "**You can leave** the books **here**." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (them)

She **said that they could** leave the books there.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V Conj. Pro. Ext.Wd.
(you)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

347. My friend said "I am leaving today."

- (a) My friend said that he is leaving today.
(b) My friend said that he was leaving today.
(c) My friend said that he leaves today.
(d) My friend said that he was leaving that day.

Explanation:

My friend **said, "I am leaving today."**→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(friend) (Pr.Cont)

My friend **said that he was leaving that day.**→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro Verb Ext.Wd.
(I) (P.Cont)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

348. Mukta said to Puneet, "My mother is a good cook".

- (a) Mukta told Puneet that her mother was a good cook.
(b) Mukta told Puneet that my mother was a good cook.
(c) Mukta told to Puneet mother is a good cook.
(b) Mukta asked Puneet that her mother is a good cook.

Explanation:

Mukta **said to Puneet, "My mother is a good cook."**→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Modal H.V.
(Mukta's)

Mukta **told Puneet that her mother was** a good cook.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V.
(my)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

349. The commander said to the army, "March forward".

- (a) The commander asked army march forward.
(b) The commander ordered army to march forward.
(c) The commander requested the army to go forward.
(d) The army requested the commander to march.

Explanation:

The commander **said to the army, "March forward."**→(D.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb

The commander **ordered** the army **to march** forward.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

350. He promised, "I will do it tomorrow."

- (a) He promised that he will do it tomorrow.
(b) He promised that he will do it the next day.
(c) He promised that he will do it tomorrow.
(d) He promised that he will do it the next day.

Explanation:

He **promised "I will do it tomorrow."**→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro H.V. Ext.Wd.
(He)

He **promised, that he would do it the next day.**→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd.
(1)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

351. Geeta said, "I did not do it deliberately."

- (a) Geeta said that I had not done that deliberately.
(b) Geeta said that she had not done that deliberately.
(c) Geeta said that she has not done this deliberately.
(d) Geeta said that I have not done this deliberately.

Explanation:

Geeta **said, "I did not do this deliberately."**→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Ext.Wd.
(Geeta)

Geeta **said that she had not done that** deliberately.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
(I) (P. Perfect)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

352. She exclaimed, "I'm afraid we are rather late!"

- (a) She exclaimed that they were frightened of being late.
(b) She exclaimed that she was afraid that they were rather late.
(c) She shouted that they were scared that they would be late.
(d) She screamed that she was worried that they would be late.

Explanation:

She **exclaimed, "I'm afraid we are rather late."**→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro H.V. Pro. H.V.
she (am) (she others)

She **exclaimed that she was afraid that they were** rather late.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Conj Pro. H.V.
(I) (we)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

353. She said to me, "What can I for you?"

- (a) She asked me what she could do for me.
(b) She asked me what can she do for me.

359. He said, "The Sun rises in the east."

- (a) He said that the Sun rised in the East.
- (b) He said that the Sun rises in the East.
- (c) He said that the Sun will rise in the East.
- (d) He said that the Sun may rise in the East.

Explanation:

He **said**, "The sun **rises** in the East." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb
 (S. Pr.)

He **said that** the sun **rises** in the East. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V Conj. Verb
 (S. Pr.)

when the statement is a Universal Truth, the tense of Verb remains unchanged.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

360. Ram asked Krishna, "Where are you going today?"

- (a) Ram asked Krishna where he was going that day.
- (b) Ram asked Krishna as to where he was going on the previous day.
- (c) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the next day.
- (d) Ram asked Krishna where was he going the day before.

Explanation:

Ram **asked** Krishna, "Where **are you going today?**" → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. H.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (Krishna)

Ram **asked** Krishna where **he was going that day.** → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (you) (P. Cont.)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

361. He said, "What a fool Tom is I"

- (a) He exclaimed that he was a big fool.
- (b) He exclaimed that Tom was a big fool.
- (c) He wondered what kind of a fool Tom was.
- (d) He claimed that Tom was a big fool.

Explanation:

He **said**, "What a fool Tom is!" → (D.S.)

↓
 Rep.V.

He **exclaimed that** Tom was a fool. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

362. "What kind of scheme do you have?" Amit asked the insurance agent.

- (a) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she had.
- (b) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she has.
- (c) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she is having.
- (d) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she was having.

Explanation:

"What kind of scheme **do you have?**"

↓ ↓ ↓
 H.V. Pro. H.V.
 (Insurance agent)

Amit **asked** the insurance agent. → (D.S.)

↓
 Rep.V.

Amit **asked** the insurance agent

↓
 Rep.V.

what kind of scheme **he/she had.** → (I.S.)

↓ ↓
 Pro. H.V.
 (you)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

363. The doctor said to the patient, "Take complete rest."

- (a) The doctor told to the patient that take complete rest.
- (b) The doctor advised the patient to take complete rest.
- (c) The doctor suggested the patient to take complete rest.
- (d) The doctor asked the patient take complete rest.

Explanation:

The doctor **said to** the patient "**Take** complete rest." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb

The doctor **advised** the patient **to take** complete rest. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Inf. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

364. Mini said to me, "I have bought this flat for my mother."

- (a) Mini told that she had bought that flat for her mother.
- (b) Mini said that she bought that flat for her mother.
- (c) Mini said she has bought that flat for mother.
- (d) Mini told me that she had bought that flat for her mother.

Explanation:

Mini **said to** me, "**I have bought this** flat for **my** mother." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd. Pro.
 (Mini) (Pr. Per.) (Mini's)



Mini **told** me **that she had bought that**
 ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Verb Ext.Wd
 (I) (P. Per.)
 flat for **her** mother.→(I.S.)
 ↓
 Pro.
 (my)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

365. He said, "I will come again."

- (a) He said that he will come again.
- (b) He says he is coming again.
- (c) He says he'll come again.
- (d) He said that he would come again.

Explanation:

He said "I will come again."→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro.H.V. Verb
 (I)

He said that he would come again."→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb
 (I)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

366. "Don't do any more work until you have had a rest," her mother advised her.

- (a) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she has had a rest.
- (b) Her mother advised her not to do any more work until she had had a rest.
- (c) Her mother advised her that she would not do any more work until she had had a rest.
- (d) He mother advised her that she need not do any more work until she had had a rest.

Explanation:

"Don't do any more work until you have had a rest,"

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 H.V. Verb Conj. Pro. Verb
 (Pr.per.)

her mother **advised** her.→(D.S.)

↓
 Rep.V.

Her mother **advised her** not to **do** anymore work

↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb

until **she had had** a rest.(I.S.)

↓ ↓
 Pro. Verb
 (you) (P. Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

367. "Make me another suit like this" he said to the tailor.

- (a) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like this.
- (b) He asks the tailor to make him another suit like this.
- (c) He asked the tailor to make him another suit like that.
- (d) He asked the tailor to make me another suit like this.

Explanation:

"Make me another suit like this," He said to the tailor.→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Verb Pro. Ext.Wd. Rep.V.
 (S. Pr.) (he)

He **asked** the tailor **to make him** another suit like **that**.→(I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro. Ext.Wd.
 (me)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

368. My Principal told me, "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."

- (a) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
- (b) My Principal told me not to conduct any test tomorrow.
- (c) My Principal ordered me don't conduct any test.
- (d) My Principal ordered me not to conduct any test the next day.

Explanation:

My Principal **told** me, "Don't conduct any test tomorrow."→(D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

My Principal **ordered** me not to **conduct** any test **the next day**.→

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (369–393): In the following questions, a sentence has been in Direct/Indirect form. Out of four alternatives suggested, select one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.

(SSC SAS Exam. 2010)

369. "May you live long and prosper", said the old lady to her son.

- (a) The old lady blessed her son with long life and wished him prosperity.
- (b) The old lady prayed for her son's long life and prosperity.
- (c) The old lady prayed for her son and said that he might live long and prosper.
- (d) The old lady blessed her son and prayed for his long life and prosperity.

Explanation:

"May you live long and prosper,"

↓ ↓
 H.V. Pro.
 (son)

said the old lady to her son. → (D.S.)

↓
Rep.V

The old lady **prayed** for her son and **said that**

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Rep.V. Conj.

he **might** live long and → (I.S.)

↓ ↓
Pro. H.V.
(you)(may)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

370. "Many happy returns of your birthday", we said.

- (a) We greeted him on his birthday.
- (b) We said that many happy returns of your birthday.
- (c) We wished him many happy returns of his birthday.
- (d) We prayed for many happy returns of his birthday

Explanation:

"Many happy returns of **your** birthday? we **said** → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Pro. (him) Rep.V.

We **wished** him many happy returns of **his** birthday. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro.(your)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

371. "Fire a soldier and afraid of fighting!" said Babar.

- (a) Babar exclaimed with surprise that a soldier should be afraid of fighting.
- (b) Addressing a soldier, Babar cursed him that he should be afraid of fighting.
- (c) Babar cursed the soldier who was afraid of fighting.
- (d) Babar cursed and exclaimed that a soldier should not be afraid of fighting.

Explanation:

"Fire a soldier and afraid of fighting " **said** Babar. → (D.S.)

↓
Rep.V.
Babar **cursed** and **exclaimed that** a soldier
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Rep.V. Conj.

should not be afraid of fighting.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

372. He said to Sita, "When do you intend to pay back the money you borrowed from me".

- (a) He enquired Sita when did she intend to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
- (b) He enquired Sita when she intended to pay back the money she borrowed from him.
- (c) He enquired Sita when she intended to pay back the money she had borrowed from him.

- (d) He enquired when Sita intended to pay back the money she borrowed from him.

Explanation:

He **said to** Sita "When do **you intend to pay** back the money

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb
(Sita)(S. Pro)

you borrowed from me? → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Prep. Pro.
(sita) (S.Past) (He)

He **enquired** Sita when **she intended to pay** back the money

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Inf. Verb
(you)(S. Past)

she had borrowed from him. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Prep. Pro.
(P. Per.) (me)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

373. "So help me Heaven!" he cried, "I will never steal again".

- (a) He wanted Heaven to help him so that he would never steal again.
- (b) He exclaimed to Heaven that he would never steal again.
- (c) He exclaimed Heaven to help him that he would never steal again.
- (d) He called upon Heaven to witness his resolve never to steal again.

Explanation:

"So help **me** Heaven, "**he cried,**" **I will never steal** again." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb
(you) (he) (S.Pr.)

He **called upon** Heaven to witness his resolve

↓
Rep.V.
never **to steal** again (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Inf. Verb
(S.Pre.)

Another way of conversion-He prayed to Heaven to help him in his resolve not to steal again.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

374. She said, "I'll give you 100 to keep your mouth shut."

- (a) She said that she would give him ₹100 to keep his mouth shut.
- (b) She offered him ₹100 to keep his mouth shut.
- (c) She suggested to him that she would give him ₹100 to keep his mouth shut.
- (d) She proposed that she would give him ₹100 to keep his mouth shut.

**Explanation:**

He **said**, "I'll give **you** ₹ 100 **to keep your** mouth shut." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep. Pro.H.V. Pro Inf. Verb Pro.
(She) (will) (him) (S.Pre.) (him)

He **proposed that she would** give **him** ₹ 100 **to**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Pro. inf.
(she) (will) (you)

keep his mouth shut. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓
Verb Pro.
(S. Pr.)(your)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

375. "Doctor", the patient cried, please tell me how much time I have."

- (a) The patient pleaded the doctor how much time she will have.
- (b) The patient exclaimed to the doctor that how much time she had.
- (c) The patient pleaded with the doctor to tell her how much time she had.
- (d) The patient cried to the doctor that how much time had she.

Explanation:

"Doctor" the patient **cried** please **tell me**

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb Pro.
(S.Pr.)(the patient)

how much time **I have**." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Pro. H.V.
(me)

The patient **pleaded** with the doctor **to tell him/her**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Inf. Verb Pro.
(S.Pr.) (me)

how much time **he/she had**. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓
Pro. H.V.
(I) (have)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

376. "Let's give a party", said Jaya. "Let's not," said her husband.

- (a) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband answered in the negative.
- (b) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband opposed the idea.
- (c) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband contradicted her.
- (d) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband refused.

Explanation:

"Let's **give a party**" **said** Jaya. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Verb Rep.V.

"Let's not" **said her** husband. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro.
(Jaya's)

Jaya **suggested** giving a party **but her** husband

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro.
(her)

opposed the idea → (I.S.)

↓
Rep.V.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

377. He said to her, "Did it shake you as much as it shook me?"

- (a) He asked her if it had shaken her up as much as it shook him.
- (b) He enquired of her if it shook her up as it shook him.
- (c) He enquired of her if it shook her up as much as it had shaken him.
- (d) He asked her if it had shaken her up as it had shaken him.

Explanation:

He **said** to her, "Did it **shake you**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
up as much **it shook me**?" → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Pro.
(her) (He)

He **asked** her **if it had shaken her** up as much as

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.Pro. (P. Per.) Pro.
(you)

it had shaken him. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Pro.
(P. Per.) (me)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

378. The Chief Minister said, "What a disaster the earthquake is!"

- (a) The Chief Minister cried that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
- (b) The Chief Minister expressed with surprise that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
- (c) The Chief Minister exclaimed with sorrow that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.
- (d) The Chief Minister told in pain that the earthquake was a terrible disaster.

Explanation:

The Chief Minister **said**, "What a disaster the earthquake is!" → (D.S.)

↓
Rep.V.
The Chief Minister **exclaimed** with sorrow **that**
↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.
the earthquake **was** a terrible disaster. → (I.S.)
↓
H.V.
(is)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

379. I said to her, "All your faults will be pardoned if you confess them."

- (a) I told her that all her faults will be pardoned if you confess them.
(b) I told her that all her faults would be pardoned if she confessed them.
(c) I told her that all her faults will have to be pardoned if she confessed them.
(d) I told her that all her faults would have to be pardoned if she confessed them.

Explanation:

I **said** to her, "All **your** faults **will** be **pardoned** if
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Conj.
(S.Past)
you **confess** **them**. → (D.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Pro.
(her) (S.Pre) (faults)
I **told** her **that** all **her** faults **would** be **pardoned** **If**
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro. HV. Verb Conj.
(your) (will) (S.Past)
she **confessed** **them**. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Verb Pro.
(you) (S.Past) (faults)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

380. The teacher said to the student, "Why were you absent yesterday?"

- (a) The teacher asked the student why had been he absent the previous day.
(b) The teacher asked the student why had he been absent the previous day.
(c) The teacher informed the student that why he had been absent the next day.
(d) The teacher asked the student why he had been absent the previous day.

Explanation:

The teacher **said** to the student "Why **were**
↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V.
you absent **yesterday**?" → (D.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro. Ext.Wd.
(the student)
The teacher **asked** the student why **he** **had been**
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V.
(you) (P.Per)
absent the **previous day**. → (I.S.)
↓
Ext wd.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

381. 'From one of the windows of my flat I can see the Qutb Minar', said my friend.

- (a) My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutb Minar.
(b) My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he can see the Qutb Minar.
(c) My friend said that from one of the windows of his flat he could see the Qutb Minar.
(d) My friend told that from one of the windows of his flat he can see the Qutb Minar.

Explanation:

"From one of the windows of **my** flat **I** **can** **see**
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Pro. Pro. H.V. Verb
(friend's) (friend)
the Qutub Minar, **said** my friend → (D.S.)
↓
Rep.V.
My friend **said** **that** from one of the windows of **his**
↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj. Pro.
(my)
flat **he** **could** see the Qutub Minar. → (I.S.)
↓ ↓
Pro. H.V.
(I) (can)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

382. Shankar said to his friend, "Look out! there is a snake behind you."

- (a) Shankar told his friend to look out as there was a snake behind him.
(b) Shankar exclaimed to his friend with surprise that there was a snake behind him.
(c) Seeing a snake behind him, Shankar asked his friend to look out.
(d) Shankar warned his friend that there was a snake behind him.

that his only son was d→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Conj.Pro. H.V.
 (may)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

387. I said, "Let Mohan do his worst, he cannot harm me."

- (a) I suggested to Mohan to do his worst, he could not harm me.
 (b) I told that if Mohan did his worst, he could not harm me.
 (c) I declared that Mohan might do his worst, he could not harm me.
 (d) I declared that though Mohan might do his worst, he could not harm me.

Explanation:

I said, "Let Mohan do his worst, he cannot harm me."→ (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Pro. H.V. Pro.
 (Mohan) (I)

I declared that though Mohan might do his worst,

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Conj. H.V. Pro.

he could not harm me.→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. H.V. Pro.
 (me)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

388. "Call the first witness", said the judge.

- (a) The judge commanded to call the first witness.
 (b) The judge commanded them to call the first witness.
 (c) The judge commanded that the first witness be called.
 (d) The judge commanded the first witness to be called.

Explanation:

"Call the first witness, said the judges→ (D.S.)

↓ ↓
 Verb Rep.V.

The judge commanded them to call the first witness.→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Inf. Verb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

389. The queen said to her son, "You must go to the forest and remain there till your father calls you back."

- (a) The queen ordered I to go to the forest and there till his father call back.
 (b) The queen told her son he must go to the fore remain there till his called him back.
 (c) The queen told his son you must go to the fore remain there till your called you back.
 (d) The queen told her son to the forest and rem there till his father called back.

Explanation:

The queen said to her son "You must go to

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Modal
 (son)

the forest and remain

↓
 Verb

There till your father calls you back."→ (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. Verb Pro.
 (son's) (S.Pr.)
 (son)

The queen told her son that he must go the forest

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. Modalverb
 (you)

and remain there till his father called him back.→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Verb Pro. Verb Pro.
 (your) (S. Past)(you)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

390. I said, "When it gets dark, the lantern and hang it out".

- (a) I said that when it got dark, he lights the lantern and hang it out.
 (b) I requested that when it got dark he may light the lantern and hang it out.
 (c) I said that when it got dark he should light the lantern and hang it out.
 (d) I told that when it got dark he should light the lantern and hang it out.

Explanation:

I said, "When it gets dark light the lantern and hang it out"→ (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb Verb Verb Pro.
 (S. Pre.) (S. pre)(lantern)

I said that when it got dark, he should

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Verb Pro. Modal
 (S.Past) (him)

light the lantern and hang it to→ (I.S.)

↓
 Verb
 (S.Pre)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

391. The teacher said to Ashok shall report the matter to Principal if you misbehave again.

- (a) The teacher told Ashok he would be reporting matter to the Principal if misbehaved again.
 (b) The teacher warned Ashok that he would report the matter to the Principal if he misbehaved again.

Hence, the correct option is (b).



400. The new student asked the old one, “Do you know my name?”

- The new student asked the old one if he knew his name.
- The new student asked the old one that whether he knew his name.
- The new student asked the old one did he know his name.
- The new student asked the old one if he knows his name.

Explanation:

The new student **asked** the old one, “Do you

	↓		↓
	Rep.V.		Pro. (the old one)
know my name.”→	(D.S.)		

↓ ↓
Verb Pro.
(S.Pr.) (the new.student)

The new student **asked** the old one **if he knew his** name.→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.Pro. Verb Pro.
 (you)(S.Past) (my)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

401. I warned her that I could no longer tolerate her coming late.

- (a) I said to her, "You can no longer tolerate my coming late."
(b) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate your coming late."
(c) I said to her, "He can no longer tolerate her coming late."
(d) I said to her, "I can no longer tolerate she coming late."

Explanation:

I warned her that I could no longer tolerate

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 Rep.V. Pro. Conj.Pro. H.V.
her coming late. $\rightarrow$ (I.S.)
 $\downarrow$
 Pro.

I said to her, “I can no longer tolerate **your** coming late.→ (D.S.)

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Pro. Pro. H.V. $\downarrow$
 (I) (could) (her)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

402. I said to my mother, "I will certainly take you to Bangalore this week."

- I told my mother he would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
- I told my mother that I would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
- I told my mother that she would certainly take her to Bangalore that week.
- I told to my mother that I would take you to Bangalore that week.

Explanation:

I said to my mother, “I will certainly take

$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb
 (I)

you to Bangalore **this week.**"→ (D.S.)

↓ ↓

Pro. (mother)	Ext.Wd.

I told my mother that I would certainly take

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

Rep.V. Conj.Pro. H.V. Verb

(I) (will)

her to Bangalore that week.→ (I.S.)

↓ ↓
 Pro. Ext.Wd.
 (you)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

403. "How long does the journey take" my co-passenger asked me.

- My co-passenger asked me how long does the journey take?
- I asked my co-passenger how long the journey would take.
- My co-passenger wanted to know how long the journey would take.
- My co-passenger asked me how long the journey did take.

Explanation:

“How long **does** the journey **take**,”

$\downarrow$
 H.V.

$\downarrow$
 Verb

my co-passenger **asked** me.→ (D.S.)

↓
Rep.V.

My co-passenger **wanted to know** how long,

↓
Rep.V.

the journey would take.→ (I.S.)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

404. “How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly,” said the mother.

- The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
- The mother expressed that he was so clever to have solved the puzzle quickly.
- The mother told that he was very clever in solving the puzzle so quickly.
- The mother exclaimed with joy that he was clever enough to solve the puzzle so quickly.

Explanation:

'How clever of **you** to **have solved** the puzzle

↓ ↓
Pro. Verb
(Pr. Per.)

so quickly I **said** the mother. → (D.S.)

↓
Rep.V.

The mother **exclaimed** admiringly **that** it was very clever

↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.

of **him** to **have solved** the puzzle so quickly. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓
Pro.(you) Verb(Pr.Per)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

405. He said he goes for a walk every morning.

- (a) He said, "I went for a walk every morning."
(b) He said, "I go for a walk every morning."
(c) He said, "I will go for a walk every morning."
(d) He said, "He goes for a walk every morning."

Explanation:

He **said** **he goes** for a walk every morning. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb Prep.
(He)(S.Pr.)

He **said**, "**I go** for a walk every morning. → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro.VerbPrep.
(He)(S.Pr.)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

406. I reiterated, "I don't care about the job."

- (a) I reiterated I didn't care about the job.
(b) I said again and again I didn't care about the job.
(c) I reiterated that I did not care about the job.
(d) I repeatedly said that I cared about the job.

Explanation:

I **reiterated**, "**I don't** care about the job" → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. H.V.
(I)

I **reiterated** **that I didn't** care about the job. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.Pro. H.V.
(I)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

407. I said to my brother. "Let us go to some hill station for a change."

- (a) I suggested to my brother that they should go to some hill station for a change.
(b) I suggested to my brother that we should go to some hill station for a change.

(c) I suggested to my brother that let us go to some hill station for a change.

(d) I suggested to my brother that let them go to some hill station for a change.

Explanation:

I **said** to my brother/Let **us go** to some

↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Pro. Verb
(I, brother)

hill station for a change." → (D.S.)

I **suggested** to my brother **that we should go** to some

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj Pro. Modal Verb
(us)

hill station for a change. → (I.S.)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

408. I wondered how many discoveries went unheeded.

- (a) I said, "How many discoveries have gone unheeded?"
(b) I said, "How many discoveries went unheeded?"
(c) I said, "Do discoveries go unheeded?"
(d) I said, "How many discoveries go unheeded?"

Explanation:

I **wondered** how many discoveries **went** unheeded. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb
(S.Past)

I **said**, "How many discoveries **go** unheeded? → (D.S.)

↓ ↓
Rep.V. Verb(S.Pr.)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

409. Gopan said to me, "Can you do these sums for me?"

- (a) Gopan asked me if I could do those sums for him.
(b) Gopan asked me if I can do those sums for him.
(c) Gopan asked me if I can do these sums for him.
(d) Gopan asked if I could do these sums for him.

Explanation:

Gopan **said** to me, "**Can you do** these sums **for me**?" → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. H.V. Pro.H.V. Ext.Wd. Prep. Pro.
(me) (Gopan)

Gopan **asked** me **if I could do** those sums **for him**. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Rep.V. Conj.Pro.H.V.H.V.Ext.Wd. Prep. Pro.
(you) (me)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

410. The boss said, "It's time we began planning our work".

- (a) The boss said that it was time they had begun planning their work.

- (b) The boss said that it was time we had begun planning our work.
- (c) The boss said that it was time they began planning their work.
- (d) The boss said that it was time we began planning his work.

Explanation:

The boss **said**, "It's time **we began** planning **our work**." → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. Verb Pro.
 (the boss, (Pr. Cont.) (the boss, staff;staff)

The boss **said that it was** time **they**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. H.V. Pro.
 (we)

had begun planning their → (I.S.)

↓
 Verb
 (P. Per.)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

411. He said to the judge, "I did not commit this crime."

- (a) He told the judge that he did not commit the crime.
- (b) He told the judge that he had not committed the crime.
- (c) He told the judge that he had not committed that crime.
- (d) He told the judge that he had not committed this crime.

Explanation:

He **said to** the judge, "**I did not commit this** crime." → (I.S)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (He) (P. per.) (S.Pre)

He **told** the judge **that he had not committed that** crime. → (I.S)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (I) (P. per.) (S.Past)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

412. Rahul said, "I will do it now or never".

- (a) Rahul said that he will do it now or never.
- (b) Rahul said that he will now or never do it.
- (c) Rahul said that he would do it then or never.
- (d) Rahul said that he would now or never do it.

Explanation:

Rahul **said**, "**I will do it now** or never." → (D.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. pro. H.V. H.V. Ext.Wd.

Rahul **said that he would** do it **then or never**. → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. H.V. Ext.Wd.
 (I)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

413. My father once said to me, "If I can't trust my people, then I don't want to be doing this."

- (a) His father once told him that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
- (b) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing that.
- (c) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust my people then he didn't want to be doing that.
- (d) My father once told me that if he couldn't trust his people then he didn't want to be doing this.

Explanation:

My father once **said to** me, "If **I can't** trust **my** people, the

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Pro. H.V. Pro.
 (father) (fathers)

I don't want to be doing **this**. → (D.S)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Pro. H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.
 (father)

My lather once **told me that if he couldn't** trust **his** people,

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Conj. Pro. H.V. Pro.

then **didn't want** to be doing **that** → (I.S.)

↓ ↓ ↓
 H.V. Verb Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

414. Doshi said to his wife, "Please select one of these necklaces."

- (a) Doshi requested his wife to select one of those necklaces.
- (b) Doshi said to his wife to please select one of these necklaces.
- (c) Doshi told his wife to please select one of those necklaces.
- (d) Doshi pleased his wife to select one of those necklaces.

Explanation:

Doshi **said to** his wife, "Please **select** one of **these** necklaces. → (I.S)

↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Verb Ext.Wd

Doshi **requested** his wife **to select** one of **those** necklaces. → (I.S)

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
 Rep.V. Inf. Verb Ext.Wd.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

415. Select one of those necklaces. He wrote in his report, "The rainfall has been scanty till now."

- (a) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till now.
- (b) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till now.
- (c) He reported that the rainfall has been scanty till then.
- (d) He reported that the rainfall had been scanty till then.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

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Fill in the Blanks

Directions for questions (1–5): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2016]

1. One who tries may fail but one who does not try never _____
 (a) succeeds (b) success
 (c) prosper (d) gain

Explanation: The correct answer is succeeds

Hence, the correct option is (a).

2. The lady _____ to be a close relative of ours.
 (a) turned out (b) turned in
 (c) turned up (d) turned about

Explanation: The correct answer is turn out

Hence, the correct option is (a).

3. We all have _____ the widowed girl.
 (a) sympathy at (b) sympathy for
 (c) sympathy with (d) sympathy of

Explanation: The correct answer is 'sympathy for'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

4. They organized an event last month in _____ with another company.
 (a) competition (b) collaboration
 (c) connection (d) regulation

Explanation: The correct answer is collaboration.

In collaboration with means working together with another person.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

5. He _____ to help and called me a fool.

- (a) refused (b) denied
 (c) offered (d) thought

Explanation: The correct answer is refused

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (6–10): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II. Exam. 2015)

6. I saw a _____ of cattle grazing in the meadow.

- (a) herd (b) bunch
 (c) group (d) litter

Explanation:

- (1) Herd means a cluster of animals of the similar type that live and feed together.
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

7. Our flight was _____ from Jaipur to Agra airport.

- (a) shifted (b) diverted
 (c) reverted (d) deflected

Explanation:

- (1) Divert means to change direction.
 (3) Deflected: to change direction, specifically after striking something.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

8. In these days of inflation we all have to _____ our belts.

- (a) shorten (b) strengthen
 (c) tighten (d) lesson

Explanation:

- (1) Tighten your belt means to spend less money because there is less available.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

9. He made a powerful _____ in the region, and people felt he would make a good leader in the days to come.

- (a) impression (b) discursive
 (c) marked (d) interest

Explanation:

- (1) Impression means the effect or in a person or an action.
 (2) Discursive: touching one point to another-without any definite structure.
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

10. The father _____ the throne for his son.

- (a) reverted (b) relished
 (c) relinquished (d) revived

Explanation:

- (3) Relinquish means to give up.
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (11–15): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

11. The _____ of the Chief was _____ upon him.

- (a) name, dismissed
 (b) title, imposed
 (c) appointment, thrown
 (d) title, bestowed

Explanation: title, bestowed

Hence, the correct option is (d).

12. There were so many _____ points in his speech that the audience _____ to get the message.

- (a) superficial, listened
 (b) interesting, tried



- (c) irrelevant, failed
(d) relevant, hastened

Explanation: irrelevant failed
Hence, the correct option is (c).

13. She was so _____ that she was _____ by all.
(a) stupid, admired
(b) proud, respected
(c) excellent, warned
(d) talented, praised

Explanation: talented, praised
Hence, the correct option is (d).

14. He was so _____ at his job that he was asked to give a _____ to the visitors.
(a) accurate, display
(b) agile, demolition
(c) able, disclosure
(d) adept, demonstration

Explanation: adept, demo
Hence, the correct option is (d).

15. The little boy ran _____ fast that he was _____ for breath.
(a) too, fighting (b) so, gasping
(c) very, struggling (d) so, inhaling

Explanation: so, gasping
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (16–20): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

16. It was once _____ that being overweight was healthy _____ now-a-days few people subscribe to this viewpoint.
(a) believed; but (b) rumoured; so
(c) speculated; and (d) joked; because

Explanation: To show contrast, but will be used
believed; but
Hence, the correct option is (a).

17. The application is _____ as some details are _____

- (a) rejected; missing
(b) refused; lacking
(c) reverted; few
(d) returned; unfinished

Explanation: rejected; missing
Hence, the correct option is (a).

18. He was not _____ to sell the property unless he got a more _____ price.
(a) prepared; realistic
(b) sure; true
(c) ready; correct
(d) decide; actual

Explanation: The correct answer is realistic.

Realistic means feasible, viable, possible to achieve.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

19. The _____ you have charged for the hotel room is _____.
(a) charges; mighty
(b) price; costly
(c) rent; rich
(d) tariff; exorbitant

Explanation: Tariff means a list of fixed prices that are charged by a hotel or restaurant for rooms, meals, etc.

Exorbitant means much -too high tariff; exorbitant

Hence, the correct option is (d).

20. The _____ of the English language by a host of new words would _____ the old generation aghast.
(a) introduction; surprise
(b) invasion; leave
(c) entry; shock
(d) attack; delight

Explanation: Aghast means filled with horror and surprise; horrified.

Invasion; leave

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (21–25): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

21. He went there _____.
(a) on foot
(b) walking on foot
(c) by foot
(d) with foot

Explanation: On foot means walk.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

22. After your long illness I am happy, to see you _____.
(a) up and round (b) up and about
(c) by and by (d) tip and down

Explanation: Up and about means out of bed.

He is up and about again after his illness.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

23. You must _____ your career with all seriousness.
(a) pursue (b) follow
(c) complete (d) direct

Explanation: Pursue means to do something or try to achieve something over a period of time.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

24. Making pies and cakes _____ Mrs Reddy's speciality.
(a) has (b) are
(c) were (d) is

Explanation: Here, subject is singular.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

25. The deserted garden was infested _____ weeds.
(a) with (b) for
(c) into (d) on

Explanation: The kitchen was infested with ants.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (26–30): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

26. She pipped her rival _____ the gold medal
(a) with (b) for
(c) to (d) near

Explanation: Pip means to beat somebody in a race, competition.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

27. Work should be guided by some _____ desire of altruism and _____

- (a) genuine; philanthropy
- (b) false; honesty
- (c) shallow; ability
- (d) good; liberty

Explanation: Philanthropy means the practice of helping the poor those in need.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

28. Ships are _____ by giant engines.

- (a) dragged (b) sailed
- (c) pulled (d) driven

Explanation: Sail means to travel on water.

(2) Reverted means to reply.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

29. Krisda's stories _____ me very strangely.

- (a) effected (b) affected
- (c) changed (d) afflicted

Explanation: Affect means to produce a change

Afflict means to affect in an unpleasant way

Hence, the correct option is (b).

30. By morning, the fury of the floods _____

- (a) ebbled (b) receded
- (c) retired (d) abated

Explanation: Abate means to become less strong; to make something less strong.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (31–35): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

31. The police fired on the mob when they _____

- (a) turned violent (b) fizzled out
- (c) became abusive (d) turned noisy

Explanation: Turned violent

Hence, the correct option is (a).

32. He has the full facts _____ but is deliberately hiding them.

- (a) up his sleeve
- (b) under his sleeves
- (c) upon his sleeves
- (d) in his sleeves

Explanation: Seep something up your sleeve means to keep a plan secret until you need to use it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

33. The appearance of the city _____ day by day.

- (a) changed (b) is changing
- (c) had changed (d) could change

Explanation: Is changing

Hence, the correct option is (b).

34. When the morning _____ the murder was discovered.

- (a) arrived (b) came
- (c) occurred (d) happened

Explanation: Arrived

Hence, the correct option is (a).

35. The smell of the Sea called _____ memories of her child-hood.

- (a) for (b) back
- (c) up (d) on

Explanation: Call-up means to bring something back to your mind; recall.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (36–40): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

36. He will impart no information _____ anyone.

- (a) from (b) for
- (c) with (d) to

Explanation: Impart (to) means to pass information, knowledge etc. to other people; convey; lend.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

37. The United Kingdom _____ England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

- (a) comprises of (b) comprises
- (c) combines (d) consists

Explanation: Comprises means consists of.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

38. Jim suffered a _____ of fortune.

- (a) reversal (b) reverse
- (c) revert (d) regress

Explanation: Reversal means undo.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

39. He was _____ by nature and so avoided all company.

- (a) anti-social (b) timid
- (c) gregarious (d) cordial

Explanation: Timid means shy and nervous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

40. Jyoti refused to be _____ by her long illness.

- (a) dispersed (b) dispensed
- (c) dispatched (d) dispirited

Explanation: Dispirited means having no hope or enthusiasm.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (41–45): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four. (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

41. The new discovery is _____ phenomenal.

- (a) novelly (b) indeed
- (c) always (d) beautifully

Explanation: Indeed means used to stress a positive declaration or answer.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

42. Over the months he _____ that he was not a good driver.

- (a) was forced to the conclusion
- (b) came to the conclusion
- (c) was drawn to the conclusion
- (d) jumped to the conclusion



Explanation: Come to the conclusion means something that you finally decide.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

43. This is a _____ story.
 (a) make off (b) made off
 (c) made up (d) make up

Explanation:

- (1) Make off means to hurry away to escape.
 (2) Made off is Past Tense of make off.
 (3) Made-up means concocted.
 (4) Make up means to form something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

44. Cowards die many times _____ their death.

- (a) after (b) before
 (c) about (d) for

Explanation: The correct answer is 'before'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

45. We should _____ the rules.
 (a) cope with (b) conduce to
 (c) side with (d) comply with

Explanation: Comply with means to obey a rule, an order etc.

Cope with means to manage; to deal with.
 Conduce to means to lead to a result.

Side with means to support someone in a quarrel.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (46–50): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. [SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam 2015]

46. The crop will fail, _____ it rains this week.

- (a) unless (b) until
 (c) till (d) when

Explanation: The correct answer is unless which means to talk about a state that may perhaps happen in the future.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

47. She decided to _____ as the competition was quite stiff?

- (a) stand out (b) leave
 (c) get out (d) stand down

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Stand down' which means to leave a job or position.

- (1) Stand out means to be prominent.
 (2) Get out means to leave a place.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

48. If she were selected, she _____ a good secretary.

- (a) would make
 (b) will make
 (c) can make
 (d) would have made

Explanation: The correct answer is 'would make'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

49. He worked _____ of his ability.

- (a) at the best (b) with the best
 (c) in the best (d) to the best

Explanation: The correct answer is 'to the best'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

50. The Chief Minister asked her officers to _____ the process of procuring food for the poor from the market.

- (a) speed up (b) expedite
 (c) hasten (d) do fast

Explanation: The correct answer is expedite.

Expedite means to make a process happen more quickly.

- (1) speed up means to make something happen faster.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (51–54): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. [SSC Constable (GD) Exam 2015]

51. Your _____ nature will aid you in attaining success in every venture you undertake.

- (a) rotund
 (b) persevering
 (c) lackadaisical
 (d) catalytic

Explanation: The correct answer is persevering.

Persevering means showing resolve to attain a aim in spite of hitches.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

52. This is our house and that is _____

- (a) theirs (b) their
 (c) them (d) their's

Explanation: Here possessive case (theirs) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

53. The publisher is bringing _____ a revised edition of this book.

- (a) round (b) out
 (c) about (d) up

Explanation: The correct answer is bring out.

Bring out means to produce something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

54. She had to _____ illness in order to avoid going to the party meeting.

- (a) feint (b) feign
 (c) faint (d) fain

Explanation: The correct answer is 'feign'.

Feign means to pretend to be sick or tired.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (55–58): In the following questions; sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. [SSC Constable (GD) Exam 2015]

55. We get milk from the _____
 (a) dairy (b) daily
 (c) daisy (d) diary

Explanation: The correct answer is dairy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

56. A man from our village has been nominated _____ the ruling party's candidate for the post.

- (a) to (b) as
 (c) in (d) for

Explanation: The correct answer is 'as'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

57. He has been staying in Delhi _____ a long time.

- (a) for (b) since
(c) from (d) till

Explanation: The correct answer is 'for'.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

58. Jones is a member of our _____

- (a) coup (b) council
(c) counter (d) counsel

Explanation: The correct answer is council which means an assembly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (59–63): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

59. The noise of the drum beats _____ and frightened the tiger.

- (a) persisted (b) perplexed
(c) prevented (d) pertained

Explanation: The correct answer is perplex.

Perplex means to be puzzled or confused.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

60. If you do well in this exam next year then my efforts _____ successful.

- (a) have been
(b) would have been
(c) will be
(d) has been

Explanation: The correct answer is 'as the structure demands'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

61. We _____ not hurry, we have got plenty of time.

- (a) must (b) would
(c) need (d) should

Explanation: The correct answer is need not means not needed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

62. He set up institutions of international _____

- (a) renown (b) repute
(c) reputation (d) famous

Explanation: The correct answer is repute which means reputation

Hence, the correct option is (b).

63. Masked men _____ a security van on the motorway.

- (a) held out (b) held forth
(c) held up (d) held on

Explanation: The correct answer is held up which means to postpone or block movement.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (64–67): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

64. The cold breath of autumn had _____ the ivy leaves from the vine and the branches remained almost bare.

- (a) stricken (b) strike
(c) struck (d) striking

Explanation: The correct answer is strike

Strike means to occur abruptly and have a damaging effect

Hence, the correct option is (b).

65. You take a decision. The ball is in _____ now.

- (a) your court (b) your net
(c) your pocket (d) your garden

Explanation: The ball is in someone's court means accountability of that person to take action

Hence, the correct option is (a).

66. He is a man of _____ simplicity.

- (a) childlike (b) childless
(c) child (d) childish

Explanation: Childlike means having the qualities that children usually have

Hence, the correct option is (a).

67. We can _____ right and wrong.

- (a) distinguish by
(b) distinguish from

(c) distinguish between

(d) distinguished for

Explanation: The correct answer is Distinguish which means differentiate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (68–71): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

68. All of us are devoted _____ one another.

- (a) for (b) of
(c) at (d) to

Explanation: Devote agrees with preposition 'to'

Hence, the correct option is (d).

69. _____ is the way to the zoo?

- (a) What (b) Which
(c) Where (d) When

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Which'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

70. He agreed _____ my business proposal.

- (a) at (b) for
(c) on (d) too

Explanation: The correct answer is 'to'

Hence, the correct option is (d).

71. This area suffers from _____

- (a) drought
(b) draughts
(c) draughts
(d) drafts

Explanation: The correct answer is drought

Drought means a long period when there is little or no rain.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (72–75): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are



suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO PA/SA Exam. 2015]

72. All order must _____ the rules
 (a) conforms with
 (b) conform. to
 (c) conforms to
 (d) conforming with

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Conform to' which means to agree with or match something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

73. She failed to _____ to her name.
 (a) rise up (b) line up
 (c) shine up (d) keep up

Explanation: Keep up means to continue something same usually high level.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

74. As the doctor _____ into the room, the nurse handed him the temperature chart of the patient.
 (a) is coming (b) came
 (c) was coming (d) comes

Explanation: Both simultaneous events relate to the past.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

75. The economic _____ has affected our sales tremendously.
 (a) touchdown (b) showdown
 (c) slowdown (d) crackdown

Explanation: The correct answer is slowdown

Slowdown means a reduction in speed or activity.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (76–79): In the following questions, sentences are even with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

76. Ten dollars _____ too much to pay.

- (a) are (b) is
 (c) could (d) were

Explanation: Ten dollars denotes a certain sum of money. Henceforth, singular verb is will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

77. I have no _____ office work.
 (a) experience to (b) experience in
 (c) experience on (d) experience of

Explanation: The correct answer is 'experience of'

Hence, the correct option is (d).

78. Solar panels are used to _____ Satellites.
 (a) powerful (b) power
 (c) powerless (d) powers

Explanation: The correct answer is Power which means to supply -a machine with energy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

79. His words were _____ for the occasion.
 (a) appropriately (b) suit
 (c) appropriate (d) suitably

Explanation: The correct answer is appropriate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (80–83): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA- Exam. 2015]

80. Have you even _____ the wolf cry?
 (a) heard (b) hear out
 (c) hear (d) heard of

Explanation: The correct answer is 'heard of'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

81. Afreen _____ that the weather was very pleasant that day.
 (a) remarked (b) announced
 (c) argued (d) suggested

Explanation: Remark means something which expresses an opinion about something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

82. Mrs. Hall was prepared to excuse the scientists strange habits and _____ temper.

- (a) irate (b) irritation
 (c) irritable (d) irritate

Explanation: The correct answer is irate.

Irate means very annoyed

Hence, the correct option is (c).

83. This house _____ ten rooms.
 (a) consists by (b) consisted with
 (c) consists of (d) consist of

Explanation: The correct answer is 'consists of'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (84–87): In the following questions, sentences are given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternatives out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL, (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

84. The speeding car _____ a man this morning.
 (a) knocked down (b) pushed out
 (c) hit about (d) hit out

Explanation: The correct answer is knocked down

Knocked down means to hit somebody to make him fall on the ground.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

85. Politics is the last _____ of scoundrels.

- (a) resort (b) retort
 (c) report (d) result

Explanation: The correct answer is last resort which means last course of action for something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

86. Take care _____ your health.
 (a) of
 (b) about
 (c) over
 (d) for

Explanation: The correct answer is Take care of which means be cautious

Hence, the correct option is (a).

87. The terrorists made a vain of tempt to _____ the bridge.

- (a) blow over (b) blow up
(c) blow out (d) blow down

Explanation: The correct answer is blow up

Blow up means to destroy through an explosion.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (88–92): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier 11 Exam. 2015)

88. The plane was _____ five hours late.

- (a) evenly (b) almost
(c) keeping (d) almost

Explanation: almost means not quite; nearly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

89. His _____ tastes and habits explain why he is always in debt.

- (a) thrifty
(b) extravagant
(c) moderate
(d) judicious

Explanation: Moderate means staying within limits that are reasonable by most people.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

90. We offer _____ to all who ask.

- (a) councilor (b) council
(c) counsellor (d) counsel

Explanation: Councillor means a member of a council.

Council means a group of people chosen to give advice, make rules, do research, provide money, etc.

Counsellor means a person who has been trained to advise people with problems, especially personal problems.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

91. His and hers talents are

- (a) complementary
(b) complimentary
(c) complementing
(d) complicating

Explanation: Complementary means (two things that are complementary) are different but together form a wilful combination,

- Complimentary means expressing
- Admiration; given free

Hence, the correct option is (a).

92. The two families have been engaged in a bitter _____ for the past two decades.

- (a) feud (b) argument
(c) quarrel (d) fight

Explanation: feud means an angry and bitter argument between two people or groups of people that goes on for long.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (93–102): In the following questions, sentences alternative with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam 2014]

93. Though this blanket is not made of wool, it has a _____ texture.

- (a) wool (b) woollen
(c) woolly (d) woolish

Explanation: woolly means covered with wool or with hair-like wool

woolen means made of wool

Hence, the correct option is (c).

94. None of the guests ate much at the party because the food looked _____

- (a) unapproachable (b) unauthorized
(c) unceremonious (d) unappetizing

Explanation: Unappetizing means unpleasant to eat

Hence, the correct option is (d).

95. Trust _____ God and do the right.

- (a) in (b) with
(c) at (d) by

Explanation: trust agrees with proposition 'in'

we trust (in) somebody/something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

96. The accused was _____ as the council could not produce a witness.

- (a) let out (b) let off
(c) let on (d) let aside

Explanation: Let out means to come to an end, so that it may be time for people to leave.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

97. _____ thousand species of butterflies have been identified.

- (a) As many as (b) As many
(c) As much as (d) Much as

Explanation: For countable nouns, as many as should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

98. He _____ his mistake.

- (a) understood (b) solved
(c) finished (d) realized

Explanation: Realize means to understand or become aware of a fact or situation.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

99. You will not be allowed to enter _____ you have an entry pass.

- (a) if (b) unless
(c) when (d) but

Explanation: Unless means used to say that something can only happen or be true in a situation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

100. It has been years since I last _____ him.

- (a) had met (b) met
(c) meet (d) have met

Explanation: If a since clause implies time, it must contain a verb in past tense.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

101. These murals are typical _____ Tamil Nadu.

- (a) for (b) on
(c) with (d) of

Explanation: Typical agrees with the preposition 'of'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



102. The flight will land _____ evening.

- (a) in (b) on.
(c) at (d) upon

Explanation: The preposition 'at' is used for designating specific times.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (103–112): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2014)

103. Do not laugh _____ other's mistakes.

- (a) at (b) for
(c) against (d) about

Explanation: Laugh at means to make somebody/something seem stupid/not serious by making jokes about him/it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

104. He could not cope _____ the heavy workload.

- (a) in with (b) up with
(c) up (d) with

Explanation: Cope with something means to deal successfully with something difficult; manage.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

105. The garbage has been disposed _____

- (a) off (b) of
(c) with (d) out

Explanation: Dispose of somebody/something means to get rid of somebody/something that you do not want.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

106. She _____ college late that day.

- (a) was reaching (b) reaching
(c) is reached (d) reached

Explanation: The event is of past time. Hence, past simple . should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

107. The Sun _____ brightly.

- (a) shone (b) shining
(c) shine (d) is shine

Explanation: Shine means shone.

Shine means to be bright.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

108. Lokesh was busy when we _____ to see him.

- (a) go (b) went
(c) gone (d) goes

Explanation: Here, went should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

109. The date of the function _____ not been decided yet.

- (a) have (b) has
(c) was (d) is

Explanation: Here, has should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

110. India was a prosperous country _____ the reign of King Ashoka.

- (a) between (b) from
(c) while (d) during

Explanation: During means all through a period.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

111. Lemons are sold _____ the market

- (a) in (b) at
(c) for (d) by

Explanation: By the dozen means in large quantities

Hence, the correct option is (d).

112. The Supreme Court has _____ tourism in the core area of the forest.

- (a) propagated
(b) encapsulated
(c) forced
(d) prohibited

Explanation: Propagated means to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people encapsulated means to express the most important parts of something in a few words/a small space/a single object.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (113–122): In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are

suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 2014]

113. He does not _____ any fixed principle.

- (a) go through (b) go about
(c) go with (d) go upon

Explanation: Go about means to continue to do something.

Go with means to agree/accept something. Hence, the correct option is (c).

114. My finger is still _____, where I caught it in the door yesterday.

- (a) broken (b) wounded
(c) bruised (d) injured

Explanation: Wounded means injured bruised means having one, more blue, brown or purple marks on your skin after falling being hit, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

115. A trader was _____ at the city airport early on Thursday for carrying gold jewellery worth over one crore.

- (a) hindered (b) detained
(c) retained (d) blocked

Explanation: detained means to keep some thing held

Hence, the correct option is (b).

116. A book's a book _____ there is nothing in it

- (a) because (b) unless
(c) till (d) although

Explanation: The correct answer is 'although' which means used for introducing a statement that makes the main statement in sentence seem surprising.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

117. _____ knocking at the gate, be demanded admission.

- (a) Cruelly (b) Kindly
(c) Speedily. (d) Loudly

Explanation: loudly will be used here

Hence, the correct option is (d).

118. I _____ the job if you had paid me enough.

- (a) would have done
(b) had done

- (c) will do
(d) would do

Explanation: The correct answer is 'would have done'.

The sentence structure is:
would have + Past Participle (V3) + if +
Past Perfect Tense
Hence, the correct option is (a).

119. As soon as he got the telegram, he _____ in a taxi.
(a) would have left (b) left
(c) had left (d) has left

Explanation: Here, past simple should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

120. We had difficulty _____ finding a parking place.
(a) at (b) about
(c) in (d) for

Explanation: In this case, difficulty agrees with the preposition 'in'. When there is difficulty with something, the preposition 'with' is used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

121. The peasant rebellion was _____ with a high hand by the Emperor.
(a) put off (b) put away
(c) put back (d) put down

Explanation: Put off means to cancel a meeting/an arrangement that you have made with. Somebody put away means to send somebody to prison, to a mental hospital, etc.

Put back means to return something to its usual place or to the place where it was before it was moved.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

122. That car is throwing _____ lot of smoke.
(a) out (b) up
(c) away (d) in

Explanation: Throw out means to produce smoke, light, heat, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (123–127): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an

appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 2014)

123. Leila said the new restaurant was nothing to write about. She thought it was _____.
(a) just average
(b) really terrible
(c) splendid
(d) excellent

Explanation: Nothing much to write home about means not especially good; ordinary.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

124. My Nigerian friend, Fela, is having trouble finding work here in London, but he says if push comes to shove he can always _____.
(a) go to jail
(b) win the lottery
(c) end of the journey that is life
(d) go back to Nigeria

Explanation: When push comes to shove means when there is no other choice; when everything has failed.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

125. If you say to someone "You're so full of yourself" they'll probably feel _____.
(a) upset (b) pleased
(c) calm (d) proud

Explanation: Full of yourself means very proud; thinking only of yourself.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

126. The archer missed the _____ by an inch.
(a) score (b) point
(c) blow (d) aim

Explanation: aim by an inch is the correct usage

Hence, the correct option is (d).

127. Bob and Jane decided to tie the knot because _____.
(a) they loved one another
(b) they needed to save money
(c) they wanted to make a long rope
(d) it had come undone

Explanation: (a) tie the knot means to get married

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (128–132): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 2014)

128. She heard the _____ of the hinges.
(a) rattling (b) rustling
(c) crashing (d) creaking

Explanation: Creaking means a sound that is sometimes made by a door when it opens or shuts.

Crashing means a loud noise made by something falling or breaking.

Rattling means a series of short loud sounds egg rattling cups and saucers in kitchen.

Rustling means soft rustling of leaves.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

129. The sound effects _____ by the recording director.
(a) are provided (b) being provide
(c) been provided (d) provided

Explanation: The structure of a simple present tense, the passive voice sentence is: Thing receiving action + be + V; (Past Participle) + by + thing doing action
The sound effects are provided by the recording director.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

130. The _____ of cotton is very heavy.
(a) bald (b) ball
(c) bale (d) band

Explanation: Bale means a large amount of a light material pressed tightly together. Bales of hay/straw/cotton/wool.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

131. The principal has given his _____ to the match.
(a) except
(b) ascent
(c) refuse
(d) assent



Explanation: ascent means an upward journey

Hence, the correct option is (d).

132. The hunter killed two _____ for dinner.

- (a) flour (b) fowl
(c) foul (d) fool

Explanation: Fowl means a bird that is kept for its meat and eggs.

Foul means dirty and smelling bad.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (133–137): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

133. China is a big country, in area it is bigger than any other country _____ Russia.

- (a) accept (b) except
(c) expect (d) access

Explanation: The correct answer is accept which means to agree.

Expect means to think/believe that something will happen or that somebody will do something.

Access means to reach, enter/use something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

134. The masks worn by the men helped them _____ their identity.

- (a) conceal (b) congeal
(c) masquerade (d) cheat

Explanation: The correct answer is conceal which means to hide.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

135. On the occasion of _____ Laxmi Puja, the Mathurs bought a new car.

- (a) officious (b) auspicious
(c) fortuitous (d) prosperous

Explanation: The correct answer is auspicious which means favourable.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

136. Precautions are to be taken with anyone who seems _____

- (a) contagious (b) infectious
(c) diseased (d) defiled

Explanation: The correct answer is contagious which means communicable; transmissible by direct/indirect contact.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

137. The treasure was hidden _____ a big shore.

- (a) on (b) underneath
(c) toward (d) off

Explanation: The correct answer is underneath which means under or below something else especially when it is hidden or covered by a thing on top.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (138–142): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

138. The traveller told us an _____ story.

- (a) impractical (b) incredible
(c) inaudible (d) ineffable

Explanation: The correct answer is incredible.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

139. France _____ a large part of its electricity from nuclear power.

- (a) emits (b) makes
(c) generates (d) uses

Explanation: Emits means to give/send out.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

140. I have been fortunate to find a _____ of people who I can call true friends.

- (a) pocketful
(b) handful
(c) bagful
(d) mindful

Explanation: The correct answer is handful which means a small number of people or things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

141. The three brothers formed a little _____ within the family.

- (a) clique (b) camp
(c) coterie (d) band

Explanation: The correct answer is clique which means a small exclusive group.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

142. A grand temple complex that _____ the bygone era.

- (a) invokes (b) evokes
(c) provokes (d) revokes

Explanation: Invokes means to call for assistance/support/inspiration provokes means to incite anger/resentment.

Revokes mean to invalidate/cause to no longer be in effect bygone means past.

Era means a period characterized by circumstances, events, or personages.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (143–147): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct Alternative out of the four.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

143. Watt _____ the steam engine.

- (a) invented (b) discovered
(c) founded (d) find

Explanation: Invent means to produce something that has not existed before. Discover means to find something that was hidden.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

144. After saying that Beverly made too many mistakes, Bob added insult to injury by saying _____

- (a) they were small mistakes
(b) she worked very slowly
(c) her work was excellent
(d) work at a remarkable pace

Explanation: The correct answer is 'add insult to injury' which means to make worse.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

145. Losing that job was a blessing in disguise because she _____

- (a) got a much better job
(b) lost her house

- (c) unemployed for years
(d) was able to shop

Explanation: Got a much better job should be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

146. All teachers agree that Paresh is the _____ intelligent boy in his class.

- (a) more (b) most
(c) very (d) only

Explanation: most should be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

147. The State is home to several destinations of _____ beauty.

- (a) paralleled (b) unparalleled
(c) unequal (d) equal

Explanation: unparalleled should be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (148–152): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

148. I can _____ him without qualifications.

- (a) recommend (b) commend
(c) praise (d) suggest

Explanation: Recommend means to tell somebody that something is good or useful.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

149. She let her horse _____ in the field.

- (a) loosen (b) loose
(c) loosely (d) lose

Explanation: Lose means to suffer loss; to be defeated; to part with.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

150. It is hoped that a _____ will be reached in the meeting.

- (a) statement
(b) comparison
(c) compromise
(d) compression

Explanation: Compression means the state of being compressed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

151. We are fortunate to have extremely _____ and visionary leaders.

- (a) competitive (b) complex
(c) complaisant (d) competent

Explanation: complaisant means polite

Hence, the correct option is (d).

152. Some people regard the world as an _____

- (a) imitation (b) allusion
(c) illusion (d) elision

Explanation: Imitation means the act, practice, or art of imitating; mimicry allusion means a passing/indirect reference.

Elision means omission of a sound that would normally be pronounced in speaking a word.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (153–157): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

153. When she parted _____ her parents, her eyes were full of tears.

- (a) from (b) away
(c) off (d) with

Explanation: If two people part, they leave each other.

He has recently parted from his wife (they have started to live apart.).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

154. He went _____ to oblige his superior.

- (a) on his way (b) out of his way
(c) in his way (d) with his way

Explanation: Inconvenience caused to oneself/take extra trouble to do something beyond what is required.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

155. During a period of protracted illness, the sick can become infirm _____, both the strength to work and many of the specific skills that were once possessed.

- (a) regaining (b) denying
(c) pursuing (d) losing

Explanation: losing will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

156. The members of the religious sect ostracized the _____ who had abandoned their faith.

- (a) coward (b) litigant
(c) recreant (d) suppliant

Explanation: Ostracized means to refuse to let somebody be a member of a social group.

Abandoned means left and no longer wanted, used or needed.

Coward means a person who is not brave/who does not have the courage to do things that other people do 'not think are difficult.

Litigant means a person who is making/defending a claim in court.

Recreant means not brave.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

157. Would you mind _____ the suitcase, Sir?

- (a) open (b) opening
(c) to open (d) opened

Explanation: When a subject is not mentioned, Verb + in is used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (158–162): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

158. He was _____ about whether to do it or not.

- (a) ambiguous
(b) ambivalent
(c) ambidextrous
(d) uncertain

Explanation: Ambiguous means that can be understood in more than one way; not clearly stated/defined ambivalent means having/showing both good and bad feelings about somebody/something ambidextrous means able to use the left hand/the right hand equally well.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



159. The minister _____ on the petition before it was taken up for discussion.

- (a) could sign (b) signed
(c) had signed (d) must sign

Explanation: For the two events of the past, the event that happens earlier should be expressed in past perfect.

Hence, had signed should be used here.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

160. The foolish crows _____ to sing.

- (a) crow (b) jump
(c) tried (d) try

Explanation: try will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

161. Truculent in defending their individual rights of sovereignty under the Articles of Confederation, the newly formed states _____ constantly.

- (a) apologized (b) digressed
(c) conferred (d) squabbled

Explanation: Apologized means to say that you are sorry for doing something wrong/causing a problem.

Truculent means tending to argue/be bad-tempered; slightly aggressive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

162. His conduct is bad and his honesty is not _____ suspicion.

- (a) before (b) beyond
(c) under (d) in

Explanation: Above suspicion means too good, honest, etc.

To have done something wrong, illegal/dishonest.

Beyond suspicion means definitely not guilty of doing anything wrong.

Above/beyond suspicion means the same.

Under suspicion means suspected of doing, illegal/dishonest. Nobody who was near the scene of the crime is above suspicion. The whole family is currently under suspicion of her murder. In this investigation, no one in the company is beyond suspicion.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (163–167): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are

suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

163. Her true feelings manifested themselves in her sarcastic remarks, only then was her _____ revealed.

- (a) sarcasm (b) charm
(c) sweetness (d) bitterness

Explanation: Manifested means to appear/become noticeable

Sarcastic means showing/expressing sarcasm

Sarcasm means a way of using words that are the opposite of what you mean to be unpleasant to somebody/to make fun of him.

Revealed means to make something known to somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

164. The book provides an overview of European wines that should prove inviting to both the virtual _____ and the experienced connoisseur.

- (a) zealot (b) glutton
(c) prodigal (d) novice

Explanation: Virtual means almost/very nearly the thing described, so that any slight difference may not be important.

Connoisseur means an expert on Matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality/skill in art, food/music.

Zealot means a person who is extremely enthusiastic about something, especially religion/politics; fanatic.

Glutton means a person who eats too much.

Prodigal means willing to spend money/waste time, energy/materials; extravagant.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

165. The sun is shining brightly, please _____ the light.

- (a) take off (b) put on
(c) put off (d) put out

Explanation: Take off means to leave a place, especially in a hurry; to leave the ground and begin to fly (of an aircraft, etc.).

Put on means to dress yourself in something; to switch on a piece of equipment.

Put off means to cancel a meeting; to change something to a later time/date; postpone; delay.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

166. This practice was brought _____ to prevent certain abuses.

- (a) down (b) off
(c) about (d) in

Explanation: Bring down means to reduce something; to make somebody lose power or be defeated bring off means to succeed in doing something difficult.

Bring about (Phrasal verb) means to make something happen.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

167. This package was supposed _____ yesterday.

- (a) to be delivering
(b) not to be delivered
(c) to have been delivered
(d) to deliver

Explanation: The sentence is in passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (168–172): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEC & LDC Exam. 2014]

168. This man was an accomplice _____ the thief.

- (a) of (b) in
(c) with (d) from

Explanation: Accomplice means agrees with the preposition 'in' some crime accomplice means agrees with prepositional person. In this case, with preposition will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

169. The sick units are detached _____ the main group of companies.

- (a) off (b) from
(c) with (d) by

Explanation: Detach from means to become/make separated from something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

170. Let me congratulate you _____ your success.

- (a) at (b) for
(c) with (d) on

Explanation: Congratulate agrees with on preposition while expressing one's good wishes in the context of a happy event congratulate means agrees with for preposition while expressing praise for someone's achievement.

Look at the sentences means Congratulations on your promotion!

Congratulations for saving the farm from foreclosure!

Hence, the correct option is (d).

171. She had always hoped that her daughter would become _____ doctor.

- (a) an
- (b) the
- (c) a
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: Indefinite article a will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

172. Due to heavy rains, water had _____ in the low lying areas.

- (a) gathered
- (b) stagnated
- (c) assembled
- (d) entered

Explanation: To be or become stagnant (not moving); to stop to run/flow.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (173–177): In each of the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

173. Many people who _____ practicing photography as a hobby turn it eventually into a livelihood.

- (a) resume
- (b) prefer
- (c) imply
- (d) start

Explanation: Resume means to start again after an interruption.

Prefer means to like one thing/person better than another imply means to make it seem like, that something is true/exists, start means to begin do rig/using something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

174. She is _____ of lizards.

- (a) fearful
- (b) frightened
- (c) afraid
- (d) terrified

Explanation: He was fearful of an attack from the terrorists.

He was frightened of walking home alone in the dark.

He was afraid of spiders.

He was terrified of losing you.

Here, afraid will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

175. His path was beset _____ difficulties.

- (a) by
- (b) with
- (c) of
- (d) from

Explanation: Beset means to affect somebody/something in an unpleasant/harmful way; to stud (as with jewels); surround.

Here, the preposition by will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

176. The plan is worth considering, think it _____ carefully.

- (a) of
- (b) on
- (c) off
- (d) over

Explanation: Hence, preposition 'over' will be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

177. The priest was innocent _____ he could not prove it.

- (a) and
- (b) but
- (c) for
- (d) so

Explanation: To show contrast, but will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (178–182): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

178. A group of agitators _____ the mob to break down the Vice-Chancellor's door.

- (a) wished
- (b) excited
- (c) threatened
- (d) incited

Explanation: Incite means to encourage somebody to do something violent, illegal or unpleasant.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

179. Turn the lights _____ before you go to bed.

- (a) on
- (b) off
- (c) out
- (d) down

Explanation: Turn on means to attack somebody suddenly and unexpectedly; to depend on something; to start the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc. by moving a switch, button, etc.

Turn out means to stop the flow of electricity, gas, water, etc. by moving a switch, button, etc.

Turn down means to reduce the noise, heat, etc., produced by a piece of equipment by moving its controls.

Both turn off and turn out can be used here, as they mean the same. But we cannot turn out when we talk about atop/a radio.

Here, the most appropriate usage will be turn off.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

180. There is no _____ evidence to support your assertion.

- (a) facile
- (b) fictitious
- (c) facetious
- (d) factual

Explanation: Facile means produced without effort/careful thought fictitious means invented by somebody rather than true facetious means humorous; amusing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

181. Throw a stone _____ the fierce dog

- (a) at
- (b) upon
- (c) on
- (d) above

Explanation: Look at the sentences: Throw it to him --> give it to him to catch it.

Throw it at him, hit him.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

182. Is not learning superior _____ wealth?

- (a) than
- (b) from
- (c) by
- (d) to



Explanation: (d) The adjective inferior, superior, senior, junior, prior, etc., so to should be used here (Prep.).

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (183–187): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

183. I think I am _____ young to get married.

- (a) much (b) too
(c) more (d) very

Explanation: Too (Adv.) used before Adj. and Adv. to say that something is more than is good, necessary, possible, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

184. The pilot was not feeling so well before he _____ in his helicopter.

- (a) took away (b) took over
(c) took off (d) took up

Explanation: Take away means to make a feeling, pain, etc., disappear; take something out (to buy cooked food at a restaurant and carry it away to eat).

Takeover means to replace something/somebody.

Take off means to leave the ground and begin to fly.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

185. I need to buy _____

- (a) a bread (b) a loaf of bread
(c) a loaf bread (d) breads

Explanation: a loaf of bread will be used
Hence, the correct option is (b).

186. Medical science has _____ almost everything except death.

- (a) surrendered (b) conquered
(c) controlled (d) crushed

Explanation: Surrendered means to admit that you have been defeated and want to stop fighting; to allow yourself to be caught, taken prisoner, etc.

Conquered means to succeed in dealing with/controlling something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

187. To try to solve a problem without enquiring into the problem is like taking a course of treatment without _____ the disease.

- (a) curing (b) prescribing
(c) diagnosing (d) operating

Explanation: prepared means agrees with for

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (188–192): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

188. Students are not prepared _____ that kind of question.

- (a) to (b) with
(c) for (d) on

Explanation: for will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

189. Communism and Socialism have always _____ the sermons of economic equality.

- (a) said (b) instructed
(c) preached (d) obeyed

Explanation: preached will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

190. Robert _____ all of his support.

- (a) assure (b) ensured
(c) insured (d) assured

Explanation: assured will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

191. The students are told to _____ these words in the dictionary.

- (a) look down
(b) look up
(c) look into
(d) look after

Explanation: Look down on (Phr. y.) means to think that you are better than somebody/something.

Look up means to look for, information (dictionary/reference book/computer).

Consider means to examine something.

Look after means to be responsible for or to take care of somebody/something.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

192. Rama took his _____ for the wrong done to him.

- (a) avenge (b) vengeance
(c) revenge (d) ravage

Explanation: Avenge means to punish/hurt somebody in return for something bad/wrong; that he has done to you, your family/friends (to avenge).

Vengeance means the act of punishing/harming somebody in return for what he has done to you, your family/friends (to take vengeance).

Revenge means something that you do in order to make somebody suffer because he has made you suffer.

Ravage means to damage something badly. As take is used, revenge will be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (193–197): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)

193. Only the brave deserves the _____

- (a) fare (b) flare
(c) flair (d) fair

Explanation: Fare means to be successful in a situation -> fare well/badly/better, etc.

Flare means to burn brightly, but usually for only a short time/not steadily.

Fair means 'of pleasing appearance'; acceptable and appropriate in a situation. None but the brave (only the brave) deserve the fair is a proverb means only the best deserve the best; only a courageous and gallant man deserves a beautiful woman.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

194. You cannot lose what you _____ had.

- (a) once (b) always
(c) never (d) have

Explanation: You cannot lose what you never had is a proverb means you should

not have lost something if you only wished that you had it to begin with.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

195. We should go _____ doing more good than harm.

- (a) on (b) above
(c) about (d) to

Explanation: about will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

196. When we got home last evening, we found that the guest _____

- (a) have arrived (b) has arriving
(c) is arriving (d) had arrived

Explanation: (Past perfect tense) will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

197. Neo-colonialism is _____ that persists even after the demise of the formal colonization all over the so called Third-world.

- (a) a monster (b) a devil
(c) a satan (d) an imp

Explanation: a monster will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (198–202): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

198. We always _____ your team at cricket.

- (a) overcome (b) beat
(c) defeat (d) conquer

Explanation: The correct answer is beat.

Beat means to defeat somebody a game or competition.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

199. The recent _____ in the size of the army is alarming.

- (a) built-up (b) built-in
(c) build-up (d) build-on

Explanation: The correct answer is build-up.

Build-up means an increase in amount.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

200. Please _____ that the lights are switched off at night.

- (a) insure (b) assure
(c) ensure (d) censure

Explanation: The correct answer is ensure.

Ensure means to make sure that something happens or is definite.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

201. A well-read man is quick to catch literary _____

- (a) allusions (b) illusions
(c) delusions (d) diversions

Explanation: The correct answer is allusions.

An allusion means something that is said or written that refers to or mentions another person or subject in indirect way. Hence, the correct option is (a).

202. A dog is a _____ animal.

- (a) quadruped
(b) quartet
(c) quadruple
(d) quadrangle

Explanation: The correct answer is quadruped.

Quadruped means any creature with four feet.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (203–207): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2014)

203. The student was punished for his _____

- (a) impudence (b) prudence
(c) modesty (d) clemency

Explanation: The correct answer is impudence.

Impudence means rudeness, not showing respect for other people; impertinence.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

204. My father was too _____ push the heavy door.

- (a) faint (b) feeble
(c) fragile (d) faltering

Explanation: The correct answer is feeble.

Feeble means very weak.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

205. The flood damaged the books so much that it was impossible to _____ them.

- (a) retrieve (b) retrace
(c) retract (d) retreat

Explanation: The correct answer is retrieve.

Retrieve means to bring or get something back; recover.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

206. His bungalow went through a make _____.

- (a) up (b) out
(c) over (d) for

Explanation: Make over means to change something in order to make it look different.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

207. This auspicious beginning _____ well for a successful completion of our project.

- (a) attunes (b) argues
(c) augurs (d) answers

Explanation: The correct answer is augur.

Augur means to foretell.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (208–212): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

208. She was aware of what was going _____ her father's mind.

- (a) through (b) on
(c) in (d) by

Explanation: The correct answer is 'in'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

209. Most parents _____ love and affection on their children.

- (a) pour (b) pore
(c) poor (d) pool

Explanation: The correct answer is pour. Pour means to express feelings.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

210. Then railway trains _____ the most popular and the cheapest means of transport.

- (a) become (b) became
(c) becomes (d) becoming

Explanation: It is a general fact. Hence, present simple will be used here.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

211. If left unattended, even a small cut can turn into a _____

- (a) soar (b) sour
(c) sore (d) ore

Explanation: The correct answer is score.

Sore means a painful or tender spot on the body.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

212. My neighbour is very _____ for he believes that nothing good will happen to him.

- (a) reasonable
(b) forward-looking
(c) pessimistic
(d) optimistic

Explanation: The correct answer is pessimistic.

Pessimistic means expecting something bad to happen.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (213–217): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

213. She dwells too much _____ her past.

- (a) from (b) on
(c) in (d) of

Explanation: Dwell on means to think or talk a lot about something, especially it would be better to forget.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

214. There were no buses yesterday because of the strike, and so _____

I walk to college.

- (a) should (b) have to
(c) had to (d) will have to

Explanation: The sentence shows past-time had to walk.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

215. A wiseman _____ not pretend _____ know everything.

- (a) did, to (b) may in
(c) does, or (d) does, to

Explanation: The sentence is as good as a proverb. Hence, simple present will be used. Moreover, to express purpose, infinitive will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

216. _____ the flight times before you book the tickets.

- (a) Check (b) Control
(c) Inform (d) Prove

Explanation: Check means to examine something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

217. I'm very pleased with my new secretary. Her work is of a high _____

- (a) condition (b) degree
(c) capacity (d) standard

Explanation: High standard means high quality.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (218–227): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking, Staff Exam. 2013)

218. The teacher let us _____

- (a) to go early
(b) to leave early
(c) go early
(d) early to go

Explanation: Let is used for permission. Let is followed by an object (us) and an infinitive without to (go).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

219. Jane is annoyed _____

- (a) on me (b) with me
(c) against me (d) over me

Explanation: Annoyed agrees with the preposition with.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

220. I am not angry you _____, Paul.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) with (d) against

Explanation: angry takes preposition (with)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

221. _____ Australian and _____ European are there among the tourists.

- (a) An, an (b) The, the
(c) An, a (d) A, an

Explanation: A will be used with Australian (Vowel sound).

A will be used with European (Consonant sound).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

222. I have been looking for an _____ apartment and I finally found the one.

- (a) good (b) airy
(c) cheap (d) perfect

Explanation: Perfect means having everything that is necessary; complete and without weaknesses.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

223. The youth should believe _____ God.

- (a) upon (b) in
(c) on (d) of

Explanation: in will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

224. He was born _____ India.

- (a) off (b) in
(c) of (d) through

Explanation: in will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

225. The convict tried his level best to justify himself but the judge looked _____ him and found him guilty.

- (a) around (b) at
(c) through (d) to

Explanation: look at means to examine something closely

Hence, the correct option is (b).

226. His opponents launched a political _____ against him.

- (a) regimen (b) remission
(c) regale (d) tirade

Explanation: Regimen means a set of rules about food and exercise of medical treatment that you follow to stay healthy or to improve your health.

Remission means a period during which a serious illness improves for a time and the patient seems to get better.

Tirade a long angry speech criticizing somebody or something or accusing somebody of something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

227. What an _____ story! I am not _____ enough yet to believe it.

- (a) incredible/credulous
(b) incredulous/credible
(c) increditable/believable
(d) unbelievable/creditable

Explanation: The correct answer is incredible/credulous.

Incredible means unbelievable.

Credulous means too ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick.

Incredulous means not willing or not able to believe something.

Credible means that can be believed or trusted.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (228–237): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

228. My father is very _____ to me, we play football every evening.

- (a) friendly (b) friends
(c) friend-like (d) friendship

Explanation: friendly will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

229. A technology-starved customer would only be _____ to be presented with a new product.

- (a) thriving (b) declarative
(c) irritable (d) thrilled

Explanation: Thriving means flourishing; being successful.

Thrilled means very excited and pleased.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

230. Neither Shyam _____ Rohit came to the school today.

- (a) but (b) or
(c) nor (d) and

Explanation: Nor will be used neither nor are correlatives.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

231. He is getting married _____ Maya.

- (a) only (b) by
(c) with (d) to

Explanation: to will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

232. Medical doctors should try to _____ as many patients as possible.

- (a) heel (b) heal
(c) kill (d) hale

Explanation: heal means to cure somebody who is ill/sick

Hence, the correct option is (b).

233. Can you tell the difference _____ butter and Margarine.

- (a) over (b) with
(c) between (d) among

Explanation: Between will be used. It is used for referring to two things which are clearly separated.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

234. I'm not very good _____ repairing things.

- (a) at (b) for
(c) in (d) about

Explanation: at will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

235. Will all of you _____ up for prayer?

- (a) raise (b) rise
(c) raze (d) race

Explanation: Raise means to lift; to become bigger; to develop; to bring about.

Rise means to move up; to stand up; to increase.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

236. The art of cooking _____ in ancient India.

- (a) is perfected
(b) will perfect
(c) perfected
(d) was perfected

Explanation: was perfected (passive voice) will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

237. A number of refugees _____ been turned back at the border.

- (a) are (b) has
(c) is (d) have

Explanation: The subject (several refugees) is plural.

Hence, verb (have) plural will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (238–247): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013]

238. The new government took _____ last year.

- (a) after (b) over
(c) upon (d) out

Explanation: Take over means to begin to have control of something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

239. Mohan's career has taken some _____ twists and turns.

- (a) interesting (b) interactive
(c) intuitive (d) incentive

Explanation: interesting will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

240. Sheila gained an advantage _____ me.

- (a) from
(b) on
(c) over
(d) upon

Explanation: over will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

241. She was remarkably _____ in singing and dancing.

- (a) conducive (b) fluctuating
(c) cooperative (d) accomplished

Explanation: accomplished means skilled

Hence, the correct option is (d).

242. It is raining _____. Do not go out.

- (a) fast (b) soundly
(c) strongly (d) heavily

Explanation: heavily will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

243. When she retired, handed _____ the charge to the Vice- President.

- (a) out (b) across
(c) off (d) over

Explanation: Hand over means to give something to someone else.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

244. Statistics _____ always my worst subject.

- (a) were (b) is
(c) have (d) are

Explanation: is (singular verb) will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

245. The bus _____ fifty passengers fell _____ the river.

- (a) for; upon (b) over; on
(c) of; at (d) with; into

Explanation: with; into proposition will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

246. Take this medicine regularly and you will get rid _____ this disease.

- (a) from (b) of
(c) over (d) at

Explanation: Get rid of means to remove something that you do not want any longer.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

247. She tries to adjust _____ her relations.

- (a) at (b) so
(c) with (d) for

Explanation: with will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (248–257): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam, 2013)

248. My tennis player is _____ ; she will not play mixed doubles in shorts or a tennis skirt; she is overly concerned about being proper or modest.

- (a) admonish (b) prude
(c) rude (d) loyal

Explanation: Prude means a person who is easily shocked, by nude things (connected with sex).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

249. Sometimes it is good to _____ your soul in front of your friends.

- (a) bear (b) bare
(c) beer (d) bar

Explanation: Bare your soul means to tell somebody your deepest and most private feelings.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

250. If you are worried about the problem, you should do something _____ it.

- (a) against (b) with
(c) for (d) about

Explanation: for will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

251. This is entirely _____ you and me.

- (a) between (b) from
(c) among (d) amidst

Explanation: Between will be used. It is used for referring to two things.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

252. The mother parted _____ her married daughter in sorrow.

- (a) for (b) off
(c) away (d) from

Explanation: Part from means to leave somebody.

Part with means to leave something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

253. This movie is directed by Steven Spielberg, _____ ?

- (a) hasn't he (b) hasn't it
(c) isn't it (d) isn't he

Explanation: isn't it will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

254. _____ can be no excuses this time, students

- (a) They're (b) They
(c) Their (d) There

Explanation: There will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

255. Tables are usually made _____ wood.

- (a) from (b) of
(c) with (d) by

Explanation: of will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

256. All of them are surprised _____ her rudeness.

- (a) with (b) upon
(c) at (d) on

Explanation: Surprise agrees with at

Hence, the correct option is (c).

257. When Wilbur Wright tried to sell his flying machine to the U.S. Government, the officials in charge were _____ .

- (a) highly misunderstood
(b) grudging sceptical
(c) grudgingly unhappy
(d) highly sceptical

Explanation: Grudging means given or done unwillingly; reluctant; sceptical means having doubts that a claim or statement is true.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (258–267): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam, 2013)

258. What would you have done if you _____ the train?

- (a) have missed (b) had missed
(c) missed (d) missing

Explanation: Past perfect tense (had missed) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

259. I stayed in Mumbai _____ eight years.

- (a) for (b) since
(c) through (d) around

Explanation: for will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

260. If I _____ her address, I would have called on her.

- (a) will have (b) had known
(c) can have (d) shall have

Explanation: Past perfect tense (had known) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

261. Balu _____ in several other states when he decided to work in Kolkata.

- (a) had worked
(b) worked
(c) had been working
(d) working

Explanation: Past perfect tense (had worked) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

262. The degree will be awarded during the annual _____

- (a) conference (b) convention
(c) convulsion (d) convocation

Explanation: Conference means a large official meeting, lasting for a few days, where people with the same interests come together to discuss their views.

Convention means a large meeting of the member of a profession, a political party, etc., convulsion means a thing that is very complicated.

Convocation means a ceremony held in a university or college when students receive their degrees.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

263. She slipped and _____ her ankle.

- (a) broken (b) sprained
(c) massaged (d) hurted

Explanation: Sprained means injured a joint in your body, by suddenly twisting it.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

264. Mussoorie, the Queen of hills in India offers many _____

- (a) entertainments
(b) sights
(c) attractions
(d) tourists

Explanation: attractions will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

265. The boys _____ whom I was playing are all my good friends.

- (a) with (b) to
(c) of (d) by

Explanation: with will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

266. Parveen and Neelima could not enrol in the college _____ they had already managed to get a passing score in the official exam.

- (a) therefore (b) even though
(c) hence (d) moreover

Explanation: even though will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

267. The gypsies do not live _____ at a particular place.

- (a) broadly (b) willingly
(c) permanently (d) voluntarily

Explanation: Pashminas a member of a group of people, originally- from Asia, who travel around and do don't live in one place.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (268–277): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

268. Go home immediately _____ your mother is looking for you.

- (a) after (b) so that
(c) because (d) but

Explanation: Because will be used. It shows reason.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

269. He was slow as usual. Even a snail would have seemed _____.

- (a) fastest (b) faster
(c) too fast (d) not fast

Explanation: Comparative degree (faster) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

270. The father seems relieved as he has married _____ both of his daughters.

- (a) of (b) off
(c) to (d) away

Explanation: Marry off means to find a husband or wife for somebody; usually for a daughter or a son.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

271. Mohan, have you _____ ever before? It's my first time in a plane and I am a little nervous.

- (a) fled (b) flowed
(c) flown (d) flying

Explanation: Present past participle (have) flown will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

272. They have already completed the job, _____?

- (a) isn't it (b) has they
(c) haven't they (d) won't they

Explanation: haven't they will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

273. The whole class sympathized _____ the peon.

- (a) at (b) for
(c) with (d) towards

Explanation: with will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

274. Your tie does not go well _____ your shirt.

- (a) above (b) with
(c) for (d) over

Explanation: with will be used. go with means match

Hence, the correct option is (b).



275. I am grateful _____ him.

- (a) with (b) in
(c) for (d) to

Explanation: to will be used
Hence, the correct option is (d).

276. The subordinate made a _____ remark against his boss that cost his job.

- (a) derogatory
(b) complimentary
(c) oblique
(d) conscientious

Explanation: Derogatory means insulting; expressing a low opinion of somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

277. He _____ before the court that he was innocent of the crime.

- (a) denied
(b) denciunced
(c) demanded
(d) declared

Explanation: Declared means to say or state in an official or public way; to say in a strong and confident way.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (278–282): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested, for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC FM Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 2013)

278. We _____ respect our parents and teachers.

- (a) may have to (b) will
(c) shall (d) ought to

Explanation: Ought Tomeans use for saying what is the right thing to do.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

279. Let us sit down _____ the shade of a tree for some time.

- (a) inside (b) below
(c) in (d) beneath

Explanation: Below means at or to a lower level than somebody or something.

Beneath means in or to a lower position from somebody or something.

In means at a point within area or a space. Hence, the correct option is (c).

280. You are fortunate _____ having an intelligent and obedient son.

- (a) to (b) for
(c) of (d) in

Explanation: Fortunate means lucky

Here, in will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

281. Mother had prepared 20 biscuits, Raj ate all of them. Therefore, mother called him a _____

- (a) digester
(b) goader
(c) needy
(d) glutton

Explanation: digester means one that digests

glutton means a person who eats too much

Hence, the correct option is (d).

282. We are highly disappointed _____ the exam results.

- (a) about (b) from
(c) In (d) with

Explanation: Disappointed agrees with the preposition 'with'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (283–287): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

283. What _____ ? It _____ wonderful.

- (a) is cooking, smell
(b) is cooking, smelled
(c) are you cooking, smelt
(d) are you cooking, smells

Explanation: The structure of the sentence (Interrogative, Present Continuous) is as follows

Is/Am/Are + Subject + V1 + ing?

Hence, the correct option is (d).

284. We had _____ money left, so we went out for a meal. We decided to abandon our trip as we had money left.

- (a) a little, a little (b) little, a little
(c) a few, few (d) a little, little

Explanation: A little means a small amount; some means used with uncountable nouns.

Little means not much used with uncountable nouns.

Few means not many used with plural nouns and a plural verb

A few means a small number; some; used with plural noun and a plural verb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

285. Please write to me _____ this address.

- (a) upon (b) at
(c) to (d) on

Explanation: at will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

286. I hate him for the simple reason that he keeps singing his own praises continually talking about himself. He is an irritating _____ .

He is a real _____ because for anything he does he always expects something in return, a selfish person indeed.

- (a) poser; misanthrope
(b) poser; egotist
(c) egoist; misanthrope
(d) egotist; egoist

Explanation: poser means a difficult question or problem

Misanthrope means a person who hates and avoids other people.

Egotist means a selfish, self-centred person.

Egoist means a person who thinks that he or she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself or herself.

Egotist and egoist mean the same.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

287. On Tuesday it's the carnival, _____ everybody gets dressed up in a fancy costume. So we will meet at John's house, _____ is about a couple of kilometres away.

- (a) which, where (b) where, when
(c) when, where (d) when, which

Explanation: when; which will be used
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (288–292): In the following questions, each sentence is given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

288. Student-parking should be _____; Students should not be charged to buy parking stickers.

- (a) fined (b) free
(c) costly (d) cheap

Explanation: free means something we get without paying anything for it
Hence, the correct option is (b).

289. If you have roses growing in your garden, you can make a lovely _____ of flowers at home.

- (a) bouquette (b) buquette
(c) bouquet (d) bouquet

Explanation: bouquet means a bunch of flowers arranged in an attractive way
Hence, the correct option is (d).

290. The _____ of the middle school is a woman of _____

- (a) principles, principal
(b) principals, principal
(c) principal, principle
(d) principle, principals

Explanation: Principal means the person who oversees a school, college or a university principle means moral code or a strong belief that influences actions.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

291. With the changing times, most of the students have become business-like they are _____ and want to take only those courses which they find rewarding.

- (a) idealistic (b) pragmatic
(c) enthusiastic (d) partial

Explanation: Idealistic means having a strong belief in perfect standards and trying to achieve them, even when this is not realistic.

Pragmatic means solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas or theories.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

292.

1. John's at _____ institute studying French.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

2. They're building _____ school at the end of our street.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

3. Do they live in _____ United Kingdom or somewhere else?

- (a) a, the, an (b) the, a, an
(c) an, a, the (d) the, an, a

Explanation: 'an, a, the' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (293–297): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

293. _____ the people looked well enough, but when one looked more closely one saw that their faces were filled with despair.

- (a) At first looking
(b) At first observation
(c) On first sight
(d) At first sight

Explanation: At first sight means immediately; at first glance; when you first begin to consider something; when you see somebody or something for the first time.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

294. He was assured by his friends _____ every type of help, in an emergency.

- (a) by (b) of
(c) with (d) about

Explanation: of will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

295. The work _____, he left his office.

- (a) having completed
(b) having been completed

(c) on being finished

(d) having been over

Explanation: Having been denotes a completed activity. It shows y happened after x has happened.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

296. Our monthly expenditure _____ by five hundred rupees when we decided to buy milk from the milkman.

- (a) shot up (b) got up
(c) lifted up (d) grew up

Explanation: shot up means rose suddenly by a large amount

Hence, the correct option is (a).

297. He was not a man _____ intelligence.

- (a) lacking of (b) devoid of
(c) absent of (d) empty of

Explanation: devoid of means completely lacking in something

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (298–302): In the following questions; the sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

298. Google is one of the most popular search engines, it is _____ by the Internet users.

- (a) utilized (b) effected
(c) examined (d) flabbergasted

Explanation: utilized means used something, especially for a practical purpose flabbergasted means extremely surprised and/or shocked

Hence, the correct option is (a).

299. Raj was tired of Puja's _____ approach, so he asked her to make her final decision by that evening.

- (a) silly-willy (b) dilly-dally
(c) wasting (d) dilly-nally

Explanation: dilly-dally means to take too long to do something

Hence, the correct option is (b).



300. Ria is _____ at speaking languages. It is difficult to _____ only one puppy for animal shelter.

- (a) adept, adapt (b) adapt, adept
(c) adept, adopt (d) adapt, adopt

Explanation: adept means a person who is good at doing something that is quite difficult

adapt means adjust

adopt means foster; to take somebody else's child into your family and become its legal parent (s)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

301. School days are considered to be the best years of your life. When my _____ year in school began, I began to think of those past enjoyable days and of my future also.

- (a) penultimate (b) absolute
(c) integral (d) termination

Explanation: Penultimate means immediately before the last one; next/second to last.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

302. Being _____, the judge gave a favourable verdict.

- (a) sagacious (b) pugnacious
(c) malicious (d) tenacious

Explanation: Sagacious means showing good judgement and understanding.

Pugnacious means having a strong desire to argue or fight with other people.

Malicious means having or showing hatred and a desire to harm somebody or hurt their feelings.

Tenacious means determined continuing to exist.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (303–306): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

303. Throughout his career, his performance has fairly been _____

- (a) consistence
(b) consistent
(c) consisting
(d) constituted

Explanation: Consistent means always in the same way, or having the same opinions, standards, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

304. I convey my thanks _____ the members of the club.

- (a) for (b) of
(c) to (d) about

Explanation: convey agrees with to

Hence, the correct option is (c).

305. The government _____ on this issue.

- (a) is divided (b) are divided
(c) is being divided (d) divided

Explanation: is divided (singular verb)

Divided means split by disagreements or different opinions.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

306. The student is yet to _____ his home task.

- (a) completion (b) compete
(c) complete (d) continue

Explanation: (c) Complete will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (307–310): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

307. Arun has _____ his work.

- (a) completely (b) completing
(c) complete (d) completed

Explanation: The sentence is in present perfect tense. Completed will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

308. Rather than _____ others, why don't you look for your own mistakes?

- (a) helping (b) pointing
(c) blaming (d) watching

Explanation: Blame means to think or say that somebody/ something is responsible for something bad point at somebody means to accuse somebody of doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

309. We have been living in this house _____ 1965.

- (a) when (b) for
(c) before (d) since

Explanation: Since (Proposition) means used with present perfect tense, i.e., from a time in the past until a later past time, or until now.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

310. Since Amit was an _____ photographer, he did not charge any money for taking our picture.

- (a) amateur (b) professional
(c) useless (d) unknown

Explanation: Amateur means a person who takes part in any activity for. Enjoyment, not as a job professional means a person who takes part in any activity as a paid job and not as a hobby.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (311–315): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

311. There is a _____ amount of fatty acids and carbohydrates in some of the imported chocolates.

- (a) neglecting (b) negligent
(c) negligible (d) neglected

Explanation: Negligible (adjective) means of very little importance or size and not worth considering; insignificant.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

312. I'm not so successful _____ she is.

- (a) then (b) as
(c) like (d) than

Explanation: The correct answer is 'as'. So + Adj. + as is used for comparing things that are equal in some way.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

313. Many Tamil-speaking Sri Lankans _____ from the island to escape the military and its atrocities.

- (a) flown (b) flee
(c) fled (d) flew

Explanation: Flee means to leave a place very quickly, especially because you are afraid of possible danger.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

314. _____ the new Safari Storme, Mahindra has more leverage in increasing the sales.

- (a) With (b) At
(c) On (d) In

Explanation: Leverage means power to influence people with will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

315. The passenger car sales showed a decline _____ 7% to 5.6%.

- (a) from (b) for
(c) of (d) to

Explanation: From will be used. It is used for showing the range of something (from to).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (316–320): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

316. His words were hardly _____ with that screaming and shouting in the market.

- (a) legible
(b) eligible
(c) intelligible
(d) None of these

Explanation: The correct answer is audible which means that can be heard clearly.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

317. He was _____ angry to speak to me.

- (a) so (b) too
(c) that (d) such

Explanation: Too will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

318. I wish I _____ a pen.

- (a) were (b) am
(c) was (d) Be

Explanation: In the subjunctive mood, the verb is always in the plural, even with a singular subject.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

319. Look after your health you _____ should repent later on.

- (a) as (b) because
(c) till (d) lest

Explanation: Lest means to prevent something from happening.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

320. Every year millions of tourists _____ the Anna Centenary Library in Chennai.

- (a) visiting (b) visit
(c) are visiting (d) visited

Explanation: Visit will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (321–325): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

321. All is not well _____ the automobile sector.

- (a) down (b) in
(c) to (d) of

Explanation: Of as a preposition means belonging to something; relating to somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

322. Many premier educational institutions come forward to have a _____ with flourishing industries

- (a) tie-up (b) tie-in
(c) tie-on (d) tie-down

Explanation: Tie-up means an agreement between two companies; to join.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

323. He slipped _____ his old ways and started drinking again.

- (a) off (b) by
(c) in (d) into

Explanation: The correct answer is 'come of'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

324. They reached the railway station before the train _____

- (a) had been left (b) left
(c) was leaving (d) had left

Explanation: Simple past tense (left) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

325. The Information and Communication Technology has _____ age and employs very highly paid technocrats.

- (a) come upon (b) come out of
(c) come through (d) come of

Explanation: Come upon means to discover or meet someone or something by accident.

Come out of means to develop from something.

Come through means to arrive by telephone, radio, etc.

Come of means to emerge successfully.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (326–330): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC CAFFs St & CISF ASI Exam 2013)

326. There are not solitary, free-living creatures; every form of life is _____ other forms.

- (a) dependent on
(b) parallel to
(c) overshadowed by
(d) segregated from

Explanation: Dependent on means needing somebody/something in order 'to survive or be successful.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

327. I'll take _____ now as I have another appointment somewhere else.

- (a) departure
(b) my leave
(c) permission
(d) leave from work

Explanation: my leave will be used

Take your leave means to say goodbye.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

328. A garden knife is _____ used for right pruning.

- (a) generally (b) compulsorily
(c) systematically (d) daily

Explanation: Pruning means the activity of cutting. Off some of the branches from a tree, bush, etc., so that it may grow better and stronger.

Generally, means by or to most people; in most cases.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

329. Serious threat to our ecology and environment can be _____ with organic cultivation.

- (a) hastened (b) impeded
(c) aggravated (d) combated

Explanation: Hastened means to make something happen sooner or more quickly.

Impeded means delayed or stopped the progress of something.

Aggravated means made an unpleasant situation worse.

Combated means stopped something unpleasant or harmful from happening or from getting worse

Hence, the correct option is (d).

330. My India by Corbett deals _____ the author's familiarity with and love of India.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) at (d) with

Explanation: deal in means trade in

deal with means to be about

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (331–335): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 2013)

331. Students of St Xavier's _____ all the prizes.

- (a) bear of (b) bore away
(c) bore on (d) bear on

Explanation: Bear away means bear off; carry away; take away; carry off.

Bear on means to be relevant to or burdensome to.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

332. With danger _____ the door, you cannot sit idle.

- (a) at (b) in
(c) of (d) near

Explanation: at the door means at the front door of the house

Hence, the correct option is (a).

333. My servant _____ with all my money.

- (a) have escaped (b) was run away
(c) has run off (d) running away

Explanation: has run off will be used

Run off with something means to steal something and take it away.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

334. The driver was _____ injured; he died within an hour.

- (a) significantly (b) fatally
(c) fatefully (d) vitally

Explanation: fatally means causing or ending in death

Hence, the correct option is (b).

335. Lata Mangeshkar was _____ with a natural talent for music

- (a) given (b) found
(c) endowed (d) entrusted

Explanation: endowed

Be endowed with something means to naturally have a feature, quality, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (336–340): In the following, questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer. [SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC 2013]

336. The deceased left _____ him two young children.

- (a) for (b) with
(c) by (d) behind

Explanation: leave behind mean to have family remaining after your death

Hence, the correct option is (d).

337. The statue _____ a global symbol of freedom.

- (a) stands to (b) stands for
(c) stands as (d) stands against

Explanation: stands as will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

338. A child is the future of a family _____ nation.

- (a) as a (b) like a
(c) as well as of a (d) just as

Explanation: as well as of a will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

339. The human mind seems to have built-in _____ against original thought.

- (a) ideas (b) interests
(c) safeguards (d) prejudices

Explanation: Prejudices mean unreasonable dislike of or preferences for a person, group, custom, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

340. If strict security measures were taken, the tragedy might have _____

- (a) averted (b) removed
(c) controlled (d) restrained

Explanation: Averted means turned away; prevented; kept from happening.

Controlled means restrained or managed or kept within certain bounds.

Restrained means kept under control.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (341–345): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

341. Slow and steady _____ the race.

- (a) is winning (b) wins
(c) will win (d) win

Explanation: Slow and steady is a singular subject. Simple present tense is used when we talk about a universal truth.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

342. Night came on and the room _____ dark.

- (a) is growing
(b) has grown
(c) grew
(d) will grow

Explanation: grew will be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).

343. Only patience and fortitude carried him, _____ the crisis.
(a) over (b) about
(c) out (d) through

Explanation: Carry somebody through means to help somebody to survive a difficult period.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

344. Octopuses are mostly shy and _____ harmless to human beings.
(a) generally (b) mainly
(c) completely (d) rarely

Explanation: generally means in most cases
Rarely means not very often
Hence, the correct option is (a).

345. Come what _____ I shall adhere to my principles.
(a) can (b) may
(c) might (d) will

Explanation: Come what may means despite any problems or difficulties you may have.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (346–350): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LAC Exam. 2013]

346. The Prime Minister insisted _____ fuel prices in the Cabinet meeting.
(a) to raise
(b) on raising
(c) in raising
(d) at raising

Explanation: Insist means to demand that something happens or that somebody agrees to do something.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

347. The _____ of puppies is fond of milk
(a) gang (b) litter
(c) group (d) litre

Explanation: Litter means several baby animals that one mother gives birth to at the same time.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

348. He _____ his father.
(a) takes back (b) takes after
(c) takes off (d) takes out

Explanation: Take after means to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

349. Guard _____ spelling mistakes.
(a) against (b) after
(c) above (d) at

Explanation: against will be used
Guard against means to take care to avoid something or someone.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

350. Make hay while the sun _____.
(a) shines
(b) is shining
(c) was shining
(d) has been shining

Explanation: shines will be used
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (351–355): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & IMO Exam. 2013]

- Hence, the correct option is (a).
351. Internet café owners fear that a police crackdown may cause _____ damage to their business.
(a) irreparable (b) eternal
(c) untold (d) reparable

Explanation: irreparable means too bad or too serious to repair or put right
Hence, the correct option is (a).

352. We heard that the Richards _____ their house recently.
(a) will shift
(b) are shifting
(c) had shifted
(d) have shifted

Explanation: had shifted will be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).

353. The more he remonstrated _____ the referee the worse the situation became.
(a) with (b) for
(c) at (d) to

Explanation: with will be used
Remonstrate means to disagree and argue or complain about something.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

354. Our teacher encouraged _____ setting the poem to music.
(a) he (b) he's
(c) his (d) him

Explanation: his will be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).

355. He would not have been successful in the project but _____ my help.
(a) for (b) off
(c) of (d) with

Explanation: for proposition will be used
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (356–360): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

356. Our rich culture inspires us to take _____ in our heritage.
(a) prided (b) proudly
(c) pride (d) proud

Explanation: Pride means a feeling of pleasure or satisfaction that one gets when you or people who relate to you have done something well or own something that other people admire.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

357. The car broke down and we _____ get a taxi.
(a) were to (b) are to
(c) had to (d) have to

Explanation: had to will be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).



358. He said I _____ use his car whenever I wanted.

- (a) could (b) can
(c) will (d) would

Explanation: could means used for expressing an ability in the past

Hence, the correct option is (a).

359. He will not work _____ he is compelled.

- (a) till (b) if
(c) after (d) unless

Explanation: unless will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

360. The teacher said disappointedly, 'There is _____ in my class who can solve this problem'.

- (a) anybody (b) somebody
(c) everybody (d) nobody

Explanation: nobody means no one; not
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (361–365): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

361. While he was working at the construction site, the block of wood suddenly _____ his right shoulder.

- (a) was hilted (b) was hit
(c) had hitted (d) hit

Explanation: hit past form of hurt

Hence, the correct option is (d).

362. The _____ in the region has been pleasant recently.

- (a) climate (b) weather
(c) whether (d) season

Explanation: Climate means the steady pattern of weather situations of a specific place.

Weather means the condition of the atmosphere at a specific place and time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

363. _____ following all the instructions closely, he missed out an important guideline.

- (a) Instead of (b) Although
(c) In spite of (d) Otherwise

Explanation: Despite means despite of unfavourable circumstances.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

364. He was junior _____ me in college and we have been friends since then.

- (a) with (b) than
(c) from (d) to

Explanation: to will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

365. Shimla frequently; however, I have never _____ Kufri.

- (a) went to (b) visited to
(c) been too (d) been to

Explanation: been to will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (366–370): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

366. She is _____ girls I know.

- (a) from the, best (b) the most best
(c) the best (d) one of the best

Explanation: one of the best will be use

Hence, the correct option is (d).

367. I have never seen _____ animal before.

- (a) any larger (b) as large
(c) such a large (d) so large

Explanation: such a large will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

368. He said to me, 'You are _____'.

- (a) fooling (b) a fool
(c) a foolish (d) fool

Explanation: a fool will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

369. I _____ your house yesterday.

- (a) past by (b) passing by
(c) pasting by (d) passed by

Explanation: pass by means proceed past something

Hence, the correct option is (d).

370. In the tragic incident, none of the 145 passengers _____

- (a) could survived (b) survive
(c) survived (d) is surviving

Explanation: survived will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (371–375): In each of the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

371. They live _____ the fifth floor.

- (a) in (b) to
(c) on (d) at

Explanation: on will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

372. America was _____ by Columbus.

- (a) discovered (b) found
(c) invented (d) reached

Explanation: discovered will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

373. Will you please _____ me a book?

- (a) borrow
(b) lend
(c) have to borrow
(d) have to lend

Explanation: Lend means to give something or allow someone to use something that belongs to you which he must return to you later.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

374. My cousin will arrive _____ Sunday.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) the (d) on

Explanation: on will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

375. The boys went inside _____ room

- (a) of the (b) the
(c) to the (d) of

Explanation: the will be used
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (376–380): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

376. I asked him for some paper, but _____
(a) had not (b) has not
(c) had none (d) has none

Explanation: none means not any had none will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

377. I want _____ me the truth.
(a) to tell
(b) you at once tell
(c) that you tell
(d) you to tell.

Explanation: The correct answer is 'you to tell'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

378. Does he resemble _____?
(a) to his father (b) as his father
(c) his father (d) of his father

Explanation: his father will be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).

379. They attacked _____
(a) the enemy
(b) against the enemy
(c) on the enemy
(d) to the enemy

Explanation: the enemy will be used
Hence, the correct option is (a).

380. My younger brother is good _____ Mathematics
(a) at (b) into
(c) on (d) with

Explanation: at goes with good
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (381–385): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

381. He _____ his living by hard work.
(a) earns (b) wins
(c) creates (d) ables

Explanation: earns will be used
Hence, the correct option is (a).

382. Bread is usually made _____ wheat.
(a) of (b) from
(c) with (d) by

Explanation: from will be used
Hence, the correct option is (b).

383. Did the child _____ from the chair?
(a) fell (b) fallen
(c) falling (d) fall

Explanation: fall will be used
Hence, the correct option is (d).

384. Do you _____ to see my collections?
(a) cared (b) like
(c) want (d) got

Explanation: Want in simple present tense will be used.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

385. After initial setback, all _____ programs were successful due to the initiative of the new dynamic team.
(a) consequent (b) subsequently
(c) consequently (d) subsequent

Explanation: Consequent means happening because of something subsequent means happening or coming after something else.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (386–390): In the following question, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are

suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2012)

386. Many women in developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that _____ before they are born.
(a) originates (b) derives
(c) begins (d) establishes

Explanation: Originates means to happen or appear for the first time in a place or situation.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

387. It is difficult _____ affection on her.
(a) showering (b) to shower
(c) shower (d) of showering

Explanation: to shower will be used
Hence, the correct option is (b).

388. Our ancestors had immense difficulty _____ procuring books.
(a) for (b) of
(c) in (d) on

Explanation: in will be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).

389. I asked him if I _____ borrow his car for a day.
(a) will (b) could
(c) can (d) should

Explanation: to make a polite request could is used
Hence, the correct option is (b).

390. Work hard so that you _____
(a) shall get good marks
(b) will get good marks
(c) may get good marks
(d) should get good marks

Explanation: may get good marks will be used
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (391–395): In the following questions; sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question: Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012)



391. They have lost _____ of their contacts.

- (a) little (b) much
(c) many (d) small

Explanation: many is used with countable nouns

Hence, the correct option is (c).

392. I praise _____ honesty of this boy,

- (a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) your

Explanation: the will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

393. Three _____ four make seven.

- (a) with (b) into
(c) in (d) and

Explanation: and means in addition to

Hence, the correct option is (d).

394. The officer _____ the car to speak to the driver.

- (a) stops (b) has stopped
(c) stopped (d) had stopped

Explanation: stopped will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

395. I have to recite Tagore's sonnet, I will be the _____ one to do so in my school.

- (a) earliest (b) initial
(c) solitary (d) only

Explanation: only will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (396–400): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC DP, Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 2012]

396. There were _____ participants at the conference than; we had expected, so we, had trouble seating them.

- (a) much more
(b) many more
(c) so many
(d) too many

Explanation: many more means an even greater amount

Hence, the correct option is (b).

397. Men _____ are thinkers look for facts.

- (a) who (b) that
(c) which (d) those

Explanation: who will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

398. Asha and Rima could not get admission in the college _____ they had already managed to get a passing score in the official exam.

- (a) even though (b) now that
(c) therefore (d) whether

Explanation: Even though means despite the fact or belief that; no matter whether.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

399. The principal congratulated _____ him passing the final exam.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) on (d) With

Explanation: on will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

400. Thank you very much _____ your suggestions.

- (a) on (b) with
(c) about (d) for

Explanation: for will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (401–405): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC 10+2 Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

401. Let us quickly _____

- (a) muddle (b) huddle
(c) hurdle (d) puddle

Explanation: Huddle means to gather closely together, usually because of cold or fear.

Muddle means to put things in the wrong order or mix them up.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

402. Rajesh's car wasn't _____ Ramesh's, so we were too exhausted by the time we reached home.

- (a) such comfortable
(b) so comfortable as
(c) comfortable enough
(d) So comfortable that

Explanation: For comparison of equality 'so comfortable as' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

403. I don't suppose that Pramod will be elected _____ how hard he struggles as he is not completely supported by the committee.

- (a) although (b) seeing as
(c) no matter (d) however

Explanation: No matter how means used for saying that something is always true, whatever the situation is or that somebody should certainly do something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

404. Regular exercise is conducive _____ health.

- (a) in (b) to
(c) for (d) of

Explanation: Conducive means making it easy, possible or likely for something to happen; helpful; favourable.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

405. Can you please _____ my website just before I publish it?

- (a) find out (b) go through
(c) Set out (d) look up

Explanation: Go through means to look at or examine something carefully; to study or consider something in detail.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (406–410): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 2012]

406. That farmer may be old but he is _____

- (a) less energetic
(b) more energetic

- (c) most energetic
(d) energetic

Explanation: energetic will be used
Hence, the correct option is (d).

407. The monitor takes care _____ the class _____ the absence of the teacher.
(a) in; at (b) of; in
(c) during; in (d) of; for

Explanation: of; in, will be used
Hence, the correct option is (b).

408. When he saw the fish swimming _____ the river, he was extremely happy.
(a) on (b) besides
(c) in (d) at

Explanation: in will be used
Hence, the correct option is (d).

409. The railway coaches _____ by the Integral Coach Factory, Chennai.
(a) is manufactured
(b) are manufactured
(c) are manufacture
(d) is being manufactured

Explanation: are manufactured will be used
Hence, the correct option is (b).

410. The truck was _____ when the bus rammed into it.
(a) stationery (b) machinary
(c) machinery (d) stationary

Explanation: Stationery means materials that are used for writing or typing.
Stationary means not moving.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (411–416): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 2012]

411. I haven't _____ butter but I have a lot of bread.
(a) a lot of (b) little
(c) much (d) some

Explanation: Much means used with uncountable nouns, questions and negative sentences.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

412. People from _____ and near came to see the final match of the tournament yesterday.
(a) distance (b) long
(c) above (d) far

Explanation: far will be used
Hence, the correct option is (d).

413. The student _____ book I still have, can take it from me.
(a) that (b) whose
(c) which (d) his

Explanation: Whose means used for showing which person or thing you are talking about.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

414. Corruption should be _____ out with the utmost vigour.
(a) talked (b) left
(c) rooted (d) brought

Explanation: Root out means to find out the thing that is causing a problem and remove or get rid of it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

415. Books are a great source _____ happiness.
(a) of (b) for
(c) into (d) with

Explanation: The preposition 'of' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

416. He spoke _____ his travels.
(a) of (b) on
(c) about (d) along

Explanation: Speak of means to speak about someone or something.

Speak about means to mention or discuss someone or something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (417–421): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the

correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 2012)

417. Man is essentially a _____ animal and tends to associate with others.
(a) sentimental (b) gregarious
(c) selfish (d) perverse

Explanation: Gregarious means sociable; liking to be with other people.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

418. Why do we always have to submit _____ his authority?
(a) under (b) with
(c) for (d) to

Explanation: Submit agrees with the preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

419. The master assured her _____ success in the examination.
(a) of (b) in
(c) for (d) with

Explanation: Assure agrees with the preposition 'of'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

420. The child was so spoiled by her indulgent parents that she became _____ when she did not receive all of their attention.
(a) sullen (b) elated
(c) discreet (d) suspicious

Explanation: The correct answer is 'sullen', it means bad-tempered and not speaking.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

421. His Directions for questions to the driver were _____ and helped him to reach on time.
(a) expletive (b) implicate
(c) explicit (d) implicit

Explanation: Expletive means a word. Especially a rude word, that you use when you are angry, or in pain

Implicate means to show or suggest.

Explicit means clear and easy to understand.

Implicit means suggested without being directly expressed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



Directions for questions (422): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate Word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

(SSC Assistant Grade-II Exam. 2012 Paper-I)

422. How did these things come _____?

- (a) about (b) into
(c) at (d) down

Explanation: Come about means to happen.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (423–432): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2011]

Hence, the correct option is (a).

423. We shall go for a picnic if the weather _____ good.

- (a) is (b) was
(c) has been (d) had been

Explanation: enclosed with means attached with.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

424. Mr and Mrs Joshi go for a _____ walk just before dinner.

- (a) vibrant (b) brisk
(c) vivacious (d) slow

Explanation: The correct answer is 'is', simple present tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

425. _____ weight gain or weight loss is not good for your body.

- (a) Explosive (b) Expressive
(c) Extensive (d) Excessive

Explanation: brisk means quick

Hence, the correct option is (b).

426. John must have the _____ to stick to his diet, if he wants to lose weight.

- (a) obstinacy
(b) determination
(c) decision
(d) obligation

Explanation: Excessive means greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

427. There was an _____ response for the marathon.

- (a) overwhelming (b) overriding
(c) excessive (d) extreme

Explanation: Determination means the quality that makes one to continue trying to do something even when it is hard.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

428. Some animals have unique _____ that allow them to survive in extreme weather conditions.

- (a) characteristics (b) problems
(c) feelings (d) conditions

Explanation: Overwhelming means so powerful that you cannot resist or decide how to react.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

429. Did the boys turn _____ for football practice?

- (a) up (b) on
(c) back (d) in

Explanation: Characteristics means a typical feature or quality that something or somebody has.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

430. The fireman managed to put _____ the fire.

- (a) away (b) down
(c) out (d) off

Explanation: Turn up means to arrive or show up at an appointed or expected time or place.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

431. The pupil was asked to write _____ his name on the front page of the exercise book.

- (a) back (b) in
(c) down (d) about

Explanation: Put out means to extinguish; to stop something from burning.

Put off means postpone.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

432. The teacher found many mistakes in my composition when she went _____ it.

- (a) into (b) about
(c) for (d) through

Explanation: Write down means to write something on paper.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (433–437): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

433. We must _____ help to the people hit by the cyclone.

- (a) contribute (b) summon
(c) impart (d) render

Explanation: Go through means to look at or examine something carefully; to study or consider something in detail.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

434. The metals and minerals sector _____ currently highly volatile.

- (a) are (b) is
(c) was (d) were

Explanation: Render means to give help to somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

435. We should not mix with those people who have an _____ reputation.

- (a) unsavoury (b) unsteady
(c) unsafe (d) unsanctified

Explanation: Singular Verb (is) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

436. It was said of Akbar that he rarely _____ more than three hours a day.

- (a) sleeps (b) is sleeping
(c) had slept (d) slept

Explanation: Unsavoury means unpleasant or offers; not considered morally appropriate.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

437. As the bare mountains turned green, the people found _____ looking forward to spring.

- (a) they (b) them
(c) their (d) themselves

Explanation: Simple Past Tense (slept) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (438–442): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

438. The sparrows took no _____ the bread.

- (a) notice of
- (b) notice about
- (c) notice from
- (d) notice to

Explanation: Themselves (the Reflexive form of they) will be used. It emphasizes the Plural Subject (the bare mountains).

Hence, the correct option is (d).

439. He shows great ability _____ Mathematics.

- (a) at
- (b) for
- (c) about
- (d) in

Explanation: Notice of will be used.

Take notice of means paying attention to somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

440. There _____ any message from my teacher since she moved to London.

- (a) isn't
- (b) wasn't
- (c) hasn't been
- (d) hadn't been

Explanation: Ability agrees with the preposition 'in'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

441. May I give you _____ advice?

- (a) an
- (b) some
- (c) little
- (d) one

Explanation: The sentence is in present perfect tense. Hence, hasn't been will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

442. She has been supporting her family _____ her husband's death.

- (a) on
- (b) at
- (c) from
- (d) since

Explanation: Advice means suggestion.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (443–447): In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC CISF Constable (OD) Exam. 2011]

443. The telephone kept _____ ringing, but no one attended.

- (a) off
- (b) on
- (c) up
- (d) up with

Explanation: Some is used with Uncountable Noun, hence someone will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

444. She is sad, because her father turned _____ her request.

- (a) up
- (b) off
- (c) out
- (d) down

Explanation: Point of time is evident. Hence, since will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

445. You should not confide _____ stranger.

- (a) in
- (b) to
- (c) with
- (d) by

Explanation: Confide means to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know.

Confide into -> both can be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

446. Poets have compared this world _____ a stage.

- (a) with
- (b) to
- (c) by
- (d) on

Explanation: Compare agrees with the preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

447. I prevailed _____ him to contest the election.

- (a) on
- (b) off
- (c) over
- (d) of

Explanation: Prevail on somebody to do something means to persuade somebody to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (448–452): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

448. The government must _____ all resources of energy.

- (a) collect
- (b) gather
- (c) muster
- (d) harness

Explanation: Harness means to control and use the force or strength of something to produce power or to achieve something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

449. A. R. Rahman _____ the music for Commonwealth Games 2010.

- (a) sang
- (b) made
- (c) composed
- (d) produced

Explanation: composed means wrote music

Hence, the correct option is (c).

450. Appearances are _____

- (a) deceptive
- (b) deception
- (c) deceptively
- (d) deceive

Explanation: deceptive means misleading

Hence, the correct option is (a).

451. Girls generally _____ in their mother.

- (a) confide
- (b) confident
- (c) confidential
- (d) confidence

Explanation: confide will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

452. Children below the age of fourteen should be _____ sent to school.

- (a) compel
- (b) compulsory
- (c) compulsively
- (d) compulsorily

Explanation: compulsorily will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (453–457): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2011]



453. The headmaster congratulated Rajan _____ getting the merit scholarship.

- (a) for (b) about
(c) with (d) on

Explanation: congratulate means agrees with the preposition 'on'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

454. Smallpox has been eradicated _____ India.

- (a) in (b) from
(c) within (d) out of

Explanation: Eradicate means to destroy or get rid of something completely eradicate agrees with proposition 'from'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

455. The police offered a _____ for information about the stolen money.

- (a) reward (b) award
(c) profit (d) prize

Explanation: Reward means an amount of money that is offered to somebody for helping the police.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

456. There is no possibility of _____ coming late.

- (a) they (b) their
(c) them (d) theirs

Explanation: Possessive pronoun their will be used with Gerund (coming).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

457. His friend _____ unexpectedly.

- (a) returned to (b) come back
(c) turned up (d) get down

Explanation: turned up means arrived

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (458–462): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

458. Have you got any idea as to what has happened to Aldla? I haven't seen her _____

- (a) lately (b) later on
(c) late (d) later

Explanation: lately means in the recent past; recently

Hence, the correct option is (a).

459. I _____ hard to establish the validity of the theory since morning.

- (a) have been trying
(b) had tried
(c) tried
(d) am trying

Explanation: Present perfect continuous tense (have been trying) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

460. _____ of defense personnel would be given transfers to their place of choice.

- (a) Friends (b) Wives
(c) Husbands (d) Spouses

Explanation: Spouse means a husband or wife

Hence, the correct option is (d).

461. Sachin was standing _____ me.

- (a) aside (b) next
(c) beside (d) besides

Explanation: beside means next to; at the side, of

Hence, the correct option is (c).

462. My sister and _____ are pleased to accept your invitation.

- (a) I (b) me
(c) myself (d) I myself

Explanation: Nominative case (I) will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (463–467): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

463. For a child, a blow _____ esteem is a terrible thing.

- (a) of (b) with
(c) to (d) on

Explanation: Blow means a sudden event which has damaging effects on somebody, causing sadness or disappointment.

Blow agrees with to (Proposition)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

464. The Greenland ice sheet is _____ at the rate of about 12 cubic miles a year.

- (a) smelting (b) condensing
(c) melting (d) freezing

Explanation: melting will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

465. The Principal called _____ an explanation from the clerks.

- (a) on (b) out
(c) for (d) in

Explanation: call for (this phrase means ask for)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

466. The _____ crowd, gave the victorious team a tumultuous welcome.

- (a) jubilant (b) troublesome
(c) noisy (d) arrogant

Explanation: jubilant means expressing joy

Hence, the correct option is (a).

467. It is our duty to get _____ the truth.

- (a) to (b) over
(c) into (d) at

Explanation: get at (Prig V.) means to learn or find out something

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (468–472): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

468. A thorough search of the aircraft was carried _____ in the airport.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) on (d) along

Explanation: can out (Phr. means to do and complete a task)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

469. Discrimination _____ any form should be avoided.

- (a) of (b) by
(c) from (d) in

Explanation: The preposition 'in' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

470. My friend's father died _____ cancer.

- (a) by (b) of
(c) from (d) with

Explanation: 'of' is used for indicating the reason for something

Hence, the correct option is (b).

471. I can't make both ends _____ on my small salary.

- (a) meet (b) unite
(c) join (d) touch

Explanation: meet will be used

Make both ends meet means to earn enough money to be able to buy the things you need.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

472. His manners _____ him.

- (a) speak of (b) speak out
(c) speak up (d) speak for

Explanation: Speak of means to be evident that something exists or is present. Speak for means to state the views of another.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (473–477): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

473. The aim of education is to _____ the best in students.

- (a) bring on (b) bring in
(c) bring about (d) bring out

Explanation: Bring about means to make something happen; cause bring out means to make something appear.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

474. I have known him _____ a long time.

- (a) since (b) for
(c) before (d) from

Explanation: for will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

475. I wish I _____ her to clean the room.

- (a) have asking (b) have asked
(c) asked (d) had asked

Explanation: Past perfect tense (had asked) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

476. He always takes full _____ of the mistakes made by his friends.

- (a) benefit (b) advantage
(c) profit (d) use

Explanation: Take advantage of means achieve a selfish goal by exploiting profit selfishly by.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

477. He drained what was left _____ his drink.

- (a) from (b) in
(c) of (d) off

Explanation: of will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (478–482): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

478. Our teacher _____ several points before the exams.

- (a) cleared off (b) cleared away
(c) cleared up (d) cleared out

Explanation: clear up means to make something more dear, to explain something

Hence, the correct option is (c).

479. Let me give you _____

- (a) an advise
(b) any advice
(c) some advice
(d) some advises

Explanation: some is used in positive sentences

Hence, the correct option is (c).

480. The cart was driven _____ bullocks.

- (a) with (b) off
(c) to (d) by

Explanation: by will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

481. Simon _____ very polite at the moment, because he wants to make a good impression.

- (a) was being (b) has been
(c) is behaving (d) is being.

Explanation: The sentence expresses a continuous action in the present time. Hence, 'is being' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

482. If I don't _____ advantage of this platform, then how dare I be a film maker?

- (a) make (b) take
(c) bring (d) find

Explanation: take advantage of means to make use of an opportunity

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (312–316): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) level DEO & LDC Exam., 2011]

483. The old gentleman _____ to be a very good friend of my grandfather.

- (a) turned in (b) turned over
(c) turned out (d) turned up

Explanation: turn out to be means to be discovered to be

Hence, the correct option is (c).

484. It's a _____, that young people are inspired by celebrities.

- (a) lie (b) myth
(c) bluff (d) mistake

Explanation: Lie means to say or write something that you know is not true; a statement made by somebody knowing that it is not true.



Myth means something that many people believe but that does not exist or is false. Hence, the correct option is (b).

485. Had I saved money, I _____ new car.
 (a) will purchase
 (b) would purchase
 (c) would have purchased
 (d) purchased

Explanation: The correct answer is 'would have'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

486. He decided to _____ for his matric examination in order to get a higher score.
 (a) redo (b) reappear
 (c) rewrite (d) remake

Explanation: reappear means to appear again

Hence, the correct option is (b).

487. The police pushed the people back to make _____ for Prime Minister's car to pass.
 (a) passage (b) way
 (c) place (d) area.

Explanation: make way means to allow somebody/something to pass

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (488–492): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

488. The Chairman is ill and we'll have to _____ the meeting for a few days.
 (a) put on (b) put of
 (c) put away (d) put off

Explanation: put off means postpone; to change something to a later time or date
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

489. He told me that he _____ the movie.
 (a) is finished
 (b) was finished
 (c) had finished
 (d) not finished

Explanation: had finished will be used
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

490. I do my work _____ carefully to make mistakes.
 (a) so (b) very
 (c) too (d) more

Explanation: too precedes an adverb 'carefully'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

491. The cat and the dog have a _____ enemy in the rat.
 (a) same (b) common
 (c) mutual (d) similar

Explanation: common means shared by or belonging to two or more people or by the people in a group

Hence, the correct option is (b).

492. He is very good _____ making stories.
 (a) in (b) about
 (c) at (d) for

Explanation: good at something means able to do something well

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (493–497): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 2011 paper-II)

493. My windows look _____ the garden.
 (a) up on (b) out on
 (c) In (d) at

Explanation: out on, will be used
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

494. I have made a rough _____ of the report.
 (a) drapht (b) draught
 (c) drought (d) draft

Explanation: Draft means a rough written version of something that is not yet in its final form.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

495. The reward was not commensurate _____ the work done by us.

- (a) for (b) on
 (c) with (d) upon'

Explanation: The correct answer is 'with'. Commensurate means matching something in size, importance, quality, etc.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

496. I don't care _____ the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
 (a) of (b) with
 (c) about (d) at

Explanation: Care about means to feel that something is important and worth worrying about.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

497. Vinay does not play cricket and _____ does Yeshwant.
 (a) so (b) also
 (c) either (d) neither

Explanation: Neither means used for showing that a negative statement is also true of somebody/something else.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (498–503): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam. 2011 Paper-II]

498. The department head insisted that he _____ absolute authority to regulate office work.
 (a) gives
 (b) is given
 (c) would give
 (d) would be given

Explanation: Passive voice will be used.
 Hence, would be given will be used.
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

499. Vinod, two of _____ brothers attend primary school, wishes to be a school teacher after his graduation from the University.
 (a) whom
 (b) them
 (c) whose
 (d) which

Explanation: Whose means used for saying which person or thing you mean.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

500. The deadline was nearby, so Mrs Swetha had her students _____ their essays.

- (a) complete (b) to complete
(c) completing (d) completed

Explanation: complete will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

501. Our new digital photo-print machine, the manual _____ is lost awaits to be set up properly.

- (a) of what (b) where
(c) by whom (d) of which

Explanation: 'of which' means 'used'. For being exact about the thing one intends to mean.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

502. Ramu is in the habit of revising just once, but Suresh never understands a subject _____ he revises it for at least three times.

- (a) in case (b) thus
(c) although (d) unless

Explanation: Unless means except and the circumstances that used for saying that something can, or happen or be true in a circumstance.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

503. He was sorry _____ late last night.

- (a) about coming (b) to come
(c) to coming (d) from coming

Explanation: Sorry agrees with about and a gerund.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (504–508): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four,

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

504. The building is not safe and must be _____ down.

- (a) pull (b) pulling
(c) pulled (d) pulls

Explanation: pull down means to destroy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

505. There is something wonderful _____ him.

- (a) of (b) about
(c) for (d) inside

Explanation: about will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

506. The song in the play cannot be deleted as it is _____ to the story.

- (a) intervened (b) innate
(c) exacting (d) integral

Explanation: Integral means being an essential part of something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

507. She remained a _____ all her life.

- (a) spinster (b) bachelor
(c) unmarried (d) single

Explanation: Spinster means a woman who is not married, especially an older woman who is not likely to marry.

Bachelor means a man who has never been married.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

508. Do not stay in the grasslands after dark, as some animals become _____ when they see humans.

- (a) provoked
(b) alerted
(c) aggressive
(d) threatened

Explanation: Aggressive means angry, and behaving in a threatening way; ready to attack

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (509–513): In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

509. The company let me _____ time off work.

- (a) take (b) taking
(c) to take (d) took

Explanation: The correct answer is 'take', let means to allow.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

510. I assume _____ with me.

- (a) everyone agreeing
(b) that everyone agrees
(c) everyone to agree
(d) that everyone to agree

Explanation: That everyone agrees will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

511. _____ the rain forests is very important, if we do not want the flora and fauna found there to become extinct.

- (a) Reserving
(b) Destroying
(c) Preserving
(d) Maintaining

Explanation: Preserving means saving; conserving.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

512. If I had helped him, he _____

- (a) will not be drowned
(b) would not be drowned
(c) will not have been drowned
(d) would not have been drowned

Explanation: The sentence is in Past Perfect Tense. The structure will be as follows means:

If clause (Past + Perfect.) + would + have + Past + Participle

If I had helped him, he would not have been drowned.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

513. When will you hand _____ your assignment?

- (a) in (b) back
(c) down (d) into

Explanation: Hand in means to give something to a person in authority.

Hand back means to give or return something to the person who owns it.

Hand down means to give or leave something to somebody who is younger.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (514–518): In the following questions, the sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an



appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

514. The housewife _____ the cakes burning, and ran to switch off the oven.

- (a) smell (b) smells
(c) smelt (d) smelling

Explanation: Smelt (simple past tense) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

515. _____ an old legend, King Shirham lived in India.

- (a) In the event of
(b) Due to
(c) According to
(d) In reference to

Explanation: The correct answer is according to which means as stated or reported by somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

516. _____ you leave now, you will be late.

- (a) Until (b) Till
(c) Unless (d) Although

Explanation: Unless is used for talking about a situation that could happen in the future.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

517. The _____ were arrested for illegally hunting the bears.

- (a) poachers
(b) rangers
(c) soldiers
(d) villagers

Explanation: Poacher is a noun which means person who illegally hunt birds, animals, etc.

Ranger means person whose job is to take care of a forest, a park, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

518. If you had followed the rules, you _____ disqualified.

- (a) will not be
(b) would not be
(c) will not have been
(d) would not have been

Explanation: Past perfect tense 'would not have been' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (519-523): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

519. _____ your instructions, we have closed, your bank account.

- (a) In lieu of
(b) With regard to
(c) In accordance with
(d) On account of

Explanation: The correct answer is 'in accordance with'.

In accordance with means the way something should be done.

'With regard to' means concerning somebody or something on account of means because of.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

520. _____ she is clever, she often makes mistakes.

- (a) Despite (b) Since
(c) Although (d) Yet

Explanation: Although means though; used for introducing a statement that makes the main statement in a sentence seem surprising.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

521. Do you prefer _____ or traditional art forms?

- (a) archaic (b) contemporary
(c) foreign (d) simultaneous

Explanation: The correct answer is foreign.

It means in or from a country that is not your own.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

522. The farmers _____ their farms, if they had known that a thunderstorm was approaching.

- (a) will leave
(b) would leave
(c) will have left
(d) would have left

Explanation: The correct answer is 'would have left'. Past perfect tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

523. The Paralympics is competition for the _____

- (a) disadvantaged (b) discouraged
(c) disabled (d) despised

Explanation: Disabled means unable to use a part of your body completely; incapacitated.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (524-528): In the following questions, Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC CP0 (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam. 2011]

524. She made her stepson _____ her to her large fortune.

- (a) hare (b) heir
(c) hair (d) here

Explanation: Heir means a person who has the legal right to receive somebody's property, money or title when that person dies

Hence, the correct option is (b).

525. The stewardess showed the passenger _____

- (a) when to start travelling
(b) where to land the plane
(c) how to fasten the seat belt
(d) how to judge the altitude of the plane

Explanation: Stewardess means a female flight attendant

Hence, the correct option is (c).

526. Many people reported _____ noise in the night.

- (a) to hear (b) having heard
(c) to have heard (d) been hearing

Explanation: In such sentences, the perfect infinitive (to have + Past Participle) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

527. I am exhausted, let's _____ day.

- (a) call it (b) call at
(c) call off (d) call in

Explanation: Call it a day means to decide or agree to stop doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

528. The worker used _____ to patch up the hole in the wall.

- (a) sand (b) cement
(c) soil (d) grass

Explanation: Cement will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (529–538): In the following questions, sentences, are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2010]

529. Many a man _____ imprisoned without trial in Fascist countries.

- (a) are (b) were
(c) is (d) have been

Explanation: Many a means a large number of

Hence, the correct option is (c).

530. The plane will take off when the thunderstorm _____

- (a) stops (b) stopped
(c) would stop (d) will stop

Explanation: Stops will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

531. When the doctor _____, the patient was already _____

- (a) arrived; died
(b) arrived; dead
(c) arrive; dead
(d) arriving; dying

Explanation: Arrived; dead will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

532. Age and experience _____ wisdom to man.

- (a) bring
(b) have brought
(c) are bringing
(d) brings

Explanation: Age and experience work as a single unit like bread and butter, cup

and saucer, etc. Hence, singular verb is used with it.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

533. He drove from Maharashtra _____ Karnataka without stopping to rest.

- (a) is (b) to
(c) into (d) towards

Explanation: The correct answer is 'to'. When a starting place and finishing, place is mentioned the preposition 'from' is used for expressing, the beginning and to for the end.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

534. If you litter, you _____ to pay a fine.

- (a) will have (b) would have
(c) will had (d) would had

Explanation: The correct answer is 'will have'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

535. Most animals which are nocturnal have a sharper _____ at night, than in the morning.

- (a) vision (b) sight
(c) view (d) eye

Explanation: eye will be used

Hence, the correct option is (d).

536. If I were _____, I wouldn't accept such treatment.

- (a) him (b) them
(c) he (d) one

Explanation: Nominative case (he) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

537. I know to _____ you are alluding.

- (a) who (b) which
(c) where (d) whom

Explanation: Objective case (when) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

538. Each man and each woman _____ a vote

- (a) have
(b) has
(c) can
(d) must

Explanation: Singular verb is used when two noun are joined by and come after each.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (539–543): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct, alternative out of the four.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

539. You may bring your dog where _____

- (a) you have to pay
(b) there is no water
(c) pets are allowed
(d) pets can sleep

Explanation: The correct answer is 'pets are allowed'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

540. The chef was wondering _____

- (a) when to brush his teeth
(b) what to prepare for the important dinner
(c) how to wash the dishes
(d) when to take the dog for a walk

Explanation: Chef means a professional cook in a restaurant.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

541. I have brought some books _____ you to examine.

- (a) to (b) for
(c) with (d) over

Explanation: Preposition 'for' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

542. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on _____ one point only.

- (a) stressing (b) avoiding
(c) devoting (d) decrying

Explanation: Stressing will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

543. The usher showed us _____

- (a) how to take photographs
(b) where to sit



- (c) when to comb our hair
(d) how to, dance

Explanation: The correct answer is 'where to sit'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (544–548): In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

544. The explosion that _____ the bus killed twelve people.

- (a) wrecked (b) deflated
(c) stalled (d) hindered

Explanation: Usher is a person who shows people where to sit in a church, public hall, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

545. There was some _____ between the member's version and the committee's version,

- (a) discourse (b) discrepancy
(c) certainty (d) recurrence

Explanation: Wreck mean to damage means to destroy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

546. We have talked a lot; now let us _____ to work.

- (a) get down (b) set off
(c) take off (d) sit up

Explanation: Discrepancy means difference between two or more things that should be the same.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

547. The life-guard would not let the children _____ at the deep end of the pool.

- (a) swims (b) swim
(c) swam (d) to swim

Explanation: Get down means to begin to do something- to give serious attention to something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

548. The audience watched the clowns _____ their act.

- (a) performs
(b) perform
(c) performed
(d) are performing

Explanation: Swim will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (549–553): In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

549. He was accused of bringing money into the country in _____ of foreign exchange rules.

- (a) anticipation (b) compensation
(c) perpetration (d) violation

Explanation: Without to will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

550. One of the players forgot to _____.

- (a) turn up for practice
(b) run away from school
(c) buy shoes for the exam
(d) bring his books for the match

Explanation: Violation means the act of going against or refusing to obey a law.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

551. Today students should be reconciled _____ the way things are changing.

- (a) with (b) to
(c) for (d) at

Explanation: Turn up for practice will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

552. The country's economic growth was adversely _____ by political instability.

- (a) reflected (b) effected
(c) affected (d) expected

Explanation: With will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

553. The agenda for the meeting is _____ the notice.

- (a) forwarded in (b) subscribed to
(c) enclosed with (d) 'delivered as

Explanation: Affect means to have an influence on somebody or something.

Effect means to achieve or produce.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (554–558): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-1 Exam. 2010)

554. The hotel was not too expensive,

- _____ (a) was it? (b) wasn't it?
(c) is It? (d) isn't it?

Explanation: The correct answer is 'I didn't have to do'.

The sentence is negative. So, the question tag will be positive.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

555. Like humans, zoo animals also must have a dentist _____ their teeth.

- (a) to fill
(b) filled
(c) filling
(d) to be filled

Explanation: To fill will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

556. It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you _____ it.

- (a) didn't have to do
(b) hadn't to do
(c) mightn't have done.
(d) mustn't have done

Explanation: Mustn't have done will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

557. He went _____ the sea alone.

- (a) in (b) to
(c) Into (d) on

Explanation: To will be used. It is used for indicating the place, person, or thing that someone or something moves toward, or the direction of something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

558. The _____ of our civilization from an agricultural society to today's complex industrial world was accompanied by war.

- (a) adjustment
- (b) migration
- (c) route
- (d) metamorphosis

Explanation: Metamorphosis means transformation

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (559–563): In the following questions, the sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level; Tier-I Exam. 2010)

559. The court _____ cognizance of the criminal's words.

- (a) took
- (b) made
- (c) gave
- (d) allowed

Explanation: The correct answer is took. Cognizance means notice. 'Take cognizance of' is an idiom which means to notice or; give attention to.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

560. _____ wins this civil war there will be little rejoicing at the victory.

- (a) Whichever
- (b) Whoever
- (c) Whatever
- (d) Wherever

Explanation: Whoever (Pro.) means any person who.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

561. As he got older his belief in these principles did not _____

- (a) wither
- (b) shake
- (c) waver
- (d) dither

Explanation: Wither means to become less waver means to become weak or unsteady.

Dither means to hesitate about what to do because you are unable to decide.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

562. Everyone in this world is accountable to God _____ his actions.

- (a) about
- (b) for
- (c) to
- (d) Over

Explanation: Accountable means responsible for your decisions or actions.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

563. Your father used to be the principal of this college, _____?

- (a) did he
- (b) does he
- (c) didn't he
- (d) doesn't he

Explanation: Didn't is the right auxiliary to be used with used to.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (564–568): In the following questions, the sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC SAS Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

564. A wise man profits _____ the mistakes of others.

- (a) through
- (b) from
- (c) with
- (d) by

Explanation: From is used for expressing that something comes from something else.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

565. My friend has written a _____ account of his journey to the Mars.

- (a) factitious
- (b) factional
- (c) fictional
- (d) factual

Explanation: Factitious means not genuine but made to appear to be true.

Fictional means not real or true; existing only in stories.

Factual means based on or containing facts.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

566. Speed is _____ essence.

- (a) in
- (b) for
- (c) about
- (d) of

Explanation: Of the essence means necessary and very important.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

567. I was washing my face as the insect _____ quietly into the bedroom.

- (a) crept
- (b) creeps
- (c) was creeping
- (d) has crept

Explanation: Simple Past Tense (short action) is used with Past Continuous Tense (long action) In the following sentence we have two actions means:

Long action -> washing my face (Past Continuous Tense)

Short action -> crept (Past Tense)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

568. During the recent floods two-thirds of our city _____ in ruins.

- (a) are
- (b) were
- (c) is
- (d) was

Explanation: As the subject (our city) is singular, singular verb (was) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (569–573): In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC CISF ASI Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

569. I have _____ Lakshmi for the past twelve years.

- (a) know
- (b) knew
- (c) known
- (d) knows

Explanation: Present perfect tense have known will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

570. He did not qualify _____ the job.

- (a) for
- (b) to
- (c) against
- (d) with

Explanation: Qualify agrees with the preposition for.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

571. _____ the last ten years we have been victims of abuse.

- (a) From
- (b) For
- (c) Before
- (d) Since

Explanation: Preposition for will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

572. The strike has been called _____

- (a) of
- (b) at
- (c) off
- (d) up

Explanation: Call off means to cancel something; to decide that something will not happen.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

573. He is always angry _____ his children.

- (a) with (b) on
(c) over (d) at

Explanation: Preposition with will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (574–578): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Investigators Exam. 2010)

574. The chairperson brushed _____ my suggestion.

- (a) out (b) over
(c) aside (d) about

Explanation: Brush aside means to ignore something

Hence, the correct option is (c).

575. She politely asked him _____

- (a) to leave her hand
(b) to give up her hand
(c) to release her hand
(d) to let her hand go

Explanation: To release her hand will be used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

576. Unhygienic surroundings _____ health problems.

- (a) give rise to
(b) bring into being
(c) call for
(d) set in

Explanation: Give rise to means to cause something to happen or exist

Hence, the correct option is (a).

577. The engineers _____ this bridge since last year.

- (a) have repaired
(b) had repaired
(c) have been repairing
(d) are repairing

Explanation: Since is used with Present Perfect Continuous Tense (have been repairing)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

578. There are some people who doubt the _____ of anything they see in a newspaper.

- (a) credulity (b) possibility
(c) veracity (d) existence

Explanation: Credulity means the ability or willingness to believe that something is real or true possibility means the fact that something might exist or happen, but is not certain to.

Veracity means the quality of being true; the habit of speaking the truth.

Existence means the fact of being real or living

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (579–583): In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

579. He travelled all _____ the world when he was eighty years old.

- (a) in (b) over
(c) with (d) of

Explanation: Preposition over will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

580. Dr Sharma concluded his speech _____ stressing the Buddha's teachings of the importance of charity.

- (a) by (b) with
(c) at (d) in

Explanation: by will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

581. Shivaji Maharaj fought _____ every kind of aggression.

- (a) against (b) to
(c) with (d) at

Explanation: against will be used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

582. Don't depend _____ others; you must stand on your own feet.

- (a) upon (b) on
(c) to (d) for

Explanation: on will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

583. Our life promises a lot _____ pleasure and we must learn to enjoy it.

- (a) with (b) for
(c) of (d) at

Explanation: 'a lot of' means a large number or amount of somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (584–593): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2009]

584. We warned her _____ danger.

- (a) from (b) about
(c) against (d) of

Explanation: The correct answer is 'against'.

Warned is a verb which takes the preposition 'against'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

585. We all laughed _____ the affair.

- (a) over (b) about
(c) for (d) on

Explanation: The correct answer is 'about'.

Laugh about means to chuckle or giggle loudly about someone or something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

586. The chairman, as well as the members _____ to blame for this misfortune.

- (a) are (b) were
(c) is (d) has

Explanation: The correct answer is 'is'. If the first subject (The chairman) is singular, the verb will also be singular.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

587. The streets are lighted _____ electricity.

- (a) with (b) by
(c) on (d) in

Explanation: The correct answer is 'by'. In this sentence, the means or method (electricity) is indicated. So, 'by' will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

588. Homoeopathic treatment, they say, cuts _____ the need for operation and risk from surgery.

- (a) off (b) out
(c) down (d) away

Explanation: The correct answer is 'down'.

Cut off means to interrupt somebody and stop him from speaking; to stop the supply.

Cut out means to stop doing; to block something; to omit.

Cut down means to reduce the size, amount or number of something.

Cut away means to remove something from something by cutting.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

589. My friends fail to see why I should ride the _____ horse just because I have won a prize!

- (a) great (b) good
(c) big (d) high

Explanation: The correct answer is 'high'.

Ride the high horse means to behave in a way that shows you are better than other people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

590. By _____ united struggle, we may achieve success.

- (a) a
(b) an
(c) the
(d) None of the above

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

591. She feared that she _____

- (a) will fail
(b) may fail
(c) might fail
(d) would fail

Explanation: The correct answer is 'might fail'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

592. He is the most generous man, I _____ him for a long time.

- (a) knew
(b) have known
(c) know
(d) had known

Explanation: The correct answer is 'have known'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

593. The sudden change in his behaviour came as a surprise to me, I began _____

- (a) to cut a sorry figure
(b) to smell a rat
(c) to turn a new leaf
(d) to blow hot and cold

Explanation: The correct answer is 'to smell a rat'.

To cut a sorry figure means to be ashamed.

To smell a rat means to have suspicion.

To turn a new leaf means to reform and begin again.

To blow hot and cold means to change one's mind.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (212–216): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC FCI Assistant grade -III Exam, 2012]

594. The news was _____ good to be true.

- (a) very (b) too
(c) so (d) as

Explanation: Too is used before adjective and adverbs to say that something is more than is good, necessary, possible, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

595. How much longer _____ this book?

- (a) you are needing
(b) will you be needing
(c) will you have needed
(d) have you needed

Explanation: Future progressive tense will you be needing will be used. It reflects a polite enquiry.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

596. _____ you hear the President's speech?

- (a) Have (b) Has
(c) Had (d) Did

Explanation: Did will be used.

Structure of an interrogative sentence in past simple is as follows:

Did + Subject + Verb + Object

Hence, the correct option is (d).

597. I _____ to the movie with some friends last night.

- (a) have gone
(b) went
(c) am gone
(d) am going

Explanation: Simple past tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

598. She has only _____ friends.

- (a) fewer (b) less
(c) more (d) a few

Explanation: a few is used with plural nouns and a plural verb to mean 'a small number'; 'some'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (599–603): In the following sentences are, given with blanks to be filled in with the appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose, the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2008)

599. If I _____ a doctor, I would serve the poor.

- (a) am (b) had been
(c) were (d) was

Explanation: In subjunctive mood, singular subject agrees with plural verb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

600. He is weak _____ he does a lot of work.

- (a) and (b) yet
(c) because (d) so



Explanation: Yet (Conj.) means despite what has just been said means nevertheless; despite that.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

601. Mahesh showed an _____ for sports at a very early stage.

- (a) attitude (b) aptitude
(c) imagination (d) intuition

Explanation: Aptitude means a natural ability to do something or to learn something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

602. For _____ sake don't tell it to others.

- (a) haven (b) heaven
(c) heavens (d) heaven's

Explanation: For heaven's sake is used for emphasizing that it is important to do something when you are annoyed something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

603. Napoleon's army _____ to the Russian soldiers without any fight.

- (a) evaded (b) decimated
(c) capitulated (d) cordoned

Explanation: Capitulated means agreed to do something that you had been refusing to do for a long time gave in; yielded.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (222–226): In the following questions, some of the sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC DEO Exam., 2008]

604. The work was _____ by the rains.

- (a) restricted (b) prevented
(c) hampered (d) obstructed

Explanation: Hampered means hindered or prevented from doing something made it difficult for somebody to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

605. He knows French and German _____ Russian.

- (a) beside (b) besides
(c) aside (d) except

Explanation: Besides mean in addition to.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

606. His reputation has been _____ by his foolish acts.

- (a) increased (b) decreased
(c) retrieved (d) tainted

Explanation: Tainted means damaged or spoilt the quality of something or the opinion that people have somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

607. Meditation is _____ way to calm your nerves.

- (a) a best (b) one of the best
(c) the best (d) an best

Explanation: The best will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

608. The Prime Minister of England called _____ the President of America.

- (a) in (b) out
(c) on (d) at

Explanation: Call on means to invite or ask somebody formally to sepal etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (609–618): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

609. The food that an average Indian eats has been found to be deficient _____ vitamins and proteins.

- (a) of (b) from
(c) with (d) in

Explanation: The correct answer is 'in'.

Deficient means not having enough of something, especially, something that is essential. It agrees with in.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

610. The patient is _____ stomach ache.

- (a) suffering (b) experiencing
(c) complaining (d) afflicting

Explanation: The correct answer is complaining.

It goes with the preposition of.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

611. A good teacher should _____ responses from the students.

- (a) elicit (b) provoke
(c) command (d) infer

Explanation: The correct answer is 'elicit'.

Elicit is a verb which means to get information or reaction from somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

612. Had he taken his degree five years ago he _____ got a promotion by now.

- (a) might
(b) would have
(c) will be
(d) was

Explanation: The correct answer is would have.

The sentence is conditional, in past perfect tense (had-taken). In this case the structure will be as follows means.

Past Perfect (had-taken) would + have + Past Participle (got)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

613. There will be a rush for seats when the train _____

- (a) will arrive (b) arrived
(c) is arriving (d) arrives

Explanation: In conditional sentences, if the main clause is in simple future tense, the conditional clause will be in simple present tense.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

614. He drove the car very fast,

- (a) Did he? (b) Does he?
(c) Didn't he? (d) Was he?

Explanation: The sentence is affirmative, in past tense. So, negative tag will be used. As there is no auxiliary, did will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

615. He _____ wants to succeed in life must be prepared to work hard.

- (a) whoever (b) whom
(c) who (d) whose

Explanation: When the subject initiates the action, the relative pronoun who will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

616. It is time you _____ home.

- (a) go (b) went
(c) come (d) reach

Explanation: The structure of the sentence is as follows:

It is time + Past Subjunctive (went)

It is time + Past Subjunctive expresses that something should be done and that it is already bit late.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

617. _____ a walk in the morning will improve your health,

- (a) Going to (b) Go to
(c) Go for (d) Going for

Explanation: Walk is a noun. So, gerund for (going for) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

618. Government must _____ the rise in prices.

- (a) cheque (b) check
(c) cease (d) seize

Explanation: The correct answer is check.

It means to control.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (619–628): In the following questions, sentences are given with blank to be filled in with the appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2008]

619. When I was speaking to Rani over the phone suddenly we were _____

- (a) hung up (b) run out
(c) broken down (d) cut off

Explanation: Hang up means delayed a detained for a time.

Cut off means to disconnect by breaking the connection

Hence, the correct option is (d).

620. The farmer had _____ land and many servants.

- (a) very little (b) some
(c) a lot of (d) many

Explanation: A lot of will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

621. The tribes lived _____ customs different from anything the English had ever seen.

- (a) on (b) by
(c) off (d) with

Explanation: Live on means to continue to live; to have enough money for the basic things.

Live by means to follow; belief or set of principles.

Live with means to accept something unpleasant.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

622. The criminal together with his associates _____ arrested.

- (a) are (b) was
(c) were (d) have

Explanation: When a singular noun (the criminal) relates to another noun (his associates) by using with the. Verb is singular

Hence, the correct option is (b).

623. By the time I reach America, it _____ morning.

- (a) is (b) would be
(c) must be (d) was

Explanation: The conditional clause is in simple present tense. Hence, would be will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

624. When he got married he _____ a life insurance policy.

- (a) took up (b) took out
(c) took in (d) took over

Explanation: Took up means picked up, began to occupy, gathered from several sources.

Took out means got an official document or service.

Took in means allowed somebody to stay in your home.

Took over means replaced something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

625. In the last few days, _____ to help him?

- (a) anything has been done
(b) is anything done
(c) something is done
(d) has anything been done

Explanation: The correct answer is 'has anything been done'. The structure of the sentence is as follows:

In the _____ has + Object (anything) + been + Past Participle (done)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

626. While picking a rose she _____ her hand on a thorn.

- (a) stung (b) scratched
(c) cut (d) damaged

Explanation: 'While' is used for saying that two longer actions go on at the same time. So, simple past tense will be used.

Scratch is a verb which means to cut or damage you skin slightly with something sharp.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

627. The child did not approve _____ the father's plan.

- (a) to (b) by
(c) of (d) with

Explanation: The correct answer is 'of'.

Approve is a verb which takes the preposition 'of'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

628. None of the food was wasted,

- (a) wasn't (b) was it
(c) weren't (d) were it

Explanation: The correct answer is 'was it'.

None is the negative word in this sentence. Hence, the question tag will be positive.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (629–638): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2007]

629. If _____ permits, we will go out for a walk.



- (a) climate (b) whether
(c) weather (d) whither

Explanation: The correct answer is weather which means the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. Hence, the correct option is (c).

630. His persuasive tone was able to tackle the boy whom other teachers had found _____

- (a) peripatetic (b) obdurate
(c) tenacious (d) squeamish

Explanation: The correct answer is obdurate meaning refusing to change your mind or your actions in any way; stubborn. Hence, the correct option is (b).

631. I always fall _____ old friends in times of need.

- (a) over (b) through
(c) back on (d) off

Explanation: The correct answer is 'back on'.

Fall back on means to go to somebody for support.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

632. The campers _____ their tents at the base of the mountain.

- (a) established (b) grounded
(c) installed (d) pitched

Explanation: The correct answer is pitch.

Pitch is a verb which means to 'to erect'; set up an encamp.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

633. The party decided to take the shortest _____ to its destination.

- (a) root (b) route
(c) distance (d) direction

Explanation: The correct answer is route.

Route is a noun which means path.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

634. The manager needs to hold _____ his anger.

- (a) on (b) with
(c) down (d) back

Explanation: The correct answer is hold back.

Hold back (means to retain one's control).

Hence, the correct option is (d).

635. The girl was very pleased _____ herself.

- (a) in (b) on
(c) over (d) with

Explanation: The correct answer is with.

Pleased is a verb which agrees with preposition with.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

636. Desire _____ self-expression is one of the basic qualities of man.

- (a) for (b) on
(c) by (d) over

Explanation: The correct answer is 'for'.

Desire is a noun which agrees with preposition for.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

637. The farmers suffered because the monsoon did not arrive _____ time.

- (a) at (b) by
(c) on (d) after

Explanation: The correct answer is 'on'.

Arrive on time means arrive exactly at the correct time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

638. The bride settled _____ very well in the new environment.

- (a) on (b) down
(c) up (d) off

Explanation: The correct answer is 'down'.

Settle down means to start having a smoother way of life.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (639–648): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives and suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternatives out of the four. [SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

639. Are you really desirous _____ visiting Japan?

- (a) of
(b) in
(c) to
(d) about

Explanation: The correct answer is 'of'.

Desirous agrees with preposition of.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

640. When Indians from the South move North, they find certain aspects of life quite _____ from their own.

- (a) strange (b) separate
(c) different (d) divergent

Explanation: The correct answer is different.

Different is an adjective which means- not the same as somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

641. The sky is overcast, we _____ the storm will soon burst.

- (a) expect (b) hope
(c) trust (d) suspect

Explanation: The correct answer is expect.

It is a verb which means to think or believe that something will happen.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

642. Population increase _____ with depletion of foreign reserves has led to great daily hardships.

- (a) joined (b) mixed
(c) added (d) coupled

Explanation: The correct answer is couple.

Coupled with means to link one thing, situation, etc., to another.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

643. The National Anthem is _____ at every official function.

- (a) uttered (b) sung
(c) whispered (d) chanted

Explanation: The correct answer is sung.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

644. The doctor took out his _____ to examine the patient.

- (a) horoscope (b) microscope
(c) telescope (d) stethoscope

Explanation: The correct answer is stethoscope.

It is an instrument used by a doctor for listening to somebody's heart and breathing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

645. The candidate's exposition was _____ for its brevity and clarity.

- (a) complimentary
- (b) conspicuous
- (c) incomprehensible
- (d) remarkable

Explanation: The correct answer is remarkable.

Remarkable means unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice; astonishing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

646. The new India that Nehru led called itself a Sovereign _____ Democratic Republic.

- (a) Capitalist
- (b) Revisionist
- (c) Populist
- (d) Socialist

Explanation: The correct answer is socialist.

Socialist means 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.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

647. _____ you work hard, you won't be able to clear even the preliminaries.

- (a) If
- (b) Until
- (c) Unless
- (d) Lest

Explanation: The correct answer is unless.

It is used instead of if not in conditional sentences.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

648. Last year our company made a _____ of several lakhs of rupees.

- (a) profit
- (b) gain
- (c) rise
- (d) raise

Explanation: The correct answer is profit.

Directions for questions (649–658): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2006)

649. The old man could not remember where he _____ his money.

- (a) deposits
- (b) is depositing
- (c) had deposited
- (d) will deposit

Explanation: The correct answer is 'had deposited'. The sentence is in indirect speech past time. So, past perfect tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

650. Hamid _____ in Mumbai for three years when his parents came to visit.

- (a) has lived
- (b) had lived
- (c) was living
- (d) had been living

Explanation: The correct answer is 'had been living'. The sentence expresses a longer action in the past (Hamid, living) before another action (came to visit). So, past perfect continuous tense (had been living) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

651. I have little time, so I can tell you only _____ what he said.

- (a) shortly
- (b) briefly
- (c) little of
- (d) briskly

Explanation: The correct answer is briefly. Use briefly to say that something lasts or is done for a short time or told in a few words.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

652. Two years have passed since he _____ here.

- (a) has come
- (b) come
- (c) came
- (d) had come

Explanation: The correct answer is came.

Since is followed by a verb in the past tense (came).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

653. His wife has a twin who resembles her so much that at first he had great trouble telling _____

- (a) one from the other
- (b) one from another
- (c) each other
- (d) who is which

Explanation: The correct answer is who is which.

It is used for talking about distinguishing one person or thing from another.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

654. At great length, that night they _____ the feasibility of their plans.

- (a) discussed about
- (b) discussed
- (c) discussed regarding
- (d) discussed on

Explanation: The correct answer is discussed.

Simple past tense will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

655. Will those of you who have objections to this proposal _____ put up your hands, please?

- (a) discussed
- (b) being discussed
- (c) having discussed
- (d) discussing

Explanation: The correct answer is 'being discussed'.

Being is the present participle of the verb 'to be'. So, being discussed will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

656. She had frequent toothaches. So she decided to _____

- (a) remove her teeth
- (b) removing her teeth
- (c) have her teeth removed
- (d) having her teeth removed

Explanation: The correct answer is 'have her teeth removed'. The sentence is showing past time. So, past perfect tense will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

657. At one time, Mr Nigel _____ this supermarket.

- (a) was owing
- (b) used to own
- (c) had owned
- (d) owned

Explanation: The correct answer is owned. At one time means at a period or moment in the past. So, simple past tense (owned) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

658. He was _____ accept the grudgingly given invitation.

- (a) not enough sensible to
- (b) sensible enough to
- (c) sensible enough not to
- (d) sensible enough to not

Explanation: The correct answer is 'sensible enough not to' enough is used after an adjective sensible to say that someone has as much of a quality as is needed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (659–668): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2006]

659. The little girl was knocked down by a speeding car and she lost her _____ immediately.

- (a) conscience
- (b) conscientious
- (c) conscious
- (d) consciousness

Explanation: The correct answer is consciousness.

Consciousness means the state of being conscious.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

660. They have had to put _____ the football match because of snow.

- (a) of
- (b) off
- (c) up
- (d) on

Explanation: The correct answer is off.

Put off means to delay; postpone.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

661. She found a few good cards in a shop and she bought _____ cards last night.

- (a) those
- (b) that
- (c) them
- (d) this

Explanation: The correct answer is 'those'

Hence, the correct option is (a).

662. Ten miles _____ a long way to walk.

- (a) are
- (b) is
- (c) are being
- (d) are not

Explanation: The correct answer is 'is'.

Expressions of distance (ten miles) take a singular verb.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

663. The mechanic _____ the vehicle since this morning.

- (a) repaired
- (b) repairing
- (c) has been repairing
- (d) will be repairing

Explanation: The correct answer is 'has been repairing'. An adverbial time - marker (since this morning) takes present perfect continuous tense (has been repairing).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

664. I complimented him _____ his _____ success in the examination.

- (a) at
- (b) on
- (c) about
- (d) for

Explanation: The correct answer is 'on'.

Compliment agrees with the preposition on.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

665. Security arrangements have been tightened up in all _____ areas.

- (a) sensible
- (b) sensual
- (c) sensitive
- (d) sensational

Explanation: The correct answer is sensitive.

Sensitive is a verb which means readily or excessively affected by external influences.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

666. The dramatist must cater _____ the taste of the audience.

- (a) to
- (b) over
- (c) into
- (d) for

Explanation: The correct answer is 'for'.

Cater for means to provide for something or care for something.

Cater to means attend to the needs of.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

667. Suitable steps are taken to bring _____ the cost of living.

- (a) up
- (b) over
- (c) on
- (d) down

Explanation: The correct answer is 'down' bring down.

Bring down means to cause to fall.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

668. If I had worked hard, I _____ very high marks in the examination.

- (a) scored
- (b) would score
- (c) could score
- (d) would have scored

Explanation: The correct answer is 'would have scored'. The situation is unreal and in the past, past perfect (had worked) has been used in the conditional clause. So, would have + Verb (would have scored) will be used.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (669–673): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate and suitable word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

669. I am satisfied _____ his innocence.

- (a) at
- (b) with
- (c) for
- (d) of

Explanation: The correct answer is 'with'.

Satisfy agrees with the preposition with.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

670. People like to work for organization that takes interest in their personal and _____ growth.

- (a) social
- (b) physical
- (c) financial
- (d) professional

Explanation: The correct answer is professional.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

671. Rani, along with the members of the family and that of his friend, _____ a movie.

- (a) was watching
- (b) were watching
- (c) have been watching
- (d) watch

Explanation: The correct answer is 'was watching'. As the subject (Rani) is singular,

lar, the verb will also be in singular 'was watching'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

672. The manager wanted to meet you _____ the theft in the office.

- (a) referring to
- (b) with regard to
- (c) with reference to
- (d) in connection with

Explanation: The correct answer is in connection with which means for reasons connected with somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

673. I absolutely refuse to put _____ with that sort of conduct.

- (a) up
- (b) on
- (c) off
- (d) out

Explanation: The correct answer is 'up' put up with means to accept somebody or something that is annoying, unpleasant, etc., without complaining; tolerate.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (674–683): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four. [SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

674. The boy was _____ of cheating in the examination.

- (a) condemned
- (b) accused
- (c) charged
- (d) punished

Explanation: The correct answer is 'accused' which means someone has done something wrong.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

675. We have two telephone operators, _____ of them do you want?

- (a) who
- (b) whom
- (c) which
- (d) what

Explanation: The correct answer is which. It is used in questions for asking somebody to be exact about one or more people or things from a limited member.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

676. I have no _____ motive in offering this advice.

- (a) posterior
- (b) interior
- (c) ulterior
- (d) exterior

Explanation: The correct answer is 'ulterior'.

Ultrior means somebody who keeps hidden and does not admit.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

677. _____ politicians are always respected.

- (a) Conscious
- (b) Conscientious
- (c) Cautious
- (d) Carefree

Explanation: The correct answer is conscientious which means taking care to do things carefully and correctly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

678. We will have to atone _____ our misdeeds.

- (a) at
- (b) on
- (c) for
- (d) with

Explanation: The correct answer is 'for'. Atone means to act in a way that shows you are sorry for doing something wrong in the past. Atone takes the preposition for.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

679. I got used _____ on the right when I was in the U.S. for two years.

- (a) driving
- (b) to drive
- (c) to driving
- (d) by driving

Explanation: The correct answer is 'to driving'. We use get used to doing to talk about the process of something becoming normal for us. Such expressions are followed by Gerunds (driving).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

680. Had you told me earlier I _____ the meeting.

- (a) had attended
- (b) have attended
- (c) attended
- (d) would have attended

Explanation: The correct answer is 'would have attended'. The structure of the sentence is as follows means Past Perfect (Had - told), would have + Past Participle (attended).

Hence, the correct option is (d).

681. The climate is not conducive _____ good health.

- (a) with
- (b) from
- (c) in
- (d) to

Explanation: The correct answer is 'to' conducive means tending to cause or bring something about when it is most positive, it is followed by to.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

682. A dog lives in a _____

- (a) burrow
- (b) coop
- (c) stable
- (d) kennel

Explanation: The correct answer is kennel which is a shelter for a dog.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

683. Many things have happened _____ I met you last.

- (a) before
- (b) when
- (c) from
- (d) since

Explanation: The correct answer is since which refers to of an action or event continuously from or starting from a time.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (684–693): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005]

684 A person who _____ on his, own effort has the best chance to win.

- (a) makes
- (b) puts
- (c) relies
- (d) runs

Explanation: The correct answer is rely on.

It means 'to depend on'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

685. When he died, Ramanujan _____ behind 3 notebook.

- (a) was leaving
- (b) had left
- (c) left
- (d) leaves

Explanation: The correct answer is 'had left'. The sentence is in indirect speech showing past time. So, past perfect tense will be used

Hence, the correct option is (b).



686. For all his _____, he is a

- (a) wealth, miser
- (b) health, player
- (c) tricks, cheat
- (d) stupidity, fool

Explanation: The correct answer is for all; miser

Hence, the correct option is (a).

687. In a classroom students are to be trained to love _____

- (a) each other
- (b) all others
- (c) one another
- (d) altogether

Explanation: The correct answer is one another which is used when you are saying that each member of a group does something to or for the other people in the group.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

688. Mr. Obi put his whole life, _____ the work.

- (a) on
- (b) in
- (c) into
- (d) upon

Explanation: The correct answer is 'in'. Put something in something is an idiom which means to spend a lot of time or make a lot of effort doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

689. All decisions, _____ are likely to be taken by consensus.

- (a) anyhow
- (b) forever
- (c) somehow
- (d) however

Explanation: The correct answer is however.

It is an adjective which means in whatever way.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

690. Kumar _____ boy swam across the sea for safety.

- (a) a 17-years-old
- (b) a 17-year-old
- (c) a 17-year-aged
- (d) the 17-year-old

Explanation: The correct answer is 'a 17-year-old'. Singular form is used with compound adjectives using numbers and hyphen.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

691. She is beautiful _____ brave.

- (a) but
- (b) and
- (c) yet
- (d) so

Explanation: The correct answer is and. And is a conjunction which means also; in addition to.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

692. Gandhiji will _____ in history as one of the greatest men that ever lived.

- (a) go by
- (b) go on
- (c) go down
- (d) go through

Explanation: The correct answer is go down.

It means to fall to the ground; to become lower; to be written in something; to be recorded or remembered in something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

693. All the applicants _____ and the results will be announced next week.

- (a) rank
- (b) are to rank
- (c) are to be ranked
- (d) are ranking

Explanation: The correct answer is are to be ranked.

The sentence is in passive voice.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (694–698): In the following questions sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]

694. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on _____ one point only.

- (a) stressing
- (b) avoiding
- (c) devoting
- (d) decrying

Explanation: The correct answer is stress. It is a verb which means to emphasize a fact, an idea, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

695. Tourists always enjoyed _____ the setting Sun in the Darjeeling Hills.

- (a) to watch
- (b) watching
- (c) in seeing
- (d) seeing

Explanation: The correct answer is watching. It is the direct object of the verb enjoy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

696. A _____ of Japanese artists stepped off the coach amidst a warm welcome.

- (a) troop
- (b) troupe
- (c) band
- (d) gang

Explanation: The correct answer is troupe.

Troupe is a noun which means a group of actors, singers, etc., who work together.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

697. Today students should be reconciled _____ the way things are changing.

- (a) with
- (b) to
- (c) for
- (d) at

Explanation: The correct answer is 'to'. Reconcile is a verb which means to make oneself or another no longer opposed. Preposition to or with is used with reconcile.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

698. Ramappa _____ as the mayor of the town and he will assume charge this Friday.

- (a) elects
- (b) elected
- (c) is elected
- (d) is electing

Explanation: The correct answer is 'is elected'.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (699–708): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled, in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2005]

699. As he was proved inefficient the company _____ him.

- (a) rejected
- (b) ejected
- (c) evicted
- (d) expelled

Explanation: The correct answer is expelled.

It is a verb which means forced to leave an organization.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

700. Most people are influenced by _____ advertisements and tend to believe the claims made about the product.

- (a) colourful (b) aggressive
(c) efficient (d) vigorous

Explanation: The correct answer is colourful.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

701. The cost of _____ is rising rapidly in this city.

- (a) being (b) existing
(c) surviving (d) living

Explanation: The correct answer is living.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

702. The meeting is _____ because the funds have not arrived.

- (a) put in (b) put off
(c) put away (d) put out

Explanation: The correct answer is put out. It means 'to extinguish'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

703. It is _____ if we can organize another exam this month.

- (a) doubtful (b) unlikely
(c) impractical (d) unsure

Explanation: The correct answer is doubtful.

It is an adjective which means undecided; suspicious; unsure; uncertain.

When it is used in a sentence, we will use doubtful.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

704. She was relieved to hear from the doctor that the tumour was not malignant; it was _____

- (a) exposed (b) benign
(c) discovered (d) sizeable

Explanation: The correct answer is benign.

Benign is an adjective which means harmless; not dangerous to life.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

705. It took the child a long time to recover _____ the shock.

- (a) under (b) from
(c) over (d) about

Explanation: The correct answer is 'from'.

Recover is a verb which means to regain after illness, a setback or a shock, etc., recover agrees with preposition from.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

706. You have all come well prepared. I _____ you to pass this exam.

- (a) wish (b) except
(c) hope (d) expect

Explanation: The correct answer is expecting.

Expect is a verb which means to look forward to the probable occurrence.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

707. Children enjoy _____ the TV programmes.

- (a) to see (b) to watch
(c) to look at (d) watching

Explanation: The correct answer is watching.

Watching is the direct object of the verb enjoy.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

708. Just as in a family it is the willing cooperation of its members that _____ happiness and contentment, so is it in the larger family of the nation.

- (a) brought (b) will bring
(c) brings (d) bought

Explanation: The correct answer is 'brings'. When singular subjects are antecedents of that, the sentence takes a singular verb. Willing cooperation is a singular subject.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (709–718): In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2004]

709. It'll rain soon?

- (a) won't it (b) bought it
(c) isn't it (d) may it

Explanation: The correct answer is 'won't it'.

In a positive statement, the question tag is negative. The sentence is in simple future tense.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

710. My book is the new one; _____ is the torn one.

- (a) your
(b) the book of you
(c) yours
(d) the book your

Explanation: The correct answer is yours.

It is the second person Possessive Pronoun replacing your + Noun.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

711. They needn't worry, _____?

- (a) isn't it
(b) doesn't it
(c) don't it
(d) need they

Explanation: The correct answer is 'need that'.

In a negative sentence, the question tag is positive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

712. He is indifferent _____ praise and blame.

- (a) in (b) to
(c) for (d) about

Explanation: The correct answer is 'to'.

Indifferent is an adjective which means uninterested. It agrees with preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

713. King George V's accession _____ the throne was celebrated with great pomp.

- (a) for (b) with
(c) against (d) to.

Explanation: The correct answer is 'to'. Accession is a noun which means the attainment of a dignity or rank. It agrees with preposition 'to'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

714. We are all very indignant _____ the injustice done to him.

- (a) for (b) of
(c) to (d) at

Explanation: The correct answer is 'at'. Indignant is an adjective which means feeling or showing anger at something unjust or wrong. It agrees with the preposition at. Hence, the correct option is (d).

715. If she _____ a bird, she would fly.
 (a) is (b) are
 (c) were (d) was

Explanation: The correct answer is 'were'. The sentence is in subjunctive mood beginning with the if-clause. The verb will be in past tense and plural. Hence, the correct option is (c).

716. The greater the demand, _____ the price.
 (a) higher (b) high
 (c) the higher (d) the high

Explanation: The correct answer is 'the higher'. The construction of the sentence is as follows:

the + comparative _____ + the + comparative
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

717. Since Elizabeth Barrett Browning's father never approved of _____ Robert Browning, the couple eloped to Italy where they lived and wrote.
 (a) her to marry (b) her marrying
 (c) she marrying (d) she to marry

Explanation: The correct answer is 'her marrying'. When a noun comes before a gerund, then that noun takes a possessive form. In this case, possessive form for Elizabeth Barrett is her.

- (2) The correct answer is 'Mexico doesn't either' not either is used after a negative sentence.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

718. Canada does not require that U.S. citizens obtain passports to enter the country and _____.
 (a) Mexico does neither
 (b) Mexico doesn't either
 (c) neither Mexico does
 (d) either does Mexico

Explanation: not _____ either is used after a negative sentence.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (719–723): In the following questions, sentences are

given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

719. The thief explained how he _____ from the jail.
 (a) escapes (b) had escaped
 (c) escaped (d) has escaped

Explanation: The correct answer is 'had escaped'. The sentence is in indirect speech showing past time, so, past perfect tense will be used. Hence, the correct option is (b).

720. He held _____ to the books passionately.
 (a) on (b) in
 (c) off (d) away

Explanation: The correct answer is hold on to something. It is an idiom which means to maintain a grip on something. Hence, the correct option is (a).

721. They did not know where they _____ from
 (a) had come (b) have come
 (c) has come (d) come

Explanation: The correct answer is 'had come'. The sentence is in indirect speech showing past time, so, past perfect tense will be used. Hence, the correct option is (a).

722. There is only one member who has not paid his _____ and he has promised to pay before the end of this month.
 (a) remittance (b) honorarium
 (c) subscription (d) allowance

Explanation: The correct answer is subscription which means a fee that you pay regularly to belong to.

Remittance means payment made for something.
 Honorarium means a payment made for somebody's professional services.
 Allowance means an amount of money that is given to someone regularly.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

723. He was an _____ swimmer, but was swept away by a strong.

- (a) eligible; water
 (b) able; stream
 (c) old; river
 (d) expert; current

Explanation: The correct answer is expert; current. Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (724–733): In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

724. The teacher gives many examples to _____ the idea contained in the poem.
 (a) bring about (b) bring in
 (c) bring forth (d) bring out

Explanation: The correct answer is bring out. It is a phrasal verb which means to lay stress; to make something clear. Hence, the correct option is (d).

725. The more electricity you use _____
 (a) your bill will be higher
 (b) will your bill be higher
 (c) will be higher your bill
 (d) the higher your bill will be

Explanation: The correct answer is 'higher'. This is because in the comparative adjective is used in the primary clause; the dependent clause should also contain the comparative adjective. Hence, the correct option is (d).

726. The rich parents decided to send their two sons to Eton, the stronghold of the _____ of the rich.
 (a) parents (b) ancestry
 (c) pedigree (d) progeny

Explanation: The correct answer is progeny. Progeny is a noun which means a person's children; the young of animals and plants. Hence, the correct option is (d).

727. She stood _____ the crowd quite amazed.
 (a) in (b) within
 (c) among (d) into

Explanation: The correct answer is 'in'.
In is a preposition which is used for indicating a location or place.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

728. The magnificent _____ temple was constructed by the Chinese.
(a) eight-centuries-old
(b) eight-century's-old
(c) old-eight centuries
(d) eight-century-old

Explanation: The correct answer is 'eight-century-old'.

The adjective with two words joined by the hyphen is called a compound adjective.

When we have a compound adjective using numbers + a time period, the word referring to a time period is in Singular form and is joined to the number with a hyphen.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

729. There were two small rooms in the beach house _____ served as a kitchen.
(a) the smaller of which
(b) the smallest of which
(c) the smaller of them
(d) smallest of that

Explanation: The correct answer is 'smaller of them'.

This is because there is a comparison between two rooms hence a comparative adjective needs to be used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

730. Madhu has not been able to recall where _____.
(a) does she live (b) she lived
(c) did she live (d) lived the girl

Explanation: The correct answer is 'she lived'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

731. You _____ mad if you think I'm going to show my answer-sheet.
(a) are supposed to be
(b) must be
(c) will be
(d) ought to be

Explanation: The correct answer is must be.

It is an auxiliary verb which is used for showing that you are very surprised at what somebody has just said.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

732. If I hadn't come along at that moment, Rahim _____ the one arrested instead of the real thief.
(a) might been
(b) may have been
(c) can have been
(d) could have been

Explanation: The sentence is a conditional sentence with if-clause at the beginning. Its formation will be as follows means if-clause (Past Perfect), Main Clause (could + have + Past + Participle).
Hence, the correct option is (d).

733. Wheat is not native to India and barley _____.
(a) isn't either (b) is either
(c) is neither (d) isn't neither

Explanation: The correct answer is 'isn't either'.

Either is an adverb which means used for indicating a similarity or link with a statement just made; likewise; also, used after negative clauses.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (734–743): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate and suitable word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001]

734. Nadheeka was musing _____ memories of her past.
(a) over (b) about
(c) on (d) from

Explanation: The correct answer is musing over.

Musing over is a verb which means to think carefully about something for a time, ignoring what is happening around you.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

735. The lame boy tried to climb up the staircase, without _____ help.
(a) little (b) any
(c) some (d) many

Explanation: The correct answer is any. Any is an adverb which means at all; in some degree (used for emphasis) means. Hence, the correct option is (b).

736. Each school has its own set of rules _____ all good pupils should follow them.
(a) but (b) or
(c) so (d) and

Explanation: The correct answer is and. And is a conjunction which is used for joining words or a group of words or independent clauses without a contrast. Hence, the correct option is (d).

737. On my return from a long holiday, I had to _____ with a lot of work.
(a) catch on (b) catch up
(c) make up (d) take up

Explanation: The correct answer is catch up.

Catch up is a verb which means to reach the same level or standard as somebody who is ahead of you.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

738. Only one of the boys _____ not done the home-work given yesterday.
(a) have (b) has
(c) can (d) could

Explanation: The correct answer is 'has'. Has is used as the subject is singular 'only one of the boys'. Therefore, the verb should also be singular. Hence, the correct option is (b).

739. Hopes of a settlement depend on the _____ of the discussion.
(a) findings (b) outcome
(c) break through (d) resolutions

Explanation: The correct answer is outcome.

Outcome is a noun which means the result or effect of an action or event. Hence, the correct option is (b).

740. We must avail ourselves _____ every opportunity that comes _____ our way.
(a) of; in (b) on; in
(c) against; for (d) to; to

Explanation: The correct answer is of in the first blank.



Avail is a verb which means to make use of; it is usually used with the preposition 'of'.

The correct answer is in for the second blank.

In is used to reflect someone or something blocking the way.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

741. It is time we _____ with determination.

- (a) act (b) acted
(c) have acted (d) must act

Explanation: The correct answer is act.

Act is a verb which means 'to take action'.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

742. When the thief entered the house, the inmates _____ in the hall.

- (a) were slept
(b) were sleeping
(c) slept
(d) had been sleeping

Explanation: The correct answer is 'were sleeping'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

743. 700 men worked for 10 years to _____ the Borobudur temple in Java to its former glory.

- (a) restore (b) give
(c) create (d) revive

Explanation: The correct answer is restore.

Restore is a verb which means to bring back to former position, place or condition.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (744–753): In these questions, the sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. Year 1997]

744. The flash of the torch _____ a cobra.

- (a) exposed (b) displayed
(c) disclosed (d) revealed

Explanation: The correct answer is revealed.

Revealed is a verb which means made to be exposed.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

745. He _____ himself a stiff drink before making his statement to the police officer.

- (a) threw (b) poured
(c) filled (d) sipped

Explanation: The correct answer is poured.

Poured is a verb which means dispensing a drink in a vessel; served a drink.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

746. It was his _____ that led him to penury.

- (a) flamboyance (b) arrogance
(c) extravagance (d) ebullience

Explanation: The correct answer is extravagance.

Extravagance is a noun which means the habit of spending money more than one can afford or require.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

747. Oita was known to be a _____ so nobody entrusted any important work to her.

- (a) joker (b) worker
(c) shocker (d) shirker

Explanation: The correct answer is shirker.

Shirker is a noun which means a person who avoids doing something that he should be doing; idler.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

748. The statue was so _____ that people stared at it in horror.

- (a) grotesque (b) exquisite
(c) beatific (d) cumbersome

Explanation: The correct answer is grotesque.

Grotesque is an adjective which means extremely ugly in a bizarre way that is often terrifying.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

749. He was caught red-handed and could not _____ the charges.

- (a) refute (b) refuse
(c) rebuke (d) revoke

Explanation: The correct answer is refute.

Refute is a verb which means to show that something is wrong; disprove.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

750. Unhappy about the treatment meted out to her, Shanti _____ demanded justice.

- (a) sumptuously (b) voraciously
(c) spasmodically (d) vociferously

Explanation: The correct answer is voraciously.

Voraciously is an adjective which means Consuming or eager to consume great amounts of food; ravenous.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

751. The police sprayed tear gas _____ on the protesters.

- (a) indirectly
(b) intensively
(c) indifferently
(d) indiscriminately

Explanation: The correct answer is indiscriminately.

Indiscriminately is an adjective which means without thinking about the results of the action, random; haphazard.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

752. We are happy to _____ the receipt of your order No 4071 dated 13.03.96.

- (a) admit (b) accept
(c) acknowledge (d) respond

Explanation: The correct answer is acknowledge.

Acknowledge is a verb which means to report the receipt of (something) to the sender or giver.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

753. All Jobs are respectable _____ of their nature.

- (a) irrelevant (b) immaterial
(c) irresponsible (d) irrespective

Explanation: The correct answer is irrespective of.

Irrespective of is a preposition which means without consideration of the consequences; regardless of.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (1–5): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2016]

1. Adversity
(a) Seniority (b) Spirituality
(c) Familiarity (d) Misery

Explanation: Adversity: hardship or unpleasant situation; misfortune

Hence, the correct option is (d).

2. Revel
(a) Make Merry (b) Glory
(c) Reveal (d) Revert

Explanation: Revel: enjoying in a noisy, excited way; make merry.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

3. Brutal
(a) Humane
(b) Savage
(c) Sympathetic
(d) Compassionate

Explanation: Brutal: ruthless and cruel

Hence, the correct option is (b).

4. Stroll
(a) Tart (b) Gallop
(c) Walk (d) Jog

Explanation: Stroll: a slow relaxed walk

Hence, the correct option is (c).

5. Eternal
(a) Temporary (b) Short term
(c) Time being (d) Forever

Explanation: Eternal: unending; everlasting

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (6–8): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

6. Tirade
(a) Trade (b) Praise
(c) Applause (d) Rant

Explanation: Tirade: a long angry speech criticizing somebody or something or accusing somebody; rant.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

7. Prolicient
(a) Adept (b) Pupil
(c) Reliable (d) Prominent

Explanation: Proficient: able to do something well; adept; skilled.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

8. Admonish
(a) Irritate (b) Chide
(c) Displease (d) Annoy

Explanation: Admonish: reprove; to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that they have done; chide; scold.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (9–13): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

9. Interference
(a) Honour (b) Obstruction
(c) Fearful (d) Deference

Explanation: (b) Interference: interruption, obstruction.

- (a) Deference: behaviour that shows that you respect somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

10. Quarry
(a) Victim (b) Quake
(c) Denounce (d) Quest

Explanation: Quarry: an animal or a person that is being hunted or followed; prey; victim.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

11. Annihilate
(a) Solve (b) Initiate
(c) Destroy (d) Deduce

Explanation: Annihilate: to destroy completely

Hence, the correct option is (c).

12. Conjecture
(a) Guess (b) Truth
(c) Knowledge (d) Bias

Explanation: Conjecture: guess; idea not based on definite knowledge.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

13. Verisimilitude
(a) Grotesque (b) Fantastic
(c) Festive (d) Authenticity

Explanation: Verisimilitude: the quality of seeming to be true or real; authenticity.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (14–18): In the following five questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

14. Recapitulation
(a) Introduction (b) Capture
(c) Withdrawal (d) Recall

Explanation: Recapitulation: repetition or summary of what has already been said. Hence, the correct option is (d).

15. Complacent

- (a) Satisfied (b) Recommend
(c) Witty (d) Confuse

Explanation: Complacent: too satisfied with yourself or with a situation; a feeling of satisfaction.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

16. Enterprising

- (a) Doing a new experiment
(b) Finding out new ways of doing things
(c) Taking up a new job
(d) A new venture

Explanation: Enterprising: having or showing the ability to think of new projects or new ways of doing things and make them successful.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

17. Opulent

- (a) Hard-working
(b) Comfortable
(c) Obscure
(d) Rich

Explanation: Opulent: luxurious; rich; wealthy.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

18. Visceral

- (a) Cloudy (b) Bodily
(c) Heavenly (d) Intelligent

Explanation: Visceral: resulting from strong feelings rather than carc.nu thought.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (19–21): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

19. Devout

- (a) Pious (b) Solemn
(c) Loyal (d) Dedicated

Explanation: Devout: believing in a religion; showing deep respect for God and religion; pious.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

20. Predilection

- (a) Preference (b) Favour
(c) Whim (d) Prejudice

Explanation: Predilection: if you have a predilection for something, you like it very much; liking; preference.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

21. Effigy

- (a) Organ (b) Dummy
(c) Imagery (d) Reflection

Explanation: Effigy: a statue of a famous person, saint or god; a model of a person that makes them look ugly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (22–24): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

22. PLEBISCITE

- (a) Referendum
(b) Reservation
(c) Representation
(d) Renunciation

Explanation: Plebiscite: a vote by the people of a country' or a region on an important issue; referendum.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

23. FRUGAL

- (a) Plain (b) Simple
(c) Miserly (d) Economical

Explanation: Frugal: using only as much money or food as is necessary; economical; meagre.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

24. DIMINISH

- (a) Prohibit (b) Worsen
(c) Reduce (d) Shorten

Explanation: Diminish: to become or to make something become weaker, smaller, etc., decrease; belittle.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (25–27): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

25. PERUSE

- (a) Read (b) Argue
(c) Follow (d) Reduce

Explanation: Peruse: to read something in a careful way.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

26. SPUME

- (a) Spit (b) poison
(c) Lava (d) foams

Explanation: Spume: foam; the mass of white bubbles that forms in waves when the sea is rough.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

27. BOARD

- (a) Food (b) Furniture
(c) Lodging (d) Frame

Explanation: Board: group of people; food.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (28–30): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

28. RESURGENCE

- (a) Relocation (b) Repletion
(c) Renewal (d) Reluctance

Explanation: Resurgence: the return and growth of an activity that had stopped.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

29. DAMP

- (a) Light (b) Clear
(c) Wet (d) Complicated

Explanation: Damp: slightly wet

Hence, the correct option is (c).

30. INGENUOUS

- (a) Careless (b) Candid
(c) Creative (d) Crafty

Explanation: Ingenuous: honest, innocent and willing to trust people; naive; candid.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (31–33): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

31. MANE

- (a) Cowardice (b) Foolish
(c) Mad (d) Funny

Explanation: insane: seriously mentally ill

Hence, the correct option is (c).

32. PODIUM

- (a) Arena (b) Tripod
(c) Stand (d) Dais

Explanation: Podiums: dais; a small platform that person stands on while giving a speech, etc., rostrum.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

33. CHARISMA

- (a) Character (b) Charm
(c) Fame (d) Power

Explanation: charisma: the powerful personal quality that some people must attract and impress other people; charm.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (34–36): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam 2015)

34. Bumptious

- (a) Uncouth (b) Conceited
(c) Rude (d) Shrewd

Explanation: (b) Bumptious: showing that you are very important; conceited

- (a) Uncouth: rude or socially unacceptable
(b) Conceited: having too much pride in yourself and what you do
(c) Shrewd: showing good judgement and likely to be right

Hence, the correct option is (b).

35. Ostracize

- (a) Evacuate (b) Excavate
(c) Expel (d) Extradite

Explanation: (c) ostracize: shun; to refuse to let somebody be a member of a social group; expel.

- (a) Evacuate: to move people from a place of danger to a safer place.
(b) Excavate: to make a hole, etc., in the ground by digging.

(c) Expel: to officially make somebody leave and organization.

(d) Extradite: to officially send back somebody who has been accused or found guilty of a crime to the country where the crime was committed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

36. Bane

- (a) Challenge (b) Curse
(c) Danger (d) Threat

Explanation: Bane: something that causes trouble and makes people unhappy; curse.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (37–39): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam 2015]

37. Felicitated

- (a) Admired
(b) Adored
(c) Encouraged
(d) Congratulated

Explanation: Felicitate: congratulate

Hence, the correct option is (d).

38. Honour

- (a) Determination (b) Courage
(c) Respect (d) Discipline

Explanation: Honour: respect; great respect and admiration for somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

39. Rectify

- (a) Clarify (b) Condone
(c) Correct (d) Regularize

Explanation: Rectify: to put right something that is wrong; correct.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (40–42): In the following three questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam 2015]

40. ENORMOUS

- (a) Petty (b) Warehouse
(c) Immense (d) Trivial

Explanation: Enormous: large, huge, immense

Hence, the correct option is (c).

41. INEVITABLE

- (a) Significant (b) Unavoidable
(c) Crucial (d) Undeniable

Explanation: Inevitable: that you cannot avoid or prevent; unavoidable.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

42. DRIZZLE

- (a) Sprinkle (b) Trickle
(c) Splash (d) Downpour

Explanation: Drizzle: to pour a small amount of liquid; dribble, sprinkle.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (43–45): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

43. Erroneous

- (a) Inaccurate (b) Unfair
(c) Wrong (d) False

Explanation: (d) Erroneous: not correct; based on wrong information.

- (a) Inaccurate: not exact or accurate; with mistakes
(b) Unfair: not right according to a set of rules or principles.

(c) False: wrong or mistaken

Hence, the correct option is (d).

44. Viable

- (a) Useless (b) Bright
(c) Capable (d) Workable

Explanation: (d) Viable: practicable; that can be done; feasible; that will be successful; capable of developing and surviving independently.

(a) Workable: that can be used successfully and effectively practical.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

45. Sinuous

- (a) Serpentine (b) Transparent
(c) Straight (d) Serene

Explanation: (a) Sinuous: turning while moving in an elegant way; having many curves.



- (a) Serpentine: bending and twisting like a snake; winding

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (46–49): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

46. Diligent

- (a) Industrious (b) Energetic
(c) Intelligent (d) Modest

Explanation: Diligent: showing care and effort; industrious.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

47. Desultory

- (a) Random (b) Frugal
(c) Forsake (d) Diminish

Explanation: Desultory: without a definite plan and without enthusiasm; random.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

48. Jealous

- (a) Lustful (b) Envious
(c) Proud (d) Greedy

Explanation: Jealous: envious feeling angry or unhappy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

49. Quest

- (a) Test (b) Trial
(c) Decision (d) Search

Explanation: Quest: a long search for something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (50–53): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

50. Revenue

- (a) Income
(b) Return
(c) Disaster
(d) Regain

Explanation: Revenue: income, the money that a government receives from taxes; receipts; money received from business.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

51. Genuine

- (a) Concern (b) Local
(c) Authentic (d) Clever

Explanation: Genuine: authentic; real; exactly what it appears to be.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

52. Accuracy

- (a) Cleverness (b) Agreement
(c) Precision (d) Attachment

Explanation: Accuracy: the state of being exact or correct; precision; the ability to do skilfully.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

53. Consort

- (a) Protect (b) Partner
(c) Convoy (d) Guide

Explanation: Consort: the husband or wife of a ruler.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (54–57): In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

54. Feeble

- (a) Weak (b) Playful
(c) Pretty (d) Small

Explanation: Feeble: very weak; not effective; not showing energy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

55. Pawn

- (a) Sponge (b) Scrounge
(c) Hire (d) Pledge

Explanation: Pawn: to leave an object with a pawnbroker in exchange for money; pledge.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

56. Chastise

- (a) Praise (b) Upbraid
(c) Monitor (d) Chase

Explanation: Chastise: to criticize somebody for doing something wrong; to punish physically; beat.

Upbraid: to criticize somebody and speak angrily to them; reproach.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

57. Maestro

- (a) Genius (b) Admirer
(c) Employee (d) Novice

Explanation: Maestro: a great performer especially a musician.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (58–61): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

58. Invincible

- (a) Vulnerable
(b) Fallible
(c) Yielding
(d) Unassailable

Explanation: Invincible: Unbeatable, too strong to be overpowered; unconquerable.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

59. Result

- (a) Data (b) decision
(c) Outcome (d) cause

Explanation: Result: the thing that is caused or produced because of something else; outcome.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

60. Lousy

- (a) Awesome (b) Awful
(c) Aura (d) Awry

Explanation: Lousy: very bad, awful, terrible

Hence, the correct option is (b).

61. Crusade

- (a) Campaign (b) Flatten
(c) Critical (d) Angry

Explanation: Crusade: a long and determined effort to achieve something that you believe to be right; campaign.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (62–65): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

62. Merge
(a) Mixture (b) Blend
(c) Contact (d) Meet

Explanation: Merge: to combine or make two or more things combine to form a single thing; blend.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

63. Gourmet
(a) Fussy (b) Praise
(c) Gastronome (d) Constant

Explanation: Gourmet: an individual who knows a lot about good food; a person with astute taste.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

64. Limpid
(a) Clear (b) Crippled
(c) Lopsided (d) Ruffled

Explanation: Limpid: clear; transparent
Hence, the correct option is (a).

65. Vocation
(a) Holiday (b) Occupation
(c) Break up (d) Virtue

Explanation: Vocation: field of expertise; occupation; profession.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (66–69): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

66. Filthy
(a) Spotless (b) Immaculate
(c) Dirty (d) Clean

Explanation: Filthy: very dirty and unpleasant; very rude and offensive.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

67. Mistake
(a) Precise (b) Error
(c) Accurate (d) Mistook

Explanation: Mistake: a fault; error
Hence, the correct option is (b).

68. Annoy
(a) Refuse (b) Revoke
(c) Lazy (d) Offend

Explanation: Annoy: to make somebody infuriate; irritate; offend

Hence, the correct option is (d).

69. Acquire
(a) Relinquish (b) Procure
(c) Lose (d) Renounce

Explanation: Acquire: procure; obtain
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (70–72): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Non-Technical Staff Exam. 2014)

70. Wander
(a) Ride (b) Desire
(c) Roam (d) Treat

Explanation: Wander: to walk or travel around an area without any definite aim or direction.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

71. Taciturn
(a) Gloomy (b) Sarcastic
(c) Upset (d) Silent

Explanation: Taciturn: tending not to say very much; silent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

72. Fury
(a) Shout (b) Scold
(c) Frown (d) Anger

Explanation: Fury: extreme anger that often includes violent behaviour; rage.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (73–75): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2014)

73. Transient
(a) Permanent (b) Uncertain
(c) Provisional (d) Transitory

Explanation: Transient: continuing for only a short time

Hence, the correct option is (d).

74. Plump
(a) Tall (b) Fat
(c) Lean (d) Skinny

Explanation: Plump: chubby; having a soft, round body, slightly fat

Hence, the correct option is (b).

75. Valiant
(a) Courageous (b) Quarrelsome
(c) Cheerful (d) Repulsive

Explanation: (a)

(d) repulsive (Adj.): very unpleasant ; causing a feeling of strong dislike

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (76–78): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Non-Technical Staff Exam. 2014)

76. Flung
(a) Threw (b) Caught
(c) Cast (d) Spat

Explanation: Flung: to throw somebody or something somewhere with force; hurl.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

77. Encountered
(a) Faced (b) Solved
(c) Entered (d) Entertained

Explanation: Encounter: to meet somebody, or discover or experience something; come across.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

78. Redeem
(a) Punish (b) Save
(c) Forget (d) Forgive

Explanation: Redeem: compensate for; to save somebody from the power of evil.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (79–81): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 2014)

**79. CREDIBLE**

- (a) Charming (b) Serious
(c) Believable (d) Worthy

Explanation: Credible (Adjective): that can be believed or trusted; convincing.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

80. EXTRICATE

- (a) Fre (b) Tie
(c) Complicate (d) Pull

Explanation: Extricate: to escape or enable somebody to escape from a difficult situation; to free somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

81. OBSTREPEROUS

- (a) Unruly (b) Lazy
(c) Awkward (d) Sullen

Explanation: (a) Unruly: difficult to control or manage; disorderly

(d) Sullen: bad-tempered and not speaking, either on a particular occasion or because it is part of your character.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (82–84): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 2014)

82. Honest

- (a) Authentic (b) Upright
(c) Direct (d) Actual

Explanation: (b) Honest:

(a) Authentic: true and accurate

(b) Upright: behaving in a moral and honest way

Hence, the correct option is (b).

83. Vocation

- (a) Examination (b) Seminar
(c) Occupation (d) Holiday

Explanation: Vocation: profession; occupation; a type of work you believe is especially suitable for you.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

84. Cantankerous

- (a) Noisy (b) Quarrelsome
(c) Rash (d) Disrespectful

Explanation: Cantankerous: bad tempered and always complaining; quarrelsome.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (85–89): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

85. Scam

- (a) Concise (b) Despise
(c) Bias (d) Fierce

Explanation: Scorn: despise; dismiss; to dislike and have no respect for somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

86. Catastrophe

- (a) Tragedy (b) Anger
(c) Violence (d) Hatred

Explanation: Catastrophe: disaster; a sudden event that causes many people to suffer.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

87. Abjure

- (a) Renounce (b) Announce
(c) Pronounce (d) Denounce

Explanation: (a) Abjure:

(a) Renounce: to state publicly that you no longer have a belief or that you will no longer behave in a way.

(d) Denounce: to strongly criticize somebody or something that you think is wrong, illegal, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

88. Assess

- (a) Overload (b) Measure
(c) Permit (d) Enter

Explanation: Assess: to calculate value of something; to make a Judgement about something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

89. Elastic

- (a) Free (b) Liberal
(c) Flexible (d) Broad

Explanation: Elastic: flexible; able to stretch and then return to its original size.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (90–94): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

90. Diffident

- (a) Timid (b) Unhappy
(c) Discourteous (d) Gentle

Explanation: Diffident: not having much confidence in yourself; shy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

91. Crafty

- (a) Evil (b) Cunning
(c) Unkind (d) Infamous

Explanation: Crafty: cunning; wily; clever at getting what you want.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

92. Exorbitant

- (a) Odd
(b) Ridiculous
(c) Excessive
(d) Threatening

Explanation: Exorbitant: much too high; excessive.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

93. Penchant

- (a) Liking (b) Eagerness
(c) Disability (d) Dislike

Explanation: Penchant: a special liking for something; fondness.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

94. Affluent

- (a) Prosperous (b) Kind
(c) Fluent (d) Distributary

Explanation: Affluent: having a lot of money; prosperous, wealthy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (95–97): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

95. Tepid

- (a) Hot (b) Warm
(c) Cold (d) Boiling

Explanation: Tepid: lukewarm, slightly warm, sometimes in a way that is not pleasant.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

96. Canny

- (a) Obstinate (b) Proud
(c) Stout (d) Clever

Explanation: (d) Canny:

- (a) Obstinate: stubborn

Hence, the correct option is (d).

97. Humane

- (a) Sympathetic (b) Spirit
(c) Straight (d) Source

Explanation: Humane: showing kindness towards people and animals; sympathetic.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (98–100): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

98. Scintillating

- (a) Moving (b) Interesting
(c) Burning (d) Glittering

Explanation: Scintillating: very clever, amusing and interesting; glittering.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

99. Transient

- (a) Fleeting
(b) Transparent
(c) Feeble
(d) Fanciful

Explanation: Fleeting: lasting only a short time; brief

Hence, the correct option is (a).

100. Voracious

- (a) Hungry (b) Hasty
(c) Thirsty (d) Greedy

Explanation: Voracious: eating or wanting large amounts of food, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (101–103): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

101. Impervious

- (a) Audacious (b) Haphazard
(c) Impenetrable (d) Illogical

Explanation: (c) Impervious:

- (a) Audacious: willing to take risks or to do something shocking.
(b) Haphazard: with no order or plan; not organized well.
(c) Impenetrable: that cannot be entered, passed through or seen through; impossible to understand.
(d) Illogical: not sensible or thought out in a logical way.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

102. Peruse

- (a) Overuse (b) Examine
(c) Abuse (d) Defuse

Explanation: Peruse: to read something especially in a careful way; examine.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

103. Amicable

- (a) Friendly (b) Happy
(c) Perfect (d) Joyous

Explanation: (a) Amicable: done or achieved in a polite or friendly way and without arguing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (104–106): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

104. Porous

- (a) Adventurous (b) Permeable
(c) Pungent (d) Concrete

Explanation: (b) Porous:

- (b) Permeable: allowing a liquid or gas to pass through.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

105. Insipid

- (a) Spicy (b) Bland
(c) Interesting (d) Warm

Explanation: (b) Insipid:

- (b) Bland: not having a strong or interesting taste.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

106. Convalesce

- (a) Diminish (b) Admonish
(c) Recover (d) Convey

Explanation: (c) Convalesce

- (a) Admonish: to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that he has done; to strongly advise somebody to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (107–109): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

107. Garble

- (a) Confuse (b) Hide
(c) Communicate (d) Explain

Explanation: Garble: confuse

Hence, the correct option is (a).

108. Pinnacle

- (a) Capsule (b) Heart
(c) Summit (d) Pit

Explanation: Pinnacle: turret, peak, summit; the most important or successful part of something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

109. Brutalize

- (a) Stir (b) Ill-treat
(c) Devise (d) Strike

Explanation: Brutalize: to make somebody unable to feel normal human emotions such as pity; to treat somebody in a cruel or violent way.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (110–114): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

110. Quicken

- (a) Accelerate (b) Delay
(c) Hinder (d) Stop

Explanation: Quicken: accelerate; to become more active; to become or make quicker.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



111. Transient

- (a) Temporary (b) Durable
(c) Timely (d) Transparent

Explanation: Transient: continuing for only a short time; fleeting; temporary.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

112. Compensate

- (a) Compile (b) Make up for
(c) Result in (d) Complete

Explanation: Compensate: to provide something good to balance or reduce the bad effects of damage, loss, etc., and also make up for.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

113. Retaliate

- (a) Pardon (b) Corrupt
(c) Avenge (d) Rejoice

Explanation: Retaliate: avenge; to do something harmful to somebody because they have harmed you first; take revenge.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

114. Epidemic

- (a) Endemic (b) Local
(c) Widespread (d) Natural

Explanation: Epidemic: a sudden rapid increase in how often something bad happens; widespread.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (115–119): In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

115. Curious

- (a) Doubtful
(b) Inquisitive
(c) Sad
(d) Suspicious

Explanation: Curious: having a strong desire to know about something; inquisitive.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

116. Candid

- (a) Honest (b) Greedy
(c) Dishonest (d) Secretive

Explanation: Candid: saying what you think openly and honestly, not hiding your thoughts.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

117. Forsaken

- (a) Nurtured (b) Neglected
(c) Pardoned (d) Abandoned

Explanation: (d) Forsaken:

(a) Nurtured: to care for and protect somebody or something while he is growing and developing

(b) Neglected: to fail to take care of somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

118. Vivacious

- (a) Lonely (b) Lively
(c) Beautiful (d) Brooding

Explanation: Vivacious: having a lively, attractive personality.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

119. Amiable

- (a) Rude (b) Curt
(c) Friendly (d) Annoyed

Explanation: Amiable: pleasant, friendly and easy to like, agreeable.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (120–124): In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

120. Petition

- (a) Rotation
(b) Administration
(c) Appeal
(d) Vocation

Explanation: (c) Petition:

(c) Appeal: a formal request to a court or to somebody in authority for a judgement or a decision to be changed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

121. Proposition

- (a) Intimation (b) Protestation
(c) Proposal (d) Invitation

Explanation: (c) Proposition:

(a) Intimation: the act of stating something or of making it known, especially in an indirect way.

(b) Protestation: a strong statement that something is true, especially when other people do not believe you.

(c) Proposal: a formal suggestion or plan
Hence, the correct option is (c).

122. Vivacious

- (a) Imaginary (b) Lively
(c) Perceptible (d) Languid

Explanation: (b) Vivacious:

(c) Perceptible: noticeable

(d) Languid: moving slowly in an elegant manner; not needing energy or effort.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

123. Sporadic

- (a) Timely (b) Scattered
(c) Frequent (d) Irrelevant

Explanation: Sporadic: happening only occasionally or at intervals that are not regular; intermittent infrequent.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

124. Persevere

- (a) Fickle (b) Persist
(c) Constant (d) Polite

Explanation: (b) Persevere:

(a) Fickle: changing often and suddenly

(b) Persist: to continue to do something despite difficulties or opposition, in a way that can seem unreasonable.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (125–129): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

125. Adequate

- (a) Suitable (b) Capable
(c) Appropriate (d) Enough

Explanation: Adequate: enough in quantity or good enough in quality.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

126. Yearn

- (a) To earn (b) To crave
(c) To regret (d) To yawn

Explanation: (b) Yearn:

- (b) Crave: to have a very strong desire for something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

127. Transmission

- (a) Administer (b) Conveyance
(c) Connect (d) Disconnect

Explanation: Transmission: transfer; process of sending; conveyance; the process of taking somebody or something from one place to another.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

128. Meander

- (a) Blow (b) Curve
(c) Bend (d) Wind

Explanation: Meander: curve a lot rather than being in a straight line.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

129. Jabber

- (a) Eloquent (b) Chatter
(c) Talk (d) Speak

Explanation: (b) Jabber:

- (a) Eloquent: able to use language and express your opinions well, especially when you are speaking in public.
(b) Chatter: to talk quickly and continuously, especially about things that are not important.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (130–134): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

130. Jealous

- (a) Interested (b) Hatred
(c) Envied (d) Admired

Explanation: Jealous: feeling anger or unhappy because you wish you had something that somebody else has; envious.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

131. Guile

- (a) Cunning
(b) Careful
(c) Careless
(d) Greedy

Explanation: Guile: the use of clever but dishonest behaviour to trick people; deceit.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

132. Futility

- (a) Uselessness
(b) Insignificance
(c) Irrelevance
(d) Unimportance

Explanation: (a) Futility:

- (b) Insignificance: the fact of not being big or valuable enough to be considered important.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

133. Sham

- (a) Real (b) Genuine
(c) Authentic (d) Fake

Explanation: Sham: counterfeit; not genuine but intended to seem real; false; fake.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

134. Arduous

- (a) Troublesome (b) Gloomy
(c) Difficult (d) Perilous

Explanation: (c) Arduous:

- (a) Troublesome: causing trouble, pain, etc. over a long period of time; annoying; irritating
(d) Perilous: very dangerous
(c) Difficult: not easy; needing effort or skill to do or to understand.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (135–137): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)

135. Garnish

- (a) Honour
(b) Respect
(c) Obey
(d) Adorn

Explanation: (d) Garnish:

- (d) Adorn: to make something or somebody look more attractive by decorating it or him with something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

136. Abandon

- (a) Excuse
(b) Forsake
(c) Urge
(d) Risk

Explanation: (b) Abandon:

- (b) Forsake: to leave somebody or something; abandon

Hence, the correct option is (b).

137. Odious

- (a) Hateful (b) Rotten
(c) Infamous (d) Sick

Explanation: Odious: unpleasant; horrible.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (138–140): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

138. Repeal

- (a) Acceptance (b) Cancellation
(c) Rejection (d) Dejection

Explanation: (b) Repeal:

- (c) Rejection: refusal to accept or consider something
(d) Dejection: a feeling of unhappiness and disappointment.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

139. Tenet

- (a) Belief (b) Provision
(c) Perspective (d) View

Explanation: Tenet: one of the principles or beliefs that a theory or larger set of beliefs is based on.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

140. Peculiar

- (a) Special (b) Strange
(c) Ordinary (d) Rare

Explanation: Peculiar: strange; odd; unusual

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (141–143): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)



141. Affluent

- (a) Blossom (b) Flourish
(c) Prosperous (d) Thrive

Explanation: Affluent: having a lot of money and a good standard of living; prosperous; wealthy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

142. Peril

- (a) Danger (b) Roughness
(c) Insecurity (d) Anger

Explanation: Peril: a danger

Hence, the correct option is (a).

143. August

- (a) Common (b) Ridiculous
(c) Dignified (d) Petty

Explanation: August: impressive, making you feel respect; dignified.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (144–146): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

144. Persist

- (a) Resist (b) Leave
(c) Quit (d) Insist

Explanation: Persist: to continue to exist; to continue to do something despite difficulties or opposition.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

145. Eventually

- (a) Previously (b) Briefly
(c) Finally (d) Successfully

Explanation: Eventually: finally; at the end of a period of time or series of events.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

146. Impeccable

- (a) Remarkable
(b) Unbelievable
(c) Flawless
(d) Displeasing

Explanation: Impeccable: without mistakes or faults; perfect.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (147–151): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

147. Latent

- (a) Hidden (b) Expose
(c) Obstruct (d) Confuse

Explanation: Latent: existing, but not yet very noticeable; hidden.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

148. Dwindle

- (a) Flourish (b) Grow
(c) Increase (d) Decrease

Explanation: Dwindle: to become gradually less or smaller; decrease.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

149. Ameliorate

- (a) To appease
(b) To improve
(c) To humiliate
(d) To make excuse

Explanation: Ameliorate: improve; to make something better.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

150. Ossify

- (a) Make or become like a stone
(b) Make or become like a bone
(c) Turn into plasma
(d) Turn into iron

Explanation: Ossify: to become or make something hard like bone; to become or make something fixed and unable to change.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

151. Spurious

- (a) Fictional
(b) True
(c) Particular
(d) Fake

Explanation: Spurious: false, although seeming to be genuine; based on false ideas.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (152–156): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

152. Beseech

- (a) Crave (b) Praise
(c) Bless (d) Beg

Explanation: Beseech: to ask somebody for something in an anxious way because you want or need very much; implore; beg.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

153. Snooze

- (a) Sleep (b) Snore
(c) Dream (d) Relax

Explanation: Snooze: to have a short light sleep

Hence, the correct option is (a).

154. Humiliation

- (a) Elimination (b) Dishonour
(c) Irritation (d) Damage

Explanation: Humiliation: to make somebody feel ashamed or stupid and lose the respect of other people; dishonour.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

155. Emit

- (a) Discharge (b) Appear
(c) Vomit (d) Disappear

Explanation: Emit: to send out something; discharge.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

156. Gullibility

- (a) Shrewdness (b) Simplicity
(c) Avidity (d) Gravity

Explanation: Gullibility: naive; too willing to believe or accept what other people tell you.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (157–159): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

157. ABSURD

- (a) Diligent (b) Ridiculous
(c) Brisk (d) Complex

Explanation: (b) Absorb: completely ridiculous; not logical and sensible.

- (a) Diligent: showing care and effort in your work or duties.
(b) Ridiculous: very silly or unreasonable; absurd.
(c) Brisk: quick; practical and confident
(d) Complex: complicated; difficult to understand

Hence, the correct option is (b).

158. SOLITARY

- (a) Sad (b) Voluntary
(c) Subtle (d) Lonely

Explanation: (d) Solitary: done alone; single; enjoying being alone, without other people.

- (a) Sad: unhappy
(b) Voluntary: done willingly
(c) Subtle: not very noticeable or obvious; behaving in a clever way.
(d) Lonely: unhappy because you are alone; isolated

Hence, the correct option is (d).

159. PACIFIC

- (a) Extensive (b) Peaceful
(c) Deep (d) White

Explanation: (b) Pacific: peaceful or loving peace

- (a) Extensive: covering a large area; great in amount.
(b) Peaceful: quiet and calm; trying to create peace and live in peace.
(c) Deep: having a large distance from the top to the bottom.
(d) White: having the colour of fresh snow or of milk.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (160–162): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

160. FETCH

- (a) Order (b) Bring
(c) Scoop (d) Take

Explanation: (b) Fetch: to go to where somebody or something is and bring him or it back.

- (a) Order: to use your position of authority to tell somebody to do something or say that something must happen.
(b) Bring: to take something or somebody with oneself somewhere.
(c) Scoop: to move or lift something with a scoop or something like a scoop.
(d) Take: to carry or move something from one place to another.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

161. ECSTASY

- (a) Economy (b) Eclipse
(c) Joy (d) Extremism

Explanation: (c) Ecstasy: a feeling or state of very great happiness.

- (a) Economy: the relationship between production, trade and supply of money in a country or region.
(b) Eclipse: an occasion when the moon passes between the earth and the sun so that you may not see all or part of the sun for a time or when the earth passes between the moon and the sun so that you may not see all or part of the moon for a time.
(c) Joy: a feeling of great happiness; delight
(d) Extremism: political, religious, etc., ideas or actions that are extreme and not normal, reasonable or acceptable to most people.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

162. CLANDESTINE

- (a) Family (b) Useful
(c) Dangerous (d) Secret

Explanation: (d) Clandestine: done secretly or kept secret

- (a) Family: connected with the family or a family; owned by a family; suitable for all members of the family.
(b) Useful: that can help you to do or achieve what you want.
(c) Dangerous: likely to insure or have somebody; damaging or destroying something.
(d) Secret: kept hidden from others; known about by only a few people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (163–165): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

163. BARBARIC

- (a) Uncivilized (b) Premeditated
(c) Barber's (d) Thorny

Explanation: (a) Barbaric: cruel and violent and not as expected from people who are educated and respect one another; coarse; uncivilized.

- (a) Uncivilized: not behaving in a way that is acceptable according to social or moral standards.
(b) Premeditated: planned
(c) Barber's: a shop where men can have their hair cut.
(d) Thorny: causing difficulty or disagreement

Hence, the correct option is (a).

164. HURDLE

- (a) Throw (b) Opposition
(c) Obstacle (d) Suspicion

Explanation: (c) Hurdle: each of a series of upright frames that a person or horse jumps over in a race; a problem or difficulty that must be solved or dealt with before you can achieve something.

- (a) Throw: the act of throwing something
(b) Opposition: the act of strongly disagreeing with somebody or something, with the aim of preventing something from happening.
(c) Obstacle: a situation, an event, etc., that makes it difficult for you to do or achieve something.
(d) Suspicion: a feeling that somebody has done something wrong, illegal or dishonest, even though you have no proof; a feeling that something is true or you cannot trust somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

165. DETER

- (a) To neglect
(b) To disapprove
(c) To differ
(d) To hinder



Explanation: (d) Deter: to make somebody decide not to do something or continue doing something, by making him understand the difficulties and unpleasant results of his actions.

- (a) Neglect: to fail to take care of somebody or something; not to give enough attention to something.
- (b) Disapprove: to think that somebody or something is not good or suitable.
- (c) Differ: to be different from somebody or something.
- (d) Hinder: to make it difficult for somebody to do something or something to happen.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (166–168): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

166. COARSE

- (a) Path (b) Difficult
- (c) Rough (d) Definite

Explanation: (c) Coarse: rough; not soft; rude and offensive; consisting of relatively large pieces.

- (a) Path: a way or track that is built or is made by the action of people walking; a plan of action.
- (b) Difficult: not easy; full of problems; not easy to please; not helpful.
- (c) Rough: having a surface that is not even or regular; not exact; not gentle or careful; difficult and unpleasant.
- (d) Definite: sure or certain; unlikely to change.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

167. VANISH

- (a) Disappear (b) Decrease
- (c) Encircle (d) Reveal

Explanation: (a) Vanish: to disappear suddenly and or in a way that you cannot explain.

- (a) Disappear: to become impossible to see; vanish.
- (b) Decrease: to make or become smaller in size, number, etc.

(c) Encircle: to surround somebody or something completely in a circular shape or movement.

(d) Reveal: to make something known to somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

168. SPURIOUS

- (a) Modest (b) Spontaneous
- (c) Fake (d) Sincere

Explanation: (c) Spurious: false; based on false ideas or ways of thinking.

- (a) Modest: not very large; expensive, important, etc.; not talking much about your own abilities.
- (b) Spontaneous: not planned but done suddenly; happening naturally.
- (c) Fake: not genuine; false; appearing to be something it is not.
- (d) Sincere: showing what you think or feel; genuine; honest.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (169–171): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

169. DEMISE

- (a) Death (b) Misfortune
- (c) Accident (d) Dismissal

Explanation: (a) Demise: death; the end or failure of an institution, an idea or a company, etc.

- (a) Death: the fact of somebody dying or being killed.
- (b) Misfortune: bad luck; an unfortunate accident, condition or event.
- (c) Accident: an unpleasant event that happens unexpectedly and causes injury or damage.
- (d) Dismissal: the act of dismissing somebody from his job; the failure to consider something as important.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

170. ADVERSITY

- (a) Opponent
- (b) Misfortune
- (c) Adversary
- (d) Hostility

Explanation: (b) Adversity: a difficult or unpleasant situation

- (a) Opponent: a person that you are playing or fighting against in a game, competition, argument, etc., and also adversary.
- (b) Misfortune: bad luck; an unfortunate accident, event or condition.
- (c) Adversary: opponent; a person that somebody is opposed to and competing with in an argument or a battle.
- (d) Hostility: unfriendly or aggressive feelings or behaviour; strong and angry opposition towards an idea, a plan or a situation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

171. MUNDANE

- (a) Musical (b) Ordinary
- (c) Mortal (d) Mandatory

Explanation: (b) Mundane: not interesting or exciting; dull; ordinary.

- (a) Musical: connected with music; containing music; with a natural skill or interest in music; pleasant to listen to.
- (b) Ordinary: not unusual or different in anyway; having no unusual or interesting features.
- (c) Mortal: that cannot live forever and must die; causing death or likely to cause death; very serious; lasting until death; deadly.
- (d) Mandatory: required by law; compulsory

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (172–174): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

172. ANTAGONIST

- (a) Non-believer
- (b) Trouble-maker
- (c) Trouble-shooter
- (d) Opponent

Explanation: (d) Antagonist: a person who strongly opposes somebody or something; opponent.

- (a) Non-believer: someone who refuses to believe.

- (b) Troublemaker: a person who often causes serious problems.
- (c) Trouble shooter: a person who helps to solve problems in a company or an organization.
- (d) Opponent: a person that you are playing or fighting against in a game, competition, argument, etc., and adversary.
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

173. SOLITARY

- (a) Solid (b) Solicitous
(c) Lonely (d) Voluntary

Explanation: (c) Solitary: done alone without other people; enjoying being alone; single.

- (a) Solid: hard or firm; strong and made well; that you can rely on.
- (b) Solicitous: being very concerned for somebody and waiting to make sure that he is comfortable, well or happy; attentive.
- (c) Lonely: unhappy because you have no friends or people to talk to; isolated.
- (d) Voluntary: done willingly; done by people who choose to do it without being paid.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

174. ENGROSS

- (a) Dismiss (b) Oppress
(c) Absorb (d) Endanger

Explanation: (c) Engross: to give all your attention and time.

- (a) Dismiss: to decide that somebody or something is not important and not worth thinking or talking about; put aside.
- (b) Oppress: to treat somebody in a cruel and unfair way.
- (c) Absorb: to take something into mind and learn or understand it; take in; engross.
- (d) Endanger: to put somebody or something in a situation in which he could be harmed or damaged.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (175–179): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 2013)

175. ABSOLVE

- (a) Consume (b) Punish
(c) Acquit (d) Withheld

Explanation: (c) Absolve: to state formally that somebody is not guilty or responsible for something.

- (a) Consume: to use something fuel, energy, time, food, drink, etc.; to fill somebody with a strong feeling.
- (b) Punish: to blame yourself for something that has happened; to make somebody suffer because he has broken the law or done something wrong.
- (c) Acquit: to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime; to perform well, badly, etc.
- (d) Withheld: keep back; to refuse to give something to somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

176. ASCRIPTION

- (a) Description (b) Account
(c) Attribution (d) Cure

Explanation: (c) Ascription: assigning to a cause or source; attribution.

- (a) Description: the act of writing or saying in words what somebody or something is like.
- (b) Account: a written record or money in a business, bank, shop; description.
- (c) Attribution: assigning to a cause or source; ascription.
- (d) Cure: something that will solve problems or cure an illness.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

177. TOIL

- (a) Test (b) Spoil
(c) Work hard (d) Tell

Explanation: (c) Toil: to work very hard and or for a long time, usually doing hard physical work; slog.

- (a) Test: to find out how much somebody knows, or what he can do by asking him questions or giving him activities to perform.
- (b) Spoil: to change something good into something bad, unpleasant, useless, etc., and ruin.
- (c) Tell: to give information by writing or speaking.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

178. MIMIC

- (a) Tease (b) Refresh
(c) Greet (d) Copy

Explanation: (d) Mimic: to copy, the way somebody speaks, moves, behaves, etc., in order to make other people laugh; imitate.

- (a) Tease: to laugh at somebody and make jokes about him, either in a friendly way or in order to annoy or embarrass him.
- (b) Refresh: to make somebody feel less tired or less hot.
- (c) Greet: to say hello to somebody or to welcome him.
- (d) Copy: to write or make or behave in the same way as something else or somebody else; imitate.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

179. KIOSK

- (a) Store (b) Shop
(c) Booth (d) Mall

Explanation: (a) Kiosk: a small shop or store, open at the front, where newspapers, drinks, etc., are sold; stand; booth.

- (a) Store: a large shop that sells many different types of goods; a shop (large or small).
- (b) Shop: a building or part of a building where you can buy goods and services.
- (c) Booth: a small confined place where you can do something privately; a place to sit in a restaurant.
- (d) Mall: a large building or covered area that has many shops or stores, restaurants, etc. inside it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (180–182): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I, 2013)

180. INGENUOUS

- (a) Innocent
(b) Artful
(c) Cunning
(d) Clever

Explanation: (a) Ingenuous: honest, innocent and willing to trust people; naive.



- (a) Innocent: not guilty of a crime; not having done something wrong; having little experience of the world; naive.
- (b) Artful: crafty; clever at getting what you want by not speaking the truth.
- (c) Cunning: able to get what you want in a clever way by tricking or cheating; crafty; wily.
- (d) Clever: quick at learning and understanding; intelligent.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

181. INNOCUOUS

- (a) Careless (b) Harmless
- (c) Insufficient (d) Irresponsible

Explanation: (b) Innocuous: not intended to offend or upset anyone; harmless.

- (a) Careless: not giving enough attention and thought to what you are doing so that you may make mistakes; casual.
- (b) Harmless: unable or unlikely to cause damage or harm; innocuous.
- (c) Insufficient: not large, strong or important enough for a purpose; inadequate.
- (d) Irresponsible: not showing a feeling of responsibility.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

182. INSOLENT

- (a) Disrespectful
- (b) Insoluble
- (c) Depreciating
- (d) The sole of a shoe

Explanation: (a) Insolent: rude and showing a lack of respect.

- (a) Disrespectful: showing a lack of respect.
- (b) Insoluble: that cannot be solved or explained.
- (c) Depreciating: tending to decrease or cause a decrease in value.
- (d) The sole of a shoe: the bottom of a shoe, not including the heel.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (183–185): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

183. PARSIMONY

- (a) Expenditure
- (b) Bankruptcy
- (c) Bribery
- (d) Miserliness

Explanation: (d) Parsimony: extreme care in spending money; extreme stinginess.

- (a) Expenditure: the act of spending money; the amount of money spent.
- (b) Bankruptcy: the state of not able to pay what you owe; insolvent.
- (c) Bribery: the giving or taking of money or something valuable for some help (in a dishonest way).
- (d) Miserliness: total lack of generosity with money.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

184. TRIBULATION

- (a) Palpitation (b) Suffering
- (c) Weakness (d) Stimulation

Explanation: (b) Tribulation: great trouble or suffering.

- (a) Palpitation: a rapid and irregular heartbeat.
- (b) Suffering: physical or mental pain
- (c) Weakness: lack of strength, power or determination.
- (d) Stimulation: the feeling of being more active and healthy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

185. RAMPART

- (a) Ropeway (b) Staircase
- (c) Parapet (d) Scaffold

Explanation: (c) Rampart: a high wide wall of stone or earth with a path on top, built around a castle, town, etc., to defend it.

- (a) Ropeway: a conveyance that transports passengers in carriers suspended from cables and supported by towers.
- (b) Staircase: a set of stairs inside a building including the posts and rails.
- (c) Parapet: a low wall along the edge of a bridge, a roof, etc., to stop people from falling.
- (d) Scaffold: a platform used while executing criminals by cutting off their heads or hanging them from a rope; a

structure made of poles and boards, for workers to stand on when they are working on a building.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (186–188): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

186. COLLATE

- (a) Describe (b) Narrate
- (c) Prescribe (d) Assemble

Explanation: (d) Collate: to collect information together from different sources to examine and compare it.

- (a) Describe: to say what somebody or something is like.
- (b) Narrate: to tell a story; relate
- (c) Prescribe: to tell somebody to take a medicine or treatment.
- (d) Assemble: to bring things or people together as a group.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

187. ADVOCATE

- (a) Pronounce (b) Support
- (c) Determine (d) Predict

Explanation: (b) Advocate: to support something publicly

- (a) Pronounce: to say or give something formally
- (b) Support: to help or encourage somebody or something by saying or showing that you agree with him or to it; back.
- (c) Determine: to discover the facts about something; to calculate something exactly; establish.
- (d) Predict: forecast; to say that something will happen in future.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

188. PREAMBLE

- (a) Mediation (b) Conclusion
- (c) Introduction (d) Definition

Explanation: (c) Preamble: an introduction to a book or a written document; an introduction to something you say.

- (a) Mediation: negotiation to resolve differences conducted by some impartial party; arbitration.

- (b) Conclusion: the end of a speech or a piece of writing; completion.
- (c) Introduction: the act of bringing something into use or existence for the first time.
- (d) Definition: an explanation of the meaning or a word or phrase, in a dictionary.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (189–191): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

189. GARRULOUS

- (a) Talkative (b) Sedative
- (c) Vocative (d) Positive

Explanation: (a) Garrulous: talking a lot; talkative

- (a) Talkative: liking to talk a lot
- (b) Sedative: a drug that makes somebody go to sleep or makes him feel calm and relaxed; tranquilizer.
- (c) Vocative: expressing your opinions or feelings in a loud and confident way; strident.
- (d) Positive: completely sure; confident; showing clear evidence; greater than zero; conclusive; absolute.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

190. TINSEL

- (a) Tinkle (b) Decoration
- (c) Tin (d) Colourful

Explanation: (b) Tinsel: strips of shiny material like metal, used as decorations, especially on Christmas.

- (a) Tinkle: a light high ringing sound
- (b) Decoration: a thing that makes something look more attractive on special occasions.
- (c) Tin: a chemical element a metal container
- (d) Colourful: full of different, bright colours

Hence, the correct option is (b).

191. LABYRINTH

- (a) Meandering
- (b) Rotating
- (c) Pacing
- (d) Wriggling

Explanation: (a) Labyrinth: a complicated series of paths, which it is difficult to find your way through.

- (a) Meandering: a course that does not follow a straight line
- (b) Rotating: turning about an axis; revolving
- (c) Pacing: walking with slow regular strides
- (d) Wriggling: twisting and turning your body or part of it with quick short movements.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (192–194): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Constable (OD) Exam. 2013]

192. HARD

- (a) Difficult (b) Simple
- (c) Common (d) Easy

Explanation: (a) Hard: solid, firm or stiff and difficult to bend or break.

- (a) Difficult: hard; not easy
- (b) Simple: not complicated; easy to understand or do; easy.
- (c) Common: ordinary; not unusual; happening often
- (d) Easy: not difficult

Hence, the correct option is (a).

193. HUMOROUS

- (a) Witty (b) Innovative
- (c) Fashionable (d) Timid

Explanation: (a) Humorous: funny and entertaining

- (a) Witty: able to say or write clever, amusing things.
- (b) Innovative: introducing or using new ideas, ways.
- (c) Fashionable: following a style that is popular at a time.
- (d) Timid: shy and nervous; not brave

Hence, the correct option is (a).

194. GATHER

- (a) Scatter (b) Disperse
- (c) Congregate (d) Separate

Explanation: (c) Gather: to come together or bring people together, in one place to form a group.

- (a) Scatter: disperse throw or drop things in different directions so that they may cover an area of ground.
- (b) Disperse: to move apart and go away in different directions.
- (c) Congregate: to come together in a group.
- (d) Separate: to divide into different parts or groups.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (195–197): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

195. GREET

- (a) Welcome (b) Hostile
- (c) Unsociable (d) Aloof

Explanation: (a) Greet: to say hello to somebody or to welcome him.

- (a) Welcome: to say hello to somebody in a friendly way when he arrives somewhere.
- (b) Hostile: very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue or fight.
- (c) Sociable: not enjoying the company of other people.
- (d) Aloof: not friendly or interested in other people.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

196. HAPPINESS

- (a) Grief (b) Sorrow
- (c) Misery (d) Bliss

Explanation: (d) Happiness: the feeling of extreme joy; pleasure; bliss.

- (a) Grief: the feeling of great sadness
- (b) Sorrow: the feeling of great sadness; grief
- (c) Misery: great suffering of the mind and or body; distress.
- (d) Bliss: extreme happiness; joy

Hence, the correct option is (d).

197. CATASTROPHE

- (a) Clumsy (b) Disease
- (c) Rustic (d) Calamity

Explanation: (d) Catastrophe: sudden disaster that causes many people to suffer.

- (a) Clumsy: moving or doing things in a very awkward way.



- (b) Disease: an illness
- (c) Rustic: simple; of country (rural) people
- (d) Calamity: disaster; an event that causes great harm or damage.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (198–200): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

198. HALLUCINATION

- (a) Delusion (b) Habitat
- (c) Dress (d) Deception

Explanation: (a) Hallucination: something that is seen or heard when it is not there.

- (a) Delusion: a false belief or opinion about yourself or your situation.
- (b) Habitat: the place where an animal or plant is normally found.
- (c) Dress: clothes
- (d) Deception: the act of deliberately making somebody believe something that is not true.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

199. SALACIOUS

- (a) Angry (b) Unhappy
- (c) Satisfied (d) Lustful

Explanation: (d) Salacious: encouraging sexual desire or containing too much sexual detail.

- (a) Angry: having strong feelings about something that you don't like.
- (b) Unhappy: not happy; sad
- (c) Satisfied: pleased because you have achieved something.
- (d) Lustful: feeling or showing strong sexual desire.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

200. DERIVE

- (a) Contain
- (b) Attain
- (c) Sustain
- (d) Obtain

Explanation: (d) Derive: to get something from something; to obtain a substance from something; to develop from something.

- (a) Contain: to include; to hold
- (b) Attain: to succeed in getting something, usually after a lot of effort.
- (c) Sustain: maintain; to make something continue for some time without becoming less.

- (d) Obtain: to get something by trying
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (201–203): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

201. REPEATED

- (a) Disputed (b) Elaborated
- (c) Explained (d) Reiterated

Explanation: (d) Repeated: happening, said or done many times

- (a) Disputed: open to debate
- (b) Elaborated: very complicated and detailed.
- (c) Explained: to tell something in a way that makes it easy to understand.
- (d) Reiterated: to repeat something that you have already said, especially to emphasize it.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

202. REVERE

- (a) Condemn (b) Reverse
- (c) Humiliate (d) Respect

Explanation: (d) Revere: to feel great respect or admiration for somebody or something.

- (a) Condemn: to express very strong disapproval, usually for moral reasons.
- (b) Reverse: to change completely so that it may be the opposite of what it was before.
- (c) Humiliate: to make somebody feel ashamed or stupid and lose the respect of other people.

- (d) Respect: a feeling of admiration

Hence, the correct option is (d).

203. ERUDITE

- (a) Scholarly (b) Unlettered
- (c) Stingy (d) Sloppy

Explanation: (a) Erudite: having or showing great knowledge that is gained from academic study; learned.

- (a) Scholarly: spending a lot of time studying and having a lot of knowledge about an academic subject.

- (b) Unlettered: unable to read
- (c) Stingy: not generous; especially with money
- (d) Sloppy: that shows a lack of care, thought or effort

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (204–206): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2013)

204. CITADEL

- (a) Mansion (b) Fortress
- (c) Palace (d) Metropolis

Explanation: (b) Citadel: a castle on high ground in or near a city where people could go when the city was being attacked.

- (a) Mansion: a large impressive house
- (b) Fortress: a building or place that has been made stronger and protected against attack.
- (c) Palace: the official home of a king, queen, president, etc.
- (d) Metropolis: a large important city

Hence, the correct option is (b).

205. STERN

- (a) Young (b) Stem
- (c) Strict (d) Lenient

Explanation: (c) Stern: strict; serious and often disapproving

- (a) Young: not yet old
- (b) Stem: the main long thin part of a plant above the ground; to stop something that is flowing from spreading or increasing.
- (c) Strict: that must be obeyed exactly
- (d) Lenient: not so strict as expected while punishing somebody or while making sure that rules are obeyed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

206. ABERRATION

- (a) Intensification (b) Deviation
- (c) Rationality (d) Justification

Explanation: (b) Aberration: a fact, an action or a way of behaving that is not usual and that may be unacceptable.

- (a) Intensification: the act of increasing in degree or strength.
- (b) Deviation: the act of moving away from what is normal or acceptable.
- (c) Nationality: the legal right of belonging to a nation.
- (d) Justification: a good reason why something exists or is done.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (207–211): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF AM Exam. 2013)

207. ABNORMAL

- (a) Unnatural (b) Aggressive
- (c) Unique (d) Informal

Explanation: (a) Abnormal: different from what is usual or expected.

- (a) Unnatural: different from what is normal or expected.
- (b) Aggressive: angry and behaving in a threatening way; ready to attack.
- (c) Unique: being the only one of its kind; very special or unusual.
- (d) Informal: relaxed and friendly; not following strict rules.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

208. VENAL

- (a) Corrupt
- (b) Comprehensible
- (c) Legible
- (d) Forgivable

Explanation: (a) Venal: prepared to do dishonest or immoral things in return for money; corrupt.

- (a) Corrupt: willing to use power to do illegal or dishonest things in return for money.
- (b) Comprehensible: that can be understood by somebody easily or readily.
- (c) Legible: clear enough to read
- (d) Forgivable: that you can understand and forgive; excusable.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

209. CONJURER

- (a) Magician (b) Jester
- (c) Performer (d) Trickster

Explanation: (a) Conjuror: a man who performs magical or clever tricks; magician.

- (a) Magician: a man who performs magic or clever tricks; conjurer.
- (b) Jester: a man employed in the past at the court of a king or queen to amuse people by telling jokes and funny stories.
- (c) Performer: a person who performs for an audience in a show, concert, etc.
- (d) Trickster: a person who tricks or cheats people.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

210. INVOICE

- (a) Word (b) Sound
- (c) Statement (d) Language

Explanation: (c) Invoice: bill; a list of goods that have been sold, work that has been done, etc., showing what you must pay.

- (a) Word: a single unit of language which means something and can be spoken or written; a promise.
- (b) Sound: noise
- (c) Statement: something that you say or write that gives information or an opinion; a printed record of money paid, etc.
- (d) Language: the system of communication in speech and writing that is used by the people of a country or area.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

211. AMELIORATE

- (a) Improve (b) Degrade
- (c) Motivate (d) Agree

Explanation: (a) Ameliorate: to make something better; improve

- (a) Improve: to become better than before
- (b) Degrade: to show or treat somebody in a way that makes him seem not worth any respect; to make something become worse.
- (c) Motivate: to make somebody want to do something that involves hard work and effort.
- (d) Agree: to have the same opinion as somebody else has.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (212–214): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 2013)

212. LOGICAL

- (a) Responsive (b) Rational
- (c) Educated (d) Improper

Explanation: (b) Logical: seeming natural, reasonable or sensible.

- (a) Responsive: reacting quickly and in a positive way.
- (b) Rational: based on reason rather than emotions; reasonable.
- (c) Educated: having had a high standard of education.
- (d) Improper: dishonest, or morally wrong; not suited to the situation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

213. DELUSION

- (a) Illumination (b) Illusion
- (c) Ascension (d) Reality

Explanation: (b) Delusion: a false belief or opinion about yourself or your situation.

- (a) Illumination: light or a place that light comes from.
- (b) Illusion: a false idea or belief about something or somebody.
- (c) Ascension: the journey of Jesus from the earth into heaven; the act of moving up or of reaching a high position.
- (d) Reality: the true situation and the problems that exist in life.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

214. MASTERY

- (a) Mystery (b) Weighty
- (c) Authority (d) Weakness

Explanation: (c) Mastery: great knowledge about or understanding of a thing; command; authority.

- (a) Mystery: something that is difficult to understand or to explain.
- (b) Weighty: important and serious; heavy
- (c) Authority: the power to give orders to people; the power to influence people because they respect your knowledge.



(d) Weakness: lack of strength, power or determination

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (215–516): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

215. TEMERITY

- (a) Verity (b) Audacity
(c) Simplicity (d) Paucity

Explanation: (b) Temerity: confident behaviour that people are likely to consider rude; audacity.

- (a) Verity: truth
(b) Audacity: brave but rude and shocking
(c) Simplicity: an aspect of something that is easy, natural or plain.
(d) Paucity: a small amount of something

Hence, the correct option is (b).

216. WILY

- (a) Wise (b) Stupid
(c) Manning (d) Angry

Explanation: (c) Wily: cunning

- (a) Wise: able to make sensible decisions and give good advice because of the experience and knowledge that you have.
(b) Stupid: foolish; silly
(c) Cunning: crafty; wily
(d) Angry: feeling and or showing anger
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (217–218): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

217. ANGUISHED

- (a) Sorrowful (b) Doubtful
(c) Respectful (d) Joyful

Explanation: (a) Anguished: experiencing intense or severe pain, mental suffering or unhappiness.

- (a) Sorrowful: very sad

(b) Doubtful: not sure; uncertain and feeling doubt

(c) Respectful: showing or feeling respect

(d) Joyful: very happy; causing people to be happy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

218. PRETEND

- (a) Guess (b) Suspect
(c) Think (d) Feign

Explanation: (d) Pretend: to behave in a way, to make other people believe something that is not true.

- (a) Guess: to find the right answer to a question without knowing all the facts.
(b) Suspect: to have an idea that something is probably true or likely to happen, especially something bad, but without having definite proof.
(c) Think: to have an idea or opinion about somebody or something.
(d) Feign: to pretend that you have a feeling or that you are ill or sick, tired, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (219–220): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

219. IMPETUOUS

- (a) Impious (b) Impressive
(c) Hasty (d) Disturbing

Explanation: (c) Impetuous: rash; impulsive; acting or done quickly and without thinking carefully about the results.

- (a) Impious: showing a lack of respect for God and religion.
(b) Impressive: making a strong impression; producing a strong effect.
(c) Hasty: said, made or done very quickly, especially when this has had results.
(d) Disturbing: making you feel anxious and upset or shocked.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

220. EVADE

- (a) Vacate (b) Cheat
(c) Pretend (d) Avoid

Explanation: (d) Evade: to escape from somebody or something or avoid meeting somebody.

- (a) Vacate: to leave a building, seat, etc., so that somebody else may use it.
(b) Cheat: to fool; to deceive; to trick; to betray
(c) Pretend: to feign; to behave in a way, to make other people believe something that is not true.
(d) Avoid: to prevent something bad from happening.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (221–222): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

221. ADMONITION

- (a) Admission (b) Hindrance
(c) Reason (d) Warning

Explanation: (d) Admonition: a warning to somebody about his behaviour.

- (a) Admission: the right to enter a place; the act of accepting somebody into an institution or organization.
(b) Hindrance: the act of making it more difficult for somebody to do something or for something to happen.
(c) Reason: a cause or an explanation for something that has happened or somebody has done.
(d) Warning: a statement, an event, etc., telling somebody that something bad or unpleasant may happen in the future.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

222. THRIFTY

- (a) Greedy
(b) Extravagant
(c) Economical
(d) Compassionate

Explanation: (c) Thrifty: careful about spending money and not wasting things; frugal.

- (a) Greedy: wanting more money, food, power, etc., than you need.
(b) Extravagant: spending or using a lot of money than is necessary.

- (c) Economical: providing good service or value in relation to the amount of money or time spent; using no more than is necessary; frugal.
- (d) Compassionate: feeling or showing sympathy for people who are suffering.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (223–224): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

223. BRISK

- (a) Quick (b) Bright
(c) Puzzled (d) Active

Explanation: (a) Brisk: quick; busy; practical and confident.

- (a) Quick: done with speed
(b) Bright: full of light
(c) Puzzled: unable to understand something; baffled.
(d) Active: always busy doing physical activities

Hence, the correct option is (a).

224. PAIL

- (a) Mug (b) Container
(c) Bucket (d) Vessel

Explanation: (c) Pail: bucket

- (a) Mug: a tall cup for drinking from, usually with straight sides and a handle and without a saucer.
(b) Container: a box, bottle, etc., in which something can be stored or transported.
(c) bucket: an open container with a handle used for carrying liquids or sand.
(d) Vessel: a large ship; a container such as a bowl, cup, etc., used for holding liquids.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

225. CONDONE

- (a) Ignore (b) Overlook
(c) Forgive (d) Forget

Explanation: (b) Condone: to accept behaviour that is morally wrong or to treat it as if it were not serious.

- (a) Ignore: to pay no attention to; disregard.
(b) Overlook: to fail to see or notice something; miss.
(c) Forgive: to stop feeling angry with somebody who has done something to harm, annoy or upset you.
(d) Forgot: to be unable to remember something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (226–228): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

226. THRIVE

- (a) Destroy (b) Flourish
(c) Raise (d) Create

Explanation: (b) Thrive: to become and continue to be successful, strong, healthy, etc., and flourish.

- (a) Destroy: to damage something so badly that it no longer exists, works, etc.
(b) Flourish: to develop quickly and be successful; thrive.
(c) Raise: to lift or move something to a higher level.
(d) Create: to make something happen or exist.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

227. ANGUISH

- (a) Trouble (b) conflict
(c) Anger (d) Agony

Explanation: (d) Anguish: severe pain, mental suffering or unhappiness; agony.

- (a) Trouble: a problem, worry, difficulty, etc.
(b) Conflict: a situation in which there are opposing ideas, opinions, feelings or wishes.
(c) Anger: the state of being angry
(d) Agony: extreme physical or mental pain

Hence, the correct option is (d).

228. DISSUADE

- (a) Encourage (b) Worry
(c) Disturb (d) Discourage

Explanation: (d) Dissuade: to persuade somebody not to do something; discourage.

- (a) Encourage: to give support, courage or hope.
(b) Worry: to keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have.
(c) Disturb: to interrupt somebody when they are trying to sleep, work, etc.
(d) Discourage: to try to prevent something or somebody from doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (229–231): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

229. PLEASURE

- (a) Comfort (b) Privilege
(c) Support (d) Happiness

Explanation: (d) Pleasure: the state of being happy, satisfied or contented; enjoyment.

- (a) Comfort: the state of being physically relaxed and free from pain; having a pleasant life.
(b) Privilege: a special right or advantage that a particular person or group of people has; honour; favour.
(c) Support: to help or encourage somebody or something by saying or showing that you agree with him or to it; back.
(d) Happiness: the state of being happy, feeling pleased or showing pleasure.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

230. ONUS

- (a) Inclination
(b) Responsibility
(c) Prudence
(d) Antipathy

Explanation: (b) Onus: the responsibility for something

- (a) Inclination: a feeling that makes you want to do something.
(b) Responsibility: a duty to deal with or take care of somebody or something.



- (c) Prudence: the state of being sensible and careful when you make judgments and decisions.
 (d) Antipathy: a strong feeling of dislike; hostility

Hence, the correct option is (b).

231. ESSENTIAL

- (a) Hidden (b) Obvious
 (c) Vital (d) Trivial

Explanation: (c) Essential: completely necessary; important in a particular situation; vital.

- (a) Hidden: not able to view; difficult to find
 (b) Obvious: easy to see or understand; clear
 (c) Vital: necessary; essential
 (d) Trivial: not important or serious; not worth considering.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (232–234): In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

232. DILIGENT

- (a) Desirous (b) Hardworking
 (c) Ridiculous (d) Assiduous

Explanation: (d) Diligent: showing care and effort in your work or duties.

- (a) Desirous: having a wish for something; wanting something.
 (b) Hardworking: putting a lot of effort into a job and doing it well.
 (c) Ridiculous: very silly or unreasonable; absurd.
 (d) Assiduous: working very hard and taking great care; diligent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

233. BLUNDER

- (a) Blemish (b) Danger
 (c) Worry (d) Mistake

Explanation: (d) Blunder: a stupid or careless mistake.

- (a) Blemish: a mark on the skin or an object that spoils it and makes it look less beautiful or perfect.

- (b) Danger: the possibility of something happening that will injure, harm or kill somebody or damage or destroy something.

- (c) Worry: the state of worrying; anxiety
 (d) Mistake: error; misprint; not correctly written

Hence, the correct option is (d).

234. COARSE

- (a) Smooth (b) Refined
 (c) Stiff (d) Rough

Explanation: (d) Coarse: rough; consisting of relatively large pieces; rude and offensive; vulgar.

- (a) Smooth: completely flat and even, without any lumps, holes or rough areas.
 (b) Refined: made pure by having other substances taken out of it; cultured; gentle.
 (c) Stiff: firm and difficult to bend
 (d) Rough: having a surface that is not even or regular.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (235–237): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

235. COMPASSIONATE

- (a) Pathetic (b) Aesthetic
 (c) Sympathetic (d) Warm

Explanation: (c) Compassionate: feeling or showing sympathy for people who are suffering.

- (a) Pathetic: making you feel pity or sadness; pitiful.
 (b) Aesthetic: concerned with beauty and art and the understanding of beautiful things.
 (c) Sympathetic: kind to somebody who is hurt or sad.
 (d) Warm: at a fairly high temperature in a way that is pleasant.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

236. SOLITARY

- (a) Quiet (b) Lonely
 (c) Lost (d) Idle

Explanation: (b) Solitary: done alone without other people; enjoying being alone; single.

- (a) Quiet: making very little noise
 (b) Lonely: unhappy because you are alone; isolated.
 (c) Lost: unable to find your way
 (d) Idle: not working hard; lazy

Hence, the correct option is (b).

237. DECAY

- (a) Decompose (b) Decline
 (c) Dispose (d) Disturb

Explanation: (a) Decay: to be destroyed by natural processes; rot or decompose.

- (a) Decompose: to be destroyed by natural processes; rot; decay.
 (b) Decline: to become smaller, fewer, weaker, etc., and refuse
 (c) Dispose: to arrange things or people in a way or position.
 (d) Disturb: to interrupt when somebody is trying to work, sleep, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (238–240): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

238. BLISS

- (a) Pleasure (b) Fantasy
 (c) Happiness (d) Laughter

Explanation: (c) Bliss: extreme happiness

- (a) Pleasure: the state of being happy, satisfied or contented.
 (b) Fantasy: a pleasant situation that you imagine but that is unlikely to happen.
 (c) Happiness: the state of being happy; showing pleasure or feeling pleased.
 (d) Laughter: the act of laughing

Hence, the correct option is (c).

239. CANDID

- (a) Able (b) Quiet
 (c) Fearless (d) Frank

Explanation: (d) Candid: saying what you think openly and honestly.

(a) Able: having the skill, intelligence, opportunity, etc., needed to do something.

(b) Quiet: making very little noise

(c) Fearless: not afraid

(d) Frank: honest and direct in what you say

Hence, the correct option is (d).

240. MEAGRE

(a) Plenty (b) Inadequate

(c) Sufficient (d) Limited

Explanation: (b) Meagre: small in quantity and poor in quality

(a) Plenty: a lot of

(b) Inadequate: not enough; not good enough

(c) Sufficient: enough for a purpose

(d) Limited: not very great in amount or extent

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (241–245): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2012]

241. WHOLESOME

(a) Complete (b) Ripe

(c) Sound (d) Desirable

Explanation: (c) Wholesome: good for your health; morally good; having a good moral influence.

(a) Complete: total; to the greatest degree possible

(b) Ripe: fully grown and ready to be eaten

(c) Sound: sensible; good and thorough; in good condition.

(d) Desirable: that you would like to have or do; worth having or doing.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

242. INFIRM

(a) Unsteady (b) Timid

(c) Nervous (d) Weak

Explanation: (d) Infirm: ill or sick and weak

(a) Unsteady: not completely in control of your movements.

(b) Timid: shy and nervous

(c) Nervous: anxious or afraid or something

(d) Disturb: not physically strong

Hence, the correct option is (d).

243. CORDIAL

(a) Affectionate (b) Generous

(c) Friendly (d) Kind

Explanation: (c) Cordial: pleasant and friendly

(a) Affectionate: showing caring feelings and love for somebody; loving.

(b) Generous: giving or willing to give freely.

(c) Friendly: behaving in a kind and pleasant way.

(d) Kind: caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

244. SOLE

(a) Only (b) Principal

(c) Important (d) Immediate

Explanation: (a) Sole: only; single; not shared; belonging to one person.

(a) Only: used for saying that no other or others of the same group exist or are there.

(b) Principal: most important; main

(c) Important: of great value

(d) Immediate: happening or done without delay; instant.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

245. SYSTEMATICALLY

(a) Scientifically

(b) Technically

(c) Methodically

(d) Symmetrically

Explanation: (c) Systematically: in a systematic manner; done according to a system or plan in a thorough, efficient or determined way.

(a) Scientifically: with respect to science

(b) Technically: about machinery, methods, etc.

(c) Methodically: done in careful and logical way

(d) Symmetrically: in a symmetrical manner

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (246–250): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam 2012)

246. ECONOMICAL

(a) Extravagant (b) Lavish

(c) Thrifty (d) Stingy

Explanation: (c) Economical: providing good service or value in relation to the amount of time or money spent.

(a) Extravagant: spending a lot more money than is necessary.

(b) Lavish: large in amount, impressive and costing a lot of money.

(c) Thrifty: careful about spending money and not wasting things; frugal.

(d) Stingy: not generous, especially with money.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

247. SUPERFICIAL

(a) Defective (b) Superior

(c) Deep (d) Shallow

Explanation: (d) Superficial: appearing to be true, real or important until you look at it more carefully; not concerned with anything serious or Important and lacking any depth of understanding or feeling; shallow.

(a) Defective: having a fault or faults; not perfect or complete; faulty.

(b) Superior: better in quality than somebody or something else; higher in rank, importance or position.

(c) Deep: having a large distance from the top to the bottom.

(d) Shallow: not deep; not showing serious thought, feeling, etc., about something; superficial.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

248. MANIA

(a) Greatness (b) Fame

(c) Madness (d) Wisdom

Explanation: (c) Mania: a strong desire or enthusiasm for something craze.

(a) Greatness: the state of being great

(b) Fame: the state of being known and talked about by many people.



- (c) Madness: the state of having a serious mental illness; insanity; craze.
 (d) Wisdom: the ability to make sensible decisions and give good advice because of the experience and knowledge that you have.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

249. PERISH

- (a) Disintegrate (b) Die
 (c) Destroy (d) Vanish

Explanation: (b) Perish: to die in a sudden violent way; to be lost or destroyed.

- (a) Disintegrate: to break into small parts or pieces and be destroyed; fall apart.
 (b) Die: to stop living, existing, or working.
 (c) Destroy: to damage something so badly that it no longer exists or works.
 (d) Vanish: to disappear suddenly; to stop existing.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

250. ALLURE

- (a) Tempt (b) Attempt
 (c) Deceive (d) Praise

Explanation: (a) Allure: being attractive and exciting; tempt.

- (a) Tempt: to attract somebody or make somebody want to do something, even if he knows that it is wrong.
 (b) Attempt: an act of trying to do something difficult.
 (c) Deceive: to make somebody believe something that is not true; to cheat.
 (d) Praise: words that show approval of or admiration for somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (251–255): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC DP SI (SI) Exam. 2012]

251. ASSAULT

- (a) Attack (b) Comfort
 (c) Construct (d) Attach

Explanation: (a) Assault: the crime of attacking somebody physically; to attack somebody violently.

- (a) Attack: an act of using violence to hurt somebody.
 (b) Comfort: the state of being physically relaxed and free from pain; having a pleasant life.
 (c) Construct: to build or make something; an idea or a belief that is based on various pieces of evidence which are not always true.
 (d) Attach: to fasten or join one thing to another.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

252. PROTRUDE

- (a) Lengthen (b) Uphold
 (c) Bulge (d) Refute

Explanation: (c) Protrude: to stick out from a place or a surface.

- (a) Lengthen: to make or become longer
 (b) Uphold: to support something that you think is right and make sure that it continues to exist.
 (c) Bulge: to stick out from something in a round shape.
 (d) Refute: to prove that something is wrong.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

253. ACCOMPLISH

- (a) Surrender (b) Achieve
 (c) Forsake (d) Abandon

Explanation: (b) Accomplish: to succeed in doing or completing something; achieve.

- (a) Surrender: to admit that you have been defeated and want to stop fighting; give in.
 (b) Achieve: to succeed in reaching a goal, status or standard; attain; accomplish.
 (c) Forsake: to leave; abandon; renounce.
 (d) Abandon: to leave a thing or place.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

254. APEX

- (a) Bottom (b) Outward
 (c) Top (d) Inward

Explanation: (c) Apex: the top or highest part of something.

- (a) Bottom: the lowest part of something.
 (b) Outward (Adjective, Adverb): going away from a particular place.

- (c) Top: the highest part or point of something.
 (d) Inward (Adjective, Adverb): inside your mind; towards the inside or centre of something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

255. BAFFLE

- (a) Strike (b) Puzzle
 (c) Flutter (d) Surpass

Explanation: (b) Baffle: to confuse somebody completely; to be too difficult or strange for somebody to understand or explain; perplex; puzzle.

- (a) Strike to hit somebody or something hard.
 (b) Puzzle: baffle; to make somebody feel confused.
 (c) Flutter: to move lightly and quickly; a quick, light movement.
 (d) Surpass: to do or be better than somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (256–258): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

256. APPRISE

- (a) Praise (b) Inform
 (c) Conceal (d) Assess

Explanation: (b) Apprise: to tell or inform somebody of something.

- (a) Praise: words that show approval of or admiration for somebody or something.
 (b) Inform: to tell somebody about something in an official way.
 (c) Conceal: to hide
 (d) Assess: to make a judgement about the nature or quality of somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

257. PERIODIC

- (a) Infrequent (b) Continuous
 (c) Occasional (d) Regular

Explanation: (d) Periodic: happening often and regularly

- (a) Infrequent: not happening often; rare

(b) Continuous: happening or existing for a period of time without interruption; continual.

(c) Occasional: happening or done sometimes but not often.

(d) Regular: done or happening often

Hence, the correct option is (d).

258. GRUESOME

(a) Sullen (b) Hideous

(c) Exhausting (d) Insulting

Explanation: (b) Gruesome: very unpleasant and filling you with horror.

(a) Sullen: bad-tempered and not speaking

(b) Hideous: very ugly or unpleasant; revolting

(c) Exhausting: making you feel very tired.

(d) Insulting: causing or intending to cause somebody to feel offended.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (259–261): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 2012]

259. RIGHT

(a) Correct (b) Marked

(c) Straight (d) Finished

Explanation: (a) Right: correct; not wrong; suitable, just, proper.

(a) Correct: right; not wrong

(b) Marked: easy to see; noticeable; distinct

(c) Straight: without a bend or cause; going in one direction only.

(d) Finished: no longer doing something or dealing with somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

260. APPREHENDED

(a) Understood (b) Arrested

(c) Feared (d) Questioned

Explanation: (b) Apprehend: to catch somebody and arrest him.

(a) Understood: to know the meaning of words, how a work is done, what somebody says, etc.

(b) Arrested: to take into custody, as a suspected criminal

(c) Feared: to be frightened

(d) Questioned: to ask questions

Hence, the correct option is (b).

261. GENUINE

(a) Real (b) Unreal

(c) Similar (d) False

Explanation: (a) Genuine: real; not artificial

(a) Real: genuine; not false or artificial

(b) Unreal: not related to reality

(c) Similar: like somebody or something but not exactly the same.

(d) False: wrong; not correct or true

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (262–264): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 2012]

262. CONCEAL

(a) Show (b) Hide

(c) Cancel (d) Excuse

Explanation: (b) Conceal: to hide

(a) Show: to make something clear; to prove something.

(b) Hide: conceal; to keep in a place where it cannot be seen.

(c) Cancel: to decide that something that has been arranged will not now take place.

(d) Excuse: to forgive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

263. EFFICIENT

(a) Clever (b) Smart

(c) Known (d) Capable

Explanation: (d) Efficient: doing something well and thoroughly without waste of time, money or energy.

(a) Clever: quick at learning and understanding things; intelligent.

(b) Smart: looking clear and neat; well-dressed.

(c) Known: to be familiar to other people.

(d) Capable: having the ability or qualities necessary for doing something; skilled; competent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

264. DISEASE

(a) Fall (b) Damage

(c) Illness (d) Injury

Explanation: (c) Disease: an illness; infection; an illness affecting humans, plants, animals, caused by infection.

(a) Fall: an act of falling

(b) Damage: physical harm caused to something which makes it less attractive, useful or valuable.

(c) Illness: the state of being physically or mentally ill.

(d) Injury: harm done to a person's or an animal's body.

Hence, the correct option is (c)

Directions for questions (265–267): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

(SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 2012)

265. ENIGMA

(a) Truth (b) Fear

(c) Difficulty (d) Puzzle

Explanation: (d) Enigma: a person, thing or situation that is mysterious and difficult to understand; puzzle; mystery.

(a) Truth: the true facts of something

(b) Fear: the bad feeling that you have when you are in danger.

(c) Difficulty: a problem, a thing or situation that causes problems; the state of being hard to do or to understand.

(d) Puzzle: mystery; something that is difficult to understand or explain.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

266. CONCURRENCE

(a) Occurrence (b) Conquest

(c) Currency (d) Agreement

Explanation: (d) Concurrence: agreement; two or more things happening at the same time.

(a) Occurrence: something that happens or exists.



- (b) Conquest: the act of taking control of a country, city, etc., by force.
- (c) Currency: the system of money that a country uses.

(d) Agreement: an arrangement, a promise or a contract made with somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

267. ESPIONAGE

- (a) Planning (b) Pioneering
- (c) Lineage (d) Spying

Explanation: (d) Espionage: the activity of secretly getting important political or military information about another country or of finding another country's secrets by using spies; spying.

- (a) Planning: the act or process of making plans for something.
- (b) Pioneering: introducing ideas and methods that have never been used before.
- (c) Lineage: the series of families that somebody comes from originally; ancestry.
- (d) Spying: to collect secret information about another country, organization or person.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (268–272): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 2012 (Paper-I)]

268. REGARD

- (a) Respect (b) Liking
- (c) Love (d) Suspicion

Explanation: (a) Regard: thought and care for somebody or something; respect; esteem.

- (a) Respect: a feeling of admiration for somebody or something because of his or its good qualities or achievements.
- (b) Liking: a feeling of pleasure and enjoyment
- (c) Love: a strong feeling of deep affection for somebody or something; adore.
- (d) Suspicion: a feeling that somebody has done something wrong or illegal, even though you have no proof.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

269. SWAP

- (a) Snap (b) Exchange
- (c) Break (d) Exclude

Explanation: (b) Swap: to give something to somebody and receive something in exchange.

- (a) Snap: to break; to move; speak something in an angry voice.
- (b) Exchange: to give something to somebody and at the same time receives the same type of thing from him.
- (c) Break: to be damaged and separated into two or more parts.
- (d) Exclude: not to include something deliberately in what you are doing or considering.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

270. PRUDENT

- (a) Wise
- (b) Cunning
- (c) Frank
- (d) Severe

Explanation: Prudent: sensible and careful when you make judgements and decisions; discretionary; wise.

- (a) Wise: able to make sensible decisions and give good advice.
- (b) Cunning: crafty, wily; clever and skilful
- (c) Frank: honest and direct in what you say
- (d) Severe: bad or serious: stern; stiff; harsh

Hence, the correct option is (a).

271. GENIUS

- (a) A generous person
- (b) A foreigner
- (c) A person with uncommon intellect
- (d) An athlete

Explanation: (c) Genius: a person who has unusual intelligence, skill or artistic ability.

- (a) A generous person: a person who is willing to give freely.
- (b) A foreigner: a person who comes from a different country.
- (c) An athlete: a person who competes in sports.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

272. CULMINATION

- (a) Conclusion (b) Climax
- (c) Abyss (d) Cultivation

Explanation: (b) Culmination: the highest point or end of something.

- (a) Conclusion: completion; the end of something.
- (b) Climax: the most exciting or important or point in time or a play, music, etc.
- (c) Abyss: a very deep wide space that seems to have no bottom.
- (d) Cultivation: the preparation and use of land for growing plants or crops.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (273–277): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[FCI Assistant Grade-DI Exam. 2012 (Paper-I)]

273. MAGNIFICENT

- (a) Magnanimous (b) Modest
- (c) Generous (d) Splendid

Explanation: (d) Magnificent: superb; splendid; wonderful

- (a) Magnanimous: kind, generous; noble
- (b) Modest: down to earth
- (c) Generous: giving or willing to give freely
- (d) Splendid: excellent; grand; superb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

274. SPIRITED

- (a) Heated (b) Drunk
- (c) Enthusiastic (d) Possessed

Explanation: (c) Spirited: full of energy, determination or courage; enthusiastic.

- (a) Heated: full of anger and excitement; room or building made warmer using heat.
- (b) Drunk: affected by alcohol to the extent of losing control of one's faculties or behaviour.
- (c) Enthusiastic: feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about somebody or something.
- (d) Possessed: controlled by an evil spirit.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

275. GLOOMY

- (a) Misty
- (b) Obscure
- (c) Murky
- (d) Shadowy

Explanation: (c) Gloomy: nearly dark or badly lit in a way that makes you feel sad; depressing; glum;

- (a) Misty: with a lot of mist; hazy; blurred.
- (b) Obscure: incomprehensible; difficult to understand.
- (c) Murky: not clear dark or dirty with mud.
- (d) Shadowy: difficult to see because there is not much light.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

276. GRUMBLE

- (a) Scold
- (b) Complain
- (c) Sheer
- (d) Fight

Explanation: (b) Grumble: to complain; grouse

- (a) Scold: to speak angrily to somebody, because he has done something wrong.
- (b) Complain: to say that you are annoyed unhappy or not satisfied about somebody or something.
- (c) Sheer: to change direction suddenly to avoid somebody or something.
- (d) Fight: a situation in which two contest or physically quarrel.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

277. CRUDE

- (a) Unrefined
- (b) Cruel
- (c) Rude
- (d) Savage

Explanation: (a) Crude: simple and not very inaccurate but giving a general idea of something; vulgar, unrefined.

- (a) Unrefined: not well-mannered or cultured.
- (b) Cruel: someone causing pain and suffering.
- (c) Rude: impolite; having or showing a lack of respect for other people and their feelings.
- (d) Savage: aggressive and violent; ruthless.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (278–287): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. [SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)]

278. IMAGINARY

- (a) Fabulous
- (b) Fictitious
- (c) Factitious
- (d) Fallacious

Explanation: (b) Imaginary: existing only in your mind or imagination.

- (a) Fabulous: good; very great
- (b) Fictitious: invented by somebody rather than true.
- (c) Factitious: not genuine but created deliberately and made to appear to be true.
- (d) Fallacious: wrong; based on a false idea.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

279. TRANQUIL

- (a) Tremendous
- (b) Dynamic
- (c) Treacherous
- (d) Peaceful

Explanation: (d) Tranquil: quiet and peaceful; serene; calm.

- (a) Tremendous: very great; huge
- (b) Dynamic: having a lot of energy and a strong personality.
- (c) Treacherous: that cannot be trusted; deceitful.
- (d) Peaceful: quiet and calm; not worried or disturbed in any way; tranquil.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

280. SORDID

- (a) Sore
- (b) Unpleasant
- (c) Splendid
- (d) Dissatisfied

Explanation: (b) Sordid: immoral or dishonest; very dirty and unpleasant; squalid; wretched.

- (a) Sore: a part of body which is painful and often red because of infection.
- (b) Unpleasant: not pleasant or comfortable; disagreeable.
- (c) Splendid: excellent; very good; great
- (d) Dissatisfied: not happy or satisfied

Hence, the correct option is (b).

281. NEFARIOUS

- (a) Docile
- (b) Natural
- (c) Neurotic
- (d) Wicked

Explanation: (d) Nefarious: criminal; wicked; immoral

- (a) Docile: quiet and easy to control.
- (b) Natural: existing in nature; not made by man.
- (c) Neurotic: caused by or suffering from a mental illness in which a person suffers strong feelings of fear and worry.
- (d) Wicked: morally bad; evil; mischievous

Hence, the correct option is (d).

282. MELLOW

- (a) Melodious
- (b) Dramatic
- (c) Genial
- (d) Fruity

Explanation: (c) Mellow: soft, rich and pleasant; calm, gentle and reasonable; smooth and pleasant; relaxed, calm and happy.

- (a) Melodious: pleasant to listen to music
- (b) Dramatic: sudden, very great and often surprising.
- (c) Genial: friendly and cheerful; affable
- (d) Fruity: smelling or tasting strongly of fruit

Hence, the correct option is (c).

283. BOISTEROUS

- (a) Boyish
- (b) Huge
- (c) Sound
- (d) Noisy

Explanation: (d) Boisterous: noisy and full of life and energy

- (a) Boyish: looking or behaving like a boy
- (b) Huge: enormous; vast
- (c) Sound: noise
- (d) Noisy: making a lot of noise; full of noise.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

284. SHINES

- (a) Glows
- (b) Dazzles
- (c) Blazes
- (d) Glitters

Explanation: (d) Shines: to produce or reflect light; to be bright; to polish to be very good at something; glitter.

- (a) Glows: to produce a dull steady light
- (b) Dazzles: to cause someone to lose clear vision because of a strong light.
- (c) Blazes: to burn brightly and strongly.



- (d) Glitters: to shine brightly with little flashes of light; sparkle.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

285. CIRCUITOUS

- (a) Short
(b) Roundabout
(c) Circular
(d) Different

Explanation: (b) Circuitous: long and not direct; roundabout

- (a) Short: measuring a small distance, height, time, breadth, name, etc.
(b) Roundabout: not done or said using the shortest, simplest or most direct way possible.
(c) Circular: shaped like a circle; round; moving around in a circle; document sent to a large number of people.
(d) Different: not the same; not like

Hence, the correct option is (b).

286. INSENSITIVE

- (a) Repulsive (b) Revolting
(c) Cunning (d) Callous

Explanation: (d) Insensitive: not caring how other people feel; unsympathetic; callous.

- (a) Repulsive: causing a feeling or strong dislike; very unpleasant; disgusting.
(b) Revolting: unpleasant; disgusting
(c) Cunning: crafty; clever and skilful
(d) Callous: not caring about other people's feeling or suffering; cruel.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

287. DEARTH

- (a) Scarcity (b) Familiarity
(c) Closeness (d) Relation

Explanation: (a) Dearth: a lack of something; scarcity

- (a) Scarcity: shortage
(b) Familiarity: the state of knowing somebody or something well.
(c) Closeness: a feeling of being close and belonging together.
(d) Relation: the way in which two people, groups or countries behave towards each other.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (288–292): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

288. CEASE

- (a) Stop (b) Lapse
(c) Close (d) Arrest

Explanation: (a) Cease: to stop happening or existing

- (a) Stop: to end an activity
(b) Lapse: expire; to come to an end
(c) Close: shut
(d) Arrest: to take into custody

Hence, the correct option is (a).

289. LIABILITY

- (a) Debt (b) Debit
(c) Asset (d) Credit

Explanation: (a) Liability: the state of being legally responsible for something.

- (a) Debt: a sum of money that somebody owes.
(b) Debit: a written note in a bank account or other financial.
(c) Asset: a person or thing that is valuable or useful; a thing of value-property, money, etc.
(d) Credit: an arrangement that you make, to pay later for something you buy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

290. INTEGRATION

- (a) Symmetry
(b) Unity
(c) Coordination
(d) Compromise

Explanation: (b) Integration: the act of combining two or more things so that they may work together.

- (a) Symmetry: the ex-act match in size and shape between two halves, parts or sides.
(b) Unity: the state of agreeing and working together.
(c) Coordination: the act of making parts of something, groups of people, etc., to work together in an efficient and organized way.

- (d) Compromise: an agreement made between two people or groups in which each side gives up some of the things it wants so that both sides may be happy in the end.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

291. DISCRIMINATE

- (a) Compare (b) Distinguish
(c) Comprehend (d) Connect

Explanation: (b) Discriminate: differentiate; distinguish; to show a difference between people or community.

- (a) Compare: to examine people or things to see how they are similar or how they are different.
(b) Distinguish: differentiate; to recognise the difference between people or things.
(c) Comprehend: to understand something fully
(d) Connect: to be joined together

Hence, the correct option is (b).

292. APPEAR

- (a) See (b) Allow
(c) Seem (d) Enter

Explanation: (c) Appear: seem; to give the impression of being or doing something.

- (a) See: spot; notice
(b) Allow: to let something happen or be done
(c) Seem: to give the impression of being or doing something; appear.
(d) Enter: to come or go into something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (293–297): In each question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

293. CAJOLE

- (a) Insist (b) Persuade
(c) Flatter (d) Recommend

Explanation: (c) Cajole: to make somebody do something by talking to him and being very nice to him.

- (a) Insist: to demand or to say firmly that something is true.

- (b) Persuade: to make somebody believe that something is true; convince.
 (c) Flatter: to say nice things about somebody to please him and want him do something for you.
 (d) Recommend: to tell somebody that something is good or useful.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

294. FRAGRANCE

- (a) Taste (b) Aroma
 (c) Sight (d) Touch

Explanation: (b) Fragrance: a pleasant smell; perfume

- (a) Taste: the smell that allows you to recognise different food when you put them in your mouth.
 (b) Aroma: a pleasant, noticeable smell
 (c) Sight: the ability to see; eyesight
 (d) Touch: the sense that allows you to be aware of things and what they are like when you feel them with your hands.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

295. FICTITIOUS

- (a) False (b) Frail
 (c) Foul (d) Flattering

Explanation: (a) Fictitious: invented by somebody rather than true.

- (a) False: wrong not correct or true
 (b) Frail: physically weak and thin
 (c) Foul: dirty and smelling bad
 (d) Flattering: saying nice things about somebody; making somebody feel pleased and special.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

296. OBSCENE

- (a) Dirty (b) Unhealthy
 (c) Indecent (d) Unwanted

Explanation: (c) Obscene: outrageous; connected with sex in a way that most people find offensive; indecent.

- (a) Dirty: not clear unpleasant or dishonest
 (b) Unhealthy: not having good health
 (c) Indecent: morally offensive; not wearing proper clothes.
 (d) Unwanted: that you do not want.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

297. IMITATE

- (a) Follow (b) Copy
 (c) Think (d) Allude

Explanation: (b) Imitate: to copy somebody or something; mimic.

- (a) Follow: to come, go after or behind somebody or something.
 (b) Copy: to make or write something exactly like something else; to behave or do something in the same way as somebody else; to cheat in an exam; imitate.
 (c) Think: to have an idea that something is true or possible; to have a particular opinion about somebody or something.
 (d) Allude: to mention something in an indirect way.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (298–302): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam. 2011]

298. TAME

- (a) Wild (b) Savage
 (c) Domesticated (d) Silent

Explanation: (c) Tame: (animals) not afraid of people and used to live with them.

- (a) Wild: living or growing in natural conditions; not kept in a house or on a farm.
 (b) Savage: aggressive and violent causing great harm; brutal; primitive.
 (c) Domesticated: to make a wild animal live with or work for humans.
 (d) Silent: not speaking; quiet

Hence, the correct option is (c).

299. MERCY

- (a) Merit (b) Sympathy
 (c) Loss (d) Pain

Explanation: (b) Mercy: a kind or for-giving attitude; humanity; sympathy.

- (a) Merit: the quality of being good and of deserving praise; worth.
 (b) Sympathy: the feeling of being sorry for somebody.
 (c) Loss: the state of no longer having something.

- (d) Pain: mental or emotional suffering
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

300. OBSCENE

- (a) Beautiful (b) Unhealthy
 (c) Unwanted (d) Indecent

Explanation: (d) Obscene: outrageous; indecent; connected with sex in a way that most people find offensive.

- (a) Beautiful: pretty; good looking
 (b) Unhealthy: not of good health
 (c) Unwanted: that you do not want
 (d) Indecent: morally offensive; not wearing proper clothes.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

301. EFFECT

- (a) Result (b) Warning
 (c) Chance (d) Purpose

Explanation: (a) Effect: a result; a change that somebody or something causes in somebody or something else.

- (a) Result: a thing that is caused or produced because of something.
 (b) Warning: a statement or event telling somebody that something bad may happen in the future so that he may try to avoid it.
 (c) Chance: a possibility of something happening.
 (d) Purpose: the intention, aim or function of something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

302. SPECULATE

- (a) Think (b) Guess
 (c) Argue (d) Speak

Explanation: (b) Speculate: to form an opinion about something without knowing all the facts; wonder; conjecture; guess.

- (a) Think: to have an idea that something is true or possible or to have a particular opinion about somebody or something.
 (b) Guess: to try and give an answer or make a judgement about something without being sure of all the facts.
 (c) Argue: to speak angrily with somebody because you disagree with him.
 (d) Speak: to talk

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (303–307): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

303. EMULATE

- (a) Echo (b) Mimic
(c) Imitate (d) Simulate

Explanation: (d) Emulate: to do something as well as somebody else because you admire him; imitate.

- (a) Echo: the reflecting of sound off a wall or inside a confined space so that a noise may appear to be repeated.
(b) Mimic: to copy the way somebody speaks, moves, behaves, etc. In order to make other people laugh, imitate.
(c) Imitate: to copy somebody for something
(d) Simulate: to pretend that you have a feeling

Hence, the correct option is (d).

304. LAUD

- (a) Like (b) Acknowledge
(c) Praise (d) Record

Explanation: (b) Laud: to praise

- (a) Like: similar to the way as somebody or thing is
(b) Acknowledge: to accept that something is true
(c) Praise: words that show approval of or admiration for somebody or something.
(d) Record: to set down in a permanent form.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

305. EMANCIPATE

- (a) Liberate (b) Exist
(c) Correct (d) Restrain

Explanation: (a) Emancipate: set free; to free somebody from legal, political or social restrictions.

- (a) Liberate: to free a country or person from the control of somebody else.
(b) Exist: to be present in a place or situation; to be real.
(c) Correct: right; without any mistakes.
(d) Restrain: to stop somebody from doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

306. ABSORBING

- (a) Concentrating (b) Engrossing
(c) Fascinating (d) Enriching

Explanation: (b) Absorbing: take in; to take something into the mind and learn or understand it; to be so much interested in something that you do not pay attention to anything else.

- (a) Concentrating: to give all your attention to something and not think about anything else.
(b) Engrossing: to be so much interested in something that you pay no attention to any other thing.
(c) Fascinating: interesting and attractive
(d) Enriching: improving the quality of something by adding something to it.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

307. CARICATURE

- (a) Biographical sketch
(b) Grotesque likeness
(c) Eccentricity
(d) Personality trait

Explanation: (b) Caricature: funny drawing or picture of somebody that exaggerates some of its features.

- (a) Biographical sketch: a sketch of or relating to a biography--the story of a person's life written by somebody else.
(b) Grotesque likeness: liking towards a person who is ugly in a strange way, in a book or painting.
(c) Eccentricity: the quality of being unusual and different from other people.
(d) Personality trait: the various aspects of a person's character that combine to make him different from other.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (308–312): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

308. ELASTIC

- (a) Rubbery
(b) Flexible
(c) Expensive
(d) Exciting

Explanation: (b) Elastic: made with elastic; able to stretch and then return to its original size and shape.

- (a) Rubbery: looking or feeling like rubber
(b) Flexible: able to change to suit new conditions or situations; able to bend easily without breaking.
(c) Expensive: costly
(d) Exciting: causing great interest or excitement

Hence, the correct option is (b).

309. VACILLATE

- (a) Waver (b) Never
(c) Quiver (d) Queer

Explanation: (a) Vacillate: to keep changing your opinion or thoughts about something; waver.

- (a) Waver: to be or become weak or unsteady; to hesitate and be unable to make a decision or choice; hesitate; to move in an unsteady way.
(b) Never: not at any time
(c) Quiver: to shake slightly; tremble
(d) Queer: odd; strange or unusual

Hence, the correct option is (a).

310. IMPECCABLE

- (a) Perfect (b) Fair
(c) Faultless (d) Criminal

Explanation: (a) Impeccable: without mistakes or faults; perfect

- (a) Perfect: complete and without faults; ideal
(b) Fair: acceptable and appropriate in a situation; treating everyone equally; quite good; line; beautiful.
(c) Faultless: having no mistakes; perfect
(d) Criminal: a person who commits a crime

Hence, the correct option is (a).

311. IMPEDIMENT

- (a) Clear (b) Ailment
(c) Incapable (d) Obstruction

Explanation: (d) Impediment: something that delays or stops the progress of something; obstacle; a physical problem that makes it difficult to speak normally.

- (a) Clear: no longer in danger or thought to be guilty; away from something; to

remove something from a place; easy to understand.

- (b) Ailment: an illness that is not very serious
- (c) Incapable: not able to do something well
- (d) Obstruction: the fact of trying to prevent from making progress

Hence, the correct option is (d).

312. ADVANCE

- (a) Reduce (b) Halt
- (c) Progress (d) Extend

Explanation: (c) Advance: to move forward; develop; to help something to succeed; progress.

- (a) Reduce: to make something less smaller in size, quantity, price, etc.
- (b) Halt: to stop
- (c) Progress: to develop or improve; advance.
- (d) Extend: to make something longer or larger.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (313–317): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

313. DENY

- (a) Regain (b) Refuse
- (c) Repair (d) Reduce

Explanation: (b) Deny: to refuse to admit or accept something.

- (a) Regain: to get back something you no longer have.
- (b) Refuse: deny; to say that you will not do something.
- (c) Repair: to restore something that is broken, damaged or torn to good condition; put right.
- (d) Reduce: to make something less or smaller.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

314. ABUSE

- (a) Use (b) Praise
- (c) Scorn (d) Raise

Explanation: (c) Abuse: to make bad use of something misuse; insult; to use power or knowledge un-fairly or wrongly.

(a) Use: to do something with a machine, a method, an object, etc., for a particular purpose.

(b) Praise: to express your approval or admiration for somebody; compliment.

(c) Scorn: a strong feeling that somebody or something is stupid or not good enough, usually shown by the way you speak.

(d) Raise: to move or lift to a higher level; to increase the amount; to collect money or people together.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

315. DOCILE

- (a) Submissive (b) Stubborn
- (c) Strong (d) Changeable

Explanation: (a) Docile: quiet and easy to control

- (a) Submissive: willing to accept somebody else's authority and willing to obey him without questioning.
- (b) Stubborn: determined not to change your opinion or attitude; obstinate.
- (c) Strong: having great power; firm
- (d) Changeable: likely to change; unpredictable

Hence, the correct option is (a).

316. CONSIDERATE

- (a) Agreeable (b) Kind
- (c) Like-minded (d) Thoughtful

Explanation: (d) Considerate: always thinking of other people's wishes and feelings; careful not to hurt or upset others; thoughtful.

- (a) Agreeable: pleasant and easy to like
- (b) Kind: caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous.
- (c) Like-minded: having similar ideas and interests.
- (d) Thoughtful: considerate; kind; showing that you think about and care for other people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

317. NURTURE

- (a) Encourage (b) Grow
- (c) See (d) Maintain

Explanation: (b) Nurture: to care for and protect somebody or something while he or it growing or developing; foster.

(a) Encourage: to give support, courage or hope.

(b) Grow: to increase in size, number, strength or quality; to develop.

(c) Maintain: to make something continue at the same level, standard, etc., preserve.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (318–322): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

318. DEFER

- (a) Indifferent (b) Defy
- (c) Differ (d) Postpone

Explanation: (d) Defer: put off; to delay something until a later time.

- (a) Indifferent: having or showing no interest
- (b) Defy: to refuse to obey or show respect for somebody in authority, (a law, a rule, etc.)
- (c) Differ: to be different from somebody or something.
- (d) Postpone: to delay until a later time; put off

Hence, the correct option is (d).

319. CEASE

- (a) Begin (b) stop
- (c) Create (d) dull

Explanation: (b) Cease: to stop happening

- (a) Begin: to start doing something
- (b) Stop: to come to an end
- (c) Create: to make something happen or exist.
- (d) Dull: to become weaker or slower or less lively.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

320. PIOUS

- (a) Religious (b) Sympathetic
- (c) Afraid (d) Faithful

Explanation: (a) Pious: having or showing deep respect for God and religion; devoted.

- (a) Religious: connected with religion
- (b) Sympathetic: kind to somebody who is hurt or sad.

- (c) Afraid: frightened; scared; terrified.
 (d) Faithful: loyal; staying with or supporting a particular person, organization or belief.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

321. ABANDON

- (a) Forsake (b) Keep
 (c) Cherish (d) Enlarge

Explanation: (a) Abandon: to leave somebody with no intention of returning especially when you have a responsibility.

- (a) Forsake: abandon; to leave somebody or something, especially when you have a re-sponsibility to stay
 (b) Keep: to stay in a condition or position; to continue doing something.
 (c) Cherish: to love somebody or something very much and want to protect him or it.
 (d) Enlarge: to make something bigger

Hence, the correct option is (a).

322. CANCEL

- (a) Abolish (b) Approve
 (c) Allow (d) Break

Explanation: (a) Cancel: to decide that something that has been arranged will not now take place; annul; abolish; neutralize.

- (a) Abolish: to officially end a law, a system or an institution.
 (b) Approve: to think somebody or something is good, suitable or acceptable.
 (c) Allow: to let somebody or something do something.
 (d) Break: to be damaged and separated into two or more pieces.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (323–327): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

323. ADORN

- (a) Trust (b) Writer
 (c) Suspect (d) Beautify

Explanation: (d) Adorn: to make something or somebody look more attractive by decorating it or him with something.

- (a) Trust: to believe that somebody is good, sincere and honest.
 (b) Writer: a person who writes books, stories, articles, etc.
 (c) Suspect: to have an idea that something is probably true or likely to happen, but without having definite proof.
 (d) Beautify: to make somebody or something beautiful or more beautiful.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

324. REPOSE

- (a) Place (b) Keep
 (c) Rest (d) Replace

Explanation: (c) Repose: a state of rest, sleep or feeling calm.

- (a) Place: to put something in a particular place.
 (b) Keep: to stay in a particular condition or position.
 (c) Rest: to relax, sleep or do nothing after a period of activity of illness; to be buried.
 (d) Replace: to be instead of something or somebody else.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

325. COMMOTION

- (a) Cheer (b) Imbalance
 (c) Disturbance (d) Movement

Explanation: (c) Commotion: sudden noisy confusion or excitement.

- (a) Cheer: a shout of joy, support or praise.
 (b) Imbalance: a situation in which two or more things are not the same in size or are not treated the same, in a way that is unfair or causes problems.
 (c) Disturbance: a noisy fight; the act of disturbing something or somebody.
 (d) Movement: the act of moving from one place to another.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

326. IRREVOCABLE

- (a) Changed (b) Done
 (c) Unalterable (d) Reversible

Explanation: (c) Irrevocable: that cannot be changed; final

- (a) Changed: very different from what it was before.

- (b) Done: finished; completed
 (c) Unalterable: that cannot be changed
 (d) Reversible: that can be turned inside out and used with either side shown; that can be changed so that something may return to its original state or situation.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

327. ANGER

- (a) Calmness (c) Leisure
 (b) Vagueness (d) Displeasure

Explanation: (d) Anger: the strong feeling when something has happened you think is bad and unfair.

- (a) Calmness: the state of not being excited, nervous or upset.
 (b) Leisure: time that is spent doing what you enjoy when you are not working or studying.
 (c) Vagueness: the state of not being clear.
 (d) Displeasure: the feeling of being upset and annoyed; annoyance.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (328–332): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

328. IRRESOLUTE

- (a) Undecided (b) Angry
 (c) Ignorant (d) Firm

Explanation: (a) Irresolute: not able to decide what to do.

- (a) Undecided: not having made a decision about something or somebody.
 (b) Angry: having strong feeling about something that you dislike very much or about an unfair situation.
 (c) Ignorant: lacking knowledge or information about something; not educated.
 (d) Firm: not likely to change; strongly fixed in a place; secure.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

329. FRUGAL

- (a) Economical
 (b) Delicate
 (c) Splendid
 (d) Hungry

Explanation: (a) Frugal: meagre using only as much money or food as is necessary.

- (a) Economical: providing good service or value in relation to the amount of time or money spent; frugal.
 - (b) Delicate: easily damaged or broken; fragile
 - (c) Splendid: excellent; very good; great
 - (d) Hungry: feeling that you want to eat
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

330. MOTIVE

- (a) Reason (b) Occasion
- (c) Intention (d) Preparation

Explanation: (c) Motive: a reason for doing something; aim; cause

- (a) Reason: a cause or an explanation for something that has happened or that somebody has done.
- (b) Occasion: special event, ceremony or celebration.
- (c) Intention: what you plan to do; your aim
- (d) Preparation: the act of getting ready for something or making something ready.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

331. PITY

- (a) Offence (b) Mercy
- (c) Kindness (d) Joy

Explanation: (b) Pity: a feeling of sympathy and sadness caused by the suffering of others.

- (a) Offence (Noun): an illegal act; crime
- (b) Mercy: a kind or for-giving attitude
- (c) Kindness: the quality of being kind
- (d) Joy: a feeling of great happiness; delight.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

332. QUASH

- (a) Question (b) Pledge
- (c) Reject (d) Slash

Explanation: (c) Quash: to officially say that a decision made by a court is no longer valid or correct; overturn; suppress; to take action to stop something from continuing.

- (a) Question: to ask questions (official).
- (b) Pledge: swear; to make somebody or yourself promise to do something.

(c) Reject: to refuse to accept or consider something.

(d) Slash: to make a long cut with a sharp object; slit.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (333–337): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

333. METICULOUS

- (a) Correct (b) Clean
- (c) Methodical (d) Painstaking

Explanation: (c) Meticulous: paying careful attention to every detail; thorough; fastidious; methodical.

- (a) Correct: right; accurate or true; without any mistakes.
- (b) Clean: not dirty; not harmful
- (c) Methodical: done in a careful and logical way disciplined; precise.
- (d) Painstaking: needing a lot of care, effort and attention to detail; thorough.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

334. ABUNDANT

- (a) Sufficient (b) Plentiful
- (c) Significant (d) Vibrant

Explanation: (b) Abundant: plentiful; more than enough; existing in large quantities.

- (a) Sufficient: enough for a purpose
- (b) Plentiful: existing in large quantities; abundant.
- (c) Significant: important enough to have an effect or be noticed.
- (d) Vibrant: full of life and energy; exciting; very bright and strong; brilliant.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

335. ANTICIPATE

- (a) Antagonize (b) Expect
- (c) Accept (d) Hope

Explanation: (b) Anticipate: to expect something

- (a) Antagonize: to do something to make somebody feel angry with you.
- (b) Expect: to think or believe that something will happen or that somebody will do something.

(c) Accept: to take willingly something that is offered.

(d) Hope: to want something to happen and think that it is possible.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

336. RESTRICT

- (a) Curtail (b) Prohibit
- (c) Retain (d) Retail

Explanation: (b) Restrict: to control something with rules or laws.

- (a) Curtail: to limit something or make it last for a shorter time.
- (b) Prohibit: to stop something from being done or used, especially by law; forbid.
- (c) Retain: to keep something; preserve
- (d) Retail: to sell goods to the public through shops or stores.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

337. TREMENDOUS

- (a) Awesome (b) Remarkable
- (c) Considerable (d) Excessive

Explanation: (b) Tremendous: very great; huge; remarkable, good

- (a) Awesome: very impressive or very difficult and perhaps rather frightening.
- (b) Remarkable: unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice; astonishing.
- (c) Considerable: great in amount, size, importance, etc., significant.
- (d) Excessive: greater than what seems reasonable or appropriate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (338–342): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

338. DILIGENT

- (a) Intelligent (b) Eminent
- (c) Hardworking (d) Reliable

Explanation: (c) Diligent: showing care and effort in your work or duties.

- (a) Intelligent: good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way about things.



- (b) Eminent: famous and respected; unusual; excellent.
- (c) Hardworking: putting a lot of effort into a job and doing it well.
- (d) Reliable: that can be trusted to do something well; dependable.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

339. TEMPEST

- (a) Drama (b) Temperature
- (c) Temptation (d) Storm

Explanation: (d) Tempest: a violent storm

- (a) Drama: a play for the theatre; an exciting event.
- (b) Temperature: the degree of hotness or coldness of a body or environment.
- (c) Temptation: the de-sire to do or have something that you know is bad or wrong.
- (d) Storm: very bad weather with strong winds and rain and after thunder and lightning.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

340. INSTANT

- (a) Constant (b) Distant
- (c) Immediate (d) Sudden

Explanation: (c) Instant: immediate; happening immediately

- (a) Constant: all the time; repeatedly; that does not change; fixed
- (b) Distant: far away in space or time; remote
- (c) Immediate: happening or done without delay; instant
- (d) Sudden: happening or done quickly and unexpectedly

Hence, the correct option is (c).

341. DISASTER

- (a) Death (b) Epidemic
- (c) Misfortune (d) Derailment

Explanation: (c) Disaster: an unexpected event such as a very bad accident, a flood, a fire, that kills a lot of people or causes a lot of damage.

- (a) Death: the fact of dying or being killed
- (b) Epidemic: a large number of cases of a particular disease happening at the same time in a particular community.

- (c) Misfortune: bad luck; an unfortunate accident, condition or event, blow; disaster.

- (d) Derailment: being off the tracks

Hence, the correct option is (c).

342. ADVERSE

- (a) Unequal (b) Unfavourable
- (c) Unwanted (d) Undue

Explanation: (b) Adverse: negative and unpleasant not likely to produce a good result.

- (a) Unequal: in which people are treated in different ways; unfair.
- (b) Unfavourable: not good and likely to cause problems.
- (c) Unwanted: that you do not want
- (d) Undue: more than you think is reasonable or necessary.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (343–347): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

343. REQUEST

- (a) Ask (b) Please
- (c) Suggest (d) Offer

Explanation: (a) Request: to ask for something or do something in a polite way.

- (a) Ask: to say or write in the form of a question
- (b) Please: used for adding force to a request or statement.
- (c) Suggest: to put forward an idea; propose
- (d) Offer: to say that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

344. FOREBODING

- (a) Alarm (b) Forecast
- (c) Failure (d) Foresight

Explanation: (a) Foreboding: a strong feeling that something dangerous or unpleasant is going to happen.

- (a) Alarm: fear and anxiety that somebody feels when something dangerous or unpleasant might happen.

- (b) Forecast: a statement about what will happen in the future.

- (c) Failure: lack of success in doing or achieving something.

- (d) Foresight: the ability to predict what is likely to happen.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

345. CHANGE

- (a) Alter (b) Renew
- (c) Review (d) Repeat

Explanation: (a) Change: become or make different

- (a) Alter: to become different
- (b) Renew: to begin something after a pause or interruption
- (c) Review: to carefully examine or consider something again
- (d) Repeat: to say or write again and again

Hence, the correct option is (a).

346. GENUINE

- (a) Good (b) Real
- (c) Attractive (d) Lovable

Explanation: (b) Genuine: real; not artificial; authentic

- (a) Good: of high quality; pleasant
- (b) Real: genuine and not false or artificial
- (c) Attractive: pleasant to look at; appealing
- (d) Lovable: having qualities that people find attractive and easy to love.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

347. ACQUAINT

- (a) Arouse (b) Introduce
- (c) Appoint (d) Acquire

Explanation: (b) Acquaint: to make somebody or yourself familiar with or aware of something.

- (a) Arouse: to make somebody have a feeling or attitude; excite.
- (b) Introduce: to tell two or more people who have not met before about each other (names).
- (c) Appoint: to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility.
- (d) Acquire: to gain something by your own efforts, ability or behaviour.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (348–352): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam. 2011 (Paper-II)]

348. PROGNOSIS

- (a) Diagnosis (b) Forecast
(c) Preface (d) Identity

Explanation: (b) Prognosis: an opinion, based on medical experience, of the likely development of a disease or an illness; forecast; a judgement about how something is likely to develop in future.

- (a) Diagnosis: the act of discovering or identifying the exact cause of an illness or a problem.
(b) Forecast: a statement about what will happen in future.
(c) Preface: an introduction to a book
(d) Identity: who or what somebody or something is

Hence, the correct option is (b).

349. POACH

- (a) Catch (b) Hunt
(c) Preach (d) Plunder

Explanation: (b) Poach: to take and use somebody or something that belongs to somebody or something else in a secret, dishonest or unfair way.

- (a) Catch: to stop and hold a moving object; to take hold of somebody or something.
(b) Hunt: to search; to chase wild animals to catch or kill them for food, sport or to make money.
(c) Preach: to give a religious talk in a public place.
(d) Plunder: to steal things from a place using force during a time of war; loot.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

350. REPARTEE

- (a) Refuse (b) Celebrate
(c) Response (d) Question

Explanation: (c) Repartee: clever and amusing comments and replies that are made quickly.

- (a) Refuse: to say that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do; turn down.

- (b) Celebrate: to show that a day or an event is important by doing something special on it.
(c) Response: a spoken or written answer
(d) Question: a sentence, phrase or word that asks for information; to ask somebody questions about something; especially officially.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

351. EXHORT

- (a) Recommend (b) Coax
(c) Pressure (d) Push

Explanation: (d) Exhort: hard to persuade somebody to do something; urge; push.

- (a) Recommend: to tell somebody that something is good or useful.
(b) Coax: to persuade somebody to do something by talking to him in a kind and gentle way; cajole.
(c) Pressure: to persuade somebody to do something, especially by making him feel that he has to or should do it.
(d) Push: to make somebody or something move forward; to make somebody work hard.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

352. LURID

- (a) Happy (b) Abundant
(c) Bright (d) Shocking

Explanation: (d) Lurid: too bright in colour, in a way that is not attractive; shocking and violent.

- (a) Happy: feeling or showing pleasure; pleased
(b) Abundant: plentiful; more than enough
(c) Bright: full of light; shining strongly
(d) Shocking: that offends or upsets people; that is morally wrong; very bad.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (353–357): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 2011 Paper-II)]

353. CONCEALED

- (a) Covered (b) Dosed
(c) Sealed (d) Hidden

Explanation: (d) Concealed: not accessible to view; hidden out of sight.

- (a) Covered: having a layer over it; having a roof over it.
(b) Closed: shut; not open to everyone
(c) Sealed: to close an envelope by sticking the edges of the opening together; to close a container tightly.
(d) Hidden: difficult to find; covered from view.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

354. RELISH

- (a) Realize (b) Taste
(c) Enjoy (d) Reveal

Explanation: (c) Relish: to get great pleasure from something; enjoy.

- (a) Realize: to understand or become aware of a situation.
(b) Taste: to test, have or recognize any food or drink.
(c) Enjoy: to get pleasure from something.
(d) Reveal: disclose; to make something known to somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

355. ACUTE

- (a) Dull (b) Drowsy
(c) Unpleasant (d) Sharp

Explanation: (d) Acute: very serious or severe; keen; sharp

- (a) Dull: not interesting or exciting
(b) Drowsy: tired and almost asleep; sleepy
(c) Unpleasant: not pleasant or comfortable
(d) Sharp: having a fine edge or point; intense

Hence, the correct option is (d).

356. SOLICIT

- (a) Command (b) Request
(c) Sympathize (d) Agree

Explanation: (b) Solicit: to ask somebody for something; to try to get something or persuade somebody to do something.

- (a) Command: to order
(b) Request: to ask for something or ask somebody to do something in a polite way.

- (c) Sympathize: to feel sorry for somebody
 (d) Agree: to accept; to approve; to tally
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

357. SURMOUNT

- (a) Discount (b) Surround
 (c) Overcome (d) Capture

Explanation: (c) Surmount: to deal successfully with a difficulty; overcome.

- (a) Discount: to think or say that something is not important or not true; dismiss; reduce.
 (b) Surround: to be all around
 (c) Overcome: to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem that has been preventing you from achieving something.
 (d) Capture: to catch; to take control of somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (358–362): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

358. LUCIDITY

- (a) Fluidity (b) Politeness
 (c) Clarity (d) Fluency

Explanation: (c) Lucidity: the quality of being clearly expressed and understood.

- (a) Fluidity: the quality of being smooth and elegant.
 (b) Politeness: the quality of being good-mannered and respecting the feelings of others.
 (c) Clarity: the quality of being expressed and understood clearly.
 (d) Fluency: the quality of being able to speak or write a language.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

359. INDICT

- (a) Implicate (b) Elude
 (c) Charge (d) Manifest

Explanation: (c) Indict: to officially charge somebody with a crime.

- (a) Implicate: to show that somebody is involved in something bad or criminal.

- (b) Elude: to manage to avoid or escape from somebody or something in a clever way.

- (c) Charge: to accuse somebody of crime so that there may be a trial in court.

- (d) Manifest: to show something clearly.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

360. APPRAISE

- (a) Accuse (c) Appreciate
 (b) Praise (d) Judge

Explanation: (d) Appraise: to make a formal judgement about the value of a person's work.

- (a) Accuse: to say that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of something.

- (b) Praise: to express your approval or admiration for somebody or something; compliment.

- (c) Appreciate: to recognize the good qualities of somebody or something.

- (d) Judge: to form an opinion about somebody or something, based on the information you have.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

361. DELUGE

- (a) Confusion (c) Flood
 (b) Deception (d) Weapon

Explanation: (c) Deluge: a sudden very heavy fall of rain; flood

- (a) Confusion: state of not being certain or sure about something.

- (b) Deception: deceit; dishonesty

- (c) Flood: a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry.

- (d) Weapon: an object or knowledge of words and actions, etc., that is used for fighting or attacking.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

362. PREPONDERANCE

- (a) Pre-eminence
 (b) Dominance
 (c) Domineering
 (d) Preoccupation

Explanation: (b) Preponderance: being larger in number or more important.

- (a) Pre-eminence: being more important; more successful or of higher standard than others.

- (b) Dominance: the state of being more important, powerful or noticeable than other things.

- (c) Domineering: trying to control other people without considering their opinions or feelings.

- (d) Preoccupation: a state of thinking about something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (363–367): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

363. BARREN

- (a) Good (b) Wholesome
 (c) Unproductive (d) Profitable

Explanation: (c) Barren: not good enough for plants to grow on it; infertile; unproductive.

- (a) Good: of high quality; suitable
 (b) Wholesome: good for your health
 (c) Unproductive: not producing very much or good results.
 (d) Profitable: that makes or is likely to make profit; rewarding.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

364. INFAMY

- (a) Notoriety
 (b) Glory
 (c) Integrity
 (d) Familiarity

Explanation: (a) Infamy: the state of being well-known for something bad or evil.

- (a) Notoriety: fame for being bad
 (b) Glory: fame, praise or honour that is given to somebody because he has achieved something important.
 (c) Integrity: the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; unity.
 (d) Familiarity: the state of knowing somebody or something well.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

365. INTREPID

- (a) Hesitant
 (b) Fearless
 (c) Extrovert
 (d) Rash

Explanation: (b) Intrepid: very brave; not afraid of danger or difficulties; fearless.

- (a) Hesitant: slow to speak or act because you feel uncertain or nervous.
- (b) Fearless: not afraid
- (c) Extrovert: a lively and confident person who enjoys being with other people.
- (d) Rash: doing something that may not be sensible; impulsive; reckless.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

366. PRODIGAL

- (a) Exclusive (b) Productive
- (c) Lavish (d) Carefree

Explanation: (c) Prodigal: extravagant; too willing to spend money or waste time, energy or materials.

- (a) Exclusive: only to be used by one particular person or group.
- (b) Productive: making goods or growing crops in large quantities.
- (c) Lavish: impressive and costing a lot of money; luxurious; extravagant.
- (d) Carefree: having no worries or responsibilities.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

367. PERSPICUOUS

- (a) Relevant (b) Precise
- (c) Brief (d) Clear

Explanation: (b) Perspicuous: easily understandable; transparently clear.

- (a) Relevant: closely connected with the subject you are discussing or the situation you are thinking about.
- (b) Precise: clear and accurate; exact.
- (c) Brief: short; lasting only for a short time.
- (d) Clear: easy to understand and not causing any confusion; obvious; evident; apparent.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (368–372): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

368. LOQUACIOUS

- (a) Talkative (b) Slow
- (c) Content (d) Unclear

Explanation: (a) Loquacious: talking a lot; talkative.

- (a) Talkative: talking a lot
- (b) Slow: not fast; not moving, acting or doing quickly; taking a long time.
- (c) Content: happy and satisfied with what you have.
- (d) Unclear: not clear or definite; difficult to understand.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

369. VINDICTIVE

- (a) Imaginative (b) Accusative
- (c) Spiteful (d) Aggressive

Explanation: (c) Vindictive: trying to harm or upset somebody or showing that you want to, because you think he has harmed you; spiteful.

- (a) Imaginative: having or showing new and exciting ideas; inventive.
- (b) Accusative: containing or expressing accusation.
- (c) Spiteful: behaving in an unkind way to hurt or upset somebody; malicious.
- (d) Aggressive: angry, and behaving in a threatening way.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

370. INCLEMENT

- (a) Selfish (b) Active
- (c) Unfavourable (d) Inactive

Explanation: (c) Inclement: not pleasant; cold, wet, etc., unfavourable.

- (a) Selfish: caring only about yourself rather than other people.
- (b) Active: always busy doing things, especially physical activities.
- (c) Unfavourable: not good and likely to cause problems or make something more difficult.
- (d) Inactive: not doing anything; not active.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

371. GENIAL

- (a) Cordial (b) Unselfish
- (c) Careful (d) Specific

Explanation: (a) Genial: friendly and cheerful; affable; cordial.

- (a) Cordial: pleasant and friendly
- (b) Unselfish: giving more time or importance to other people's needs, wishes, etc., than to your own.

- (c) Careful: giving attention or thought to what you are doing so that you may avoid hurting yourself, damaging something or doing something wrong.
- (d) Specific: detailed and exact; particular

Hence, the correct option is (a).

372. ACCRUE

- (a) Accumulate
- (b) Accommodate
- (c) Grow
- (d) Suffice

Explanation: (a) Accrue: to increase over a period of time

- (a) Accumulate: to gradually get more and more of something over a period of time; amass.
- (b) Accommodate: oblige; to provide somebody with a room or place to sleep, live or sit.
- (c) Grow: to increase in size, number or strength or quality.
- (d) Suffice: to be enough for somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (373–377): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2011)

373. POIGNANT

- (a) Showy (b) Sad
- (c) Silly (d) Snobbish

Explanation: (b) Poignant: having a strong effect on your feelings especially in a way that makes you feel sad; moving.

- (a) Showy: brightly coloured, large or exaggerated.
- (b) Sad: unhappy
- (c) Silly: foolish
- (d) Snobbish: thinking that having a high social class is very important.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

374. QUERULOUS

- (a) Critical
- (b) Curious
- (c) Complaining
- (d) Ambiguous

Explanation: (c) Querulous: complaining; showing that you are annoyed; peevish.

- (a) Critical: expressing disapproval of somebody or something and saying what you think is bad about him; crucial; serious.
- (b) Curious: having a strong desire to know something inquisitive.
- (c) Complaining: expressing pain or dissatisfaction or resentment.
- (d) Ambiguous: having different meanings

Hence, the correct option is (c).

375. AUDACIOUS

- (a) Brilliant (b) Powerful
- (c) Bold (d) Frightening

Explanation: (c) Audacious: willing to take risks or to do something shocking; bold.

- (a) Brilliant: clever or impressive
 - (b) Powerful: being able to control and influence people and events; influential.
 - (c) Bold: brave and confident
 - (d) Frightening: making you feel afraid
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

376. PERILOUS

- (a) Hazardous (b) Rigorous
- (c) Resilient (d) Requisite

Explanation: (a) Perilous: very dangerous; hazardous

- (a) Hazardous: involving risk or danger to somebody's health or safety.
- (b) Rigorous: done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail; thorough; strict.
- (c) Resilient: able to feel better quickly after something unpleasant has happened.
- (d) Requisite: necessary for a particular purpose.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

377. REVERIE

- (a) Determination (b) Day-dream
- (c) Reality (d) Realization

Explanation: (b) Reverie: a state of thinking about pleasant things; day-dream.

- (a) Determination: the quality that makes you continue trying to do something even when it is difficult.
- (b) Daydream: pleasant thoughts that make you forget the present.
- (c) Reality: the true situation and the problems that actually exist in life.
- (d) Realization: the process of becoming aware of something; awareness.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (378–382): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam) 2011 (Paper-I)]

378. FLAUNT

- (a) Cut (b) Deceive
- (c) Exhibit (d) Blame

Explanation: (c) Flaunt: to show something (you are proud of) to other people in order to impress them; flutter.

- (a) Cut: to make an opening; to remove something.
- (b) Deceive: cheat
- (c) Exhibit: display; to show something in public for enjoyment or for information.
- (d) Blame: to think or say that somebody or something is responsible for something bad.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

379. SUBJUGATE

- (a) Capitulate (b) Conquer
- (c) Strike (d) Confuse

Explanation: (b) Subjugate: to defeat somebody or something; to gain control over somebody or something.

- (a) Capitulate: to agree to do something that you have been refusing to do for a long time; give in; yield.
- (b) Conquer: to take control of a country or city and its people by force.
- (c) Strike: to hit somebody or something hard or with force.
- (d) Confuse: to make somebody unable to think clearly or understand something; mix up.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

380. BEHAVIOUR

- (a) Conduct (b) Blessing
- (c) Character (d) Response

Explanation: (a) Behaviour: the way that somebody behaves, towards other people.

- (a) Conduct: a person's behaviour in a place or in a particular situation.
 - (b) Blessing: God's help and protection, or a prayer asking for this.
 - (c) Character: all the qualities and features that make a person; nature.
 - (d) Response: a spoken or written answer.
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

381. STRINGENT

- (a) Flexible (b) Inflexible
- (c) Staunch (d) Tough

Explanation: (d) Stringent: very strict and that must be obeyed.

- (a) Flexible: able to change to suit new conditions or situations.
 - (b) Inflexible: rigid; unable to change or make suitable for a particular situation.
 - (c) Staunch: faithful, strong and loyal in your opinions and attitude.
 - (d) Tough: difficult; strict; firm; strong
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

382. DELIBERATELY

- (a) Spontaneously
- (b) Inadvertently
- (c) Intentionally
- (d) Naturally

Explanation: (c) Deliberately: done in a way that was planned; not by chance; intentionally, on purpose.

- (a) Spontaneously: unplanned but done suddenly.
- (b) Inadvertently: unintentionally; by accident; without intending to.
- (c) Intentionally: done deliberately; intended
- (d) Naturally: in a way that you would expect.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (383–392): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2010]

383. BLISTER

- (a) Chatter (b) Travel
(c) Attack (d) Wound

Explanation: (d) Blister: a bulge on the surface of the skin, full with liquid.

- (a) Chatter: continuous rapid talk about things that are not important.
(b) Travel: the act of travelling, i.e. going from one place to another.
(c) Attack: an act of violence to try to hurt or kill somebody.
(d) Wound: an injury to a part of the body.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

384. TRAUMA

- (a) Accident
(b) Art form
(c) Type of medicine
(d) Emotional shock

Explanation: (d) Trauma: a mental condition caused by severe shock; emotional shock.

- (a) Accident: an unpleasant event that happens unexpectedly and causes damage.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

385. RECTIFY

- (a) Proceed (b) Satisfy
(c) Insert (d) Correct

Explanation: (d) Rectify: to put right something; correct

- (a) Proceed: to continue doing something that has already been started; go on.
(b) Satisfy: to make somebody pleased by doing or giving him what he wants.
(c) Insert: to put something into something else or between two things.
(d) Correct: to make something right

Hence, the correct option is (d).

386. JUBILANT

- (a) Brilliant (b) Proud
(c) Ecstatic (d) Gloomy

Explanation: (c) Jubilant: feeling or showing great happiness

- (a) Brilliant: clever or impressive
(b) Proud: feeling pleased and satisfied about something you own or have done.

- (c) Ecstatic: very happy, excited and enthusiastic; delighted.

- (d) Gloomy: depressing

Hence, the correct option is (c).

387. DESPONDENT

- (a) Deserted (b) Dejected
(c) Rejected (d) Repentant

Explanation: (b) Despondent: sad; without much hope; dejected.

- (a) Deserted: a place with no people in it; abandoned
(b) Dejected: un-happy and disappointed; despondent
(c) Rejected: to refuse to accept or consider something; to decide not to use.
(d) Repentant: feeling or showing that you are sorry for something wrong that you have done.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

388. LIBERTY

- (a) Freedom (b) Equality
(c) Charity (d) Democracy

Explanation: (a) Liberty: freedom to live as you choose

- (a) Freedom: the right to do or say what you want without anyone stopping you.
(b) Equality: the fact of being equal in rights, status, advantages, etc.
(c) Charity: the acts of giving money, food, help, etc., to people who are in need.
(d) Democracy: a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

389. FABULOUS

- (a) Beautiful (b) Marvellous
(c) Interesting (d) Charming

Explanation: (b) Fabulous: good; very great; out-standing; wonderful

- (a) Beautiful (Adjective): having beauty
(b) Marvellous: good; wonderful; fantastic; splendid
(c) Interesting: attracting because it is special, exciting or unusual.
(d) Charming: very pleasant or attractive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

390. ENIGMATIC

- (a) Magnetic (b) Automatic
(c) Speeding (d) Puzzling

Explanation: (d) Enigmatic: mysterious and difficult to understand; puzzling.

- (a) Magnetic: be-having like a magnet
(b) Automatic: having controls that work without needing a person to operate; instinctive.
(c) Speeding: moving with great speed
(d) Puzzling: not clear to the understanding; enigmatic

Hence, the correct option is (d).

391. DESPERATION

- (a) Depression (b) Jubilation
(c) Fascination (d) Hopelessness

Explanation: (d) Desperation: a state in which everything seems wrong and will turn out badly; hopelessness.

- (a) Depression: feelings of gloom; slump
(b) Jubilation: a feeling of great happiness
(c) Fascination: a very strong attraction
(d) Hopelessness: the despair you feel when you have abandoned hope of comfort or success.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

392. AVERSION

- (a) Aggression (b) Assertion
(c) Dislike (d) Impudence

Explanation: (c) Aversion: a strong feeling of not liking somebody or something.

- (a) Aggression: feelings of anger and hatred that may result in threatening or violent behaviour.
(b) Assertion: a statement saying that you strongly believe something to be true; claim.
(c) Dislike: a feeling of not liking
(d) Impudence: rude; not showing respect for other people.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (393–397): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

**393. AUTOCRATIC**

- (a) Cooperative (b) Dictatorial
(c) Inspirational (d) Charitable

Explanation: (b) Autocratic: of the nature of or relating to a ruler who has complete power; despotic; dictatorial.

- (a) Cooperative: involving doing something together or working together with others towards a shared aim.
(b) Dictatorial: using power in an unreasonable way by telling people what to do and not listening to their views or wishes.
(c) Inspirational: providing inspiration
(d) Charitable: connected with a charity
Hence, the correct option is (b).

394. DARING

- (a) Brilliant
(b) Energetic
(c) Enthusiastic
(d) Courageous

Explanation: (d) Daring: willing to do dangerous or unusual things; brave; courageous.

- (a) Brilliant: clever or impressive
(b) Energetic: having or needing a lot of energy and enthusiasm.
(c) Enthusiastic: feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about somebody or something.
(d) Courageous: brave
Hence, the correct option is (d).

395. DEMONSTRATE

- (a) Remonstrate (b) Show
(c) Witness (d) Complain

Explanation: (b) Demonstrate: to show something clearly by giving proof or evidence; display; protest.

- (a) Remonstrate: to protest or complain about somebody or something.
(b) Show: to make something clear: to prove something.
(c) Witness: to see something happen
(d) Complain: to say you are annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

396. DELIBERATE

- (a) Purposeless (b) Perpetrate
(c) Intentional (d) Intervention

Explanation: (c) Deliberate: intentional; planned or done on purpose rather than by accident.

- (a) Purposeless: meaningless; pointless; having no meaning, use or clear aim.
(b) Perpetuate: to make something such as a bad situation, belief, etc., continue for a long time.
(c) Intentional: done deliberately; deliberate; intended
(d) Intervention: the act of intervening; coming or existing between any two things.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

397. DEFER

- (a) Postpone (b) Different
(c) Accept (d) Disagree

Explanation: (a) Defer: to delay until a later time; put off

- (a) Postpone: to delay until a later time; put off
(b) Different: not the same; not like something or somebody else.
(c) Accept: to take willingly something that is offered.
(d) Disagree: to be of different opinions; differ
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (398–402): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

398. SAVOUR

- (a) Taste (b) Protector
(c) Sour (d) Flavour

Explanation: (a) Savour: relish; a taste or smell, especially a pleasant one; the particular quality that different foods and drinks have.

- (a) Taste: that allows you to recognise foods when you put them in your mouth.
(b) Protector: a person, an organization or a thing that protects somebody or something.
(c) Sour: having a taste like that of a lemon or of fruit that is not ready to eat.

- (d) Flavour: taste; how food or drink tastes.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

399. RIVALLED

- (a) Hatred
(b) Revised
(c) Competed
(d) Contradicted

Explanation: (c) Rivalled: impressive as somebody or something else.

- (a) Hatred: a very strong feeling of dislike.
(b) Revised: to change your opinions or plans, book or an estimate; to prepare for an exam.
(c) Competed: to take part in a contest or game.
(d) Contradicted: to be so different from each other that one of them must be wrong.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

400. TRIMMING

- (a) Skimming (b) Arranging
(c) Planning (d) Cutting

Explanation: (d) Trimming: to make something neater, small, better, etc., by cutting parts from something.

- (a) Skimming: to remove fat, cream, etc., from the surface.
(b) Arranging: to plan and organise; to put in a particular order.
(c) Planning: something that you intend to do.
(d) Cutting: to make shorter; to make an opening.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

401. PESTER

- (a) Annoy (b) Insect
(c) Upset (d) Paste

Explanation: (a) pester: to annoy somebody; badger

- (a) Annoy: to make slightly angry; irritate; bother
(b) Insect: any small creature with six legs and body divided into three parts.
(c) Upset: Troubled or disturbed
(d) Paste: any mixture of a soft consistency to stick using glue.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

402. DISPARITY

- (a) Disseminate (b) Difference
(c) Discord (d) Difficulty

Explanation: (b) Disparity: a difference, especially one connected with unfair treatment.

- (a) Disseminate: to spread information, knowledge, etc.
(b) Difference: the way in which two people or things are not like each other.
(c) Discord: disagreement; arguing
(d) Difficulty: a problem; a thing or situation that causes problems.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (403–407): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. (SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

403. FORTIFY

- (a) Create (b) Generate
(c) Prohibit (d) Strengthen

Explanation: (d) Fortify: to make a place more able to resist attack; to make yourself feel stronger, braver; strengthen.

- (a) Create: to make something happen or exist; to produce a particular feeling.
(b) Generate: to produce or create something.
(c) Prohibit: to stop something from being done; forbid.
(d) Strengthen: to be-come stronger; to make somebody or something stronger.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

404. PACIFY

- (a) Calm down (b) Satisfy
(c) Rouse (d) Rejoice

Explanation: (a) Pacify: to make somebody who is angry or upset be-come calm and quiet; placate; to bring peace.

- (a) Calm down: to become or make somebody become calm.
(b) Satisfy: pleasing; fulfilling
(c) Rouse: to wake up somebody
(d) Rejoice: to express great happiness

Hence, the correct option is (a).

405. PAUCITY

- (a) Surplus (b) Shortage
(c) Excess (d) Meanness

Explanation: (b) Paucity: a small amount of something; less than enough of something; shortage.

- (a) Surplus: an amount that is extra or more than you need.
(b) Shortage: a situation when a thing is not enough for the people or things that are needed.
(c) Excess: More than necessary, reasonable or acceptable.
(d) Meanness: the quality of being mean; unwilling to part with anything; likely to be-come angry.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

406. TEDIOUS

- (a) Devious
(b) Dull
(c) Distinctive
(d) Derogatory

Explanation: (b) Tedious: lasting or taking too long and not interesting; boring; wearisome.

- (a) Devious: I behaving in a dishonest or indirect way; deceitful.
(b) Dull: not interesting or coexisting; boring.
(c) Distinctive: having a quality or characteristic that makes something different and easily noticed.
(d) Derogatory: showing a critical attitude towards somebody; insulting.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

407. ATROCITY

- (a) Envy (b) Violence
(c) Jealousy (d) Absurdity

Explanation: (b) Atrocity: a cruel and violent act

- (a) Envy: jealousy
(b) Violence: Violent behaviour to hurt or kill somebody.
(c) Jealousy (Noun): envy; a feeling of being jealous.
(d) Absurdity: the state of being completely ridiculous; illogical or insensible.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (408–412): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2010)

408. LUXURIANT

- (a) Luxury-loving (b) Lovely
(c) Rich (d) Abundant

Explanation: (d) Luxuriant: growing thickly and strongly in a way that is attractive; abundant.

- (a) Luxury loving: loving to be extravagant or enjoy the luxuries.
(b) Lovely: beautiful
(c) Rich: having a lot of money or property.
(d) Abundant: plentiful; more than enough

Hence, the correct option is (d).

409. CANTANKEROUS

- (a) Cancerous (b) Ferocious
(c) Quarrelsome (d) Fissiparous

Explanation: (c) Cantankerous: bad-tempered and always complaining.

- (a) Cancerous: related to cancer (growth of cells).
(b) Ferocious: very aggressive or violent; strange.
(c) Quarrelsome: liking to argue with other people.
(d) Fissiparous: reproducing by fission (the division of cells into new cells).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

410. ONUS

- (a) Sadness (b) Happiness
(c) Responsibility (d) Criticism

Explanation: (c) Onus: the responsibility for something

- (a) Sadness: the feeling of being sad
(b) Happiness: state of being happy
(c) Responsibility: to take responsibility of somebody or something so that you may be blamed if something goes wrong.
(d) Criticism: the act of expressing disapproval of somebody or something and opinions about his faults or bad qualities.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

**411. DERISION**

- (a) Humiliation
- (b) Embarrassment
- (c) Ridicule
- (d) Condemnation

Explanation: (c) Derision: a strong feeling that somebody or something is ridiculous and not worth considering seriously.

- (a) Humiliation: feeling ashamed or stupid
- (b) Embarrassment: a feeling of shyness
- (c) Ridicule: unkind remarks that make fun of somebody or something or make him look silly ; mockery.
- (d) Condemnation: an expression of very strong disapproval.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

412. TRITE

- (a) Commonplace
- (b) Clever
- (c) Brief
- (d) Impudent

Explanation: (a) Trite: dull and boring because it has been expressed so many times before; banal; not original.

- (a) Common place: done very often; not unusual; existing in many places.
- (b) Clever: intelligent
- (c) Brief: short
- (d) Impudent: rude

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (413–417): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Combined Graduate Level Tier-I Exam. 2010)

413. DEBACLE

- (a) Decline
- (b) Downfall
- (c) Discomfiture
- (d) Degeneration

Explanation: (b) Debacle: an event or a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment.

- (a) Decline: a continuous decrease in the number.
- (b) Downfall: the loss of a 'person's money, power, social position, etc.
- (c) Discomfiture: anxious embarrassment

- (d) Degeneration: the process of becoming worse or less acceptable in quality or condition.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

414. OSTRACISE

- (a) Banish
- (b) Belittle
- (c) Beguile
- (d) Besiege

Explanation: (a) Ostracize: to refuse to let somebody be a member of a social group; shun.

- (a) Banish: to order somebody to leave a place a country, as a punishment; exile.
- (b) Belittle: to make somebody or the things that somebody does seem unimportant.
- (c) Beguile: to trick somebody into doing something, by being nice to him.
- (d) Besiege: to surround a building, city, etc., with soldiers until the people inside are forced to let you in.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

415. PROPHYLACTIC

- (a) Antagonistic
- (b) Toxic
- (c) Preventive
- (d) Purgative

Explanation: (c) Prophylactic: done or used to prevent a disease.

- (a) Antagonistic: a person who strongly opposes; opponent.
- (b) Toxic: poisonous
- (c) Preventive: to try to stop something that causes problems.
- (d) Purgative: used for emptying your bowels.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

416. CODDLE

- (a) Huddle
- (b) Satisfy
- (c) Protect
- (d) Cheat

Explanation: (b) Coddle: to treat somebody with too much care and attention.

- (a) Huddle: to gather closely together, because of cold or fear.
- (b) Satisfy: to make somebody feel pleased by doing or giving him what he wants.
- (c) Protect: to make sure that somebody or something is not harmed, injured or damaged.
- (d) Cheat: deceive; betray; trick

Hence, the correct option is (b).

417. FLIMSY

- (a) Funny
- (b) Irrational
- (c) Weak
- (d) Partisan

Explanation: (c) Flimsy: badly made and not strong enough for the purpose for which it is used; feeble.

- (a) Funny: making you laugh; amusing
- (b) Irrational: not based on or not using clear logical thought; unreasonable.
- (c) Weak: not physically strong
- (d) Partisan: one-sided; showing too much support for one person, group or idea, without considering it carefully.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (418–422): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC SAS Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

418. FATUOUS

- (a) Fastidious
- (b) Fantastic
- (c) Funny
- (d) Silly

Explanation: (d) Fatuous: stupid

- (a) Fastidious: being careful that every detail is correct; meticulous.
- (b) Fantastic: good; excellent; great; brilliant
- (c) Funny: making you laugh; amusing
- (d) Silly: foolish; stupid

Hence, the correct option is (d).

419. ARTFUL

- (a) Artistic
- (b) Cunning
- (c) Intelligent
- (d) Attractive

Explanation: (b) Artful: clever at getting what you want, something by not speaking the truth; crafty.

- (a) Artistic: showing a natural skill in art.
- (b) Cunning: crafty; able to get what you want in a clever way.
- (c) Intelligent: good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way.
- (d) Attractive: pleasant to look; beautiful

Hence, the correct option is (b).

420. PROPINQUITY

- (a) Propensity
- (b) Prosperity
- (c) Nearness
- (d) Foresight

Explanation: (c) Propinquity: the state of being near; proximity

- (a) Propensity: a tendency to a kind of behaviour
- (b) Prosperity: the state of being successful in making money; affluence
- (c) Nearness: closeness
- (d) Foresight: the ability to predict what is likely to happen and to use it to prepare for the future.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

421. PROMISCUOUS

- (a) Conspicuous
- (b) Virtuous
- (c) Indiscriminate
- (d) Spontaneous

Explanation: (c) Promiscuous: taken from a wide range of sources, without a careful thought.

- (a) Conspicuous: easy to see or notice; likely to attract attention.
- (b) Virtuous: behaving in a very good and moral way.
- (c) Indiscriminate: acting without careful judgement.
- (d) Spontaneous: not planned but done suddenly.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

422. IRASCIBLE

- (a) Temperamental
- (b) Envious
- (c) Angry
- (d) Irritable

Explanation: (d) Irascible: becoming angry very easily; irritable.

- (a) Temperamental: tending to become angry, excited or upset easily.
- (b) Envious: wanting to be in some position as somebody else.
- (c) Angry: having strong feeling about something that you dislike.
- (d) Irritable: becoming very angry; bad-tempered.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (423–427): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CISF ASI Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

423. ILLICIT

- (a) Unlawful
- (b) Disgraceful
- (c) Improper
- (d) Infamous

Explanation: (a) Illicit: not allowed by law; illegal

- (a) Unlawful: illegal; not allowed by law
- (b) Disgraceful: very bad or unacceptable
- (c) Improper: inappropriate; dishonest or morally wrong.
- (d) Infamous: well known for being bad or evil; notorious.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

424. OBSTINATE

- (a) Antagonistic
- (b) Abstruse
- (c) Intrinsic
- (d) Stubborn

Explanation: (d) Obstinate: stubborn

- (a) Antagonistic: a person who strongly opposes; opponent.
- (b) Abstruse: difficult to understand
- (c) Intrinsic: belonging to or a part of real nature.
- (d) Stubborn: obstinate; determined not to change your opinion or attitude.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

425. DANGEROUS

- (a) Safe
- (b) Strong
- (c) Hazardous
- (d) Secure

Explanation: (c) Dangerous: to injure or harm; to damage or destroy.

- (a) Safe: protected from any danger
- (b) Strong: having a lot of physical power to do hard physical work.
- (c) Hazardous: involving risk or danger
- (d) Secure: feeling happy and confident about yourself or a particular situation; safe.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

426. CONFIDENTIAL

- (a) Obvious
- (b) Honest
- (c) Secret
- (d) Accurate

Explanation: (c) Confidential: meant to be kept secret and not told or shared with other people.

- (a) Obvious: easy to see or understand; clear.
- (b) Honest: always speaking the truth, never stealing or cheating.

- (c) Secret: kept hidden from others
 - (d) Accurate: correct in every detail
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

427. CENSURE

- (a) Criticize
- (b) Warn
- (c) Advice
- (d) Evaluate

Explanation: (a) Censure: to criticize somebody severely and in public.

- (a) Criticize: to say that you disapprove of somebody or something.
- (b) Warn: advise; to tell somebody about something dangerous or unpleasant that is likely to happen.
- (c) Advice: to tell somebody what you think he should do in a particular situation.
- (d) Evaluate: assess; to form an opinion of the amount, value or quality of something after thinking about it carefully.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (428–432): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Investigators Exam. 2010)

428. CONTROVERT

- (a) Subvert
- (b) Indict
- (c) Contradict
- (d) Confuse

Explanation: (c) Controvert: to say or to prove that something is not true; refute; rebut; deny; contradict.

- (a) Subvert: to try to destroy the authority of a political, religious system by attacking it.
- (b) Indict: to officially charge somebody with a crime.
- (c) Contradict: to say something that somebody else is wrong and the opposite is true.
- (d) Confuse: to make somebody unable to think clearly or understand something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

429. VIRULENT

- (a) Defunct
- (b) Deadly
- (c) Daring
- (d) Deceptive

Explanation: (b) Virulent: dangerous or harmful and quick to have an effect.



- (a) Defunct: no longer existing, operating or being used.
- (b) Deadly: causing or likely to cause death.
- (c) Daring: brave; willing to do dangerous or unusual things, involving danger or taking risks.
- (d) Deceptive: likely to make you believe something that is not true.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

430. SPIRITED

- (a) Admirable (b) Adaptable
- (c) Advanced (d) Ardent

Explanation: (d) Spirited: full of energy, determination or courage.

- (a) Admirable: having qualities that you admire and respect.
- (b) Adaptable: able to change or be changed in order to deal successfully with new situations.
- (c) Advanced: having the most modern and recently developed Ideas, methods, etc.
- (d) Ardent: very enthusiastic and showing strong feeling about something or somebody; passionate.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

431. EXECRATE

- (a) Curse (b) Deplore
- (c) Denounce (d) Desecrate

Explanation: (a) Execrate: to say rude things; curse

- (a) Curse: to say rude things to somebody or think rude things about somebody or something.
- (b) Deplore: to strongly disapprove of something and criticize it.
- (c) Denounce: to strongly criticize somebody or something that is wrong, illegal, etc.
- (d) Desecrate: to damage a holy thing or place or treat it without respect.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

432. PERQUISITE

- (a) Incentive (b) Privilege
- (c) Bonus (d) Reward

Explanation: (b) Perquisite: a special right; perk; privilege; prerogative.

- (a) Incentive: something that encourages you to do something.

- (b) Privilege: a special right; honour
- (c) Bonus: an extra amount of money that is added to a payment.
- (d) Reward: to give something to somebody because he has done something good.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (433–437): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CPO Sub-Inspector Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

433. BENEVOLENT

- (a) Beneficial (b) Kind
- (c) Helpful (d) Supportive

Explanation: (b) Benevolent: kind, helpful and generous.

- (a) Beneficial: improving a situation; favourable; advantageous.
- (b) Kind: caring about others; gentle, friendly and generous
- (c) Helpful: useful and able to improve a situation
- (d) Supportive: giving help, encouragement or sympathy to somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

434. ANCESTORS

- (a) Extinct tribes (b) Relatives
- (c) Forefathers (d) Old people

Explanation: (c) Ancestors: persons in your family who lived a long time ago; forebears; forefathers.

- (a) Extinct tribes: tribes not existing
- (b) Relatives: persons who are in the same family as somebody else.
- (c) Forefathers: persons in your family who lived a long time ago; ancestors.
- (d) Old people: people who are not young; have lived for a long time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

435. EMBRACE

- (a) Impress (b) Except
- (c) Embarrass (d) Accept

Explanation: (d) Embrace: to hug; to accept an idea or proposal.

- (a) Impress: to make somebody understand how important, serious, etc., something is by emphasizing it.

- (b) Except: not to include somebody or something; apart from.
- (c) Embarrass: to make somebody feel shy, awkward or ashamed, especially in a social situation.
- (d) Accept: to agree or approve of something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

436. MEEK

- (a) Light-hearted (b) Serious
- (c) Submissive (d) Benign

Explanation: (c) Meek: quiet gentle and always ready to do what other people want without expressing your own opinion; compliant; self-effacing.

- (a) Light-hearted: intended to be amusing or easily enjoyable; cheerful.
- (b) Serious: bad or dangerous; not silly
- (c) Submissive: too willing to accept somebody else's authority and willing to obey him without questioning.
- (d) Benign: kind and gentle; not hurting anybody.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

437. SUFFICIENT

- (a) Full (b) Complete
- (c) Enough (d) Less

Explanation: (c) Sufficient: enough

- (a) Full: having no empty space; maximum
- (b) Complete: total; finished
- (c) Enough: sufficient
- (d) Less: a smaller amount of

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (438–442): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2009)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

438. INADVERTENT

- (a) Thoughtless (b) Unintentional
- (c) Insane (d) Unintelligent

Explanation: (b) Inadvertent: without intention; unintentional

- (a) Thoughtless: not caring about the possible effects of your words or actions on other people.

- (b) Unintentional: not intentional; not done deliberately but happening by accident.
(c) Insane: seriously mentally ill and unable to live in normal society.
(d) Unintelligent: not intelligent

Hence, the correct option is (b).

439. BARREN

- (a) Insane
(b) Rough
(c) Infertile
(d) Lush

Explanation: (c) Barren: not good enough for plants to grow on it; infertile.

- (a) Insane: seriously mentally ill and unable to live in normal society.
(b) Rough: not smooth; violent; not even.
(c) Infertile: not able to produce good crops.
(d) Lush: growing thickly and strongly in a way that is attractive.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

440. ABSTAIN

- (a) Insist (b) Persist
(c) Refrain (d) Resist

Explanation: (c) Abstain: to decide not to do or have something.

- (a) Insist: to demand that something happens or somebody agrees to do something.
(b) Persist: to continue to do something despite difficulties.
(c) Refrain: to stop yourself from doing something.
(d) Resist: to refuse to accept something and attempt to stop it; oppose.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

441. COUNTERFEIT

- (a) Constant (b) Unknown
(c) Biased (d) Fake

Explanation: (d) Counterfeit: made to look the same

- (a) Constant: happening all the time; that does not change; fixed.
(b) Unknown: not known
(c) Biased: making unfair judgements
(d) Fake: not genuine; forged

Hence, the correct option is (d).

442. NOVICE

- (a) Expert (b) Specialist
(c) Generalist (d) Beginner

Explanation: (d) Novice: a person who is new and has little experience in a skill, job or situation.

- (a) Expert: a person with special knowledge, skill or training.
(b) Specialist: a person who is an expert in an area of work or study.
(c) Generalist: a person who has knowledge of several different subjects or activities.
(d) Beginner: a person who is starting to learn something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (443–452): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the correct meaning of the given word.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Exam. 2009)]

443. IRREPROACHABLE

- (a) Remarkable (b) Extraordinary
(c) Faultless (d) Immense

Explanation: (c) Irreproachable: free from fault and impossible to criticize; blameless.

- (a) Remarkable: unusual or surprising in way that causes people to take notice; astonishing.
(b) Extraordinary: surprising or strange; incredible
(c) Faultless: having no mistakes; perfect
(d) Immense: large or great; enormous

Hence, the correct option is (c).

444. FELICITY

- (a) Prosperity (b) Honesty
(c) Bliss (d) Sorrow

Explanation: (a) Felicity: great happiness

- (a) Prosperity: the state of being successful, especially in making money.
(b) Honesty: the quality of being honest or truthful.
(c) Bliss: extreme happiness
(d) Sorrow: the feeling of great sadness; grief.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

445. KNAVE

- (a) Emperor (b) Enchanter
(c) Soldier (d) Scoundrel

Explanation: (d) Knave: a dishonest man or boy

- (a) Emperor: the ruler of an empire
(b) Enchanter: a person who has magic powers that he uses to control people.
(c) Soldier: a member who is not an officer.
(d) Scoundrel: a man who treats other people badly, by being dishonest or immoral; rogue.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

446. FRONTIER

- (a) Edge (b) Landmark
(c) Boundary (d) Corner

Explanation: (c) Frontier: a line that separates two countries, etc.

- (a) Edge: the outside limit of an object, a surface or an area something, such as a large building that you can see dearly.
(b) Landmark: from a distance and that will help you to know where you are.
(c) Boundary: a real or imagined line that marks the limits or edges of something and separates it from other things or places.
(d) Corner: a part of something where two or more sides, lines or edges join.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

447. ROUT

- (a) Death (b) Defeat
(c) Loss (d) Crash

Explanation: (b) Rout: a situation in which somebody is defeated easily and completely in a war or a competition.

- (a) Death: the fact of somebody dying or being killed.
(b) Defeat: to win against somebody in a war, competition, sports, etc.
(c) Loss: the state of no longer having something.
(d) Crash: an accident in which a vehicle hits something, causing damage and often injuring or killing the passengers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

**448. FOREGO**

- (a) Renounce (b) Disown
(c) Leave (d) Accumulate

Explanation: (c) Forego: to decide not to have or do something that you would like to have or do.

- (a) Renounce: to announce officially that you are not going to keep a title or position; give up.
(b) Disown: to decide that you no longer want to relate to or responsible for somebody or something.
(c) Leave: to go away from a person or place; to not to do something.
(d) Accumulate: to gradually get more and more of something over a period of time; amass.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

449. RECIPIENTS

- (a) Creators (b) Donors
(c) Receivers (d) Instigators

Explanation: (c) Recipient: a person who receives something.

- (a) Creator: a person who has made or invented a thing.
(b) Donor: a person or an organization which makes a gift of money, clothes, food, etc., to a charity, etc., or gives a part of his or her body, blood to be used by doctors in medical treatment.
(c) Receiver: a person who is chosen by a court to be in charge of a company that is bankrupt.
(d) Instigator: a person who causes something to happen, especially something bad.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

450. PRODIGAL

- (a) Huge (b) Prodigious
(c) Enormous (d) Wasteful

Explanation: (d) Prodigal: extravagant; too willing to spend money or time.

- (a) Huge: enormous; vast
(b) Prodigious: very great; impressive; praiseworthy.
(c) Enormous: huge; immense
(d) Wasteful: using more of something than is necessary; not saving or keeping something that could be.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

451. IMPOST

- (a) Fertilizer (b) Dispatch
(c) Tax (d) Postage

Explanation: (c) Impost: money collected under a tariff.

- (a) Fertilizer: a substance added to soil to make the soil healthier.
(b) Dispatch: sending somebody something somewhere.
(c) Tax: money paid to the government so that public services may be started.
(d) Postage: the cost of sending a letter, parcel, etc., by post.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

452. COARSE

- (a) Academic (b) Grain
(c) Rough (d) Training

Explanation: (c) Coarse: rough

- (a) Academic: connected with education
(b) Grain: the seeds of food plants such as wheat, rice, etc.
(c) Rough: having a surface that is not even or regular.
(d) Training: the process of having the skills that you need to do a job.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (453–457): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.
(SSC DEO Exam. 2008)

453. SUPERSEDE

- (a) Suspend (b) Enforce
(c) Repeal (d) Set aside

Explanation: (c) Supersede: replace someone from his position or succeed.

- (a) Suspend: to formally halt something for a period.
(b) Repeal: to scrap something officially or legally.
(c) Enforce: to ensure that public observe a rule or law.
(d) Set aside: to allocate a share of money or time to a person or cause.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

454. PERILOUS

- (a) Monstrous (b) Dangerous
(c) Cautious (d) Dubious

Explanation: (b) Perilous: hazardous; risky

- (a) Monstrous: outrageous; shocking
(b) Dangerous: to injure, damage or destroy something.
(c) Cautious: being careful or watchful
(d) Dubious: uncertain; doubtful
Hence, the correct option is (b).

455. AFFLUENCE

- (a) Richness (b) Difficulty
(c) Influence (d) Awkwardness

Explanation: (a) Affluence: prosperity; richness

- (a) Richness: the state of being rich
(b) Difficulty: a problem; the quality of being hard to do or to understand.
(c) Influence: the effect that somebody or something has on the way a person thinks or behaves.
(d) Awkwardness: clumsiness

Hence, the correct option is (a).

456. BIFURCATED

- (a) Dissected into pieces
(b) Divided into two
(c) Thoroughly evaluate
(d) Verbally abused

Explanation: (b) Bifurcated: split into two parts

Hence, the correct option is (b).

457. CONSENSUS

- (a) Unanimity (b) Equanimity
(c) Magnanimity (d) Proximity

Explanation: (a) Consensus: an opinion that all members of a group agree to.

- (a) Unanimity: complete arrangement amid a group
(b) Equanimity: a calm state of mind which means that you do not become angry or upset in difficult situations.
(c) Magnanimity: generous and liberal
(d) Proximity: nearness or closeness

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (458–462): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

458. INDIGNATION

- (a) Hatred (b) Anger
(c) Disapproval (d) Contempt

Explanation: (b) Indignation: a feeling of anger and surprise caused by something that you feel is unfair or unreasonable.

- (a) Hatred: a very strong feeling of dislike
(b) Anger: the strong feeling you have when you think that something bad or unfair has happened.
(c) Disapproval: a feeling that you do not like an idea because you feel it is bad or unsuitable.
(d) Contempt: the feeling that something or somebody has no value and deserves no respect at all.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

459. ACRONYM

- (a) A word with two or more meanings
(b) A word of new coinage
(c) A word formed by the initial letters of words
(d) A word of picturesque effect

Explanation: (c) acronym:

- (a) A word with two or more meanings — homonym
(b) A word of new coinage — neologism
(c) A word formed by the initial letters of words — acronym
(d) A word of picturesque effect — vivid or graphic

Hence, the correct option is (c).

460. METICULOUS

- (a) Interfere (b) Courage
(c) Agreement (d) Careful

Explanation: (d) Meticulous: paying careful attention to every detail; thorough; fastidious

- (a) Interfere: to get involved in a situation; hinder.
(b) Courage: bravery
(c) Agreement: a promise or contract made with somebody
(d) Careful: giving attention and thought to avoid mistakes or doing something wrong or hurting somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

461. Rescind

- (a) Change (b) Revoke
(c) Repeat (d) Reconsider

Explanation: (b) Rescind: to officially state that a law, contract, decision, etc., is no longer valid; revoke.

- (a) Change: to become different
(b) Revoke: to officially cancel something so that it may no longer be valid.
(c) Repeat: to say or write something again or more than once.
(d) Reconsider: to think about something again to change your decision or opinion.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

462. ANTIPATHY

- (a) Dishonesty (b) Disturbance
(c) Demonstration (d) Dislike

Explanation: (d) Antipathy: a strong feeling of dislike; hostility.

- (a) Dishonesty: not being honest; deceitfulness.
(b) Disturbance: trouble; something that upset the regular state.
(c) Demonstration: a protest or a march against something.
(d) Dislike: a feeling of not liking somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (463–472): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word. [SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Exam. 2008)]

463. ILLICIT

- (a) Immoral (b) Illegal
(c) Ineligible (d) Illegible

Explanation: (b) Illicit: not allowed by the law; illegal; not approved by the normal rules of the society.

- (a) Immoral: not considered to be good or honest.
(b) Illegal: not allowed by law
(c) Ineligible: not having the necessary qualifications to do something.
(d) Illegible: difficult or impossible to read.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

464. FLAIR

- (a) Talent (b) Tendency
(c) Bias (d) Need

Explanation: (a) Flair: natural ability to do something well.

- (a) Talent: natural ability to do something well.
(b) Tendency: to behave or act in a way; trend.
(c) Bias: a strong feeling in favour
(d) Need: a situation when something is necessary or must be done.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

465. CONSERVATION

- (a) Preservation (b) Respiration
(c) Correction (d) Confusion

Explanation: (a) Conservation: the protection of the natural environment.

- (a) Preservation: the act of keeping something in its original state.
(b) Respiration: the act of breathing
(c) Correction: a change that makes something more accurate than it was before.
(d) Confusion: the state of not being certain.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

466. ABYSMAL

- (a) Sickening (b) Gloomy
(c) Sad (d) Bottomless

Explanation: (d) Abysmal: bad or of a very low standard; terrible.

- (a) Sickening: making you feel disgusted or shocked.
(b) Gloomy: nearly dark; depressing
(c) Sad: unhappy
(d) Bottomless: very deep; seeming to have no bottom or limit

Hence, the correct option is (d).

467. SALIENT

- (a) Valiant (b) Variant
(c) Prudent (d) Prominent

Explanation: (d) Salient: most important; noticeable

- (a) Valiant: very brave; courageous
(b) Variant: the amount by which something changes or is different from something else.

- (c) Prudent: sensible and careful
 (d) Prominent: important; well-known
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

468. DECAMP

- (a) Move (b) Encamp
 (c) Flee (d) Hide

Explanation: (c) Decamp: to leave a place suddenly, often secretly.

- (a) Move: to go ahead
 (b) Encamp: to set a camp to live, as if in a tent.
 (c) Flee: to leave a place very quickly because you are afraid of possible danger.
 (d) Hide: conceal; to put or keep somebody or something in a place where he or it cannot be seen or found.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

469. PHILANTHROPIST

- (a) Benefactor (b) Beneficiary
 (c) Matron (d) Sponsor

Explanation: (a) Philanthropist: a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money.

- (a) Benefactor: a person who gives money or other help to a person or an organization such as a school or charity.
 (b) Beneficiary: a person who gains as result of something.
 (c) Matron: a woman who works as a senior nurse in charge in a hospital.
 (d) Sponsor: God parent; a person or company that pays for a radio, television programme, a concert, a sporting event, etc., usually in return for advertising.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

470. EXOTIC

- (a) Alien (b) Strange
 (c) Rare (d) Grand

Explanation: (b) Exotic: from or in another country, seeming exciting and unusual because it is connected with foreign countries.

- (a) Alien: strange and frightening; hostile
 (b) Strange: unusual or surprising
 (c) Rare: not done, seen, happening, etc., very often

- (d) Grand: impressive and large or important

Hence, the correct option is (b).

471. CAPACITATE

- (a) Cripple (b) Strengthen
 (c) Imprison (d) Invent

Explanation: (a) Incapacitate: to make somebody or something unable to live or work normally.

- (a) Cripple: to damage somebody's body so that he may no longer be able to move or walk normally; disable.
 (b) Strengthen: to become stronger
 (c) Imprison: to put somebody in a prison or jail
 (d) Invent: to produce or design something that has not existed before.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

472. CONGREGATION

- (a) Concentration (b) Meeting
 (c) Discussion (d) Judgement

Explanation: (b) Congregation: a group of people who are gathered together in a church to worship God.

- (a) Concentration: the ability to direct all your effort and attention on one thing, without thinking of other things.
 (b) Meeting: an occasion when people came together to discuss or decide something.
 (c) Discussion: a conversation about somebody or something.
 (d) Judgement: the decision of a court or judge.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (473–477): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

473. APPOSITE

- (a) Contrary
 (b) Bitter
 (c) Appropriate
 (d) Misleading

Explanation: (c) Apposite: very appropriate for a situation or in relation to something.

- (a) Contrary: behaving badly; choosing to do and say the opposite of what is expected.

- (b) Bitter: very serious and unpleasant
 (c) Appropriate: suitable; acceptable; correct
 (d) Misleading: to give somebody the wrong idea or impression and make him believe something that is not true.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

474. SCORN

- (a) Ridicule (b) Laugh
 (c) Condemn (d) Criticize

Explanation: (c) Scorn: to feel or show that somebody or something is stupid and you do not respect him or it.

- (a) Ridicule: to make fun of somebody or something.
 (b) Condemn: to express very strong disapproval of somebody or something.
 (c) Criticize: to say that you disapprove of somebody or something

Hence, the correct option is (c).

475. IMPIOUS

- (a) Holy (b) Mischievous
 (c) Shrewd (d) Irreverent

Explanation: (d) Impious: showing a lack of respect for God and religion.

- (a) Holy: connected with God or religion.
 (b) Mischievous: naughty
 (c) Shrewd: clever at understanding and making Judgements about a situation.
 (d) Irreverent: not showing respect to somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

476. FREELANCE

- (a) Self-betrayed
 (b) Self-centered
 (c) Self-employed
 (d) Self-driven

Explanation: (c) Freelance: earning money by selling your work or services to several different organizations.

- (a) Self-betrayed: revealed the truth about one's actions or thoughts intentionally or inadvertently.
 (b) Self-centred: tending to think only about yourself.

(c) Self-employed: working for yourself and not employed.

(d) Self-driven: driving by yourself.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

477. SLITHER

(a) Slide (b) Move

(c) Shake (d) Slip

Explanation: (a) Slither: to move in a smooth, controlled way, close to the ground; slide, glide.

(a) Slide: to move easily over a smooth or wet surface.

(b) Move: shift or change position

(c) Shake: to jiggle

(d) Slip: to slide a little distance by accident

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (478–477): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2007]

478. ACCOUTREMENTS

(a) Relatives

(b) Companions

(c) Calculations

(d) Equipment

Explanation: (d) Accoutrements: pieces of equipment needed for an activity.

(a) Companions: persons who spend a lot of time with.

(b) Calculations: the process of using numbers to find out an amount.

(c) Equipment: things needed for a particular activity.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

479. VERACITY

(a) Freedom (b) Truth

(c) Wisdom (d) Loyalty

Explanation: (b) Veracity: truth; truthfulness

(a) Freedom: to give liberty or autonomy

(b) Truth: the facts; reality

(c) Wisdom: the aptitude to make practical choices

(d) Loyalty: faithfulness; devotion

Hence, the correct option is (b).

480. INCESSANTLY

(a) Continuously (b) Inevitably

(c) Regularly (d) Indiscreetly

Explanation: (a) Incessantly: never stopping; constantly

(a) Continuously: occurring non-stop

(b) Inevitably: certain to happen; unavoidably

(c) Regularly: at regular intervals; frequently

(d) Indiscreetly: saying without being careful

Hence, the correct option is (a).

481. HERALDED

(a) Clapped (b) Proclaimed

(c) Protested (d) Rewarded

Explanation: (a) Heralded: be a sign that something is going to happen; acclaim.

(a) Proclaimed: to say something important in public.

(b) Protested: to say something to show that you do not agree.

(c) Rewarded: to give somebody something because he has worked hard or done something good.

(d) Clapping: acclaim by clapping both hands

Hence, the correct option is (a).

482. DETRIMENTAL

(a) Deplorable (b) Fundamental

(c) Harmful (d) Disgraceful

Explanation: (c) Detrimental: harmful; damaging.

(a) Deplorable: completely unacceptable

(b) Fundamental: basic; very important

(c) Harmful: causing damage

(d) Disgraceful: very bad and unacceptable

Hence, the correct option is (c).

483. COLOSSAL

(a) Gigantic (b) Colourful

(c) Beautiful (d) Fantastic

Explanation: (a) Colossal: large

(a) Gigantic: large; enormous

(b) Colourful: full of colours

(c) Beautiful: good-looking

(d) Fantastic: good or great

Hence, the correct option is (a).

484. STUBBORN

(a) Timid (b) Arrogant

(c) Adamant (d) Angry

Explanation: (c) Stubborn: determined and persistent on his decision.

(a) Timid: not brave; shy and nervous

(b) Arrogant: haughty or egoist

(c) Adamant: firm or determined not to change your mind.

(d) Angry: annoyed and irritated

Hence, the correct option is (c).

485. INVARIABLE

(a) Usual (b) Universal

(c) Constant (d) Similar

Explanation: (c) Invariable: never changing; unchanging

(a) Usual: normal

(b) Universal: general; widespread

(c) Constant: not changing; persistent

(d) Similar: being the same

Hence, the correct option is (c).

486. INDICTMENT

(a) Revelation (b) Acquittal

(c) Refusal (d) Accusation

Explanation: (d) Indictment: acquisition

(a) Revelation: the act of exposing something; disclosure.

(b) Acquittal: an official decision of release or person not guilty of crime.

(c) Refusal: the act of refusing; deny

(d) Accusation: charge or allegation of some wrong-doing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

487. DULCET

(a) Sweet (b) Dull

(c) Hard (d) Sour

Explanation: (a) Dulcet: sweet and melodious

(a) Sweet: a pleasant smell

(b) Dull: not stimulating or exciting

(c) Hard: tough; solid, firm

(d) Sour: feeling of resentment

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (488–492): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

**488. DUBIOUS**

- (a) Doubtful (b) Disputable
(c) Duplicate (d) Dangerous

Explanation: (a) Dubious: not certain; doubtful

- (a) Doubtful: not sure; uncertain
(b) Disputable: that can be questioned; debatable
(c) Duplicate: being identical; replica
(d) Dangerous: likely to harm or injure somebody

Hence, the correct option is (a).

489. FLABBERGASTED

- (a) Scared
(b) Embarrassed
(c) Dumbfounded
(d) Humiliated

Explanation: (c) Flabbergasted: surprised; astonished

- (a) Scared: afraid
(b) Embarrassed: feeling shy or ashamed or awkward
(c) Dumbfounded: incapable to express because of surprise
(d) Humiliated: to feel ashamed and embarrassed

Hence, the correct option is (c).

490. ETERNAL

- (a) Innumerable
(b) Immeasurable
(c) Prolonged
(d) Perpetual

Explanation: (d) Eternal: without an end; forever; constant

- (a) Innumerable: countless; too many to be counted
(b) Immeasurable: that cannot be measured
(c) Prolonged: extend; to make something last longer
(d) Perpetual: continuous; continuing uninterruptedly

Hence, the correct option is (d).

491. GENUINE

- (a) Authentic (b) Legitimate
(c) Reliable (d) Pure

Explanation: (a) Genuine: real and authentic

- (a) Authentic: real and genuine and not copied
(b) Legitimate: lawful; genuine
(c) Reliable: that can be trusted; dependable
(d) Pure: not mixed with anything else; unadulterated

Hence, the correct option is (a).

492. OBSCENE

- (a) Indecent
(b) Incorrigible
(c) Ridiculous
(d) Intolerable

Explanation: (a) Obscene: connected with sex in an offensive way; outrageous.

- (a) Indecent: morally offensive
(b) Incorrigible: having bad habits which cannot be changed or improved; incurable.
(c) Ridiculous: very silly; unreasonable
(d) Intolerable: unbearable

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (493–502): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the right meaning of the word given in capital letters.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2006)

493. ENLIVEN

- (a) Dampen (b) Cheer
(c) Depress (d) Subdue

Explanation: (b) Enliven: to make something more interesting

- (a) Dampen: to make something wet
(b) Cheer: to show support or praise for somebody or to give him encouragement.
(c) Depress: to be sad and without hope or enthusiasm.
(d) Subdue: to bring somebody under control; defeat.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

494. HAUGHTY

- (a) Humble (b) Subservient
(c) Meek (d) Conceited

Explanation: (d) Haughty: behaving in an unfriendly way towards other people; arrogant.

- (a) Humble: modest; showing you do not think that you are as important as other people.
(b) Subservient: too willing to help others
(c) Meek: quiet; gentle
(d) Conceited: having too much pride in yourself.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

495. DEMENTED

- (a) Reasonable (b) Sensible
(c) Idiotic (d) Lucid

Explanation: (c) Demented: behaving in a crazy way because you are very upset or worried.

- (a) Reasonable: fair, practical; sensible
(b) Sensible: able to make judgements based on reason and experience; practical.
(c) Idiotic: very stupid; ridiculous
(d) Lucid: easy to understand; clear

Hence, the correct option is (c).

496. ILLBRED

- (a) Uncouth (b) Well-bred
(c) Courteous (d) Mannerly

Explanation: (a) Ill-bred: rude; badly behaved

- (a) Uncouth: rude; socially unacceptable
(b) Well-bred: showing good manners; well-behaved
(c) Courteous: polite
(d) Mannerly: well-mannered

Hence, the correct option is (a).

497. KNACK

- (a) Dexterity (b) Awkwardness
(c) Clumsiness (d) Disability

Explanation: (a) Knack: a special skill or ability

- (a) Dexterity: skill in using your hands or mind
(b) Awkwardness: in convenience
(c) Clumsiness: gracelessness; awkwardness
(d) Disability: the state of not being able to do something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

498. LACONIC

- (a) Loquacious (b) Concise
(c) Rambling (d) Verbose

Explanation: (b) Laconic: using only a few words to say something

- (a) Loquacious: talking a lot; talkative
- (b) Concise: using only a few words to say something
- (c) Rambling: very long and confused (speech or writing)
- (d) Verbose: using more words than needed.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

499. KNAVISH

- (a) Honourable (b) Noble
- (c) Trustworthy (d) Unscrupulous

Explanation: (d) Knavish: dishonest; unscrupulous; without moral principles.

- (a) honourable: following moral principles
- (b) Noble: having fine personal qualities such as courage, honesty, etc.
- (c) Trustworthy: reliable; that you can rely on to be good, honest, sincere, etc.
- (d) Unscrupulous: without moral principles; dishonest.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

500. ASSERTIVE

- (a) Unassertive (b) Timorous
- (c) Domineering (d) Unobtrusive

Explanation: (c) Assertive: expressing opinions or desires strongly and with confidence.

- (a) Unassertive: lack of self-confidence
- (b) Timorous: timid or fearful by nature
- (c) Domineering: trying to control other people without considering their feelings or opinions.
- (d) Unobtrusive: not attracting unnecessary attention.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

501. CAPRICIOUS

- (a) Whimsical (b) Unmovable
- (c) Decisive (d) Stable

Explanation: (a) Capricious: Showing sudden changes in attitude or behaviour; unpredictable.

- (a) Whimsical: unusual and not serious; capricious.
- (b) Immovable: not able to move; immovable

- (c) Decisive: very important for a result
- (d) Stable: firmly fixed; steady

Hence, the correct option is (a).

502. DEXTERITY

- (a) Incompetence (b) Gaucheness
- (c) Adroitness (d) Ineptitude

Explanation: (c) Dexterity: skill in using our hands or mind.

- (a) Incompetence: lack of skill or ability to do your task.
- (b) Gaucheness: an impolite manner that lacks skill or refinement.
- (c) Adroitness: skilful performance or ability to do your job without difficulty.
- (d) Ineptitude: lack of skill

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (503–512): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2006]

503. OBSTINATE

- (a) Stubborn (b) Pretty
- (c) Silly (d) Clever

Explanation: (a) Obstinate: stubborn; refusing to change your opinions.

- (a) Stubborn: obstinate; determined not to change your opinion.
- (b) Pretty: attractive
- (c) Silly: foolish
- (d) Clever: intelligent

Hence, the correct option is (a).

504. ALERT

- (a) Hostile (b) Watchful
- (c) Brave (d) Quick

Explanation: (b) Alert: able to think quickly; quick to notice things.

- (a) Hostile: very unfriendly
- (b) Watchful: pay attention to what is happening.
- (c) Brave: not afraid; courageous
- (d) Quick: done with speed

Hence, the correct option is (b).

505. ACCEDE

- (a) Consent (b) Access
- (c) Assess (d) Proceed

Explanation: (a) Accede: to agree to a request

- (a) Consent: to agree to something or give permission for something.
- (b) Access: to reach, enter or use
- (c) Assess: to make judgement; estimate
- (d) Proceed: to continue doing something that has already been started.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

506. SUPERANNUATED

- (a) Experienced
- (b) Accepted
- (c) Retired
- (d) Senile

Explanation: (c) Superannuated: too old for work; retired.

- (a) Experienced: having knowledge or skill in a job
- (b) Accepted: to take willingly, that is offered.
- (c) Retired: stopped doing your job.
- (d) Senile: behaving in a confused or strange way.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

507. AUDACITY

- (a) Strength (b) Boldness
- (c) Asperity (d) Fear

Explanation: (b) Audacity: brave but rude or shocking behaviour.

- (a) Strength: being physically strong.
- (b) Boldness: bravery and confidence; not showing fear to say anything.
- (c) Asperity: the fact of being rough; harshness
- (d) Fear: being afraid of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

508. DECREPITUDE

- (a) Disease (b) Coolness
- (c) Crowd (d) Feebleness

Explanation: (d) Decrepitude: being old and in poor condition or health.

- (a) Disease: an illness
- (b) Coolness: coldness
- (c) Crowd: many people gathered together at a public place.
- (d) Feebleness: very weak in health or body

Hence, the correct option is (d).

**509. DESCREPITUDE**

- (a) Position (b) Translation
(c) Change (d) Movement

Explanation: (c) Transition: the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another.

- (a) Position: the place where somebody or something is located.
(b) Translation: the process of changing from one language to another (writing or speaking).
(c) Change: the result of something becoming different.
(d) Movement: the act of moving from one place to another.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

510. ACCUSED

- (a) Indicated (b) Indicted
(c) Induced (d) Instigated

Explanation: (b) Accused: a person who is on trial for committing a crime; to say that something wrong has been done.

- (a) Indicated: to show that something is true.
(b) Indicted: to officially charge somebody with a crime.
(c) Induced: to force or persuade to do something.
(d) Instigated: to make something start or happen.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

511. BECKONED

- (a) Accused (b) Called
(c) Sent (d) Acquitted

Explanation: (b) Beckoned: to give a signal to do something.

- (a) Accused: to say that something wrong has been done.
(b) Called: call somebody to come towards you.
(c) Sent: made something go by post, email, etc.
(d) Acquitted: to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime

Hence, the correct option is (b).

512. GENUINE

- (a) Generous (b) Healthy
(c) Natural (d) Original

Explanation: (d) Genuine: real; not artificial; authentic

- (a) Generous: giving or willing to give freely.
(b) Healthy: having good health.
(c) Natural: existing in nature; not made by humans.
(d) Original: existing at the beginning of a period.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (513–517): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

513. SOMBRE

- (a) Gloomy (b) Quiet
(c) Serious (d) Sleepy

Explanation: (a) Sombre: dark in colour; dull ; sad and serious.

- (a) Gloomy: nearly dark or badly lit ; feeling sad ; depressing.
(b) Quiet: making very little noise
(c) Serious: bad or dangerous
(d) Sleepy: needing sleep

Hence, the correct option is (a).

514. REGRESS

- (a) Deteriorate (b) Degenerate
(c) Backslide (d) Lapse

Explanation: (c) Regress: to return to an earlier or less advanced form or way of behaving.

- (a) Deteriorate: to become worse (bad to worse).
(b) Degenerate: deteriorate
(c) Backslide: drop to a lower level in one's morals or behaviour.
(d) Lapse: to be no longer valid because the period that it lasts has come to an end.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

515. TOXIC

- (a) Bitter (b) Foul-smelling
(c) Remedial (d) Poisonous

Explanation: (d) Toxic: containing poison; poisonous

- (a) Bitter: not sweet
(b) Foul-smelling: smell bad

(c) Remedial: aimed at solving a problem (medical)

(d) Poisonous: toxic, containing poison
Hence, the correct option is (d).

516. YARDSTICK

- (a) Summation (b) Size
(c) Statistics (d) Standard

Explanation: (d) Yardstick: a ruler for measuring one yard; a standard used for judging how good or successful something is.

- (a) Summation: a summary of what has been done or said.
(b) Size: how large or small a person or thing is.
(c) Statistics: collection of information shown in numbers.
(d) Standard: a level of quality

Hence, the correct option is (d).

517. LITTLE

- (a) Trivial (b) Petty
(c) Sample (d) Simple

Explanation: (a) Little: trivial; not important; not serious; not big; small.

- (a) Trivial: not important; not serious
(b) Petty: small and unimportant
(c) Sample: several people or things taken from a longer group and used in tests for providing information about the group.

(d) Simple: easy; not complicated

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (518–522): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

518. AVARICE

- (a) Generosity (b) Envy
(c) Greed (d) Hatred

Explanation: (c) Avarice: greed; extreme desire for wealth

- (a) Generosity: the fact of willing to give freely
(b) Envy: jealousy
(c) Greed: a strong desire for more wealth

(d) Hatred: a very strong feeling of dislike

Hence, the correct option is (c).

519. AUGUST

- (a) Majestic (b) Important
(c) Difficult (d) Huge

Explanation: (a) August: impressive; making you feel respect

- (a) Majestic: impressive; splendid
(b) Important: of great value
(c) Difficult: not easy
(d) Huge: enormous; vast

Hence, the correct option is (a).

520. DECIMATED

- (a) Denounced (b) Destroyed
(b) Successful (d) Depressed

Explanation: (b) Decimated: to severely damage something or make something weaker.

- (a) Denounced: to strongly criticize somebody or something that you think is wrong, illegal, etc.
(b) Destroyed: to damage something very badly.
(c) Successful: achieving your aims or what was intended.
(d) Depressed: very sad and without hope.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

521. HURDLE

- (a) Obstacle (b) Ban
(c) Hedge (d) Relay

Explanation: (a) Hurdle: obstacle

- (a) Obstacle: hindrance; hurdle
(b) Ban: an official rule that says that something is not allowed.
(c) Hedge: a row of bushes or small trees planted close together, usually along the edge of a field, garden or road.
(d) Relay: a race between teams in which each member of the team runs or swims one section of the race.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

522. RARE

- (a) Common (b) Usual
(c) Scarce (d) Few

Explanation: (c) Rare: not done, seen, happening, etc., and very often.

- (a) Common: happening often
(b) Usual: normal; happening often
(c) Scarce: there is not enough of it and it is available in small quantities.

- (d) Few: not many
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (523–532): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005]

523. SUCCESSIVE

- (a) Rapid (b) Victorious
(c) Beneficent (d) Consecutive

Explanation: (d) Successive: coming one after the other without a break; consecutive.

- (a) Rapid: done in a brief period of time
(b) Victorious: having won
(c) Beneficent: doing or producing good
(d) Consecutive: following continuously
Hence, the correct option is (d).

524. RAVAGE

- (a) Destroy (b) Break
(c) Demolish (d) Abolish

Explanation: (c) Ravage: to destroy something badly

- (a) Destroy: to do away with; destruct; to damage so badly that it no or longer works or exists.
(b) Break: to damage in such a way that it is separated into two or more parts.
(c) Demolish: destroy completely
(d) Abolish: to do away with; to get rid of
Hence, the correct option is (c).

525. SUPERSTITIOUS

- (a) Pious (b) Traditional
(c) Irrational (d) Sacred

Explanation: (c) Superstitious: believing in superstition the belief that events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason or science.

- (a) Pious: having or showing or expressing a great feeling for a deity.
(b) Traditional: being part of the beliefs, customs or way of life of a group of people.
(c) Irrational: not based on clear logical thought.

- (d) Sacred: connected with good; considered to be holy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

526. MENTOR

- (a) Guide (b) Genius
(c) Stylish (d) Philosopher

Explanation: (a) Mentor: a wise and trusted guide and advisor.

- (a) Guide: someone who shows the way by leading or advising.
(b) Genius: someone who has exceptional intellectual ability.
(c) Stylist: someone whose job is cutting and shaping people's hair.
(d) Philosopher: someone who writes or studies about philosophy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

527. GARNISH

- (a) Paint (b) Adorn
(c) Garner (d) Banish

Explanation: (b) Garnish: to decorate a dish of food with a small amount of another food.

- (a) Paint: to cover a surface or object with a liquid to give it a colour.
(b) Adorn: to make somebody or something look more attractive by decorating it with something.
(c) Garner: to obtain or collect something such as information, support, etc., gather; acquire.
(d) Banish: to order somebody to leave a place, especially a country, as a punishment.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

528. INFRUCTUS

- (a) Meaningless (b) Unnecessary
(c) Redundant (d) Fruitless

Explanation: (d) Infructuous: not producing good result; fruitless

- (a) Meaningless: having no meaning
(b) Unnecessary: not necessary
(c) Redundant: more than is needed, desired or required
(d) Fruitless: unproductive of success; producing no useful results; unproductive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

**529. FIDELITY**

- (a) Affection (b) Allegiance
(c) Accuracy (d) Loyalty

Explanation: (d) Fidelity: the quality of being loyal to somebody or something; loyalty; a faithful attitude towards somebody or something.

- (a) Affection: a positive feeling of liking
(b) Allegiance: a person's continued support for a political party, religion, etc.
(c) Accuracy: the state of being exact or correct
(d) Loyalty: the quality of being faithful
Hence, the correct option is (d).

530. GRUFF

- (a) Hard (b) Rough
(c) Tough (d) Sturdy

Explanation: (b) Gruff: deep and rough and often sounding unfriendly

- (a) Hard: not easy
(b) Rough: unpleasantly harsh or grating in sound
(c) Tough: not given to gentleness
(d) Sturdy: having rugged physical strength

Hence, the correct option is (b).

531. DOLEFUL

- (a) Mournful (b) Sober
(c) Regretful (d) Cheerless

Explanation: (a) Doleful: mournful; sad; miserable

- (a) Mournful: mournful; sad; miserable
(b) Sober: serious and sensible
(c) Regretful: feeling or showing sadness or disappointment
(d) Cheerless: lacking happiness

Hence, the correct option is (a).

532. FATAL

- (a) Terrible (b) Deadly
(c) Poisonous (d) Wrong

Explanation: (b) Fatal: causing or ending in death, causing disaster

- (a) Terrible: very unpleasant
(b) Deadly: causing death
(c) Poisonous: not safe to eat
(d) Wrong: not correct

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (533–542): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2005)

533. ELUDE

- (a) Allure (b) Leave
(c) Deceive (d) Escape

Explanation: (d) Elude: escape

- (a) Allure: tempt; entice to do
(b) Leave: the act a despairing
(c) Deceive: be false to; be dishonest with
(d) Escape: get away from a place

Hence, the correct option is (d).

534. ONITION

- (a) Insight (b) Uncertainty
(c) Forewarning (d) Scope

Explanation: (c) Premonition: a feeling that something unpleasant is going to happen.

- (a) Insight: a feeling of understanding
(b) Uncertainty: being in doubt
(c) Forewarning: an early warning about a future event; premonition.
(d) Scope: an area in which something acts or operates.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

535. DEROGATORY

- (a) Injurious (b) Shattering
(c) Destructive (d) Disparaging

Explanation: (d) Derogatory: showing a critical attitude to somebody's reputation; insulting; disparaging.

- (a) Injurious: harmful to living things
(b) Shattering: very shocking and upsetting
(c) Destructive: causing destruction or much damage
(d) Disparaging: expressive of low opinion; derogatory

Hence, the correct option is (d).

536. NOMADIC

- (a) Fighting
(b) Rare
(c) Strange
(d) Wandering

Explanation: (d) Nomadic: groups of people tending to travel and change settlements frequently; wandering.

- (a) Fighting: a clash in which people try to defeat one another.
(b) Rare: not done, seen, happening very often
(c) Strange: unusual or surprising
(d) Wandering: groups of people tending to travel and change settlements frequently; nomadic.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

537. RESTIVE

- (a) Rested (b) Restless
(c) Limited (d) Limitless

Explanation: (b) Restive (Adjective): unable to stay still or unwilling to be controlled, especially because you are bored or not satisfied.

- (a) Rested: feeling healthy and full of energy because you have had a rest.
(b) Restless: unable to stay still
(c) Limited: not very great in amount; restricted
(d) Limitless: without a limit; infinite

Hence, the correct option is (b).

538. ERRONEOUSLY

- (a) Previously (b) Effectively
(c) Wrongly (d) Evidently

Explanation: (c) Erroneously: not correctly; wrongly

- (a) Previously: prior to; happened or existed before the event.
(b) Effectively: in a way that produces a successful result.
(c) Wrongly: not correctly; incorrect
(d) Evidently: clearly; that can be seen or understood easily.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

539. ESTRANGED

- (a) Jealous (b) Angry
(c) Separated (d) Suspicious

Explanation: (c) Estranged: no longer with the other partner; no longer friendly.

- (a) Jealous: feeling angry or unhappy with other's advantages.
(b) Angry: having strong feeling about something that you dislike very much.

- (c) Separated: no longer with the other partner.
 (d) Suspicious: feeling that somebody has done something wrong.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

540. CAPITULATE

- (a) Repeat (b) Execute
 (c) Summarize (d) Surrender

Explanation: (d) Capitate: to agree to do something that you have been refusing to do for a long time.

- (a) Repeat: to say or write something again and again.
 (b) Execute: to do a piece of work, perform a duty, put a plan into action, etc.
 (c) Summarize: to give the main points of something.
 (d) Surrender: to admit that you have been defeated and you want to stop fighting.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

541. PROPITIATE

- (a) Conform (b) Appease
 (c) Influence (d) Approach

Explanation: (b) Propitiate: to stop somebody from being angry by trying to please him.

- (a) Conform: to behave and think in the same way as most other people.
 (b) Appease: to make somebody calm by praising or pleasing him.
 (c) Influence: to influence the way that somebody behaves or thinks.
 (d) Approach: to speak to somebody about something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

542. CEREMONIAL

- (a) Religious (b) Formal
 (c) Official (d) Pompous

Explanation: (b) Ceremonial: relating to a ceremony that includes formal and traditional actions.

- (a) Religious: relating to religion or spiritual things.
 (b) Formal: being according to established forms and requirement.
 (c) Official: relating to the job of somebody who is in a position of authority.

- (d) Pompous: showing that you think you are more important than other people, especially by using long and formal words.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (543–547): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]

543. OBSESSION

- (a) Pre-occupation
 (b) Suspicion
 (c) Frustration
 (d) Dejection

Explanation: (a) Obsession: the state in which a person's mind is filled with thought of one particular thing in a way that is not normal.

- (a) Preoccupation: a state of thinking about something continuously; obsession.
 (b) Suspicion: a feeling that somebody has done something wrong.
 (c) Frustration: a feeling of being annoyed and impatient.
 (d) Dejection: a feeling of unhappiness and disappointment.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

544. MATE

- (a) Spin (b) Weaken
 (c) Widen (d) Push

Explanation: (c) Dilate: to become or make something larger or wider.

- (a) Spin: to turn round and round quickly.
 (b) Weaken: to become or make something less strong or powerful.
 (c) Widen: to become or make something wider.
 (d) Push: to make something move forward or away from you.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

545. DUPLICATION

- (a) Breed
 (b) Reproduction
 (c) Print
 (d) Copying

Explanation: (d) Duplication: making an exact copy of something.

- (a) Breed: an animal that has been developed by people in a controlled way.
 (b) Reproduction: the act or process of producing babies, young animals or plants.
 (c) Print: to produce letters, pictures, etc., on paper.
 (d) Copying: making something that is the same as something else.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

546. PRIORITY

- (a) Urgency (b) Protocol
 (c) Precedence (d) Necessity

Explanation: (c) Priority: something that is more important than other things.

- (a) Urgency: pressing importance requiring speedy action.
 (b) Protocol: a system of fixed rules and formal behaviour used at official meetings.
 (c) Precedence: the condition of being more important than something else.
 (d) Necessity: the fact that something must happen or be done.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

547. FLUTTER

- (a) Soar (b) Agitate
 (c) Change (d) Float

Explanation: (d) Flutter: to move lightly and quickly.

- (a) Soar: to rise quickly and smoothly up into the air.
 (b) Agitate: to argue strongly for something you want.
 (c) Change: to become; to replace something.
 (d) Float: to move slowly on water; drift; glide

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (548–557): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC Tax Assistant (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2005]

548. COMMAND

- (a) Lead
 (b) Instruct
 (c) Manage
 (d) Supervise



Explanation: (b) Command: an order given to a person

- (a) Lead: show the way, position ahead of everyone.
- (b) Instruct: order; guide
- (c) Manage: to succeed in doing something; cope
- (d) Supervise: to oversee somebody or something and make sure that everything is done correctly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

549. GNOME

- (a) Giant (b) Dwarf
- (c) Native (d) Alien

Explanation: (b) Gnome: a creature like a small man; dwarf

- (a) Giant: a very large strong person who is often cruel; very large.
- (b) Dwarf: a creature like a small man
- (c) Native: a person who was born in a country or area.
- (d) Alien: a person who is not the citizen of the country in which he lives or works.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

550. ABLUTION

- (a) Censure (b) Forgiveness
- (c) Absolution (d) Washing

Explanation: (d) Ablution: the act of washing

- (a) Censure: strong criticism
- (b) Forgiveness: the act of forgiving
- (c) Absolution: a formal statement that a person is forgiven.
- (d) Washing: the act of cleaning using water and soap.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

551. SURMOUNT

- (a) Discount (b) Surround
- (c) Overcome (d) Capture

Explanation: (c) Surmount: overcome; to deal successfully with a difficulty.

- (a) Discount: reduction
- (b) Surround: to be all around
- (c) Overcome: to succeed in dealing with controlling a problem
- (d) Capture: to catch and make a prisoner

Hence, the correct option is (c).

552. TORPID

- (a) Insipid (b) Stupid
- (c) Sensitive (d) Inactive

Explanation: (d) Torpid: not active; lethargic

- (a) Insipid: having no taste or flavour; dull
- (b) Stupid: foolish; silly
- (c) Sensitive: aware of and able to understand other people and their feelings.
- (d) Inactive: not active

Hence, the correct option is (d).

553. SELECTION

- (a) Denial (b) Preference
- (c) Refusal (d) Display

Explanation: (b) Selection: choose from a group; choice

- (a) Denial: a statement that something is wrong or untrue.
- (b) Preference: a greater interest in somebody or something than somebody or something else; choice.
- (c) Refusal: an act of saying or showing that you will not do, give or accept.
- (d) Display: exhibit, to show something to people.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

554. OSTENTATION

- (a) Pomp (b) Pretense
- (c) Abundance (d) Plenty

Explanation: (a) Ostentation: an exaggerated display of wealth, knowledge or skill.

- (a) Pomp: the impressive clothes, decoration, music, etc., and traditional customs that are a part of an official ceremony.
- (b) Pretense: the act of behaving in a way; to make other people believe something that is not true.
- (c) Abundance: a large quantity that is more than enough
- (d) Plenty: a large amount

Hence, the correct option is (a).

555. CONVICT

- (a) Adventurer
- (b) Fugitive
- (c) Criminal
- (d) Impostor

Explanation: (c) Convict: a person who has been found guilty of a crime and 'sent to prison.

- (a) Adventurer: a person who enjoys exciting new experiences.
- (b) Fugitive: a person who has escaped.
- (c) Criminal: a person who commits a crime.
- (d) Impostor: a person who pretends to be somebody else.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

556. ITINERANT

- (a) Frequent use of the word 'it'
- (b) Anything involving repetition
- (c) Plan for a proposed journey
- (d) Travelling from place to place

Explanation: (d) Itinerant: travelling from place to place to find work.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

557. TRANSPARENT

- (a) Verbose (b) Involved
- (c) Witty (d) Lucid

Explanation: (d) Transparent: able to see through; clear

- (a) Verbose: using more words than needed
- (b) Involved: taking part in something
- (c) Witty: able to say or write clever or amusing things; funny.
- (d) Lucid: easy to understand; clear

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions for questions (558–567): In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word given.

[SSC Tax Assistance (Income Tax & Central Excise) Exam. 2004]

558. IRREVERENCE

- (a) Disrespect (b) Cruelty
- (c) Unkindness (d) Invalidity

Explanation: (a) Irreverence: a disrespectful act

- (a) Disrespect: lack of respect
- (b) Cruelty: behaviour that causes pain or suffering to others.
- (c) Rudeness: lack of sympathy; impoliteness

- (d) Invalidity: the state of being unable to take care of yourself because of illness or injury.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

559. AMICABLE

- (a) Poisonous (b) Friendly
(c) Satisfying (d) Heartening

Explanation: (b) Amicable: done or achieved something in a harmonious way.

- (a) Poisonous: toxic or fatal
(b) Friendly: welcoming and approachable
(c) Satisfying: giving pleasure or feeling of content
(d) Heartening: cheerfully encouraging; inspiring

Hence, the correct option is (b).

560. PRUDENT

- (a) Skilled (b) Experienced
(c) Cautious (d) Criminal

Explanation: (c) Prudent: sensible and careful when you make judgements and decisions.

- (a) Skilled: having or showing special skill
(b) Experienced: having become knowledgeable or skilful from observation or participation.
(c) Cautious: showing careful thought
(d) Criminal: relating to crime

Hence, the correct option is (c).

561. PANACEA

- (a) Flatter (b) Praise
(c) Inactivity (d) Cure-all

Explanation: (d) Panacea: hypothetical remedy for all ills or diseases

- (a) Flatter: praise somewhat dishonestly
(b) Praise: an expression of approval and acclamation or admiration.
(c) Inactivity: the state of being inactive
(d) Cure-all: something that people believe can cure any problem or any disease.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

562. BENEVOLENCE

- (a) ill-will (b) Morbidity
(c) Kindness (d) Vision

Explanation: (c) Benevolence: an inclination for compassion; generosity

- (a) ill-will: the feeling of hostility
(b) Morbidity: the ratio of deaths in an area to the population of that area.
(c) Kindness: the quality of being considerate and sympathetic.

- (d) Vision: the ability to see

Hence, the correct option is (c).

563. VINDICATE

- (a) Open (b) Ventilate
(c) Justify (d) Recommend

Explanation: (c) Vindicate: show to be right or true or not guilty.

- (a) Open: not shut or dosed
(b) Ventilate: expose to cool or cold air to feel cool or fresh.
(c) Justify: show to be right or true or not guilty

- (d) Recommend: push for something

Hence, the correct option is (c).

564. OCCULT

- (a) Religious (b) Unnatural
(c) Supernatural (d) Strong

Explanation: (c) Occult: hidden and difficult to see; mysterious; connected with magic powers; supernatural.

- (a) Religious: relating to religion or spiritual things
(b) Unnatural: not in accordance with nature
(c) Supernatural: not existing in nature
(d) Strong: having strength or power greater than average or expected.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

565. MENACE

- (a) Request (b) Prayer
(c) Threat (d) Curse

Explanation: (c) Menace: something that causes or may cause danger; threat.

- (a) Request: asking; inquiring
(b) Prayer: the act of communicating with a deity.
(c) Threat: something that is a source of danger; menace
(d) Curse: an evil spell

Hence, the correct option is (c).

566. DELINEATE

- (a) Expand (b) Portray
(c) Explain (d) Argue

Explanation: (c) Delineate: describe or explain in detail

- (a) Expand: become large, volume or quantity
(b) Portray: represent or point a drawing or sculpture verbally.
(c) Explain: to tell somebody about something in a way that makes it easy to understand.

- (d) Argue: to speak angrily to somebody because you disagree with him.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

567. ABROGATE

- (a) Elope (b) Gate-crash
(c) Abolish (d) Destroy

Explanation: (c) Abrogate: to officially end a law; repeal

- (a) Elope: run away secretly with one's beloved
(b) Gate-crash: to go to a party or social event without being invited
(c) abolish: to get rid of; do away with; to officially end a law, a system or an institution.

- (d) Destroy: do away with; destruct

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions for questions (568–572): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the word given.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

568. CENSURE

- (a) Criticize (b) Appreciate
(c) Blame (d) Abuse

Explanation: (a) Censure: to criticize, often publicly; rebuke

- (a) Criticize: to say disapprove or censure
(b) Appreciate: to recognize the good qualities of somebody or something.
(c) Blame: to hold someone responsible for a wrongdoing.
(d) Abuse: exploit; misuse something; take advantage of.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

569. DILIGENT

- (a) Industrious
(b) Indifferent
(c) Intelligent
(d) Energetic



Explanation: (a) Diligent: hard-working and meticulous in work

- (a) Industrious: hard working
 - (b) Indifferent: having no interest; disinterested
 - (c) Intelligent: brainy; high in logical thinking
 - (d) Energetic: having a lot of energy
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

570. CONTAMPLATION

- (a) Consideration
- (b) Meditation
- (c) Deliberation
- (d) Speculation

Explanation: (b) Contemplation: thinking intensely about something.

- (a) Consideration: the act of thinking carefully about something.
- (b) Meditation: the practice of concentrating the mind for mental peace or as part of spirituality.
- (c) Deliberation: the procedure of sensibly considering or discussing something.
- (d) Speculation: the act of forming opinions; assumption without knowing the facts.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

571. ADULATION

- (a) Duration (b) Argument
- (c) Flattery (d) Institution

Explanation: (c) Adulation: admiration and praise

- (a) Duration: the length of time
- (b) Argument: a disagreement of thoughts, often angrily
- (c) Flattery: praise that is not genuine
- (d) Institution: an organization

Hence, the correct option is (c).

572. QUIVER

- (a) Quarrel (b) Quicken
- (c) Waver (d) Tremble

Explanation: (d) Quiver: to shake slightly

- (a) Quarrel: an angry argument between people
- (b) Quicken: to become quicker
- (c) Waver: to be or become weak or unsteady; hesitate

(d) Tremble: to shake in a way that you cannot control; quiver

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions for questions (573–577): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word given in each of the following questions.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

573. BEAUTIFUL

- (a) Handsome (b) Alluring
- (c) Appealing (d) Attractive

Explanation: (a) Beautiful: pretty; attractive; good-looking

- (a) Handsome: attractive; good-looking
- (b) Alluring: attractive and exciting in a mysterious way
- (c) Appealing: pleasing or interesting
- (d) Attractive: pleasant in appearance; appealing

Hence, the correct option is (a).

574. MOMENTOUS

- (a) Important (b) Temporary
- (c) Fleeting (d) Monumental

Explanation: (a) Momentous: very important or serious, especially having historic importance.

- (a) Important: something having significance or value.
- (b) Temporary: not permanent; provisional
- (c) Fleeting: lasting only for a short time; transitory
- (d) Monumental: vital and having a great effect, especially due to years of work or historic significance.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

575. INFATUATION

- (a) Emotion (b) Passion
- (c) Imagination (d) Compassion

Explanation: (b) Infatuation: very strong feelings of love or attraction; craze.

- (a) Emotion: sentiment of love, fear or anger.
- (b) Passion: a very strong feeling of desire.
- (c) Imagination: the ability to make images in your mind.

(d) Compassion: a strong feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

576. CONSIGNEE

- (a) Delegate
- (b) Representative
- (c) Nominee
- (d) Messenger

Explanation: (c) Consignee: the person to whom merchandise is delivered over.

- (a) Delegate: a person who is chosen or elected to represent the views of a group of people and vote and make decisions for them.
- (b) Representative: a person who has been chosen to speak or vote for somebody else or on behalf of a group.
- (c) Nominee: a person who has been formally suggested for a job, prize, etc.
- (d) Messenger: a person, who gives a message to somebody; who delivers messages to people as a job.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

577. TRAMP

- (a) Wanderer (b) Cheat
- (c) Traveller (d) Pilgrim

Explanation: (a) Tramp: a person with no home or job; who is a vagabond, generally seeking food or money from others.

- (a) Wanderer: a person who travels from place to place with no permanent home.
- (b) Cheat: to trick somebody; trickster
- (c) Traveller: a person who often travels
- (d) Pilgrim: a person who travels to a holy place

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions for questions (578–582): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which expresses the right meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001]

578. GRANDEUR

- (a) Magnificence (b) Admiration
- (c) Happiness (d) Awe

Explanation: (a) Grandeur: impressive in appearance; splendour

- (b) Admiration: a feeling of respect

- (c) Happiness: feeling of pleasure
(d) Awe: feeling of respect and wonder
Hence, the correct option is (a).

579. INCEPTION

- (a) Initiative (b) Beginning
(c) Initial (d) Origin

Explanation: (d) Inception: the start; initiation

- (a) Initiative: urge to take action; resourcefulness
(b) Beginning: the time when something starts
(c) Initial: happening at the start or early on
(d) Origin: the point from which something starts

Hence, the correct option is (d).

580. COLOSSAL

- (a) Famous
(b) Vigorous
(c) Energetic
(d) Enormous

Explanation: (d) Colossal: large

- (a) Famous: well-known; known by many
(b) Vigorous: dynamic; determined
(c) Energetic: having a lot of energy and enthusiasm; active
(d) Enormous: huge or massive

Hence, the correct option is (d).

581. PARALOX

- (a) Paradise (b) Question
(c) Puzzle (d) Challenge

Explanation: (c) Paradox: A person, thing or situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange; a statement containing two opposite ideas that make it seem impossible.

- (a) Paradise: heaven; a dwelling where people are said to go when they die.
(b) Question: a query; seeking information

- (c) Puzzle: a riddle; something difficult to comprehend or explain.
(d) Challenge: a new or difficult task that tests somebody's ability and skill.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

582. PROLIFERATE

- (a) Progression (b) Prohibit
(c) Stipulate (d) Reproduce

Explanation: (d) Proliferate: to increase quickly in amount or quantity; multiply.

- (a) Progression: the process of developing; evolution
(b) Prohibit: to prevent especially by law
(c) Stipulate: to state firmly; instruct
(d) Reproduce: to repeat

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (583–587): In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word given.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam.1997]

583. OBNOXIOUS

- (a) Depressing (b) Disgusting
(c) Arrogant (d) Filthy

Explanation: (b) Obnoxious: disagreeable; offensive

- (a) Depressing: making one feel miserable; discouraging
(b) Disgusting: revolting
(c) Arrogant: egotistical; behaving in a proud way
(d) Filthy: dirty and unpleasant

Hence, the correct option is (b).

584. COVENANT

- (a) Case (b) Coupon
(c) Contract (d) Settlement

Explanation: (c) Covenant: a promise; a legal agreement

- (a) Case: a circumstance; situation
(b) Coupon: a token or slip to avail an offer

- (c) Contract: an official agreement
(d) Settlement: an agreement between two groups

Hence, the correct option is (c).

585. DEFERENCE

- (a) Indifference (b) Sympathy
(c) Respect (d) Flattery

Explanation: (c) Deference: behaviour of respect or regard

- (a) Indifference: a lack of interest, insignificance
(b) Sympathy: the feeling of compassion for somebody
(c) Respect: a feeling of admiration for somebody or something because of abilities or attainments.

- (d) Flattery: praise just to impress

Hence, the correct option is (c).

586. ABROGATE

- (a) Repeal (b) Destroy
(c) Delay (d) Dismiss

Explanation: (a) Abrogate: to officially annul

- (a) Repeal: revoke
(b) Destroy: to damage such that it breaks or ends
(c) Delay: postponement; temporary no action due to an obstacle.

- (d) Dismiss: to discharge; to rule out

Hence, the correct option is (a).

587. INTREPID

- (a) Ambitious (b) Determined
(c) Talkative (d) Fearless

Explanation: (d) Intrepid: fearless and brave

- (a) Ambitious: desire to achieve something; determined
(b) Determined: strong-minded
(c) Talkative: liking to talk, chatty
(d) Fearless: courageous; not afraid

Hence, the correct option is (d).

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Directions for questions (1–3): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

1. Rancid

- (a) Sweet (b) Stale
(c) Fresh (d) Sour

Explanation:

Rancid: unpleasant taste; stale; not fresh; sour.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

2. Always

- (a) Never (b) Sometimes
(c) Anytime (d) Seldom

Explanation:

Always (Adverb): at all time; on every occasion.

(1) Seldom (Adverb): not often; rarely

Hence, the correct option is (a).

3. Provide

- (a) Ignore (b) Defy
(c) Deceive (d) Deny

Explanation:

Provide: supply; to give something to somebody or make it available; stipulate

(1) Deny: to refuse to admit or accept something.

(2) Defy (Verb): to refuse to obey/show respect for somebody in authority, a law, a rule, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (4–8): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

4. Vacillate

- (a) Relieve (b) Injure
(c) Decide (d) Repel

Explanation:

Vacillate: to keep changing your opinion or thoughts about something; waver.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

5. Obsequious

- (a) Careful (b) Domineering
(c) Opaque (d) Clever

Explanation:

Obsequious: trying too hard to please somebody; servile.

(1) Domineering: trying to control other people without considering their opinions or feelings.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

6. Enlarge

- (a) Condense (b) Glorify
(c) Amplify (d) Augment

Explanation:

Enlarge: to make something bigger; to become bigger; augment.

(1) Condense: reduce; to put something into fewer words.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

7. Unscrupulous

- (a) Dedicated
(b) Single-minded
(c) Conscientious
(d) Superfluous

Explanation:

Unscrupulous: without moral principles; not honest or fair.

(1) Conscientious: taking care to do things carefully and correctly.

(2) Dedicated (Adjective): working hard at something because it is very important to you; committed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

8. Tranquil

- (a) Unruffled (b) Perpetual
(c) Temporal (d) Disturbed

Explanation:

Tranquil: quiet and peaceful; serene; unruffled.

Disturbed: unhappy and full of shocking experiences.

(1) Unruffled (Adjective): calm

(2) Perpetual (Adjective): continuous

(3) Temporal (Adjective): connected with/limited by time

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (9–13): In the following five questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

9. Abrupt

- (a) Obscure (b) Gradual
(c) Concrete (d) Rapid

Explanation:

Abrupt: sudden and unexpected.

(1) Gradual: happening slowly over a long period.

(2) Obscure (Adjective): not well-known

(3) Concrete (Adjective): based on facts, not on ideas/guesses

(4) Rapid (Adjective): happening in a short period of time

Hence, the correct option is (b).

10. Accelerate

- (a) Delay (b) Quicken
(c) Diminish (d) Descent

Explanation:

Accelerate: to happen faster or earlier than expected.

(1) Delay: to make/do late

Hence, the correct option is (a).

11. Autonomy

- (a) Subordination
(b) Dependence
(c) Slavery
(d) Conformity

**Explanation:**

Autonomy: freedom; independence; the ability to act without being controlled by anyone else.

Slavery: state of being a slave.

- (1) Subordination (Noun): the act of treating somebody/something as less important than somebody/something else.
- (2) Dependence (Noun): the state of needing the help and support of somebody/something in order to survive or be successful.
- (3) Conformity (Noun): behaviour/actions that follow the accepted rules of society.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

12. Immaculate

- (a) Flawless (b) Filthy
- (c) Weak (d) Strong

Explanation:

Immaculate: flawless; spotless; extremely clean and tidy; perfect.

- (1) Filthy: very dirty and unpleasant
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

13. Sweltering

- (a) Smelly (b) Clammy
- (c) Freezing (d) Cozy

Explanation:

Sweltering: stifling; very hot and uncomfortable.

- (1) Cozy: warm, comfortable and safe; easy and convenient.
- (2) Clammy (Adjective): damp in an unpleasant way
- (3) Freezing (Adverb): extremely cold

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (14–16): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2015)

14. Tremulous

- (a) Healthy (b) Steady
- (c) Obese (d) Young

Explanation:

Tremulous: shaking slightly because you are nervous; trembling.

- (1) Steady: not shaking or likely to fall dawn.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

15. Fake

- (a) Wrong (b) Fanciful
- (c) Real (d) Ideal

Explanation:

Fake: not genuine, counterfeit
Hence, the correct option is (c).

16. Disconsolate

- (a) Prominent
- (b) Joyous
- (c) Thankful
- (d) Unprejudiced

Explanation:

Disconsolate: very unhappy and disappointed; dejected.

- (1) Joyous: a feeling of great happiness; very happy; delighted.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (17–19): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2015)]

17. URBANE

- (a) Loud (b) Native
- (c) Crude (d) Rural

Explanation:

Urbane: good at knowing what to say and how to behave in social situations.

- (1) Crude: offensive or rude; vulgar
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

18. BOLD

- (a) Timid (b) Nervous
- (c) Coy (d) Fearful

Explanation:

Bold: brave and confident; not afraid

- (1) Timid: brave; shy and nervous
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

19. AUTHENTIC

- (a) Genuine (b) False
- (c) Factual (d) Real

Explanation:

Authentic: genuine; known to be real and not a copy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (20–22): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-1 Exam 2015)

20. Placid

- (a) Urgent (b) Dull
- (c) Moving (d) Stormy

Explanation:

Placid: not easily excited or irritated; calm and peaceful; tranquil.

- (1) Stormy: full of strong feelings and angry arguments; strong winds and heavy rain.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

21. VACILLATION

- (a) Steadfastness (b) Relief
- (c) Inoculation (d) Remorse

Explanation:

- (1) Vacillation: keep changing your opinion or thoughts; wavering.

Steadfastness: firmness not changing your attitudes or aims.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

22. Effeminacy

- (a) Aggressiveness
- (b) Attractiveness
- (c) Manliness
- (d) Boorishness

Explanation:

Effeminacy: looking, behaving or sounding like a woman or a girl.

- (1) Manliness: having the qualities or physical features that are admired or expected in a man.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (23–25): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

23. ARROGANT

- (a) Proud (b) Selfish
- (c) Modest (d) Haughty

Explanation:

Arrogant: behaving in a proud, unpleasant way; showing little thought for other people.

- (1) Modest: not talking much about your own abilities or possessions.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

24. ECCENTRIC

- (a) Normal (b) Carefree
- (c) Unusual (d) Peculiar

Explanation:

Eccentric: irregular, whimsical; to be strange or unusual; peculiar.

(1) Normal: typical, usual or ordinary.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

25. ZEITH

- (a) Nadir (b) Shallow
(c) Low (d) Bottom

Explanation:

Zenith: the highest point; the time when something is strongest and most successful; peak.

(1) Nadir: the worst moment of a situation.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (26–28): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CAPFs SI CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015]

26. AMATEURS

- (a) Actors (b) Promoters
(c) Democrats (d) Professionals

Explanation:

Amateur (Noun/Adjective): a person who is not skilled; a person who takes part in activities for enjoyment not as job.

(1) Professional (Noun): competent, connected with a skilful job.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

27. DECEIT

- (a) Honesty (b) Natural
(c) Sincere (d) Plainness

Explanation:

Deceit: dishonest behaviour, deception.

(1) Honesty: the quality of being honest/true with her usual honesty.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

28. BENEVOLENT

- (a) Malignant (b) Malevolent
(c) Equivalent (d) Prevalent

Explanation:

Benevolent: kind, helpful and generous.

(1) Malevolent: having or showing a desire to harm others, malicious, wicked.

(2) Malignant (Adjective): that cannot be controlled and is likely to cause death.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (29–31): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I RE-Exam 2015]

29. Arrogant

- (a) Favourable (b) Illiterate
(c) Kind (d) Humble

Explanation:

Arrogant: behaving in a proud, unpleasant way.

(1) Humble: modest; showing no self-importance.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

30. Impoverished

- (a) Pure (b) Affluent
(c) Important (d) Efficient

Explanation:

Impoverished: very poor, without money.

(1) Affluent: having a lot of money, wealthy; prosperous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

31. Affirmed

- (a) Contradicted
(b) Opposed
(c) Disputed
(d) Denied

Explanation:

Affirm: to state publicly that something is true; confirm.

(4) Deny: to say that something is not true.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (32–34): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2015]

32. Harmonious

- (a) Sonorous (b) Discordant
(c) Concordant (d) Balanced

Explanation:

Harmonious: friendly; peaceful and without any disagreement.

(1) Discordant: not in agreement

Hence, the correct option is (b).

33. Fragile

- (a) Weak (b) Brittle
(c) Strong (d) Discard

Explanation:

Fragile: easily broken or damaged; weak and uncertain; easily destroyed or spoilt.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

34. Superficial

- (a) Genuine (b) Natural
(c) Artificial (d) Amicable

Explanation:

Superficial: appearing to be true, real or important; artificial; cursory.

(1) Genuine: real; exactly what it appears to be.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (35–37): In the following three questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. [SSC Constable (GD) Exam 2015]

35. NOISILY

- (a) Loudly (b) Quietly
(c) Clearly (d) Distinctly

Explanation:

Noisily (Adverb): extremely unpleasantly or offensively.

(1) Quietly (Adverb): with very little noise; peacefully.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

36. ADMIRATION

- (a) Blame (b) Contempt
(c) Disapprove (d) Despise

Explanation:

Admiration: a feeling of respect and liking for somebody/something.

(1) Contempt: a feeling that something is without value and deserves no respect at all.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

37. BEAUTIFUL

- (a) Bountiful (b) Unique
(c) Bizarre (d) Ugly

Explanation:

Beautiful: having beauty; very good.

(1) Ugly: unpleasant to look at; unattractive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (38–40): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015]



38. Profound

- (a) Less
- (b) Special
- (c) Large
- (d) Superficial

Explanation:

Profound: very great; showing great knowledge or understanding

- (1) Superficial: not studying deeply; not concerned with anything serious; shallow.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

39. Minuscule

- (a) Minute
- (b) Menial
- (c) Massive
- (d) Impressive

Explanation:

Minuscule: extremely small

- (1) Massive: very large, heavy and solid
Hence, the correct option is (c).

40. Wary

- (a) Kind
- (b) Watchful
- (c) Careless
- (d) Free

Explanation:

Wary: watchful; careful when dealing with somebody, cautious.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (41–44): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

41. Defile

- (a) Yield
- (b) Repair
- (c) Ply
- (d) Describe

Explanation:

Defile: to make something dirty or no longer pure.

- (1) Purify: to make something pure by removing dirty or harmful things.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

42. Sterile

- (a) Fertile
- (b) Infertile
- (c) Dense
- (d) Barren

Explanation:

Sterile: infertile; not able to produce children; not good enough to produce crops.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

43. Desist

- (a) Assign
- (b) Continue
- (c) Hope
- (d) Request

Explanation:

Desist: to stop doing something; discontinue.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

44. Prudent

- (a) Foolish
- (b) Strange
- (c) Miserly
- (d) Careless

Explanation:

Prudent: sensible and careful; avoiding unnecessary risks.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (45–48): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

45. Flawless

- (a) Deficient
- (b) Defective
- (c) Seconds
- (d) Sick

Explanation:

Flawless: without defect or fault; perfect.

- (1) Defective: not perfect; having a fault.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

46. Obscure

- (a) Distinct
- (b) Vague
- (c) Enigma
- (d) Distinguish

Explanation:

Obscure: difficult to understand; unknown; not clear.

- (1) Distinct: easily or clearly seen, heard, felt, etc.; clear; definite.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

47. Enduring

- (a) Abiding
- (b) Unwavering
- (c) Transient
- (d) Transitory

Explanation:

Enduring: lasting for a long time

- (1) Transient: continuing for a short time; fleeting; temporary.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

48. Grieve

- (a) Agony
- (b) Moan
- (c) Rejoice
- (d) Sadness

Explanation:

Grieve: to feel very sad because somebody has died; pain.

- (1) Rejoice: to express great happiness about something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (49–52): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

49. Bizarre

- (a) Droll
- (b) Ridiculous
- (c) Ordinary
- (d) Comical

Explanation:

Bizarre: very or unusual; weird. Ordinary: not unusual.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

50. Guilty

- (a) Dubious
- (b) Honest
- (c) Innocent
- (d) Sony

Explanation:

Guilty: having done something illegal; being responsible for something bad.

- (1) Innocent: not guilty of a crime
Hence, the correct option is (c).

51. Accusation

- (a) Encouragement
- (b) Complaint
- (c) Felicitation
- (d) Exculpation

Explanation:

Accusation: to say someone guilty of doing something wrong.

- (1) Exculpation: stating officially that somebody is not guilty.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

52. Appoint

- (a) Dismiss
- (b) Reward
- (c) Yield
- (d) Disunite

Explanation:

Appoint: to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility.

- (1) Dismiss: to officially remove somebody from job; fire; sack.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (53–56): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

53. Ascend
(a) Rise (b) Descend
(c) Soar (d) Climb

Explanation:

Ascend: to rise; to go up, to climb up.

- (1) Descend: to come or go down from a higher to a lower level.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

54. Traitor
(a) Migrant (b) Member
(c) Patriot (d) Officer

Explanation:

Traitor: a person who gives away secrets about their country; one who betrays; renegade; back-stabber.

- (1) Patriot: a person who loves their country and is ready to defend against an enemy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

55. Detest
(a) Injure (b) Assist
(c) Adore (d) Withhold

Explanation:

Detest: to hate something very much; loathe.

- (1) Adore: to love somebody very much.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

56. Repel
(a) Drag (b) Coax
(c) Attract (d) Annoy

Explanation:

Repel: to push, drive, keep something away.

- (1) Attract: If you are attracted by something; it interests you; arouse interest.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (57–60): In the following four questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

57. Illicit
(a) Approved (b) Noble
(c) Legal (d) Correct

Explanation:

Illicit: not allowed by the law; illegal; not approved of the normal rules of society.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

58. Demand
(a) Request (b) Supply
(c) Petition (d) Claim

Explanation:

Demand: a very firm request for something.

- (1) Supply: an amount of something that is provided or available to be used.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

59. Notorious
(a) Infamous (b) Honourable
(c) Prominent (d) Reputed

Explanation:

Notorious: well known for being bad; infamous.

- (1) Reputed: known; generally thought to be some-thing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

60. Descent
(a) Discern (b) Dissent
(c) Assent (d) Ascent

Explanation:

Descent: an action of coming or going down.

- (1) Ascent: the act of climbing or moving up; an upward journey.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (61–64): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

61. Resist
(a) Remain
(b) Decline
(c) Yield
(d) Adjust

Explanation:

Realist: oppose; to refuse to accept something; to fight back when attacked; to use force.

- (1) Yield: to stop resisting; give way; surrender.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

62. Concur
(a) Agree (b) Weak
(c) Praise (d) Disagree

Explanation:

Concur: to agree

Hence, the correct option is (d).

63. Accumulate
(a) Disperse (b) Dismiss
(c) Below (d) Aware

Explanation:

Accumulate: to gradually increase in number; collect amass; build up.

- (1) Disperse (Verb): to spread; scatter; to move apart.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

64. Elementary
(a) Involved (b) Complex
(c) Compound (d) Hard

Explanation:

Elementary: very simple and easy; basic; primary.

- (1) Compound: formed of two or more parts.
(2) Complex: complicated; difficult to understand.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (65–69): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2016]

65. Exaggerate
(a) Extravagant (b) Understate
(c) Abundance (d) Excerpt

Explanation:

Exaggerate: to make something seems larger, better, worse or more important than it is.

- (1) Understate: to state that something is smaller, less important than it is.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

66. Abrupt
(a) Sudden (b) Crisp
(c) Spongy (d) Smooth

Explanation:

Abrupt: sudden and unexpected often in an unpleasant way; rude



- (1) Smooth: completely flat and even, without any lumps, holes or rough areas.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

67. Formal

- (a) Pitiabile (b) Informal
(c) Heedful (d) Plain

Explanation:

Formal: very correct and suitable for official or important occasions.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

68. Thorough

- (a) Cursory (b) Detailed
(c) Intensive (d) Utter

Explanation:

Thom: done completely; with great attention to detail.

- (1) Cursory: done quickly and without giving enough attention to details; brief; perfunctory.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

69. Nasty

- (a) Ugly
(b) Pleasant
(c) Unpleasant
(d) Beautiful

Explanation:

Nasty: very bad or unpleasant; unkind; mean.

- (1) Pleasant: enjoyable or attractive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (70–72): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

70. Transience

- (a) Eternity (b) Shallow
(c) Slow (d) Rest

Explanation:

Transience (Noun): continuing for a short time; fleeting; temporariness.

- (1) Eternity (Noun): time without limit especially life continuing without end after death.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

71. Descent

- (a) Elevation (b) Increase
(c) Level (d) Ascent

Explanation:

Descent (Noun): an action of coming or going down.

- (1) Ascent (N): the act of moving up; an upward journey.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

72. Interim

- (a) Temporary (b) Interior
(c) Permanent (d) Continuous

Explanation:

Interim (Adjective): intended to last for only a short time until somebody/something more permanent is found.

- (1) Permanent (Adjective): lasting for a long time; existing all the time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (73–75): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2014]

73. Genuine

- (a) Innocent (b) Reckless
(c) Spurious (d) Diluted

Explanation:

Genuine (Adjective): authentic; real, not artificial.

- (1) Spurious: false, although seeming to be genuine.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

74. Stingy

- (a) Extravagant
(b) Self-sufficient
(c) Spiteful
(d) Broad-minded

Explanation:

Stingy (Adjective): mean; not generous; not giving willingly.

- (1) Extravagant: spending a lot more money.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

75. Rapid

- (a) Glorious (b) Silly
(c) Slow (d) Simple

Explanation:

Rapid (Adjective): happening or done quickly.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (76–78): In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word. (SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2014)

76. Chaotic

- (a) Haphazard (b) Organized
(c) Charming (d) Charismatic

Explanation:

Chaotic:

- (1) Haphazard (Adjective): with no particular order/plan

- (2) Charismatic (Adjective): charming

Hence, the correct option is (b).

77. Liberty

- (a) Freedom (b) Liberation
(c) Bondage (d) Crowded

Explanation:

Liberty (Noun): freedom, liberation

- (1) Bondage (Noun): the state of being a slave or prisoner; slavery.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

78. Cautious

- (a) Unreasonable
(b) Careful
(c) Illogical
(d) Reckless

Explanation:

Cautious (Adjective): being careful about what you say or do.

- (1) Reckless (Adjective): showing a lack of care about danger and the possible results of your actions; rash.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (79–81): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2014]

79. Encouraged

- (a) Opposed (b) Mugged
(c) Supported (d) Dispirited

Explanation:

Encourage (Verb): to give support

- (1) Opposed (Verb): to disagree

Hence, the correct option is (a).

80. Revoke

- (a) Negate (b) Annul
(c) Invalidate (d) Implement

Explanation:

Revoke:

- (1) Negate (Verb): to stop something from having any effect; nullify.
- (2) Annul (Verb): to state officially that something is no longer legally valid.
- (3) Invalidate (Verb): to prove that an idea, a story, an argument, etc., is wrong.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

81. Calculative

(a) Naive	(b) Gentle
(c) Docile	(d) Careful

Explanation:

Calculative (Adjective): carefully planned to get what you want.

- (1) Naive (Adjective): lacking experience of life, knowledge; innocent or simple; artless.
- (2) Docile: quiet and easy to control.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (82–84): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013, 2014)

82. ACQUIT

(a) Despair	(b) Mild
(c) Smart	(d) Condemn

Explanation:

Acquit (Verb): to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime.

- (1) Condemn (Verb): to express strong disapproval; to sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

83. DISSENT

(a) Discord	(b) Disagreement
(c) Unacceptable	(d) Agreement

Explanation:

- (1) Discord (Noun): disagreement; arguing

Hence, the correct option is (d).

84. GROUP

(a) Singular	(b) Individual
(c) Alone	(d) Solitary

Explanation:

Group (Noun): a number of people or things together.

- (1) Solitary (Adjective): living alone
- (2) Individual (Noun): A person considered separately rather than part of group.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (85–87): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam 2013, 2014)

85. FRUGALITY

(a) Gaiety	(b) Prodigality
(c) Enmity	(d) Captivity

Explanation:

- (1) Gaiety (Noun): the state of be cheerful and full of fun.
- (2) Captivity (Noun): the state being kept as a prisoner/in confined space.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

86. HUMANE

(a) Unkind	(b) Living being
(c) Person	(d) Mall

Explanation:

Humane (Adjective): showing kindness towards people and animals.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

87. MISERABLE

(a) Solitary	(b) Happy
(c) Active	(d) Laudable

Explanation:

Miserable (Adjective): very unhappy or uncomfortable; de pressing.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (88–92): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC SI CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

88. SAFE

(a) Rash	(b) Insecure
(c) Beneficial	(d) Harsh

Explanation:

Safe (Adjective): secure, protected from harm.

- (1) Insecure (Adjective): unsafe or not protected

Hence, the correct option is (b).

89. Redundant

(a) Repentant	(b) Surplus
(c) Singular	(d) Required

Explanation:

Unnecessary: not needed/ useful
Hence, the correct option is (d).

90. FAIR

(a) Untrue	(b) Unjust
(c) Coarse	(d) Harsh

Explanation:

Fair (Adjective): just; impartial; satisfying

- (1) Unjust (Adjective): not deserved or fair

Hence, the correct option is (b).

91. BOISTEROUS

(a) Serenity	(b) Calm
(c) Cheerful	(d) Courageous

Explanation:

Serenity (Noun): the quality of being calm and peaceful.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

92. SUBSTANTIAL

(a) Flimsy	(b) Hefty
(c) Actual	(d) Excess

Explanation:

Substantial (Adjective): not Illusory; important; large in amount; considerable; strong.

- (1) Flimsy (Adjective): difficult to believe; fragile; thin; rickety; meagre; not strong.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (93–97): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAFF's SI CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

93. Mundane

- | |
|-------------------|
| (a) Inferior |
| (b) Cheap |
| (c) Extraordinary |
| (d) Good |

Explanation:

Mundane (Adjective): not interesting; dull; ordinary

- (1) Extraordinary (Adjective): not normal or ordinary

Hence, the correct option is (c).

94. Eradicate

(a) Preserve	(b) Alleviate
(c) Removal	(d) Obstinacy

**Explanation:**

- (1) Alleviate (Verb): to make something less severe.
 (2) Obstinacy (Noun): a refusal to change your opinions, way of behaving, etc. when other people try to persuade you to; stubbornness.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

95. Distraught

- (a) Clever (b) Serene
 (c) Distressed (d) Foolish

Explanation:

Distraught: extremely upset and anxious so that you cannot think clearly; distressed.

- (1) Serene: calm and peaceful

Hence, the correct option is (b).

96. Ample

- (a) Equable (b) Plentiful
 (c) Meagre (d) Foul

Explanation:

Ample: enough; plenty of

- (1) Meagre: small in quantity and poor in quality.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

97. Repulsive

- (a) Disgusting
 (b) Attractive
 (c) Unpleasant
 (d) Hateful

Explanation:

Repulsive (Adjective): causing somebody move away; causing dislike; disgusting.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (98–103): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

98. Barbarous

- (a) Ancient (b) Civilized
 (c) Gentle (d) Savage

Explanation:

Barbarous: Being uncivilized

- (1) Civilized (Adjective): well-organized socially with a very developed culture and way of life.

- (2) Savage (Adjective): aggressive and violent; causing great harm.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

99. Heighten

- (a) Widen (b) Decrease
 (c) Strengthen (d) Dissolve

Explanation:

Heighten (Verb): make stronger; strengthen; intensify; increase.

- (1) Decrease (Verb): to make or become smaller.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

100. Dubious

- (a) Shady (b) Delirious
 (c) Laconic (d) Certain

Explanation:

Dubious: hesitating or doubting

- (1) Delirious (Adjective): extremely excited and happy

- (2) Laconic (Adjective): using only a few words to say something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

101. Virtue

- (a) Fault (b) Vice
 (c) Anger (d) Temper

Explanation:

Virtue (Noun): high moral attitude; good quality.

- (1) Vice (Noun): evil or immoral behaviour

Hence, the correct option is (b).

102. Flexible

- (a) Blunt (b) Rigid
 (c) Gentle (d) Rough

Explanation:

Flexible (Adj.): able to bend; able to change.

- (1) Rigid (Adj.): inflexible, difficult to change; very strict.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

103. Obscure

- (a) Clear (b) Gloomy
 (c) Unpleasant (d) Dark

Explanation:

Obscure (Adjective): not well known; not clear; difficult to understand.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (104–106): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-1 Exam. 2014)

104. Desecration

- (a) Hopelessness
 (b) Disbelief
 (c) Veneration
 (d) Manifestation

Explanation:

Desecration: the action of desecrating something.

- (1) Manifestation (Noun): the act of appearing as a sign that something exists or is happening.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

105. Yield

- (a) Respond (b) Survive
 (c) Attack (d) Resist

Explanation:

Yield (Verb): give way; to stop resisting somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

106. Particularly

- (a) Elaborately
 (b) Generally
 (c) Comprehensively
 (d) Entirely

Explanation:

Particularly: to a higher degree; specially or being particular.

- (1) Comprehensively (Adverb): completely; thoroughly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (107–109): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC OL Tier-1 Exam. 2014)

107. Suppress

- (a) Reveal (b) Increase
 (c) Open (d) Explain

Explanation:

Suppress (Verb): crush; abolish, keep secret; to prevent something from being published or made known.

- (1) Reveal (Verb): to make something known; disclose.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

108. Vocal

- (a) Voluble (b) Calm
 (c) Quite (d) Silent

Explanation:

- (1) Voluble (Adjective): talking a lot, and with enthusiasm, about a subject.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

109. Indict

- (a) Accuse (b) Exonerate
(c) Incriminate (d) Impeach

Explanation:

Indict: formally accuse of a charge or crime.

- (1) Incriminate (Verb): to make it seem as if somebody has done something wrong/illegal
(2) Impeach (V.): to charge an important public figure with a serious crime
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (110–112): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

110. Denounce

- (a) Signify (b) Confirm
(c) Grant (d) Praise

Explanation:

Denounce (V): to strongly criticize somebody/something.

- (1) Praise (V): compliment; to express your approval or admiration.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

111. Cease

- (a) Abandon (b) Initiate
(c) Confront (d) Confiscate

Explanation:

Cease:

- (1) Confront (Verb): to appear and need to be dealt with by somebody (of problems/a difficult situation). (d)
Confiscate (Verb): to officially take something away from somebody, especially as a punishment.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

112. Seamy

- (a) Honest
(b) Pure
(c) Unpleasant
(d) Sincere

Explanation:

Seamy (Adjective): unpleasant and immoral; sordid.

- (1) Sincere (Adjective): genuine, honest, Pure; morally good; complete; clean.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (113–117): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

113. Hostile

- (a) Joyful (b) Helpful
(c) Friendly (d) Violent

Explanation:

Hostile (Adjective): very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue or fight; opposed to.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

114. Effeminate

- (a) Feminine (b) Androgynous
(c) Soft (d) Manly

Explanation:

Effeminate:

- (1) Androgynous (Adjective): having both male and female characteristics.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

115. Reprimanded

- (a) Rebuked (b) Praised
(c) Admonished (d) Shouted

Explanation:

Reprimanded:

- (1) Rebuked (Verb): to speak severely to somebody because he has done something wrong.
(2) Admonished (Verb): to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that he has done.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

116. Equilibrium

- (a) Composure (b) Imbalance
(c) Stability (d) Inequality

Explanation:

Equilibrium:

- (1) Composure (Noun): the state of being calm and in control of your feelings/behaviour.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

117. Paucity

- (a) Paragon (b) Pronounce
(c) Plethora (d) Persuade

Explanation:

Paucity:

- (1) Paragon (Noun): a person who is perfect or who is a perfect example of a particular good quality.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (118–122): In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

118. Novel

- (a) Naughty (b) Novelist
(c) Banal (d) Nasty

Explanation:

Novel: different from anything known before; new; interesting seeming slightly strange.

- (1) Banal (Adjective): very ordinary and containing nothing that is interesting or important.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

119. Eloquent

- (a) Elegant (b) Lucid
(c) Articulate (d) Inarticulate

Explanation:

Eloquent:

- (1) Lucid (Adjective): clearly expressed; easy to understand

Hence, the correct option is (d).

120. Fluent

- (a) Inappropriate (b) Halting
(c) Degrading (d) Insensitive

Explanation:

Fluent (Adjective): able to speak, read or write a language easily and well; done smoothly and skilfully.

- (1) Halting: stopping and starting often; hesitant.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

121. Adversity

- (a) Prosperity (b) Curiosity
(c) Animosity (d) Sincerity

Explanation:

Adversity:

- (1) Animosity: a strong feeling of opposition, anger/hatred.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

**122. Reluctant**

- (a) Hesitant (b) Reserved
(c) Anxious (d) Willing

Explanation:

Reluctant: hesitating before doing something.

- (1) Willing (Adjective): ready; having no reason for not doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (123–127): In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO LDC Exam. 2014]

123. Immortal

- (a) Eternal (b) Permanent
(c) Deathly (d) Temporary

Explanation:

Immortal (Adjective): that lives or lasts forever; eternal; permanent.

- (1) Temporary (Adjective): lasting for a short time; not permanent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

124. Focus

- (a) Disappear (b) Disperse
(c) Link (d) Layer

Explanation:

Focus (Noun/Verb): to give attention, effort to one particular subject etc., link.

- (1) Disperse: to spread over a wide area; scatter.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

125. Veteran

- (a) Activist (b) Enthusiast
(c) Novice (d) Master

Explanation:

Veteran (Noun): a person who has a lot of experience in a particular area.

- (1) Novice (Noun): a person who is new and has little experience in a job.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

126. Superfluous

- (a) Essential (b) Excess
(c) Unwanted (d) Necessary

Explanation:

Superfluous (Adjective): unnecessary; more than you need or want; excess.

- (1) Essential (Adjective): necessary, vital
Hence, the correct option is (d).

127. Equilibrium

- (a) Work out (b) Disturb
(c) Imbalance (d) Nervousness

Explanation:

Equilibrium (Noun): a state of balance; a calm state of mind.

- (1) Imbalance (Noun): no same treatment with two or more things; no equilibrium.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (128–132): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO LDC Exam. 2014]

128. Transparent

- (a) Opposite (b) Opaque
(c) Raised (d) Coloured

Explanation:

Transparent (Adjective): allowing you to see through; obvious.

- (1) Opaque (Adjective): not clear enough to see through or allow light through; not clear.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

129. Consent

- (a) Resent (b) Dissent
(c) Differ (d) Recent

Explanation:

- (1) Sent (Verb): to feel bitter/angry about something especially because you feel it is unfair.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

130. Carnal

- (a) Civilized (b) Spiritual
(c) Brave (d) Friendly

Explanation:

Carnal (Adjective): connected with the body or with sex.

- (1) Spiritual (Adjective): connected with the human spirit, rather than the body or physical things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

131. Turbulent

- (a) Placid (b) Cautious
(c) Deliberate (d) Obedient

Explanation:

Turbulent (Adjective): unruly; disturbed; noisy and/or difficult to control.

- (1) Placid (Adjective): not easily excited or irritated; calm and peaceful.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

132. Squandering

- (a) Discarding
(b) Saving
(c) Boarding
(d) Collecting

Explanation:

Squandering (Noun): wastage of money, time etc. in a stupid or careless way.

- (1) Saving: an amount of something such as time or money that you do not need to spend.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (133–137): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHEM (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

133. Prudent

- (a) Dunce (b) Silly
(c) Foolish (d) Careless

Explanation:

Prudent:

- (1) Dunce (Noun): a person, especially a child at school, who is stupid/slow to learn

Hence, the correct option is (a).

134. Traditional

- (a) Avant-garde (b) Present
(c) Unusual (d) Fresh

Explanation:

Traditional (Adjective): conventional; following older methods and ideas.

- (1) Avant-garde (Noun): new and very modern ideas that are sometimes surprising or shocking.
(2) Unusual (Adjective): different from what is usual or normal; uncommon; exceptional.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

135. Turbulent

- (a) Harmony (b) Gusty
(c) Calm (d) Windy

Explanation:

- (3) Turbulent (Adjective): unruly; than g direction suddenly and violently; a situation in which there is a lot of sudden change.

- (1) Calm (Adjective): not upset; not excited or nervous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

136. Profuse

- (a) Sparse (b) Miserly
(c) Brief (d) Immoderate

Explanation:

Profuse (Adjective): produced in large amounts.

- (1) Sparse (Adjective): only present in small amounts or numbers.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

137. Mitigate

- (a) Appease (b) Enhance
(c) Allay (d) Relieve

Explanation:

- (1) Appease (Verb): to make somebody calmer/less angry by giving him what he wants

- (2) Allay (Verb): to make something, especially a feeling, less strong

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (138–140): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)

138. Controversial

- (a) Uncertain
(b) Dubious
(c) Undisputed
(d) Questionable

Explanation:

Controversial (Adjective): causing a lot of angry public discussion and disagreement.

- (1) Undisputed (Adjective): irrefutable that can't be questioned or disputed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

139. Nourish

- (a) Starve (b) Foster
(c) Sustain (d) Strengthen

Explanation:

Nourish:

- (1) Foster (Verb): to encourage something to develop

- (2) Sustain (Verb): to provide enough of what somebody/something needs in order to live/exist

Hence, the correct option is (a).

140. Alight

- (a) Disembark (b) Embark
(c) Embalm (d) Align

Explanation:

Alight: To get out of a bus, a train or another vehicle.

- (1) Disembark (Verb): to leave a vehicle, especially a ship/an aircraft, at the end of a journey.

- (2) Embalm (Verb): to prevent and preserve a dead body from decaying by treating it with special substances.

- (3) Align (Verb): to arrange something in the correct position, or to be in the correct position, in relation to something else, especially in a straight line.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (141–143): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPF's SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

141. Servile

- (a) Defiant (b) Fawning
(c) Sycophantic (d) Psychotic

Explanation:

Servile: Wanting too much to please somebody and obey them, fawning.

- (1) Defiant: openly re-fusing to obey somebody/some-thing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

142. Adept

- (a) Ignorance (b) Inept
(c) Lacuna (d) Inexperience

Explanation:

Adept: good at doing something that is quite difficult; skilful.

- (1) Inept: acting or done with no skill

Hence, the correct option is (b).

143. Famous

- (a) Well-known (b) Unknown
(c) Unfamiliar (d) Notorious

Explanation:

Famous: known about by many people.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (144–146): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

144. Predilection

- (a) Predicament
(b) Afterthought
(c) Aversion
(d) Postponement

Explanation:

Predilection: liking, preference.

- (1) Aversion: reluctance; dislike: a strong feeling of not liking somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

145. Pompous

- (a) Uppish (b) Humble
(c) Meek (d) Grandiose

Explanation:

Pompous: pretentious; showing; grandiose. Humble: modest; no showing.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

146. Serene

- (a) Calm (b) Angry
(c) Ruffled (d) Bitter

Explanation:

Serene: calm and peaceful

- (1) Ruffled: disturbed; flustered

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (147–151): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

147. Release

- (a) Hide (b) Bury
(c) Close (d) Confine

Explanation:

Release: set free; stop holding; let go.

- (1) Confine: to keep inside the limits; restrict; to keep a person/animal in a small space.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

148. Clear

- (a) Implicit
(b) Effulgent
(c) Nebulous/opaque
(d) Lucid

Explanation:

Clear: easy to understand; direct; obvious.

- (1) Implicit: not dear; indirect



(2) Nebulous: not clear; vague
Hence, the correct option is (c).

149. Discrimination

- (a) Bias
- (b) Equality
- (c) Motivation
- (d) Replenishment

Explanation:

Discrimination: the practice of treating somebody or a particular group less fairly than others; partiality; bias.

- (1) Equality (Noun): the fact of being equal in rights, status, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

150. Endangered

- (a) Protected
- (b) Livening up
- (c) Abundant
- (d) Blissful

Explanation:

Endangered: putting somebody/something in a situation in which they could be harmed or damaged.

- (1) Protected: make sure that something is not harmed, injured, damaged, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

151. Maverick

- (a) Dependable
- (b) Conventional
- (c) Redundant
- (d) Old

Explanation:

Maverick: not thinking like everyone; having independent, unusual opinions; unconventional.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (152–156): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

152. Depth

- (a) Deep
- (b) Shallow
- (c) Hollow
- (d) Filled

Explanation:

Depth: the distance from the top or surface to the bottom of something; strength and power of feelings.

- (1) Shallow: not having much distance between the top and the bottom; superficial.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

153. Demolish

- (a) Diminish
- (b) Establish
- (c) Debunk
- (d) Deter

Explanation:

Demolish: to pull or knock down a building; to destroy something accidentally.

- (1) Establish: to start or create an organisation; set up.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

154. Taint

- (a) Construct
- (b) Clear
- (c) Purify
- (d) Repair

Explanation:

Taint: to damage or spoil the quality of something.

- (1) Purify: to make something pure.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

155. Appropriate

- (a) Undeserved
- (b) Regardless
- (c) Pre-empted
- (d) Usurped

Explanation:

Appropriate: suitable, acceptable or correct for the particular circumstances.

- (1) Undeserved: log that somebody does not deserve and therefore unfair.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

156. Cacophony

- (a) Noise
- (b) Discord
- (c) Disharmony
- (d) Harmony

Explanation:

Cacophony: noise ; a mixture of loud unpleasant sounds.

- (1) Harmony: a state of peaceful existence and agreement; a pleasant sound.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (157–159): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013]

157. BARREN

- (a) Frigid
- (b) Fertile
- (c) Fallow
- (d) Ferrous

Explanation:

Barren: infertile; not producing anything good or useful.

- (1) Frigid: frosty; very, cold; not showing any feelings of friendship or kindness.

- (2) Fertile: that produces good results or a lot of new ideas.

- (3) Fallow: not successful; a period of time when nothing is created or produced.

- (4) Ferrous: connected with iron

Hence, the correct option is (b).

158. HOSTILE

- (a) Host
- (b) Proud
- (c) Systematic
- (d) Sympathetic

Explanation:

Hostile: very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue.

- (1) Host: to organize an event; to compere

- (2) Proud: haughty

- (3) Systematic: done according to a system or a plan, in a thorough, efficient or determined way.

- (4) Sympathetic: kind to some body

Hence, the correct option is (d).

159. PERIL

- (a) Fatal
- (b) Mortal
- (c) Uncertainty
- (d) Safety

Explanation:

Peril: serious danger; the fact of something being dangerous/harmful.

- (1) Fatal: causing or ending in death; causing disaster or failure.

- (2) Mortal: causing death or likely to cause death; very serious.

- (3) Uncertainty: the state of being uncertain.

- (4) Safety: the state of being safe and protected from danger or harm.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (160–162): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

160. STATIONARY

- (a) Slowing
- (b) Standing
- (c) Moving
- (d) Writing

Explanation:

Stationary: not moving; static; not intended to be moved; not changing in condition or quantity.

- (1) Slowing: a decrease in speed

- (2) Standing (Adjective, Noun): having a supporting base; not moving or flowing (liquids) ; maintaining an erect position.

(3) Moving: in motion

- (4) Writing: the act of creating written words; the work of a writer.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

161. AGGRESSIVE

- (a) Dull (b) Peaceful
(c) Doleful (d) Inactive

Explanation:

Aggressive: angry and behaving in a threatening way; ready to attack; acting with force and determination in order to succeed.

- (1) Dull: not bright
(2) Peaceful: not involving in a war, violence or argument
(3) Doleful: very sad; mournful
(4) Inactive: not busy

Hence, the correct option is (b).

162. DOLEFUL

- (a) Mournful (b) Cheerful
(c) Deceitful (d) Beautiful

Explanation:

Doleful: very sad, mournful

- (1) Mournful: very sad; doleful
(2) Cheerful: happy and showing it in your behaviour.
(3) Deceitful: behaving in a dishonest way; dishonest.
(4) Beautiful (Adjective): having beauty; pleasing to the senses.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (163–165): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013]

163. INDOLENT

- (a) Diligent (b) Malevolent
(c) Brilliant (d) Solvent

Explanation:

Indolent: lazy; not wanting to do work.

- (1) Diligent: showing care and effort in your work or duties.
(2) Malevolent: malicious; wicked
(3) Brilliant: extremely clever or impressive; very intelligent or skilful.
(4) Solvent: not in debt

Hence, the correct option is (a).

164. COHERENT

- (a) Disorganized (b) Inept
(c) Carefree (d) Distorted

Explanation:

Coherent: logical and well-organized; easy to understand and clear; able to talk and express yourself clearly.

- (1) Disorganized: badly planned; not able to plan or organize well.
(2) Inept: acting or done with no skill
(3) Carefree: having no worries or responsibilities.
(4) Distorted (Adjective, Verb): to change the shape/facts/ideas, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

165. BRUTAL

- (a) Humane (b) Fearless
(c) Criminal (d) Adamant

Explanation:

Brutal: violent and cruel; direct and clear about something unpleasant; not thinking of people's feelings.

- (1) Humane: showing kindness
(2) Fearless: without fear
(3) Criminal: connected with crime
(4) Adamant: determined not to change your mind.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (166–168): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

166. MALICE

- (a) Ecstasy (b) Happiness
(c) Honour (d) Goodwill

Explanation:

Malice: a feeling of hatred that causes a desire to harm.

- (1) Ecstasy: bliss; a feeling of great happiness.
(2) Happiness: cheerfulness
(3) Honour: great respect and admiration
(4) Goodwill: friendly or helpful feeling
Hence, the correct option is (d).

167. GENIAL

- (a) Stupid (b) Intelligent
(c) Hostile (d) Affable

Explanation:

Genial: friendly and cheerful; affable

- (1) Stupid: foolish

- (2) Intelligent: clever
(3) Hostile: very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue/fight.
(4) Affable: friendly and cheerful
Hence, the correct option is (c).

168. ENUNENT

- (a) Renowned (b) Ordinary
(c) Special (d) Ignorant

Explanation:

Eminent: renowned; well-known; famous and respectful.

- (1) Renowned: eminent; well-known; famous
(2) Ordinary: not unusual
(3) Special: extraordinary
(4) Ignorant: lacking knowledge or information; not educated.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (169–171): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

169. LIBERATION

- (a) Movement (b) Bondage
(c) Service (d) Unrest

Explanation:

Liberation: freedom; independence

- (1) Movement: act of moving
(2) Bondage: slavery; the state of being a prisoner
(3) Service: the work that someone does for an organization
(4) Unrest: a feeling or restless agitation
Hence, the correct option is (b).

170. CRUEL

- (a) Rich (b) Wicked
(c) Poor (d) Kind

Explanation:

Cruel: unkind; wicked

- (1) Rich: wealthy
(2) Wicked: cruel
(3) Poor: not rich
(4) Kind: generous
Hence, the correct option is (d).

171. PESSIMIST

- (a) Theist (b) Optimist
(c) Vocalist (d) Believer

Explanation:

Pessimistic: a person who expects bad things to happen.



- (1) Theist: relating to the belief in the existence of God.
 - (2) Optimist: a person who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful.
 - (3) Vocalist: a singer
 - (4) Believer: a person who believes in the existence or truth of something.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (172–174): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Mufti-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013]

172. CALLOUS

- (a) Careless
- (b) Concerned
- (c) Caress
- (d) Carefree

Explanation:

Callous: cruel, not caring about other's feelings/suffering

- (1) Careless: not careful
- (2) Concerned (Adjective): worried and feeling concern about something; interested in something.
- (3) Caress (Noun, Verb): a gentle touch or kiss to show affection.
- (4) Carefree: having no worries or responsibilities.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

173. COMRADE

- (a) Friend
- (b) Associate
- (c) Follower
- (d) Enemy

Explanation:

Comrade: a friend; a person who is a member of the same communist/socialist political party as the person speaking.

- (1) Friend: comrade
- (2) Associate: a person that you work with/do business with/spend a lot of time with.
- (3) Follower: on who follow others.
- (4) Enemy: a person who hates somebody or who acts/speaks against somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

174. STINGY

- (a) Generous
- (b) Prudent
- (c) Thrifty
- (d) Economical

Explanation:

Stingy: not generous; mean; not giving willingly; thrifty

- (1) Generous: giving willingly
- (2) Prudent: sensible and careful while making judgements and decisions.
- (3) Thrifty: not generous; stingy
- (4) Economical: frugal; not spending more than necessary.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (175–179): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 2013)

175. OBSTRUCT

- (a) Clear
- (b) Block
- (c) Instruct
- (d) Prevent

Explanation:

Obstruct: to block; to hinder; to prevent.

- (1) Clear (Verb): not to block/hinder/ prevent; to move freely.
- (2) Block: to hinder
- (3) Instruct: to direct; to tell somebody to do something.
- (4) Prevent: to stop someone from doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

176. ENCOURAGED

- (a) Neglected
- (b) Feared
- (c) Discouraged
- (d) Disowned

Explanation:

Encouraged: to give support, courage or hope; to persuade to do something.

- (1) Neglected: to omit not to give attention
- (2) Feared (Verb, Adjective): scared
- (3) Discouraged: to make somebody feel less confident or enthusiastic.
- (4) Disowned: to decide that you no longer want to be connected with or responsible for somebody/ something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

177. KNACK

- (a) Disgusting
- (b) Skill
- (c) Enmity
- (d) Inability

Explanation:

Knack: a habit of doing something; a special skill or ability that you have naturally or can learn.

- (1) Disgusting: extremely unpleasant; revolting.
- (2) Skill: the ability to do well

- (3) Enmity : feelings of hatred towards somebody.
- (4) Inability : the fact of not being able to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

178. ALTRUISTIC

- (a) Selfish
- (b) Cruel
- (c) Unkind
- (d) Evil

Explanation:

Altruistic: showing unselfish concern for the welfare of others; selfless; unselfish.

- (1) Selfish: caring only about yourself
- (2) Cruel: wicked
- (3) Unkind: cruel
- (4) Evil: morally bad and cruel

Hence, the correct option is (a).

179. INHALE

- (a) Insert
- (b) Extricate
- (c) Hate
- (d) Exhale

Explanation:

Inhale: to breathe in; to take air into your lungs.

- (1) Insert: to put some-thing into something.
- (2) Extricate: to escape/enable to escape from a difficult situation.
- (3) Hate: to have a strong dislike
- (4) Exhale: to breathe out; to breathe out the air/smoke in your lungs.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (180–182): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC GL Tier -1 Exam. 2013]

180. OVERT

- (a) Open
- (b) Complete
- (c) Hidden
- (d) Culvert

Explanation:

Overt: done in an open way and not secretly; open

- (1) Open: not closed
- (2) Complete: in totality
- (3) Hidden: not open: secret; concealed
- (4) Culvert: a tunnel that carries a river or pipe for water under a road.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

181. DIFFIDENCE

- (a) Self-assurance
- (b) Expansiveness

- (c) Shyness
(d) Sharpness

Explanation:

Diffidence: lack of self-confidence; self-doubt; self-distrust; shyness.

- (1) Self-assurance: belief in yourself and your abilities; self-confidence.
(2) Expansiveness: a friendly open trait of a talkative person.
(3) Shyness: a feeling of fear of embarrassment.
(4) Sharpness: a quick and penetrating intelligence.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

182. AMATEUR

- (a) Novice (b) Professional
(c) Lover (d) Apprentices

Explanation:

Amateur: doing something for enjoyment/interest, not as a job; novice.

- (1) Novice: a person who is new and has little experience in a skill, job or situation.
(2) Professional: competent; done as a paid job rather than a hobby.
(3) Lover: a person who loves or is loved
(4) Apprentice: a young person who works for an employer for a fixed period in order to learn the particular skills needed in his job.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (183–185): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC GL Tier-1 Exam. 2013]

183. LUNACY

- (a) Sanity (b) Stupidity
(c) Sensibility (d) Insanity

Explanation:

Lunacy: behaviour that is stupid or crazy; madness; mental illness.

- (1) Sanity: the state of having a normal healthy mind the state of being sensible and reasonable.
(2) Tepidity: behaviour that shows a lack of thought or good judgement; the state or quality of being slow to learn and not clever/intelligent.
(3) Sensibility: the ability to experience and understand deep/feelings.
(4) Insanity: madness; lunacy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

184. OBTUSE

- (a) Sharp-witted (b) Transparent
(c) Timid (d) Blunt

Explanation:

Obtuse: slow or unwilling to understand; blunt.

- (1) Sharp-witted: having sharp intelligence
(2) Transparent: not opaque
(3) Timid: not brave; shy and nervous
(4) Blunt: saying exactly what you think without trying to be polite.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

185. INADVERTENTLY

- (a) Secretly (b) Accidentally
(c) Completely (d) Deliberately

Explanation:

Inadvertently (Adverb): unintentionally; by accident; without intending.

- (1) Secretly (Adverb): not openly
(2) Accidentally (Adverb): by accident
(3) Completely (Adverb): totally
(4) Deliberately (Adverb): intentionally; on purpose; slowly and carefully; not by chance.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (186–188): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

186. WARY

- (a) Conscientious
(b) Daring
(c) Thrifty
(d) Rash

Explanation:

Wary: cautious; careful while dealing with somebody/something.

- (1) Conscientious: taking care to do things carefully and correctly.
(2) Daring: brave
(3) Thrifty: stingy
(4) Rash: impulsive; reckless; doing something that may not be sensible without first thinking about the possible results.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

187. AMBIGUOUS

- (a) Plain (b) Clear
(c) Simple (d) Easy

Explanation:

Ambiguous: not clearly stated or defined; having different meanings; that can be understood in more than one way.

- (1) Plain: easy to see or understand; clear
(2) Clear: easy to see or understand
(3) Simple: plain
(4) Easy: simple; not difficult

Hence, the correct option is (b).

188. ACCOLADE

- (a) Blame
(b) Reticent
(c) Decorate
(d) Permeate

Explanation:

Accolade: praise or an award for achievement that people admire.

- (1) Blame: responsibility for doing something badly or wrongly.
(2) Reticent: unwilling to tell people about things; reserved.
(3) Decorate: to beautify
(4) Permeate: to spread to every part of an object or a place

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (189–191): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-1 Exam. 2013)

189. CORDIAL

- (a) Fast (b) Heartfelt
(c) Friendly (d) Hostile

Explanation:

Cordial: pleasant and friendly

- (1) Fast: very quick
(2) Heartfelt: sincere
(3) Friendly: In cordial manner
(4) Hostile: very unfriendly or aggressive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

190. INSIMICTIVE

- (a) Innate (b) Rational
(c) Inherent (d) Inborn

Explanation:

Instinctive: natural; based on instinct, not on thought or training.

- (1) Innate: inborn; that you have when you were born.
(2) Rational: based on reason rather than emotions; reasonable.



- (3) Inherent: that is a basic or permanent part of somebody/something and that cannot be removed.
 (4) Inborn: innate
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

191. VENIAL

- (a) Minor (b) Pardonable
 (c) Unpardonable (d) Clean

Explanation:

Venial: not very serious and therefore able to be forgiven; pardonable.

- (1) Minor: not very large, important or serious.
 (2) Pardonable: excusable; that can be forgiven or excused.
 (3) Unpardonable: that can't be pardoned
 (4) Clean: clear

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (192–194): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

192. SLAVE

- (a) Surf (b) Landlord
 (c) Master (d) Tenant

Explanation:

Slay: a person who is legally owned by another person and is forced to work for him

- (1) Surf: waves in the sea or ocean, and the white foam that they produce as they fall on the beach, on rocks, etc.
 (2) Landlord: one who is the owner of a building, house, etc.
 (3) Master: a person who has people working for him.
 (4) Tenant: a person who pays rent for the use of a room, building land, etc., to the person who owns it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

193. DEEP

- (a) Shallow (b) Hollow
 (c) Steep (d) Low

Explanation:

Deep: having a large distance from top to bottom.

- (1) Shallow: not having much distance from top to bottom.
 (2) Hollow: having a hole or empty space inside.

- (3) Steep: rising/falling quickly, not gradually (slopes, hills, etc.)
 (4) Low: not high or tall
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

194. EGOIST

- (a) Spiritless (b) Selfless
 (c) Senseless (d) Soulless

Explanation:

Egoist: a person who thinks that he or she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself/herself; selfish.

- (1) Spiritless: without energy, enthusiasm or determination.
 (2) Selfless: thinking more about the needs, happiness etc. of other people than about your own.
 (3) Senseless: having no meaning or purpose; pointless.
 (4) Soulless: lacking the ability to feel emotions; depressing.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (195–197): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

195. FLOOD

- (a) Drought (b) Dry
 (c) Cyclone (d) Desert

Explanation:

Flood: a large amount of water covering an area that is usually dry.

- (1) Drought: a long period of time when there is little or no rain.
 (2) Dry: not wet
 (3) Cyclone: a violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle.
 (4) Desert: large area of land that has very little water and very few plants growing on it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

196. LIBERAL

- (a) Irrelevant (b) Free
 (c) Sensitive (d) Intolerant

Explanation:

Liberal: willing to understand and respect other people's behaviour, opinions etc., generous; lavish; free.

- (1) Irrelevant: not important to or connected with a situation.
 (2) Free: not confined

- (3) Sensitive: aware of and being able to understand other people and their feelings.

- (4) Intolerant: not willing to accept ideas or ways of behaving that are different from your own.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

197. BANE

- (a) Curse (b) Boon
 (c) Base (d) Violent

Explanation:

Bane: something that causes trouble and makes people unhappy; curse.

- (1) Boon: oath; swear word; something that causes harm or evil.
 (2) Boon: something that is very helpful and makes life easier for you.
 (3) Base: the lowest part of something; an idea, a fact, a situation, etc., from which something is developed; basis.
 (4) Violent: involving or caused by physical force that is intended to hurt or kill somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (198–200): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

198. RETRENCH

- (a) Revamp (b) Believe
 (c) Deviate (d) Recruit

Explanation:

Retrench: to spend less money; to reduce costs; to tell somebody that he cannot continue working for you.

- (1) Revamp: to make changes to the form of something; to improve its appearance.
 (2) Bell: to give a false impression of somebody/something; to show that something cannot be true or correct.
 (3) Deviate: to be different from something; to do something in a different way from what is usual/expected.
 (4) Recruit: to find new people to join an organisation/a company.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

199. AGGRAVATE

- (a) Depreciate
 (b) Extinguish
 (c) Subsidize
 (d) Alleviate

Explanation:

Aggravate: to worsen; to irritate; to make an illness or a bad or unpleasant situation worse; to annoy somebody deliberately.

- (1) Depreciate: to become less valuable over a period of time.
- (2) Extinguish: to put out to make a fire stop burning or a light stop shining.
- (3) Subsidize: to give money to somebody/an organisation to help pay for something.
- (4) Alleviate: to make something less severe; ease.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

200. INDELIBLE

- (a) Decorous (b) Surprising
- (c) Concerted (d) Temporary

Explanation:

Indelible: permanent; impossible to forget/remove.

- (1) Decorous: polite and appropriate in a particular social situation; not shocking, proper.
- (2) Surprising: causing surprise
- (3) Concerted: done in a planned and determined way, by more than one person, government, country, etc.
- (4) Temporary: lasting for a short time; not permanent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (201–203): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam 2013)

201. GRATING

- (a) Musical (b) Unmusical
- (c) Hoarse (d) Strident

Explanation:

Grating: unpleasant to listen to; hoarse; harsh; unmusical.

- (1) Musical: pleasant to listen to
- (2) Unmusical: not pleasant
- (3) Hoarse: sounding rough and unpleasant.
- (4) Trident: having a loud, rough and unpleasant sound.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

202. CAPRICIOUS

- (a) Fanciful (b) Reasonable
- (c) Intolerant (d) Indifferent

Explanation:

Capricious: showing sudden changes in attitude/behaviour; changeable.

- (1) Fanciful: based on imagination and not on facts/reason.
 - (2) Reasonable: fair, practical and sensible.
 - (3) Intolerant: not willing to accept ideas or ways of behaving that are different from your own.
 - (4) Indifferent: having/showing no interest
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

203. LASSITUDE

- (a) Pleasure (b) Lustrous
- (c) Lethargy (d) Enthusiasm

Explanation:

Lassitude: a state of feeling very tired in mind/body; lack of energy.

- (1) Measure: a particular amount of something.
- (2) Lustrous: soft and shining; glossy
- (3) Lethargy: the state of not having any energy/enthusiasm for doing things.
- (4) Enthusiasm: a strong feeling of excitement and interest in something and a desire to become involved in it.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (204–206): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

204. DWINDLE

- (a) Diminishing (b) Shrink
- (c) Increase (d) Decrease

Explanation:

Dwindle: to become gradually less/smaller; decrease; diminish.

- (1) Diminish: to become/make something become smaller, weaker, etc.
 - (2) Shrink: to become smaller
 - (3) Increase: to be large in size
 - (4) Decrease: to be less in size
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

205. DORMANT

- (a) Inactive (b) Dorsal
- (c) Domestic (d) Active

Explanation:

Dormant: inactive

- (1) Inactive: not moving, lazy
- (2) Dorsal: on or connected with the back of an animal

- (3) Domestic: of a country; used in the home
- (4) Active: busy

Hence, the correct option is (d).

206. TRANQUILITY

- (a) Quiet (b) Serenity
- (c) Peace (d) Disturbance

Explanation:

Tranquility: peace; serenity

- (1) Quit: peaceful
- (2) Serenity: peaceful-ness; calmness; tranquillity to listen to
- (3) Peace: quietude
- (4) Disturbance: actions that upset the normal state that something is in.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (207–211): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 2013)

207. DEBACLE

- (a) Success (b) Response
- (c) Acceptance (d) Agreement

Explanation:

Debacle: an event or a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment.

- (1) Success: achievement
 - (2) Response: a spoken/written answer
 - (3) Acceptance: the act of accepting/agreeing.
 - (4) Cement: the act of agreeing
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

208. ABUSIVE

- (a) Laudatory (b) Profuse
- (c) Effusive (d) Noble

Explanation:

Abusive: rude and offensive

- (1) Laudatory: expressing praise/admiration.
- (2) Profuse: produced in large amounts.
- (3) Effusive: showing much/too much emotion.
- (4) Noble: having fine personal qualities that people admire.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

209. AMORPHOUS

- (a) Amoral (b) Definite
- (c) Perfect (d) Irregular

**Explanation:**

Amorphous: having no definite shape, form or structure; shapeless.

- (1) Amoral: not following any moral rules and not caring about right and wrong.
 - (2) Definite: sure or certain; unlikely to change; obvious; clear.
 - (3) Perfect: having everything that is necessary.
 - (4) Irregular: having no definite shape
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

210. UNITARY

(a) Single	(b) Triple
(c) Multiple	(d) Double

Explanation:

Unitary: single; forming one unit

- (1) Single: one in number
- (2) Triple: three in number
- (3) Multiple: many in number
- (4) Double: two in number

Hence, the correct option is (d).

211. ADULTERATION

- (a) Purification
- (b) Normalization
- (c) Rejuvenation
- (d) Consternation

Explanation:

Adulteration: being mixed with unnecessary mated ale.

- (1) Purification : cleaning by getting rid of impurities.
- (2) Normalization: the imposing of a standard
- (3) Rejuvenation: the phenomenon of vitality and freshness being restored.
- (4) Consternation: a worried, sad feeling after you have received an unpleasant surprise; dismay.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (212–214): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2013]

212. PERSUADE

(a) Promote	(b) Pervade
(c) Dissolve	(d) Dissuade

Explanation:

Persuade: to convince; to make somebody do something by giving him good reasons for doing it.

- (1) Promote: to encourage; to help something to happen/develop.
- (2) Pervade: to spread through
- (3) Dissolve: cause to go into a solution.
- (4) Dissuade: to persuade not to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

213. OUTRAGEOUS

(a) Justifiable	(b) Lusty
(c) Jolly	(d) Wicked

Explanation:

Outrageous: very shocking and unacceptable; scandalous.

- (1) Justifiable: existing or done for a good reason; legitimate.
- (2) Lusty: healthy and strong; vigorous
- (3) Jolly: happy and cheerful
- (4) Wicked: cruel

Hence, the correct option is (c).

214. EFFICACIOUS

(a) Productive	(b) Ineffective
(c) Improper	(d) Urgent

Explanation:

Efficacious: effective; producing the result that was wanted or intended.

- (1) Productive: doing or achieving a lot; fruitful.
- (2) Ineffective: not achieving what you want to achieve.
- (3) Improper: not proper
- (4) Urgent: that needs to be dealt with or happens immediately.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (215–216): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

215. RELINQUISH

(a) Continue	(b) Vanish
(c) Quench	(d) Relish

Explanation:

Relinquish: to stop having something; give up

- (1) Continue: to keep existing or Napping without stopping.
- (2) Vanish: disappear
- (3) Quench: to drink so that you no longer feel thirsty.
- (4) Relish: to enjoy; to get great pleasure from something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

216. INSIPID

(a) Colourful	(b) Colourless
(c) Dull	(d) Tasty

Explanation:

Insipid: having almost no taste/flavour; flavourless; dull.

- (1) Colourful: bright
- (2) Colourless: dull
- (3) Dull: not bright
- (4) Tasty: delicious

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (217–218): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

217. AGITATE

(a) Please	(b) Disturb
(c) Pacify	(d) Rouse

Explanation:

Agitate: to argue strongly; to make somebody feel angry; to rouse

- (1) Please: to make someone happy
- (2) Disturb: to interrupt someone
- (3) Pacify: to make somebody who is angry or upset become calm and quiet.
- (4) Rouse: to make somebody angry.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

218. INDIFFERENT

(a) Restless	(b) Inattentive
(c) Attentive	(d) Reliable

Explanation:

Indifferent: showing no interest; inattentive.

- (1) Restless: disturbed; agitated
- (2) Inattentive: not attentive
- (3) Attentive: listening/watching carefully and with interest.
- (4) Reliable: dependable

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (219–220): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

219. INDOMITABLE

(a) Adamant	(b) Certain
(c) Arrogant	(d) Cowardly

Explanation:

Indomitable: not willing to accept defeat, even in a difficult situation; very brave and determined.

- (1) Adamant: determined not to change your mind.
- (2) Certain: that you can rely on; happening to be true.
- (3) Arrogant: behaving in a proud, unpleasant way.
- (4) Cowardly: lacking courage; having no courage.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

220. FELICITY

- (a) Innocence (b) Sorrow
- (c) Mimicry (d) Infidelity

Explanation:

Felicity: great happenings; the quality of being well-chosen or suitable.

- (1) Innocence: lack of knowledge and experience of the world.
- (2) Sorrow: sadness
- (3) Mimicry: the action or skill of being able to copy the voice of others.
- (4) Infidelity: unfaithfulness; the act of not being faithful to your partner.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (221–222): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

221. DYNAMIC

- (a) Static (b) Stupid
- (c) Strange (d) Stout

Explanation:

Dynamic: always changing, producing movement.

- (1) Static: not moving, changing or developing.
- (2) Stupid: foolish
- (3) Strange unusual
- (4) Stout: plump fat; strong and thick; brave and determined.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

222. STABILITY

- (a) Opposition (b) Carelessness
- (c) Disparity (d) Inconsistency

Explanation:

Stability: the state of being steady and not changing or be in disturbed in any way.

- (1) Opposition: the act of strongly disagreeing
- (2) Carelessness: inattention
- (3) Disparity: a difference (unfair treatment)

- (4) Inconsistency: variation; not matching; not staying the same

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (223–225): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

223. INQUISITIVE

- (a) Intrusive (b) Cooperative
- (c) Unsympathetic (d) Indifferent

Explanation:

Inquisitive: asking too many questions and trying to find out what other people are doing, etc., curious; interested in learning.

- (1) Intrusive: too noticeable, direct, etc., in a way that is disturbing or annoying.
- (2) Cooperative: involving or doing something together or working together with others towards a shared aim.
- (3) Unsympathetic: not feeling/showing any sympathy.
- (4) Indifferent: having/showing no interest; not very good.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

224. DILATE

- (a) Frustrate (b) Contract
- (c) Expand (d) Rotate

Explanation:

Dilate: to become/make something larger or wider/more open; expand.

- (1) Frustrate: to make somebody feel annoyed or impatient because he cannot achieve what he wants.
- (2) Contract: to become/make something smaller/less.
- (3) Expand: to become/make something greater in size, number or importance.
- (4) Rotate: to move or turn around a central fixed point.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

225. PUBLICIZE

- (a) Silence (b) Disseminate
- (c) Promulgate (d) Withhold

Explanation:

Publicize: to make something known to public; to advertise; disseminate.

- (1) Silence: to make somebody/something stop speaking or making a noise.

- (2) Disseminate: to spread information, knowledge, etc., so that it may reach many people.

- (3) Promulgate: to spread an idea, a belief, etc., among many people.

- (4) Withhold: to refuse to give; keep back

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (226–228): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

226. LEAD

- (a) Conduct (b) Guide
- (c) Follow (d) Direct

Explanation:

Lead: to go with; to guide; result in; to direct; to be a leader; to show the way.

- (1) Conduct: to organize and/or do a particular activity.
- (2) Guide: to show the way; to direct; explain; to help.
- (3) Follow: to come/go after/behind; to accept advice instructions, etc.
- (4) Direct: to aim something in a particular direction or at a particular person.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

227. INSOLENT

- (a) Submissive (b) Arrogant
- (c) Overbearing (d) Disdainful

Explanation:

Insolent: extremely rude and showing a lack of respect.

- (1) Submissive: too willing to accept somebody else's authority and willing to obey him without questioning anything he wants you to do.
- (2) Arrogant: behaving in a proud, unpleasant way, showing little thought for other people.
- (3) Overbearing: trying to control other people in an unpleasant way; domineering.
- (4) Disdainful: expressing extreme contempt; contemptuous; insulting; scornful.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

228. PERMIT

- (a) Endorse (b) Approve
- (c) Certify (d) Forbid

**Explanation:**

Permit: to allow; to approve

- (1) Endorse: to approve of; to be behind; to support.
- (2) Approve: to agree; to say that something is good enough to be used or is correct.
- (3) Certify: to state officially, in writing, that something is true.
- (4) Forbid: to order somebody not to do something to prohibit.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (229–231): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

229. WITHER

(a) Shine	(b) Bloom
(c) Excel	(d) Wilt

Explanation:

Wither: to become less or weaker, before disappearing completely.

- (1) Shine: to glimmer
- (2) Bloom: to produce with the same subject/characters
- (3) Excel: to be very good at doing something.
- (4) Wilt: to become weak/fired/less confident.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

230. COMPASSIONATE

(a) Unlawful	(b) Heartless
(c) Untrustworthy	(d) Indecisive

Explanation:

Compassionate: feeling or showing sympathy for people who are suffering.

- (1) Unlawful: illegal
- (2) Hearties: feeling no pity for other people; cruel.
- (3) Untrustworthy: that cannot be trusted
- (4) Indecisive: unable to make decisions; not providing a clear and definite answer or result.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

231. TASTY

(a) Delicious	(b) Insipid
(c) Appetizing	(d) Palatable

Explanation:

Tasty: having a strong and pleasant flavour.

- (1) Delicious: having a very pleasant taste/smell.
- (2) Insipid: having almost no taste/flavour; flavourless.
- (3) Appetizing: that smells/looks attractive, making you feel hungry/thirsty.
- (4) Palatable: having a pleasant/acceptable taste.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (232–234): In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

232. TRIUMPH

(a) Defeat	(b) Victory
(c) Success	(d) Subjugation

Explanation:

Triumph (Noun, Verb): a great success, achievement or victory.

- (1) Defeat: to win against somebody in a war, competition, sports, game, etc., beat.
- (2) Victory: success in a game, an election, a war, etc.
- (3) Success: a state of prosperity/fame
- (4) Subjugation: forced submission to be controlled by others; the act of conquering.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

233. RANCID

(a) Putrefied	(b) Delicious
(c) Fresh	(d) Stale

Explanation:

Rancid: smelling of fermentation/staleness; sour.

- (1) Putrefied (Adjective/Verb): to decay and smell very bad; rot.
- (2) Delicious: tasty
- (3) Fresh: not stale
- (4) Stale: not fresh

Hence, the correct option is (c).

234. REVEAL

(a) Conceal	(b) Insert
(c) Excavate	(d) Absolve

Explanation:

Reveal: to disclose; to display; to make something known to somebody.

- (1) Conceal: to hide
- (2) Insert: to put/introduce into something.

- (3) Vats: to dig in the ground to look for old buildings or objects that has been buried for a long time.
- (4) Absolve: to state for malty that somebody is not guilty or responsible for something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (235–237): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

235. FLIPPANT

- | |
|----------------|
| (a) Shallow |
| (b) Successful |
| (c) Serious |
| (d) Strong |

Explanation:

Flippant: showing that you do not take something so seriously as other people think you should.

- (1) Shallow: not deep
- (2) Successful: achieving your aims or what was intended
- (3) Serious: sombre
- (4) Strong: powerful

Hence, the correct option is (c).

236. INSIPID

(a) Bland	(b) Flavourless
(c) Flat	(d) Tasty

Explanation:

Insipid: flavourless; having almost no taste/flavour; dull; not interesting.

- (1) Bland: with little colour, excitement or interest.
- (2) Flavourless: without any flavour
- (3) Flat: not curved or sloping
- (4) Tasty: delicious

Hence, the correct option is (d).

237. HARSH

(a) Strict	(b) Gentle
(c) Jovial	(d) Sombre

Explanation:

Harsh: cruel; severe and unkind; strict

- (1) Strict: very severe
- (2) Gentle: calm and kind; doing things in a quiet and careful way.
- (3) Jovial: very cheerful and friendly
- (4) Sombre: lacking brightness or colour; dull

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (238–240): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

238. INCESSANT

- (a) Continuous (b) Intermittent
(c) Unceasing (d) Constant

Explanation:

Incessant: never stopping; constant

- (1) Continuous: going on ever
(2) Intermittent: stopping and starting often over a period of time, but not regularly; sporadic.
(3) Unceasing: incessant; continuing all the time
(4) Constant: continuous
Hence, the correct option is (b).

239. ETERNAL

- (a) Usual (b) Active
(c) Realistic (d) Temporary

Explanation:

Eternal without an end; existing/continuing forever; happening often

- (1) Usual: normal; that happens/is done most of the time
(2) Active: busy
(3) Realistic: sensible and appropriate
(4) Temporary: not permanent; lasting/intended to last or be used only for a short time.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

240. COMEDY

- (a) Tragedy (b) Trilogy
(c) Limerick (d) Clergy

Explanation:

Comedy: humour; an amusing aspect; play with a happy ending.

- (1) tragedy: a very sad event/situation, a play with a serious and sad ending.
(2) Trilogy: a group of three with the same subject/characters.
(3) Limerick: a humorous verse form with a rhyme scheme aabba
(4) Clergy: the priests/ministers of a religion (Christianity).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (241–245): In the following question, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2012)

241. IMPETUOUS

- (a) Agitated (b) Impulsive
(c) Cautious (d) Reckless

Explanation:

Impetuous (Adjective) rash; impulsive; acting/done quickly, without thinking carefully about the results.

- (1) Agitated: showing in your behaviour that you are anxious and nervous.
(2) Impulsive (Adjective): rash; impetuous: acting suddenly without thinking carefully about the results.
(3) Cautious: being careful about what you say/do; avoiding danger/mistakes; not taking any risks.
(4) Reckless (Adjective): rash; showing a lack of care about danger and the possible results of the actions.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

242. APPROACHED

- (a) Retreated (b) Reached
(c) Arrived (d) Reproached

Explanation:

Approached (Verb): to come near (in distance); to speak to somebody about something; to come close to something in amount, level or quality.

- (1) Retreated (Verb): to move away/back; to retire; to recede; to escape.
(2) Reached: to arrive at to increase to a particular level, speed, etc., to achieve a particular aim.
(3) Arrived: to get to a place; to reach
(4) Reproached (Verb): to blame/criticize; to feel guilty

Hence, the correct option is (a).

243. CULMINATION

- (a) Completion (b) Climax
(c) Conclusion (d) Beginning

Explanation:

Culmination: the highest point/end of something

- (1) Completion: the act/process of finishing
(2) Climax: the most exciting/important event/point in time.
(3) Conclusion: the end; completion
(4) Beginning: start

Hence, the correct option is (d).

244. INCLUDE

- (a) Embrace (b) Embody
(c) Eliminate (d) Enclose

Explanation:

Include: to make somebody/something a part of something.

- (1) Embrace: to hug
(2) Embody: to represent
(3) Eliminate: to remove/get rid of/defeat/kill/knock out
(4) Enclose: to surround; to put something in the same envelope, package, etc., flowers; to become healthy, happy or confident; to blossom.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

245. UNPREDICTABLE

- (a) Pliable (b) Reliable
(c) Possible (d) Potential

Explanation:

Unpredictable: that cannot be predicted because it changes a lot

- (1) Pliable: flexible; easy to influence
(2) Reliable: dependable; that can be trusted
(3) Possible: that can be done/achieved
(4) Potential: possible

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (246–250): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012]

246. MALICIOUS

- (a) Malevolent (b) Spiteful
(c) Baneful (d) Benign

Explanation:

Malicious (Adjective): spiteful; malevolent; having/showing hatred and a desire to harm/hurt

- (1) Malevolent: malicious; wicked; having/showing desire to harm other people.
(2) Spiteful: malicious
(3) Baneful: evil/ causing evil
(4) Benign: kind and gentle; not hurting anybody; not dangerous or likely to cause death.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

247. EMERGE

- (a) Disappear (b) Fall
(c) Mark (d) Fade

Explanation:

Emerge: to come out; to appear: to become known; to transpire



- (1) Disappear: to vanish; to stop existing.
- (2) Fall: to drop from a higher to a lower level.
- (3) Mark: to indicate; to characterize.
- (4) Fade: to become/make something paler/less bright.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

248. AMPLE

- (a) Sufficient
- (b) Minimal
- (c) Meagre
- (d) Optimal

Explanation:

Ample: enough/ more than enough; plenty of; large; sufficient.

- (1) Sufficient: enough; sufficient
 - (2) Minimal: very small in size/amount; as small as possible.
 - (3) Meagre: paltry small in quantity and poor in quality.
 - (4) Optimal: the best possible; ideal
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

249. CURB

- (a) Help
- (b) Allow
- (c) Restrain
- (d) Remove

Explanation:

Curb: check; to control/limit; to restrain

- (1) Help to aid
- (2) Allow to permit
- (3) Restrain: to keep under control
- (4) Remove: to get rid of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

250. CROOKED

- (a) Twisted
- (b) Devious
- (c) Bended
- (d) Straight

Explanation:

Crooked: not in a straight line; bent/ twisted; annoyed.

- (1) Twisted: bent; not normal; strange in an unpleasant way.
- (2) Devious: behaving in a dishonest/ indirect way; deceitful.
- (3) Beaded: not straight (of the back and knees)
- (4) Straight: not bent or twisted

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (251–255): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC DP SI (SI) Exam. 2012]

251. PHILANTHROPIC

- (a) Self-centred
- (b) Benevolent
- (c) Benign
- (d) Unsparing

Explanation:

Philanthropic: benevolent; generous in assistance to the poor.

- (1) Self-centred: tending to think only about yourself and not thinking about the needs or feelings of other people.
- (2) Benevolent: kind, helpful and generous.
- (3) Benign: kind and gentle
- (4) Unsparing: not caring about people's feelings; giving/given generously.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

252. OPULENT

- (a) Poor
- (b) Sumptuous
- (c) Drooping
- (d) Wealthy

Explanation:

Opulent: made/decorated using expensive materials; luxurious; extremely rich; wealthy.

- (1) Poor: not wealthy
- (2) Sumptuous: very expensive and looking very impressive.
- (3) Drooping: hanging down; weak from exhaustion
- (4) Wealthy: very rich

Hence, the correct option is (a).

253. RECEDE

- (a) Advance
- (b) Retrograde
- (c) Retreat
- (d) Withdraw

Explanation:

Recede: to diminish; to withdraw; to stop growing; to move gradually away from somebody; to retreat.

- (1) Advance: to move for-ward; further
- (2) Retrograde: making a situation worse or returning to how something was in the past.
- (3) Retreat: to move away/back; to recede; to retire; to back off.
- (4) Withdraw: to recede: to retreat; to move back/away; to pull out; to retract.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

254. PERPETUAL

- (a) Intermittent
- (b) Frequent
- (c) Continuous
- (d) Rare

Explanation:

Perpetual: continuous; continuing for a long period without interruption; continual

- (1) Intermittent: sporadic; stopping and starting often over a period of time, but not regularly.
- (2) Frequent: often
- (3) Continuous: constant
- (4) Rare: not done, seen, happening, etc., very often.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

255. UNRULY

- (a) Uneven
- (b) Undue
- (c) Orderly
- (d) Dirty

Explanation:

Unruly: difficult to control/manage; disorderly.

- (1) Uneven: not level, smooth or flat; irregular; unequal.
 - (2) Undue: more than you think is reasonable or necessary; excessive.
 - (3) Orderly: behaving well; arranged in a neat, careful or logical way.
 - (4) Dirty: not clean
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (256–258): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word in your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

256. KNACK

- (a) Talent
- (b) Dullness
- (c) Dexterity
- (d) Balance

Explanation:

Knack: a special skill/ability that you have naturally or can learn; dexterity; a habit of doing something.

- (1) Talent: a natural ability to do something well.
 - (2) Dullness: slowness in understanding; stupidity.
 - (3) Dexterity: skill in using your hands or your mind.
 - (4) Balance: the ability to keep steady.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

257. PERNICIOUS

- (a) Prolonged
- (b) Ruinous
- (c) Ruthless
- (d) Beneficial

Explanation:

Pernicious: having a very harmful effect.

- (1) Prolonged: relatively long in duration; extended.
- (2) Ruinous: extremely harmful
- (3) Ruthless: hard and cruel

- (4) Beneficial favourable; advantageous; improving a situation; having a useful or helpful effect.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

258. OPULENCE

- (a) Luxury (b) Transparency
(c) Wealth (d) Poverty

Explanation:

Opulence: luxury; richness; wealthy

- (1) Luxury: comfort; richness
(2) Transparency: permitting the free passage of light; the quality of being clear and transparent.
(3) Wealth: riches
(4) Poverty: the state of being poor
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (259–261): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD) Exam. 2012]

259. DESTRUCTIVE

- (a) Structural (b) Constructive
(c) Wind speed (d) Static

Explanation:

Destructive: causing damage

- (1) Structural: connected with the way in which something is built or organized.
(2) Constructive: having a useful and helpful effect
(3) Wind speed: at the speed of wind
(4) Static: not moving, not changing/developing
Hence, the correct option is (b).

260. CORRUPT

- (a) Honest (b) Unclean
(c) Heartless (d) Hateful

Explanation:

Corrupt: dishonest; immoral

- (1) Honest: truthful
(2) Unclean: not clean; immoral
(3) Heartless: cruel; feeling no pity for other people
(4) Hateful: very unkind/unpleasant
Hence, the correct option is (a).

261. PROMINENT

- (a) Notorious (b) Obscure
(c) Wicked (d) Hostile

Explanation:

Prominent: important/well-known; noticeable

- (1) Notorious: well-known for being bad
(2) Obscure: not well-known; unknown; difficult to understand.
(3) Wicked: cruel
(4) Hostile: very unfriendly/aggressive and ready to fight/argue.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (262–264): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2012)

262. FOMENT

- (a) Repulse (b) Cease
(c) Control (d) Quell

Explanation:

Foment: incite; to create trouble/violence/make it worse.

- (1) Repulse: repel; to make somebody feel disgust/a strong dislike.
(2) Cease: to stop happening/existing.
(3) Control: to limit; to have power over a person, company, country, etc.
(4) Quell: to stop violent behaviour or protests.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

263. TARDY

- (a) Prompt (b) Gradual
(c) Late (d) Quick

Explanation:

Tardy: slow to act, move or happen: late in happening or arriving.

- (1) Prompt: done without delay; immediate; punctual.
(2) Gradual: happening slowly over a long period and not sudden.
(3) Late: near the end of a period of time
(4) Quick: fast and prompt
Hence, the correct option is (a).

264. SACRED

- (a) Profuse (b) Prolific
(c) Profound (d) Profane

Explanation:

Sacred: holy; connected with God, venerable, dedicated; sacrosanct; very important and treated with great respect.

- (1) Profuse: produced in large amounts

- (2) Prolific producing many works; existing in large numbers.

- (3) Profound: very great; felt or experienced very strongly.

- (4) Profane: having/ showing a lack of respect for God/holy things.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (265–269): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012 (Paper-I)]

265. DETEST

- (a) Test (b) Dislike
(c) Like (d) Interest

Explanation:

Detest: to hate somebody/ Something very much; loathe; dislike.

- (1) Test: to find out how much one knows; to examine
(2) Dislike: not to like somebody/ something
(3) Like: to have interest in somebody or something
(4) Interest: want to know more
Hence, the correct option is (c).

266. INTENTIONAL

- (a) Accidental (b) Undecided
(c) Concentrated (d) Broken

Explanation:

Intentional: done deliberately/wilfully/ willingly; deliberate; intended.

- (1) Accidental: happening by chance; not planned
(2) Undecided: not decided
(3) Concentrated: showing determination to do something; made stronger because water or other substances have been removed.
(4) Broken: that has been damaged or injured
Hence, the correct option is (a).

267. COMMENCE

- (a) Start (b) Schedule
(c) Conclude (d) Dissolve

Explanation:

Commence: to begin/start

- (1) Start: to begin
(2) Schedule: to arrange or something to happen at a particular time.
(3) Conclude: to end; to finish



- (4) Dissolve: to make a solid become a part of a liquid, to officially end a marriage; to disappear.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

268. EXPAND

- (a) Contract (b) Contrast
(c) Consist (d) Controvert

Explanation:

Expand: to become/make something greater in size or number.

- (1) Contract: to become/make something smaller in size, number or importance.
(2) Contrast: to compare two things to show their differences.
(3) Consist: comprise; constitute; be composed of.
(4) Controvert: refute; to say or prove that something is not true.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

269. PROSPERITY

- (a) Propriety (b) Property
(c) Adversity (d) Perspicacity

Explanation:

Prosperity: affluence; the state of being successful by making money.

- (1) Propriety: moral and social behaviour that is considered to be correct and acceptable.
(2) Property: something owned by somebody; for example, land, building, etc.
(3) Adversity: a difficult or unpleasant situation.
(4) Perspicacity: the capacity to assess situations or circumstances and draw sound conclusions.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (270–279): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

270. STATIONARY

- (a) Standing (b) Speedy
(c) Moving (d) Fast

Explanation:

Stationary: not moving; not intended to be moved; not changing in quantity or condition; static.

- (1) Standing: not moving or flowing
(2) Speedy: rapid; happening or done quickly or without delay; moving/working very quickly.

- (3) Moving: changing from place to another causing you to have deep feelings of sadness/sympathy.

- (4) Fast: very quick

Hence, the correct option is (c).

271. FICTITIOUS

- (a) Real (b) Ambitious
(c) Unbelievable (d) Imaginary

Explanation:

Fictitious: invented by somebody rather than true

- (1) Real: genuine
(2) Ambitious: determined to be rich, powerful, successful, etc.
(3) Unbelievable: that cannot be believed incredible.
(4) Imaginary: existing only in your mind or imagination.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

272. ACQUITTED

- (a) Jailed (b) Exonerated
(c) Convicted (d) Accused

Explanation:

Acquitted: to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime.

- (1) Jailed: to put somebody in prison/jail
(2) Exonerated: to officially state that somebody not responsible for something that he has been blamed for.
(3) Convicted: to decide and state officially in court somebody is guilty of a crime.
(4) Accused: to say that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

273. EXHAUSTIVE

- (a) Interesting (b) Short
(c) Incomplete (d) Complete

Explanation:

Exhaustive: including everything possible very thorough or complete.

- (1) Interesting: attracting your attention because it is special
(2) Short: concise
(3) Incomplete: not complete/finished
(4) Complete: total

Hence, the correct option is (c).

274. SACRIFICE

- (a) Assimilate (b) Abandon
(c) Acquire (d) Absorb

Explanation:

Sacrifice: to give you something that is important or valuable to you; to off something to God (kill a person or animal).

- (1) Assimilate: to fully understand an idea or information so that you may be able to use it yourself.
(2) Abandon: to leave somebody, you are responsible for; to leave a thing/place because it is impossible dangerous to stay.
(3) Acquire: to gain something by your own efforts or ability or behaviour; to obtain something by buying.
(4) Absorb: take engross

Hence, the correct option is (c).

275. THOROUGHLY

- (a) Superficially
(b) Carefully
(c) Freely
(d) Callously

Explanation:

Thoroughly (Adverb): very much; completely and with attention to detail.

- (1) Superficially (Adverb): not studying/looking at something thoroughly
(2) Carefully (Adverb): diligently
(3) Freely (Adverb): without any restriction
(4) Callously (Adverb): cruelly; without any feeling.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

276. GRADUAL

- (a) Unscrupulous
(b) Dynamic
(c) Rapid
(d) Enthusiastic

Explanation:

Gradual: happening slowly over a long period; not sudden.

- (1) Unscrupulous: without moral principles; not honest or fair; unprincipled.
(2) Dynamic: having a lot of energy and a strong personality.
(3) Rapid: happening in a short period of time; done or happening very quickly.
(4) Enthusiastic: feeling/showing a lot of excitement and interest.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

277. RETAIN

- (a) Remember (b) Release
(c) Unfurl (d) Engage

Explanation:

Retain: to keep; to preserve; to continue to have/ hold/contain.

- (1) Remember: to recollect
- (2) Release: to let out; to stop holding
- (3) Unfurl: to open something that is curled/rolled tightly.
- (4) Engage: to carry out/ participate in an activity; be involved in.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

278. ENIMITY

(a) Rivalry	(b) Amicability
(c) Animosity	(d) Proximity

Explanation:

Enmity: feeling of hatred towards somebody.

- (1) Rivalry: a state in which two people, companies, etc. are competing for the same thing
- (2) Amicability: a state where something is done/achieved in a polite/friendly way and without arguing.
- (3) Animosity: a strong feeling of opposition, anger/hatred; hostility.
- (4) Proximity : the state of being near somebody/something in distance/time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

279. DILIGENT

(a) Incompetent	(b) Lazy
(c) Extravagant	(d) Frugal

Explanation:

Diligent: showing care/effort in your work/duties.

- (1) Incompetent: not having the skill/ability to do your job/a task as it should be done.
- (2) Lazy: lethargic
- (3) Extravagant: spending more than what is needed.
- (4) Frugal: only as much money or food as is necessary; small, plain and not costing very much; meagre.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (280–284): In the following questions, choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

280. WICKED

(a) Cunning	(b) Good
(c) Tricky	(d) Crooked

Explanation:

Wicked: morally feed; evil; mischievous

- (1) Cunning: crafty; wily: clever and skilful
- (2) Good: smart and apt
- (3) Tricky: difficult to do/deal with; clever but likely to trick you
- (4) Crooked: dishonest

Hence, the correct option is (b).

281. BLOCK

(a) Clean	(b) Ease
(c) Cure	(d) Clear

Explanation:

Block: to obstruct; to hinder; to stop something from moving.

- (1) Clean: to be free from dirt
- (2) Ease: to relax; to reduce; to move somebody/something.
- (3) Cure: to make an illness go away.
- (4) Clear: to move freely again; not to be blocked: to remove something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

282. VANITY

(a) Honesty	(b) Truthfulness
(c) Modesty	(d) Decency

Explanation:

Vanity: too much pride in your own appearance, abilities or achievements; the quality of being unimportant compared with other things that are important.

- (1) Honest: truthfulness
- (2) Truthfulness: honesty
- (3) Modesty: the fact of talking much about your abilities or possessions; decorum.
- (4) Decency: honest, polite behaviour that follows accepted moral standards and shows respect for others.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

283. NEGLIGENT

- | |
|-------------------|
| (a) Inattentive |
| (b) Imprudent |
| (c) Insignificant |
| (d) Careful |

Explanation:

Negligent: failing to give enough care or attention; relaxed; not formal or awkward; nonchalant.

- (1) Inattentive: not paying attention
- (2) Imprudent: not wise or sensible; unwise

- (3) Insignificant: not big/valuable enough to be considered important.

- (4) Careful: very diligent

Hence, the correct option is (d).

284. NEAT

(a) Sloppy	(b) Fragrant
(c) Spruce	(d) Orderly

Explanation:

Neat: tidy and in order; carefully done/arranged; trim

- (1) Sloppy: that shows a lack of care, thought or effort
- (2) Fragrant: having a pleasant smell
- (3) Spruce: neat and clear in appearance
- (4) Orderly: in arranged manner

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (285–289): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

285. STRIFE

(a) War	(b) Peace
(c) Anger	(d) Woe

Explanation:

Strife: angry or violent disagreement between two people/groups of people; conflict.

- (1) War: a series of battles
- (2) Peace: quietude
- (3) Anger : rage
- (4) Woe: misery; the troubles and problems that somebody has.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

286. PULSIVE

- | |
|-----------------|
| (a) Attractive |
| (b) Reflective |
| (c) Distinctive |
| (d) Progressive |

Explanation:

Repulsive: causing a feeling of strong dislike; very unpleasant; disgusting.

- (1) Attractive: appealing
- (2) Reflective: thinking deeply about things; thoughtful.
- (3) Distinctive: having a quality/characteristic that makes something different and easily noticed; characteristic.
- (4) Progressive: in favour of new ideas, modern methods and change.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

**287. ISOLATION**

- (a) Segregation
- (b) Association
- (c) Seclusion
- (d) Deportation

Explanation:

Isolation: the act of separating; the state of being separate.

- (1) Segregation: the act of policy of separating.
- (2) Association: an official group of people, who have joined together for a particular purpose; a relationship between people.
- (3) Seclusion: the state of being private or of having little contact with other people.
- (4) Deportation (Norm): the act of expelling a person from his native land.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

288. ANTIQUE

- (a) Common (b) Recent
- (c) Innovative (d) Youthful

Explanation:

Antique: old and valuable

- (1) Common: not Veda'
- (2) Recent: that happened/began only a short time ago.
- (3) Innovative: using new ideas
- (4) Youthful: young or seeming younger than you are

Hence, the correct option is (b).

289. CONTENTED

- (a) Dissatisfied (b) Emptied
- (c) Happy (d) Unfriendly

Explanation:

Contented: satisfied; feeling/showing happiness

- (1) Dissatisfied: not satisfied; discontented
- (2) Emptied: having been made empty
- (3) Happy cheerful
- (4) Unfriendly: not friendly

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (290–295): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CISF Constable (GD) 2011]

290. TENTATIVE

- (a) Definite (b) Insufficient
- (c) Plentiful (d) Active

Explanation:

Tentative: not definite/certain because you may want to change it later; hesitant; provisional; experimental

- (1) Definite: fixed
- (2) Insufficient: not sufficient; not enough
- (3) Plentiful: abundant; available/existing in large amounts/numbers.
- (4) Active: always busy

Hence, the correct option is (a).

291. COMPULSORY

- (a) Easy (b) Optional
- (c) Unnecessary (d) Mandatory

Explanation:

Compulsory: mandatory; that must be done because of a law/a rule.

- (1) Easy: that is simple to do
- (2) Optional: that you can choose to do or have if you want to
- (3) Unnecessary: not required/needed; not necessary
- (4) Mandatory: compulsory; required by law

Hence, the correct option is (b).

292. ADAMANT

- (a) Satisfied (b) Comfortable
- (c) Yielding (d) Luxurious

Explanation:

Adamant: determined not to change your mind or to be persuaded about something.

- (1) Satisfied: full of satisfaction
- (2) Comfortable: full of comfort
- (3) Yielding: willing to do what other people want
- (4) Luxurious: comfortable; containing expensive and enjoyable things

Hence, the correct option is (c).

293. HONEST

- (a) Infect (b) Cleanse
- (c) Corrupt (d) Pollute

Explanation:

Honest: trustworthy

- (1) Infect: to make a disease or an illness spread
- (2) Cleanse: to clean your skin/or a wound
- (3) Corrupt: not honest
- (4) Pollute: to add dirty or harmful substances to air land, water, etc., so that it may no longer be pleasant or safe to use.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

294. ORAL

- (a) Written (b) Correct
- (c) Mental (d) Verbal

Explanation:

Oral: spoken rather than written; connected with mouth

- (1) Written: not oral
- (2) Correct: right and accurate
- (3) Mental (Adjective): connected with mind
- (4) Verbal: relating to words; spoken; relating to verbs

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (295–299): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

295. AFFIRM

- (a) Refuse (b) Reject
- (c) Deny (d) Disagree

Explanation:

Affirm: to state firmly/publicly that something is true/that you support something strongly; confirm

- (1) Refuse: to deny
- (2) Reject: to refuse
- (3) Deny: to refuse
- (4) Disagree: not to agree

Hence, the correct option is (d).

296. ROBUST

- (a) Lean (b) Strong
- (c) Flexible (d) Feeble

Explanation:

Robust: strong and healthy; sturdy; vigorous

- (1) Lean: thin and fit
- (2) Strong: powerful
- (3) Flexible: that can be changed
- (4) Feeble: very weak; not effective

Hence, the correct option is (d).

297. AUDACITY

- (a) Quivering
- (b) Cowardice
- (c) Bravado
- (d) Conciseness

Explanation:

Audacity: brave but rude or shocking behaviour

- (1) Quivering: trembling

- (2) Cowardice: fear or lack of courage
 (3) Bravado: a confident way of behaving that is intended to impress people, sometimes as a way of hiding a lack of confidence.
 (4) Conciseness: the act of using a few words and yet giving all the necessary information.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

298. CREDIT

- (a) Discredit (b) Debit
 (c) Honesty (d) Failure

Explanation:

Credit: money borrowed; money in account

- (1) Discredit: damage to somebody's reputation loss of respect.
 (2) Debit: money taken from a bank account
 (3) Honesty: truthfulness
 (4) Failure: lack of success

Hence, the correct option is (b).

299. DEVIATE

- (a) Attract (b) Continue
 (c) Concentrate (d) Attend

Explanation:

Deviate: to be difficult from something; to do something in a different way.

- (1) Attract: to appeal
 (2) Continue: to keep on doing
 (3) Concentrate: to bring something together in one place; to pay all attention to something and not to anything else.
 (4) Attend: to be present at an event

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (300–304): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

300. DORMANT

- (a) Acute (b) Active
 (c) Able (d) Ablaze

Explanation:

Dormant: not active; in active

- (1) Acute: very serious
 (2) Active: busy
 (3) Able: to have skill, intelligence, opportunity, etc.
 (4) Ablaze: burn quickly and strongly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

301. CHIVALROUS

- (a) Gallant (b) Dastardly
 (c) Amorous (d) Defiant

Explanation:

Chivalrous: polite, kind and behaving with honour, gallant.

- (1) Gallant: brave or heroic
 (2) Dastardly: evil and cruel
 (3) Amorous: showing sexual desire and love towards somebody.
 (4) Defiant: openly refusing to obey.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

302. ERUDITE

- (a) Illiterate (b) Crude
 (c) boring (d) Ignorant

Explanation:

Erudite: showing great knowledge that is gained from academic study learned.

- (1) Illiterate: no educated; not knowing how read/write.
 (2) Crude: simple and not very accurate; offensive/rude.
 (3) Boring: no interesting
 (4) Ignorant: lacking knowledge/information.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

303. DESPAIR

- (a) Sneer (b) Compliment
 (c) Irony (d) Hope

Explanation:

Despair: the feeling of losing all hope

- (1) Sneer (Norm): an unpleasant look, smile or comment.
 (2) Compliment: a remark that expresses praise/admiration.
 (3) Irony: the amusing/strange aspect of a situation that is very different from what you expect.
 (4) Hope: a feeling that something that you want will happen.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

304. TRANSPARENT

- (a) Translucent (b) Opaque
 (c) Clear (d) Sharp

Explanation:

Transparent: obvious; clear; allowing you to see through it; easy to understand.

- (1) Translucent: allowing light to pass through but not transparent.

- (2) Opaque: not clear enough to see through or allow light through; difficult to understand; impenetrable.

- (3) Clear: obvious; transparent

- (4) Sharp: having a fine edge or point

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (305–309): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

305. CONCUR

- (a) Disagree (b) Disappear
 (c) Disarrange (d) Discourage

Explanation:

Concur: to agree

- (1) Disagree: not to agree
 (2) Disappear: vanish
 (3) Disarrange: to make something untidy
 (4) Discourage: to try to prevent something or to prevent someone from doing something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

306. VENERATION

- (a) Fear (b) Reverence
 (c) Remorse (d) Disrespect

Explanation:

Veneration: the act of showing a lot of respect; reverence.

- (1) Fear: dread
 (2) Reverence: showing a lot of respect/admiration.
 (3) Remorse: the feeling of being extremely sorry for something wrong/bad you have done.

- (4) Disrespect: a feeling of impudence

Hence, the correct option is (d).

307. INSOLE

- (a) Ignorant (b) Proud
 (c) Laudable (d) Humble

Explanation:

Insolent: extremely rude and showing a lack of respect.

- (1) Ignorant: lacking knowledge or information; not educated; uncouth
 (2) Proud: haughty
 (3) Laudable: deserving to be praised/admired; commendable
 (4) Humble: modest; meek

Hence, the correct option is (d).

**308. URBAN**

- (a) Rustic (b) Rural
(c) Civil (d) Foreign

Explanation:

Urban: connected with a town or city

- (1) Rustle (Verb, Noun): sound made by moving/rubbing together dry leaves, paper, etc.
(2) Rural: connected with/like the countryside (village)
(3) Civil: connected with people who live in a country
(4) Foreign: connected with another country

Hence, the correct option is (b).

309. INCREDIBLE

- (a) Possible (b) Believable
(c) Enjoyable (d) Imaginary

Explanation:

Incredible: unbelievable; impossible or very difficult to believe; extremely, good/large

- (1) Possible: that can be done or achieved
(2) Believable: plausible
(3) Enjoyable: that can be enjoyed
(4) Imaginary: existing only in mind/imagination

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (310–314): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

310. STINGY

- (a) Clean (b) Tight
(c) Generous (d) Cheap

Explanation:

Stingy: not generous, especially with money; mean

- (1) Clean: not dirty
(2) Tight: not loose
(3) Generous: kind
(4) Cheap: inexpensive

Hence, the correct option is (c).

311. BARREN

- (a) Fertile (b) Rich
(c) Prosperous (d) Positive

Explanation:

Barren: infertile; not enough for plants to grow on it

- (1) Fertile: not barren

- (2) Rich: wealthy
(3) Prosperous: affluent; rich and successful
(4) Positive: feeling confident and sure
Hence, the correct option is (a).

312. VIRTUE

- (a) Vice (b) Failure
(c) Fault (d) Offence

Explanation:

Virtue: a good/ attractive/useful quality/behaviour/attitude

- (1) Vice: evil/immoral behaviour
(2) Failure: lack of success
(3) Fault: defect; short-coming; mistake
(4) Offence: crime; an illegal act
Hence, the correct option is (a).

313. NERVOUS

- (a) Flawless (b) Immature
(c) Smooth (d) Composed

Explanation:

Nervous: anxious; easily worried; frightened

- (1) Flawless: perfect; without fault/defect
(2) Immature: not fully developed/grown
(3) Smooth: plain; not rugged
(4) Composed: calm and in control of your feelings.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

314. CONFIDENT

- (a) Worried (b) Pessimistic
(c) Diffident (d) Depressed

Explanation:

Confident: feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful.

- (1) Worried: tense
(2) Pessimistic: expecting bad things to happen and that something will not be successful.
(3) Diffident: not having much confidence in yourself; shy
(4) Depressed: very sad and without hope
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (315–319): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

315. EXPLICIT

- (a) Elusive (b) Allusive
(c) Ambidextrous (d) Ambiguous

Explanation:

Explicit: clean and easy to understand; frank

- (1) Elusive: difficult to find, define or achieve
(2) Allusive: saying/ writing that refers to/mentions another person/subject in an indirect way.
(3) Ambidextrous: able to use both the hands equally well.
(4) Ambiguous: that can be understood in more than one way; having different meanings.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

316. IMMUNE

- (a) Free (b) Vulnerable
(c) Powerful (d) Weak

Explanation:

Immune: protected from something and therefore able to avoid it; exempt; not affected by something.

- (1) Free: not dependent
(2) Vulnerable: weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally.
(3) Powerful: very strong
(4) Weak: feeble

Hence, the correct option is (b).

317. BLEAK

- (a) Dull (b) Dark
(c) Bright (d) Exposure

Explanation:

Bleak: not encouraging or giving any reason to have hope; cold and unpleasant; exposed, empty or with no pleasant features; pale; cheerless; gloomy

- (1) Dull: not bright
(2) Dark: without light
(3) Bright: not dull
(4) Exposure: the state of being in a place or situation where there is no protection from something harmful or unpleasant.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

318. FASTIDIOUS

- (a) Fussy (b) Cooperative
(c) Promising (d) Adjustable

Explanation:

Fastidious: meticulous; being careful that every detail of something is correct; not liking things to be dirty or untidy; selective.

- (1) Fussy: too concerned or worried about details or standards.
- (2) Cooperative: involving doing something together or working together with others towards a shared aim.
- (3) Promising: showing signs of being good/successful.
- (4) Adjustable: that can be moved to different positions/changed in shape or size.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

319. SHALLOW

(a) High	(b) Long
(c) Wide	(d) Deep

Explanation:

Shallow: not deep; not showing serious thoughts, feelings, etc., superficial.

- (1) High: having a great distance from bottom to top.
- (2) Long: covering a great length or distance
- (3) Wide: broad
- (4) Deep: having a great distance from top to bottom

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (320–324): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO&LDC Exam, 2011]

320. QUIET

(a) Strong	(b) Noisy
(c) Incomplete	(d) Violent

Explanation:

Quiet: not making noise; peaceful; gentle; silent; motionless.

- (1) Strong: powerful
- (2) Noisy: full of noise
- (3) Incomplete: which is not complete
- (4) Violent: very strong and sudden; intense; severe

Hence, the correct option is (b).

321. VAGUE

(a) Clear	(b) Dull
(c) Unknown	(d) Shady

Explanation:

Vague: not definite; not distinct

- (1) Clear: distinct and not hazy
- (2) Dull: not bright
- (3) Own: not known
- (4) Shady: having a shade

Hence, the correct option is (a).

322. INCREDIBLE

(a) Believable	(b) Possible
(c) Imaginable	(d) Enjoyable

Explanation:

Incredible: unbelievable; impossible or very difficult to believe; extremely good/large.

- (1) Believable: that can be believed
- (2) Possible: that is not impossible
- (3) Imaginable: possible to imagine
- (4) Enjoyable: that can be enjoyed

Hence, the correct option is (a).

323. INEVITABLE

(a) Avoidable	(b) Unnecessary
(c) Inseparable	(d) Uncertain

Explanation:

Inevitable: unavoidable; that cannot be avoided/prevented.

- (1) Avoidable: that can be prevented
- (2) Unnecessary: not necessary
- (3) Inseparable: not able to be separated
- (4) Uncertain: not sure; not certain; unclear; hesitant.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

324. HUMILITY

(a) Dignity	(b) Cruelty
(c) Anger	(d) Prick

Explanation:

Humility: the quality of not thinking that you are better than other people; the quality of being humble.

- (1) Dignity: calm and serious manner that deserves respect: the fact of being given honour and respect by people.
- (2) Cruelty: behaviour that causes pain and suffering to others.
- (3) Anger: rage
- (4) Pride: a feeling of deep pleasure or satisfaction

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (325–329): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO&LDC Exam, 2011]

325. MAKE

(a) Liberate	(b) Break
(c) Emancipate	(d) Bind

Explanation:

Make: to create

- (1) Liberate: to free a country/person from the control of somebody else.

- (2) Break: to damage
- (3) Emancipate: set free; to free somebody from legal, political or social restrictions.

- (4) Bind: to unite people; to live/work together more happily/effectively.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

326. PRAISE

(a) Heckle	(b) Accuse
(c) Hate	(d) Scold

Explanation:

Praise: to complement; to express admiration.

- (1) Heckle: to interrupt a speaker at a public meeting; barrack.
- (2) Accuse: to blame
- (3) Hate: to dislike very much
- (4) Scold: to reprimand

Hence, the correct option is (c).

327. TERMINATE

(a) Hasten	(b) Depart
(c) Begin	(d) Change

Explanation:

Terminate: to end; to make something end.

- (1) Hasten: to hurry; to say/do something without delay.
- (2) Depart: to leave a place/job
- (3) Begin: to start
- (4) Change: to alter

Hence, the correct option is (c).

328. RAPIDLY

(a) Lazily	(b) Secretly
(c) Slowly	(d) Firmly

Explanation:

Rapidly (Adverb): very quickly; happening in a short period of time.

- (1) Lazily (Adverb): in lazy manner
- (2) Secretly: done with secrecy
- (3) Slowly (Adverb): not fast
- (4) Firmly (Adverb): with determination

Hence, the correct option is (c).

329. SUCCESSOR

(a) Failure	(b) Loser
(c) Predecessor	(d) Predator

Explanation:

Successor: a person/thing that comes after somebody/something else and takes his/its place.

- (1) Failure: lack of success



- (2) Loser: one who loses
 (3) Predecessor: a person/thing that comes before somebody/something else.
 (4) Predator: a person or an organisation that uses weaker people for his/its own advantage.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (330–334): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

330. CONTRADICTION

- (a) Opposition (b) Adjustment
 (c) Confirmation (d) Agreement

Explanation:

Contradiction: a lack of agreement between facts, opinions, actions, etc.

- (1) Opposition: the act of strongly disagreeing.
 (2) Adjustment: a small change made to something in order to correct or improve it
 (3) Confirmation: a statement, letter, etc., that shows that something is true, correct or definite.
 (4) Agreement: consensus

Hence, the correct option is (d).

331. RELINQUISH

- (a) Reinstate (b) Displace
 (c) Reclaim (d) Retain

Explanation:

Relinquish: give up to stop having something.

- (1) Reinstate: restore; to return something to its previous position/status.
 (2) Displace: replace; to take the place of somebody something.
 (3) Reclaim: to get something back or to ask to have it back after it has been lost, taken away, etc.
 (4) Retain: preserve; to keep something
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

332. UNPREDICTABLE

- (a) Dependable (b) Nature
 (c) Laudable (d) Compliant

Explanation:

Unpredictable: that cannot be predicted because it changes a lot; undependable

- (1) Dependable: reliable
 (2) Nature: a person's tendency

- (3) Laudable: deserving to be praised; commendable
 (4) Compliant: too willing to agree with other people or to obey rules
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

333. STERN

- (a) Lenient (b) Crabby
 (c) Polite (d) Unreasonable

Explanation:

Stern: serious; strict; difficult

- (1) Lenient: not as strict as expected while punishing somebody
 (2) Crabby: bad tempered and unpleasant (of people)
 (3) Polite: gentle
 (4) Unreasonable: not fair; expecting too much

Hence, the correct option is (a).

334. SUSPICION

- (a) Doubt (b) Whim
 (c) Indifference (d) Trust

Explanation:

Suspicion: a feeling that somebody has done something wrong, illegal or dishonest; hint.

- (1) Doubt: hint
 (2) Whim: a sudden wish to do/have something
 (3) Indifference: lack of interest
 (4) Trust: the belief that somebody/something is good

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (335–339): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

335. PLAUSIBLE

- (a) Implausible (b) Unplausible
 (c) Implausible (d) Displausible

Explanation:

Plausible: reasonable and likely to be true; good at sounding honest and sincere, especially while trying to trick people.

- (1) Implausible: not seeming reasonable or likely to be true

Hence, the correct option is (c).

336. GENIAL

- (a) Stupid (b) Stingy
 (c) Boorish (d) Unkind

Explanation:

Genial: friendly and cheerful; affable

- (1) Stupid: foolish; unwise
 (2) Stingily: not generous
 (3) Boorish: very unpleasant and rude
 (4) Unkind: cruel; not kind

Hence, the correct option is (c).

337. DEMOLISH

- (a) Shift (b) Build
 (c) Repeat (d) Hide

Explanation:

Demolish: to pull or knock down a building; to destroy something accidentally.

- (1) Shift: to move something from one place to another
 (2) Build: to construct
 (3) Repeat: to do something again and again
 (4) Hid: to conceal

Hence, the correct option is (b).

338. FRAILITY

- (a) Energy (b) Intensity
 (c) Vehemence (d) Strength

Explanation:

Frailty : weakness and poor health

- (1) Energy : power
 (2) Intensity: the strength of something
 (3) Vehemence: strength or forcefulness of expression
 (4) Strength: power

Hence, the correct option is (d).

339. PREVENT

- (a) Protect (b) Block
 (c) Hinder (d) Induce

Explanation:

Prevent: to stop somebody from doing something

- (1) Protect: to help
 (2) Bloc: to stop
 (3) Hinder: to stop to hamper
 (4) Induce: to persuade or influence somebody to do something

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (340–342): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO&LDC Exam, 2011]

340. GUILTY

- (a) Good (b) Innocent
 (c) Ingenious (d) Foolish

Explanation:

Guilty: having done something wrong/illegal; being responsible for something bad that has happened.

- (1) Good: excellent
 - (2) Innocent: not guilty
 - (3) Ingenious: having a lot of clever new ideas and good at inventing things.
 - (4) Foolish: silly; stupid
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

341. BRUTALITY

- (a) Mercy (b) Bestiality
- (c) Cruelty (d) Humanity

Explanation:

Brutality: cruelty; violence

- (1) Mercy: a kind or forgiving attitude towards somebody.
- (2) Bestiality: cruel or disgusting behaviour
- (3) Cruelty: cruel attitude
- (4) Humanity (Noun): the quality of being kind to people/animals

Hence, the correct option is (d).

342. FAT

- (a) Clean (b) Mean
- (c) Weak (d) Lean

Explanation:

Fat: overweight; plump

- (1) Clean: neat
- (2) Mean: selfish; nasty
- (3) Weak: fragile
- (4) Lean: thin

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (343–347): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC GL Tier-11 Exam. 2011 Paper-II)

343. SUSCEPTIBLE

- (a) Incredible
- (b) Immune
- (c) Predictable
- (d) Unpredictable

Explanation:

Susceptible: very likely to be influenced, harmed/ affected; capable of something; impressionable.

- (1) Incredible: unbelievable
- (2) Immune: not affected by something; protected from something; that cannot catch or be affected by a particular disease/illness.

- (3) Predictable: possible to foretell
 - (4) Unpredictable: impossible to foretell
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

344. FRUGAL

- (a) Miserly (b) Gluttonous
- (c) Plentiful (d) Extravagant

Explanation:

Frugal: using only as much money or food as is necessary; meagre.

- (1) Miserly (Adjective): hating to spend money
- (2) Gluttonous: greedy
- (3) Plentiful: abundant
- (4) Extravagant: spending a lot more money/using a lot more of something than you can afford or is necessary.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

345. CESSATION

- (a) Commencement (b) Renewal
- (c) On-going (d) Interruption

Explanation:

Cessation: the stopping of something; a pause in something.

- (1) Commencement: beginning
- (2) Renewal: a situation in which something begins again after a pause or an interruption.
- (3) On-going: continuing to exist/develop.
- (4) Interruption: something that temporarily stops an activity or a situation.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

346. PROCRASTINATE

- (a) Experiment (b) Expedite
- (c) Exclude (d) Propagate

Explanation:

Procrastinate: to delay doing something that you should do; usually because you do not want to do it.

- (1) Experiment: to try or test new ideas, methods, etc., to find out what effect they have.
- (2) Expedite: to make a process happen more quickly; speed up.
- (3) Exclude: not to include something deliberately in what you are doing/considering.
- (4) Propagate: to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

347. POTENT

- (a) Inefficient (b) Soft
- (c) Fragile (d) Weak

Explanation:

Potent: having a strong effect on your mind/ body; powerful.

- (1) Inefficient: not doing a job well and not making the best use of time, money, energy, etc.
- (2) Soft: very brittle
- (3) Fragile: easily broken/damaged; weak and uncertain.
- (4) Weak: not physically strong; likely to break; not having much power.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (348–352): In the following questions, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam. 2011 (Paper-II)]

348. ABANDON

- (a) Regain (b) Retain
- (c) Remain (d) Revive

Explanation:

Abandon: to leave; to forsake; to give up.

- (1) Regain: to get back something you no longer have, especially ability or a quality.
- (2) Retain: to keep something; to continue to have something; preserve.
- (3) Remain: to continue to exist; to be still in the same state or condition.
- (4) Revive: to become, or to make somebody/something become conscious/healthy and strong again.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

349. HUMBLE

- (a) Rich (b) Powerful
- (c) Haughty (d) Strong

Explanation:

Humble: modest: showing you don't think that you are as important as other people.

- (1) Rich: wealthy
- (2) Powerful: strong
- (3) Naught: behaving in an unfriendly way towards other people because you think you are better than they arrogant.
- (4) Strong: powerful

Hence, the correct option is (c).

**350. EXEMPTIONS**

- (a) Generalization (b) Liberalization
(c) Exclusions (d) Inclusions

Explanation:

Exemption: official permission not to do something/ pay something that you may have to do/pay

- (1) Generalization: a general statement that is based on only a few facts.
(2) Liberalization : the act of making less strict.
(9) Exclusion: the act of preventing somebody/something from entering a place or taking part in something.
(4) Inclusion: the fact of including/being included

Hence, the correct option is (d).

351. PROMINENT

- (a) Unknown (b) Eminent
(c) Renowned (d) Important

Explanation:

Prominent: noticeable; distinguished; important or well-known.

- (1) Unknown: not known
(2) Eminent: well-known; famous
(3) Renowned: well-known; famous
(4) Important: of great significance or value
Hence, the correct option is (a).

352. BETRAYAL

- (a) Deception (b) Treason
(c) Loyalty (d) Distrust

Explanation:

Betrayal: the act of giving information about something/somebody to an enemy.

- (1) Deception: deceit; the act of deliberately making somebody believe something that is not true.
(2) Treason: the crime of doing something that could cause danger to your country.
(3) Loyalty: the quality of being faithful in your support of somebody/ something.
(4) Distrust: a feeling of not being able to trust.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (353–357): In the following questions no.166 to 170, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011]

353. CIBLE

- (a) Small (b) Invisible
(c) Vulnerable (c) Reachable

Explanation:

Invincible: too strong to be defeated or changed; unconquerable

- (1) Small: very diminutive in size
(2) Invisible: that cannot be seen
(3) Vulnerable: weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally.
(4) Reachable: that is possible to reach
Hence, the correct option is (c).

354. INOFFENSIVE

- (a) Sensitive (b) Organic
(c) Sensible (d) Rude

Explanation:

Inoffensive: not likely to offend or upset anyone

- (1) Sensitive: easily offended or upset
(2) Organic: produced or practiced without using artificial chemicals.
(3) Enable: able to make good judgements based on reason and experience rather than emotion.
(4) Rude: impolite: showing a lack of respect
Hence, the correct option is (d).

355. DIVULGE

- (a) Conceal (b) Disguise
(c) Oppress (d) Reveal

Explanation:

Divulge: reveal; to give somebody information that is supposed to be secret.

- (1) Conceal: to hide
(2) Disguise: to hide or change so that the thing may not be recognized.
(3) Oppress (Verb): to treat in a cruel and unfair way by not giving the same rights, freedom, etc.
(4) Reveal: disclose; to make something known to somebody; display.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

356. DISCORD

- (a) Harmony (b) Serenity
(c) Acceptance (d) Placidity

Explanation:

Discord : disagreement ; arguing

- (1) Harmony : a state of peaceful existence and agreement.

- (2) Serenity : the state of being calm and peaceful
(3) Acceptance : the state of accepting
(4) Placidity : being not easily excited or irritated

Hence, the correct option is (a).

357. MAMMOTH

- (a) Quiet
(b) Significant
(c) Huge
(d) Small

Explanation:

Mammoth: extremely large; huge

- (1) Quite: making very little noise
(2) Significant: large or important enough to have an effect or to be noticed.
(3) Small very diminutive in size
(4) Huge: very large
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (358–362): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011]

358. LIBERTY

- (a) Serenity
(b) Slavery
(c) Serfdom
(d) Subordination

Explanation:

Liberty: freedom to live as you choose without too many restrictions from government or authority.

- (1) Serenity: the state of being calm and peaceful
(2) Slavery: the state of being a slave
(3) Serfdom: the system under which crops were grown by serfs
(4) Subordination: the state of being a subordinate to something.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

359. DISORDERLY

- (a) Chaotic (b) Organized
(c) Adjusted (d) Arranged

Explanation:

Disorderly: showing lack of control; publicly violent or noisy; untidy; deranged.

- (1) Chaotic: lack of order; in a state of complete confusion and lack of order.
(2) Organized: carefully planned and arranged.

- (3) Adjusted (Adjective, Verb): to change slightly to make it more suitable; adopted.
 (4) Arranged: planned and organised in advance

Hence, the correct option is (d).

360. ELEVATION

- (a) Reduction (b) Humiliation
 (c) Depression (d) Debasement

Explanation:

Elevation: the process of getting a higher or more important rank; the height of a place above the sea level; an increase in the level or amount of something; part of a surface that is higher than the parts around it.

- (1) Reduction: an act of making less or smaller.
 (2) Humiliation: the act of making somebody feeling ashamed or stupid and losing the respect of other people.
 (3) Depression: the state of feeling very sad and without hope; part of a surface that is lower than the parts around it.
 (4) Debasement: the state of making less valuable or respectable.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

361. GLOSSY

- (a) Dull (b) Sliming
 (c) Weary (d) Tired

Explanation:

Glossy: smooth and shiny; giving an appearance of being important and expensive.

- (1) Dull: boring or monotonous
 (2) Shining: made smooth and bright
 (3) Weary: very tired

Hence, the correct option is (a).

362. APPROPRIATE

- (a) Dissimilar (b) Incomparable
 (c) Unsuitable (d) Disparate

Explanation:

Appropriate: suitable, acceptable or correct.

- (1) Dissimilar: not the same
 (2) Incomparable: so good or impressive that nothing can be compared to.
 (3) Unsuitable: not suitable
 (4) Disparate: so different from each other that they cannot be compared or cannot work together.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (363–367): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011]

363. ACCORD

- (a) Disagreement (b) Welcome
 (c) Disrespect (d) Conformity

Explanation:

Accord (Noun, Verb): a formal agreement between two organizations, countries, etc., to agree to or match something; to give authority, status or a particular type of treatment.

- (1) Disagreement: a situation people have different opinions about something.
 (2) Welcome: act of greeting somebody.
 (3) Pest: a lack of respect
 (4) Conformity: behaviour or actions that follow the accepted rules of the society.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

364. INFIRMITY

- (a) Employment (b) Indisposition
 (c) Strength (d) Weakness

Explanation:

Infirmary: weakness or illness over a long period.

- (1) Employment: job
 (2) Indisposition: a slight illness that makes you unable to do something.
 (3) Strength: power or energy that can help you do or achieve something that you want.
 (4) Weakness: lack of strength, power or determination.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

365. FEASIBLE

- (a) Useful (b) Impractical
 (c) Uneven (d) Important

Explanation:

Feasible: that is possible and likely to be achieved; practicable.

- (1) Useful: that can help you do or achieve something that you want.
 (2) Impractical: not practicable; not sensible or realistic
 (3) Uneven: not even; not level, smooth or flat
 (4) Important: useful

Hence, the correct option is (b).

366. METICULOUS

- (a) Forgetful
 (b) Destructive
 (c) Careless
 (d) Flagrant

Explanation:

Meticulous: paying careful attention to every detail; fastidious; thorough.

- (1) Forgetful: often forgetting things; absent, minded.
 (2) Destructive: causing destruction or damage
 (3) Careless: not careful
 (4) Flagrant: shocking because it is done in a very obvious way and shows no respect for people, laws, etc., blatant.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

367. SYNTHETIC

- (a) Natural (b) Plastic
 (c) Cosmetic (d) Apathetic

Explanation:

Synthetic: artificial; man-made; made by using chemical substances.

- (1) Natural: of nature or existing in nature
 (2) Plastic: made of plastic
 (3) Cosmetic: improving only the outside appearance and not its basic character.
 (4) Apathetic: showing no interest or enthusiasm.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (368–372): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011]

368. AUTONOMOUS

- (a) Self-government
 (b) Dependent
 (c) Defensive
 (d) Neutral

Explanation:

Autonomous: independent; able to govern itself or control its own affairs.

- (1) Self-government: the government or control of a country of an organisation by its own people or members, not by others.
 (2) Dependent: needing somebody/something in order to survive or be successful.



- (3) Defensive: protecting against attack
 (4) Neutral impartial; unbiased
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

369. DECEITFUL

- (a) Sincere (b) Useful
 (c) Plain (d) Honest

Explanation:

Deceitful: dishonest; behaving in a dishonest way by telling lies.

- (1) Sincere: genuine; honest
 (2) Useful: that can help you do or achieve something that you want.
 (3) Plain: easy to see or understand; clear
 (4) Honest: not dishonest
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

370. EXONERATE

- (a) Admit (b) Release
 (c) Convict (d) Reject

Explanation:

Exonerate: to offer state that somebody is not responsible for something that he has been blamed for; acquit.

- (1) Admit: to accept truth; to confess; to allow.
 (2) Release: to set somebody/something free; to let go; to let loose.
 (3) Convict: to decide and state officially in court that somebody is guilty of a crime.
 (4) Reject: to refuse to accept; to decide not to use, sell, publish, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

371. EXAGGERATE

- (a) Underwrite (b) Understate
 (c) Ignore (d) Condemn

Explanation:

Exaggerate: to make something seem larger, better, worse or more important than it really is.

- (1) Underwrite: to accept financial responsibility for a activity so that you may pay for special costs or for losses it may make.
 (2) Understate: to state that something is smaller, less important or less serious than it really is.
 (3) Ignore: to pay no attention to; disregard; to pretend that you have not seen take no notice of.
 (4) Condemn: very strong disapproval sentence

Hence, the correct option is (b).

372. CONTROVERSIAL

- (a) Indisputable (b) Restrained
 (c) Controlled (d) Appeasing

Explanation:

Controversial: causing a lot of angry public discussion and disagreement.

- (1) Indisputable that is true and cannot be disagreed with or denied undeniable.
 (2) Restrained showing calm or control rather than emotion; not too bright coloured or decorated; discreet.
 (3) Controlled done or arranged in a careful way; limited: manage by law or by rules; remaining calm and not getting angry or upset.
 (4) Appeasing tending or intended to pacify by acceding to demands or granting concessions.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (373–377): In the following questions, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer) Exam. 2011 (Paper-I)]

373. BRITTLE

- (a) Weak (b) Strong
 (c) Fragile (d) Bright

Explanation:

Brittle: hard but easily broken

- (1) Weak: not strong
 (2) strong; powerful
 (3) Fragile: easily broken or damaged weak and uncertain.
 (4) Bright: full brightness

Hence, the correct option is (b).

374. CALLOUS

- (a) Rude (b) Insensitive
 (c) Indifferent (d) Sympathetic

Explanation:

Callous: not caring about other people's feelings or suffering; cruel.

- (2) Insensitive: unsympathetic; not caring about other people's feelings.
 (3) Indifferent having or showing no interest or not very good.
 (4) Sympathetic: kind to somebody who is hurt or sad; showing that you understand and care about his problems.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

375. DISHEVELLED

- (a) Composed (b) Tidy
 (c) Confident (d) Jovial

Explanation:

Dishevelled: very untidy

- (1) Composed (Adjective, Verb): to be made from several parts, things or people; calm and in control of your feelings.
 (2) Tidy: behaving in neat and clean manner
 (3) Confident: being very sure about your own ability to do things.
 (4) Jovial: very cheerful and friendly
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

376. IMPEDE

- (a) Obstruct (b) Advance
 (c) Linger (d) Guarantee

Explanation:

Impede: to delay or stop the progress of something; hinder; hamper.

- (1) Obstruct: hinder; to block; to prevent.
 (2) Advance: to move forward; to progress or develop.
 (3) Linger: to continue to exist for longer than expected.
 (4) Guarantee: to promise to do something; to promise something will happen.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

377. PERJLLOUS

- (a) Carefree (b) Impetuous
 (c) Safe (d) Impure

Explanation:

Perilous: very dangerous; hazardous

- (1) Carefree: having no worries or responsibilities.
 (2) Impetuous: rash; impulsive; acting or done quickly and without thinking carefully about the results.
 (3) Safe: free from danger
 (4) Impure: not pure

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (378–382): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CPO (SI, MI & Intelligence Officer) Exam. 2011 (Paper-I)]

378. EVIDENT

- (a) Suspected (b) Disagreed
 (c) Doubtful (d) Unimportant

Explanation:

Evident: clear; easily seen; obvious

- (1) Suspected: believed likely
 - (2) Disagreed: to be of different opinions
 - (3) Doubtful: not sure; uncertain and feeling doubt; dubious; unlikely; not probable.
 - (4) Unimportant: not important
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

379. ADAMENT

(a) Yielding	(b) Permissive
(c) Liberal	(d) Tolerant

Explanation:

Adamant: determined not to change your mind or to be persuaded about something.

- (1) Yielding: soft and easy to bend or move when you press it; willing to do what other people want.
- (2) Permissive: allowing or showing a freedom of behaviour that many people do not approve of.
- (3) Liberal: willing to understand and respect other people's behaviour, opinions, etc., generous.
- (4) Tolerant: able to accept what other people say or do even if you do not agree to it; able to survive or operate in difficult conditions.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

380. PROFESSIONAL

(a) Novice	(b) Amateur
(c) Dabbler	(d) Apprentice

Explanation:

Professional: connected with a job that needs special training or skill; competent; well-trained and extremely skilled.

- (1) Novice: a person who is new and has little experience in a skill or situation.
- (2) Amateur: a person who takes part in a sport or other activity for enjoyment, not as a job.
- (3) Dabbler: an amateur who engages in an activity without serious intentions and who pretends to have knowledge.
- (4) Apprentice: a young person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in his job.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

381. CALLOUS

(a) Persuasive	(b) Caring
(c) Gentle	(d) Sensitive

Explanation:

Callous: unfeeling; not caring about other people's feelings or suffering.

- (1) Persuasive: able to force somebody to do or believe something.
- (2) Caring: kind, helpful and showing that you care about other people.
- (3) Gentle: calm and kind
- (4) Sensitive: aware of and being able to understand other people and their feelings.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

382. INCREDIBLE

(a) Credulous	(b) Probable
(c) Possible	(d) Creditable

Explanation:

Incredible: unbelievable impossible or very difficult to believe.

- (1) Credulous: too ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick; gullible.
- (2) Probable: likely to happen, to exist or to be true.
- (3) Possible: that can be done or achieved
- (4) Creditable: of a quite good standard and deserving praise or approval; praise-worthy; morally good; admirable.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (383–387): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

383. ABUNDANCE

(a) Scanty	(b) Tiny
(c) Scarcity	(d) Deficient

Explanation:

Abundance: a large quantity that is more than enough.

- (1) Scanty: too little in amount for what is needed
- (2) Tiny: very small
- (3) Scarcity: shortage; not enough of what is needed.
- (4) Deficient: not having enough of something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

384. UNANIMITY

- | |
|---------------------|
| (a) Amity |
| (b) Enmity |
| (c) Disagreement |
| (d) Dissatisfaction |

Explanation:

Unanimity: complete agreement about something among a group of people.

- (1) Amity: a friendly relationship between people or countries.
- (2) Enmity: feeling of hatred towards somebody.
- (3) Disagreement: the state of not agreeing/having different opinions.
- (4) Dissatisfaction: the state of not being satisfied/pleased.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

385. VICE

(a) Fame	(b) Virtue
(c) Fortune	(d) Fate

Explanation:

Vice: evil/Immoral behaviour; criminal activities that involve sex/drugs.

- (1) Fame: the state of being known and talked about by many people.
- (2) Virtue: a particular good quality or habit; behaviour/ attitudes that show high moral standards.
- (3) Fortune: chance/luck; fate/future of a person.
- (4) Fate: things especially bad things, that will happen or have happened to somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

386. RENOWNED

- | |
|-------------|
| (a) Famous |
| (b) Owned |
| (c) Unowned |
| (d) Unknown |

Explanation:

Renowned: famous; well-known; respected; celebrated; noted

- (1) Famous: illustrious
- (2) Owned: having an owner
- (3) Unowned: having no owner
- (4) Unknown: not known

Hence, the correct option is (d).

387. PROVOKE

(a) Soothe	(b) Incite
(c) Smoothen	(d) Entice

Explanation:

Provoke: to cause a particular reaction or have a particular effect; to say/do something that you know will annoy somebody so that it may react in an angry way; goad.



- (1) Soothe: calm; to make somebody who is anxious, upset, etc., feel calmer.
 - (2) Incite: to encourage to do something violent.
 - (3) Smoother: to make smooth or smoother; become smooth.
 - (4) Entice: to persuade
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (388–392): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

388. MEAGRE

- (a) Numerous
- (b) Large
- (c) Plentiful
- (d) Enormous

Explanation:

Meagre: small in quantity and poor in quality; paltry.

- (1) Numerous: many; existing in large numbers.
- (2) Large: big in size/quantity
- (3) Plentiful: available in large numbers/amounts, abundant.
- (4) Enormous: extremely large; huge; immense.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

389. PROFESSIONAL

- (a) Amateur
- (b) Tradesman
- (c) Labour
- (d) Customer

Explanation:

Professional: a person who does a job that needs special skill/training and a high level of education; a competent person.

- (1) Amateur: a person who does something for enjoyment, not as a job.
- (2) Tradesman: a person who sells goods; shopkeeper.
- (3) Labour or Labourers: the people who work for a country/company/factory, etc.
- (4) Customer: a person/an organization that buys something from a shop/store/business.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

390. SCARCITY

- (a) Scanty
- (b) Prosperity
- (c) Majority
- (d) Plenty

Explanation:

Scarcity: shortage; not enough of what is needed and difficult to obtain.

- (1) Scanty: too little in amount for what is needed
 - (2) Prosperity: affluent; wealth
 - (3) Majority: the largest part of a group of people or things
 - (4) Plenty: a lot; a large amount
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

391. STALE

- (a) Fresh
- (b) Old
- (c) Steal
- (d) Stalk

Explanation:

Stale: not fresh; no longer fresh; unpleasant to eat

- (1) Fresh: recently produced or picked
 - (2) Old: very primitive: not new
 - (3) Steal: to rob; to move secretly and quietly.
 - (4) Stalk: to move slowly and quietly
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

392. VACATE

- (a) Evacuate
- (b) Validate
- (c) Occupy
- (d) Empty

Explanation:

Vacate: to empty; to leave a building, seat, job, position of authority, etc.

- (1) Evacuate: to move people from a place of danger to a safer place.
- (2) Validate: to prove that something is true; to make something legally valid; to state officially that something is useful and of an acceptable standard.
- (3) Occupy: to fill or use a space, an area or an amount of time; take up; to live or work in a room house or building.
- (4) Empty: to evacuate; to remove everything from a container.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (393–397): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

393. HEREDITARY

- (a) Carried
- (b) Acquired
- (c) Possessed
- (d) Regained

Explanation:

Hereditary: that is legally given to somebody's child.

- (1) Carried: to take somebody/something from one place to another.

- (2) Acquired: got from something that cannot be passed on; gained by your own efforts, ability or behaviour.
- (3) Possessed: controlled by an evil spirit.
- (4) Regained: to get back (ability or quality).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

394. MISERY

- (a) Glad
- (b) Pleasant
- (c) Enjoy
- (d) Bliss

Explanation:

Misery; distress; poverty; great suffering of the mind or body; very poor living conditions.

- (1) Glad: pleased; happy; grateful; very willing to do; full of joy; bringing joy.
 - (2) Pleasant: enjoyable, pleasing or attractive; friendly and polite.
 - (3) Enjoy: to get pleasure; to be happy and get pleasure from what you are doing.
 - (4) Bliss: extreme happiness
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

395. BARBAROUS

- (a) Improved
- (b) Cordial
- (c) Civilized
- (d) Modified

Explanation:

Barbarous: extremely cruel and shocking; showing a lack of education and good manners.

- (1) Improved: to become/make better than before
- (2) Cordial: pleasant and friendly
- (3) Civilized: having or showing polite and reasonable behaviour.
- (4) Modified: changed in form or character

Hence, the correct option is (c).

396. DYNAMIC

- (a) Stable
- (b) Still
- (c) Lazy
- (d) Static

Explanation:

Dynamic (Adjective): having a lot of energy and a strong personality; always changing and making progress.

- (1) Stable: firmly fixed; not likely to move, change or fail: steady, calm and reasonable; not easily upset; balanced.
- (2) Still: not moving; calm and quiet.
- (4) Static: not making, changing or developing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

397. DILIGENT

- (a) Intelligent (b) Lazy
(c) Boastful (d) Notorious

Explanation:

Diligent: showing care and effort in your work or duties.

- (1) Intelligent: very clever
(2) Lazy: lethargic
(3) Boastful: talking about yourself in a very proud way
(4) Notorious: well-known for being bad
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (398–402): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2010]

398. FLORID

- (a) Weak (b) Pale
(c) Monotonous (d) Ugly

Explanation:

Florid: red; having too much decoration or detail.

- (1) Weak: not physically strong
(2) Pale: having skin that is whiter than usual because of illness, a strong emotion, etc. ; light in colour ; not strong or bright.
(3) Monotonous: never changing and therefore boring; dull; repetitious.
(4) Ugly: unpleasant to look at; unattractive.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

399. VERITY

- (a) Sanctity (b) Reverence
(c) Falsehood (d) Rarity

Explanation:

Verity : a belief or principle about life that is accepted as true; truth.

- (1) Sanctity: the state of being very important and worth protecting; the state of being holy.
(2) Reverence: a feeling of great respect or admiration.
(3) Falsehood: the state of not being true; the act of telling a lie; a statement that is not true; lie.
(4) Rarity: a person or thing that is unusual and is therefore often valuable or interesting; the quality of being true.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

400. PERSPICUITY

- (a) Vagueness (b) Dullness
(c) Unfairness (d) Willingness

Explanation:

Perspicuity: clarity as a consequence of being perspicuous or easily understandable.

- (1) Vagueness: unclear-ness by virtue of being vague or not clear.
(2) Dullness: the quality of being slow to understand; lacking interest.
(3) Unfairness: injustice by virtue of not being equitable.
(4) Unwillingness: the quality of not willing to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

401. FERVENT

- (a) Unexcitable
(b) Enduring
(c) Dispassionate
(d) Subdued

Explanation:

Fervent: having or showing very strong and sincere feelings; ardent

- (1) Unexcitable: not likely to become easily excited
(2) Enduring: lasting for a long time
(3) Dispassion: to not influenced by emotion; impartial
(4) Subdued: unusually quiet and possibly unhappy; not very bright; not very loud; not very busy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

402. MEANDERING

- (a) Sliding (b) Sloping
(c) Strained (d) Straight

Explanation:

Meandering: wandering; not straight; curved

- (1) Sliding: being in a smooth continuous motion
(2) Sloping: having a slanted direction
(3) Strained: shawl the effects of worry or pressure; tense; not relaxed or friendly; not natural; forced.
(4) Straight: not in a curve or at an angle
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (403–407): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2010]

403. JETTISON

- (a) Accept (b) Reward
(c) Preserve (d) Consent

Explanation:

Jettison: to throw out of a moving plane or ship to make it lighter; abandon; to reject an idea.

- (1) Accept: to take willingly that is offered; to say yes to an offer, invitation, etc.
(2) Reward: to give something to somebody because he has done something good, worked, etc.
(3) Preserve: to keep in original state or in good condition; to present; save; to keep alive/safe from harm or danger.
(4) Consent: to agree; to give permission
Hence, the correct option is (a).

404. AMELIORATE

- (a) Improve (b) Depend
(c) Soften (d) Worsen

Explanation:

Ameliorate: to make something better

- (1) Improve: to make/ become better than before
(2) Depend: to rely and be able to trust to be sure and expect that something will happen.
(3) Soften: to make or become softer, less bright, rough or strong to become or make more sympathetic and less severe or critical.
(4) Worsen: to make or become worse than it was before.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

405. GROTESQUE

- (a) Natural (b) Odd
(c) Whimsical (d) Sinful

Explanation:

Grotesque: strange in a way that is unpleasant or offensive; unusual

- (1) Natural: existing in nature
(2) Odd: strange or unusual
(3) Whimsical: unusual; amusing and annoying
(4) Sinful: morally wrong or evil; immoral
Hence, the correct option is (a).

406. DEVIOUS

- (a) Straight (b) Obvious
(c) Simple (d) Superficial

**Explanation:**

Devious: behaving in a dishonest or indirect way or tricking people; deceitful; not direct path.

- (1) Straight: without any curve or indirect way
- (2) Obvious: clean; easy to see or understand
- (3) Simple: easy to understand or do; not complicated; easy.
- (4) Superficial: not studying or looking thoroughly; appearing to be true, real and important until you look at it more carefully.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

407. EVANESCENT

- (a) Imminent (b) Permanent
- (c) Pervasive (d) Immanent

Explanation:

Evanescent: disappearing quickly from sight or memory.

- (1) Imminent: likely to happen very soon
- (2) Permanent (Adjective): lasting for a long time or for all time in the future.
- (3) Pervasive: existing in all parts of a place or thing
- (4) Immanent: present everywhere

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (408–413): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CISF ASI Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

408. AFFLUENT

- (a) Famous
- (b) Insignificant
- (c) Poor
- (d) Skilled

Explanation:

Affluent: prosperous; wealthy; having a lot of money and a good standard of living.

- (1) Famous: known by many people
- (2) Insignificant: not big or valuable enough to be considered important.
- (3) Poor: having a very little money
- (4) Sidled: having enough ability, experience and knowledge to be able to do well.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

409. OBSCURE

- (a) Vacant (b) Seldom
- (c) Distinct (d) Unusual

Explanation:

Obscure: not well-known; unknown; difficult to understand; indistinct.

- (1) Vacant: empty; not being used; unoccupied
 - (2) Seldom: not often; rarely
 - (3) Distinct: easily or clearly heard; definite
 - (4) Unusual: strange; uncommon
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

410. AMBIGUOUS

- (a) Concealed (b) Precise
- (c) Complete (d) Magnified

Explanation:

Ambiguous: that can be understood in more than one way; having different meanings; not clearly stated or defined.

- (1) Concealed: not accessible to view; hidden
 - (2) Precise: clean and accurate; exact; meticulous: taking care to be exact and accurate, especially about small details.
 - (3) Complete: total; including all the parts, etc. that are necessary; finished.
 - (4) Magnified: enlarged; exaggerated
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

411. BEEN

- (a) Blunt (b) Foolish
- (c) Insipid (d) Plain

Explanation:

Keen: wanting to do something; wanting something to happen very much; eager, sharp; enthusiastic; liking something.

- (1) Blunt: without a sharp edge or point; very direct
- (2) Foolish: silly; stupid
- (3) Insipid (Adjective): having almost no taste or flavour; flavourless; not interesting or exciting; dull.
- (4) Plain: easy to see or understand; clear

Hence, the correct option is (a).

412. BRAVERY

- (a) Savagery (b) Cowardice
- (c) Cowardly (d) Heroism

Explanation:

Bravery: courage; feeling of no fear

- (1) Savagery: behaviour that is very cruel and violent; violence
- (2) Cowardice: fear or lack of courage

- (3) Cowardly: lacking courage; fearful
 - (4) Heroism: very great courage
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (413–417): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC Investigators Exam. 2010]

413. EXASPERATING

- (a) Soothing (b) Successful
- (c) Annoying (d) Distressing

Explanation:

Exasperating: extremely annoying; infuriating

- (1) Soothing: affording physical relief; freeing from fear and anxiety
- (2) Successful: achieving your aims or what was intended; having become popular and/or made a lot of money.
- (3) Annoying: making somebody feel slightly irritating.
- (4) Distressing: making you feel extremely upset because of somebody's suffering.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

414. EMACIATED

- (a) Healthy (b) Luxurious
- (c) Intelligent (d) Sympathetic

Explanation:

Emaciated: thin and weak because of illness or lack of food.

- (1) Healthy: having good health and not likely to become ill/sick.
- (2) Luxurious: very comfortable; containing expensive and enjoyable things; sumptuous.
- (3) Intelligent: clever and witty
- (4) Sympathetic: kind to somebody who is hurt or sad.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

415. ABERRATION

- (a) Regularity (b) Commonality
- (c) Particularity (d) Normality

Explanation:

Aberration: a fact, an action or a way of behaving that is not usual and that may be unacceptable.

- (1) Regularity: the fact that the same thing happens again and again, with the same length of time between each time it happens.
- (2) Commonality: sharing of common attributes

- (3) Particularity: the quality of being individual or unique
 (4) Normality: a situation where everything is normal or as you would expect it to be

Hence, the correct option is (d).

416. AFFABLE

- (a) Pleasant (b) Surly
 (c) Weak (d) Unknown

Explanation:

Affable: pleasant, friendly and easy to talk to; genial.

- (1) Pleasant: enjoyable, pleasing or attractive; friendly and polite
 (2) Surly: bad tempered and rude
 (3) Weak: not strong
 (4) Unknown: not known or identified; not famous

Hence, the correct option is (b).

417. RUEFULLY

- (a) Cheerfully (b) Regretfully
 (c) Thoughtfully (d) Hopefully

Explanation:

Ruefully (Adverb): sadly; sorrowfully; regretfully

- (1) Cheerfully (Adverb) happily; in a cheerful manner
 (2) Regretfully (Adverb): in way that shows you are sad or disappointed about something.
 (3) Thoughtfully (Adverb) considerably; in a thoughtful manner.
 (4) Hopefully (Adverb): showing hope

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (418–422): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CPO SI Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

418. GLOOMY

- (a) Radiant (b) Fragrant
 (c) Melodious (d) Illusory

Explanation:

Gloomy: nearly dark or badly lit in a way that makes you feel sad; depressed and without hope.

- (1) Radiant showing great happiness, love health; giving a warm bright.
 (2) Fragrant: having a pleasant smell
 (3) Melodious: pleasant to listen to (music)
 (4) Illusory: not real, although seeming to be

Hence, the correct option is (a).

419. BLESSING

- (a) Dull (b) Curse
 (c) Hurt (d) Harsh

Explanation:

Blessing: God's help and protection; approval or permission; something that is good or helpful.

- (1) Dull: not interesting or exciting
 (2) Curse: something that causes harm or evil; a rude or offensive word used with anger.
 (3) Hurt (Adjective/Verb): injured physically; to cause physical pain.
 (4) Harsh: cruel, severe and unkind

Hence, the correct option is (b).

420. ACCOMPLISH

- (a) Fail (b) Improper
 (c) Disagreeable (d) Scatter

Explanation:

Accomplish: achieve; to succeed in doing or completing something.

- (1) Fail: not to succeed
 (2) Improper: dishonest/morally wrong; inappropriate.
 (3) Disagreeable: not nice or enjoyable; unpleasant; rude and unfriendly.
 (4) Scatter: to dispense; to throw, drop or move in different directions.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

421. FAMOUS

- (a) Obscure (b) Eminent
 (c) Lenient (d) Fabulous

Explanation:

Famous: well-known; eminent

- (1) Obscure: not known; not well known; unknown
 (2) Eminent: famous
 (3) Lenient: not strict
 (4) Fabulous: extremely good; very great

Hence, the correct option is (a).

422. ORDERLY

- (a) Unclear (b) Valueless
 (c) Chaotic (d) Incomplete

Explanation:

Orderly: arranged or organized in a neat, careful and logical way; tidy; behaving well; peaceful.

- (1) Unclear: not clear or definite; difficult to understand.
 (2) Valueless: without value or worth; worthless.

- (3) Chaotic: in a state of complete confusion and lack of order.

- (4) Incomplete: not finished; not complete

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (423–427): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word, (SSC DEO Exam. 2009)

423. DIMINISH

- (a) Increase (b) Improve
 (c) Introduce (d) Decrease

Explanation:

Diminish: to decrease; to become/make smaller, weaker, etc.

- (1) Increase: to become larger
 (2) Improve (Verb): to become/make better than before
 (3) Introduce: to make someone learn about something
 (4) Decrease: to diminish

Hence, the correct option is (a).

424. COMPLY

- (a) Challenge (b) Complain
 (c) Conform (d) Compete

Explanation:

Comply: to obey a rule, an order, etc.

- (1) Challenge: to refuse to accept something; dispute; to question whether a statement or an action is right, legal, etc.
 (2) Complain: to say that you are unhappy, annoyed or not satisfied.
 (3) Conform: to obey a rule, an order, etc., to comply.
 (4) Compete: to take part in a contest/game

Hence, the correct option is (a).

425. TREACHEROUS

- (a) Tactful (b) Violent
 (c) Faithful (d) False

Explanation:

Treacherous: deceitful; that cannot be trusted; intending to harm you; unfaithful.

- (1) Tactful: diplomatic; careful not to say or do anything that will annoy/upset other people.
 (2) Violent: intense; severe; showing or caused by very strong emotion; very strong and sudden.



(3) Faithful (Adjective): loyal; true and accurate; not changing anything; staying with or supporting a particular person.

(4) False: incorrect; wrong; untrue.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

426. INQUISITIVE

- (a) Inadequate (b) Immature
(c) Uncomfortable (d) Unconcerned

Explanation:

Inquisitive: curious; enquiring; asking too many questions; very interested in learning about many different things.

- (1) Inadequate: not enough; insufficient; incomplete.
(2) Immature: not fully developed or grown; behaving in a way that is not sensible and is typical of people who are much younger.
(3) Uncomfortable: not comfortable
(4) Unconcerned: not worried or anxious about something; not interested in something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

427. AFFLUENCE

- (a) Poverty (b) Influence
(c) Neglect (d) Semblance

Explanation:

Affluence: prosperity; the state of being wealthy or rich.

- (1) Poverty: the state of being poor
(2) Influence: the effect that somebody/something has on the way a person thinks or behaves or on the way that something works/develops.
(3) Neglect: to fail to take care of; not to give enough attention.
(4) Semblance: a situation in which something seems to exist although this may not, in fact, be the case.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (428–437): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2009)

428. FRUITLESS

- (a) Successful (b) Wasted
(c) Useless (d) Insufficient

Explanation:

Fruitless: producing no useful results; unproductive.

(1) Successful: achieving your aims or what was intended; having become popular and/or make a lot of money.

(2) Wasted: unsuccessful

(3) Useless: of no use

(4) Insufficient: not enough; inadequate
Hence, the correct option is (a).

429. CONSENSUS

- (a) Accept (b) Opinion
(c) Disagreement (d) Permission

Explanation:

Consensus: an opinion that all members of a group agree to.

- (1) Accept: to take willingly something that is offered.
(2) Opinion: you feeling or thoughts about somebody/something, rather than a fact; view.
(3) Disagreement: the state of not agreeing to something.
(4) Permission: the act of allowing somebody to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

430. GENUINE

- (a) General (b) Genie
(c) Real (d) Fake

Explanation:

Genuine: real; true; authentic; sincere and honest.

- (1) General: normal; usual
(2) Genie: a spirit with magic powers, especially on that lives in a bottle or a lamp.
(3) Real: true, authentic
(4) Fake: unreal ingenuine; counterfeit
Hence, the correct option is (d).

431. FLEXIBLE

- (a) Rigid (b) Cruel
(c) Humble (d) Easy

Explanation:

Flexible: able to bend easily without breaking; able to change to suit new conditions.

- (1) Rigid: inflexible; very stiff; very strict and difficult to change.
(2) Cruel: unkind
(3) Humble: polite; calm
(4) Easy: not difficult
Hence, the correct option is (a).

432. INITIATED

- (a) Complicated (b) Simplified
(c) Concluded (d) Commenced

Explanation:

Initiated: to start; to make something begin; set in motion.

- (1) Complicated: not easy to understand/deal/do
(2) Simplified: to make something easier to understand/deal/do.
(3) Concluded: to put an end; to finish
(4) Commenced: to start; to begin
Hence, the correct option is (c).

433. AUTONOMY

- (a) Slavery
(b) Subordination
(c) Dependence
(d) Submissiveness

Explanation:

Autonomy: independence; the freedom for a country, a region or an organization to govern itself independently

- (1) Slavery: the state of being a slave.
(2) Subordination: the state of being subordinate to something.
(3) Dependence: the state of being dependent.
(4) Submissiveness: the state of being willing to yield to the will of another person or a superior force.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

434. FATIGUED

- (a) Weakened
(b) Energized
(c) Tired
(d) Activated

Explanation:

Fatigued: exhausted; very tired, both physically and mentally.

- (1) Weakened: made weak or weaker, reduced in strength.
(2) Energized: to make somebody enthusiastic about something; to give somebody more energy, strength, etc.
(3) Tired: weary; needing rest
(4) Activated: made active
Hence, the correct option is (b).

435. REVEAL

- (a) Disclose (b) Cover
(c) Hide (d) Veil

Explanation:

Reveal: to show; to disclose; to display

- (1) Disclose: to show; to display
(2) Cover: to hide, to conceal

- (3) Hide: to conceal; to cover
 (4) Veil: to coy your face with a veil; shroud
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

436. SEVERE

- (a) Sharp
 (b) Mild
 (c) Important
 (d) Cut

Explanation:

Severe: harsh; violent; serious; stem; not kind.

- (1) Sharp: very pointed or violent
 (2) Mild: not severe or strong; gentle and kind; slight
 (3) Important: significant
 (4) Cut (Noun/Verb): to something make an opening in

Hence, the correct option is (b).

437. RAPID

- (a) Happy (b) Fall
 (c) Slow (d) Abnormal

Explanation:

Rapid: happening in a short period of time; done or happening very quickly.

- (1) Happy: cheerful
 (2) Fall (Noun/Verb): to drop down from a higher level to a lower level.
 (3) Slow: not done quickly
 (4) Abnormal: different from what is usual or expected. Especially in a way that is worrying, harmful or not wanted.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (438–447): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2009]

438. TAKES OFF

- (a) Travels (b) Falls
 (c) Explodes (d) Lands

Explanation:

Take off (Idiom): leaves the ground and begins to fly; to become successful or popular very quickly or suddenly.

- (1) Travels: to go from one place to another, over a long distance.
 (2) Falls (Verb): drops down from a higher level to a lower level; suddenly stops standing; decreases down in amount, number or strength.

- (3) Explodes: bursts or makes something burst loudly and violently, causing damage.

- (4) Lands: comes down through the air onto the ground or another surface.
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

439. NIGGARDLY

- (a) Hastily (b) Lavishly
 (c) Likely (d) Gorgeously

Explanation:

Niggardly (Adjective): unwilling to be generous with money, time etc., mean; miserly.

- (1) Hastily (Adverb): hurriedly; very quickly
 (2) Lavishly (Adverb): luxuriously; extravagantly; spend generously
 (3) Likely (Adverb): very probably
 (4) Gorgeously (Adverb): very beautifully and attractively; impressively

Hence, the correct option is (b).

440. MELODIOUS

- (a) Harmonious
 (b) Tuneless
 (c) Odious
 (d) Mellifluous

Explanation:

Melodious: pleasant to listen to

- (1) Harmonious: friendly, peaceful and without any disagreement; very pleasant when played or sung together.
 (2) Tuneless: not having a pleasant tune or sound.
 (3) Odious: extremely unpleasant; horrible.
 (4) Mellifluous: sounding sweet and smooth; very pleasant to listen to.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

441. ADVANCED

- (a) Progressed (b) Outpaced
 (c) Receded (d) Retarded

Explanation:

Advanced: having the most modern and recently developed ideas, methods, etc., at a high or difficult level: at a late stage of development.

- (1) Progressed: improved or developed over a period of time; advanced.
 (2) Outpaced: went, raised, Improved, etc., faster than some body/something; outstripped.

- (3) Receded: moved gradually away from somebody or away from a previous position became gradually weaker and smaller.

- (4) Retarded: made the development or progress slower.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

442. ENLIGHTEN

- (a) Slander (b) Bemoan
 (c) Darken (d) Befog

Explanation:

Enlighten: to give somebody information so that he may understand something better.

- (1) Slander: to make a false spoken statement about somebody that is intended to damage the good opinion that people have of him.
 (2) Bemoan: to complain or say that you are not happy about something.
 (3) Darken: to become dark; to make something dark; to become/make somebody unhappy or angry.

- (4) Befog: to make somebody confused

Hence, the correct option is (d).

443. EXCEPTIONAL

- (a) Great (b) Occasional
 (c) Common (d) Absorbing

Explanation:

Exceptional: unusually good; outstanding; very unusual

- (1) Great: look fantastic; fabulous; terrific; brilliant.
 (2) Occasional: happening or done sometimes.
 (3) Common: happening often; existing in large numbers or in many places.
 (4) Absorbing: interesting and enjoyable and holding your attention completely.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

444. ZEAL

- (a) Disinterest (b) Apathy
 (c) Carelessness (d) Hatred

Explanation:

Zeal: great energy or enthusiasm connected with something that you feel strongly about.

- (1) Disinterest: lack of interest
 (2) Apathy: the feeling of not being interested in or enthusiastic about something, or things in general.



- (3) Carelessness: the quality of not being careful or taking pains.
 (4) Hatred: a very strong feeling of dislike.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

445. DESECRATION

- (a) Consecration
 (b) Discouragement
 (c) Despondency
 (d) Expectation

Explanation:

Desecration: damage of a holy place or thing or treating it without respect.

- (1) Consecration: stating officially in a religious ceremony that something is holy and can be used for religious purposes.
 (2) Discouragement: a feeling that you no longer have the confidence or enthusiasm; the action of trying to stop something.
 (3) Despondency: a feeling of sadness and without much hope.
 (4) Expectation: a belief that something will happen because it is likely.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

446. SHIMMERING

- (a) Gloomy (b) Glimmering
 (c) Refreshing (d) Repining

Explanation:

Shimmering: shining with a soft light that seems to move slightly.

- (1) Gloomy: nearly dark or badly lit in a way that makes you feel sad; depressing.
 (2) Glimmering: shining with a faint unsteady light.
 (3) Refreshing: pleasantly new or different; making you feel less tired or hot.
 (4) Repining: to feel or express discontent.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

447. FAR-FETCHED

- (a) Wise (b) Prudent
 (c) Familiar (d) Realistic

Explanation:

Far-fetched: very difficult to believe

- (1) Wise: sensible; able to give good advice because of the experience and knowledge that you have; prudent.
 (2) Prudent: sensible and careful while making judgements and decisions.

- (3) Familiar: well-know; easy to recognize
 (4) Realistic: sensible and appropriate: possible to achieve; feasible; viable
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (448–452): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2008)

448. SALIENT

- (a) Correct (b) Insignificant
 (c) Central (d) Convenient

Explanation:

Salient: most important or noticeable

- (1) Correct: right
 (2) Insignificant: not big or valuable enough to be stressed.
 (3) Central: considered important; most important.
 (4) Convenient: useful; easy or quick to do

Hence, the correct option is (b).

449. DORMANT

- (a) Strong (b) Humble
 (c) Quick (d) Active

Explanation:

Dormant: not active; in active

- (1) Strong: powerful
 (2) Humble: polite; calm
 (3) Quick: fast
 (4) Active: busy doing things

Hence, the correct option is (d).

450. CAMOUFLAGE

- (a) Hide (b) Reveal
 (c) Disguise (d) Pretended

Explanation:

Camouflage: to hide somebody or something by making him or it look like the things around, or like something else.

- (1) Hide: to conceal
 (2) Reveal: to show; to disclose
 (3) Disguise: to change your appearance so that people may not recognise you; to conceal.
 (4) Pretended: to behave in such a way as to make other people believe something that is not true.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

451. LATENT

- (a) Primitive (b) Evident
 (c) Potent (d) Talented

Explanation:

Latent: existing, but not yet very noticeable active or well-developed.

- (1) Primitive: belonging to a very simple society with no industry, etc.; belonging to an early stage in the development of humans/animals; very simple and old-fashioned; crude.
 (2) Evident: obvious; clear; easily seen
 (3) Potent: powerful; having a strong effect on your mind or body.
 (4) Talented: having a natural ability to do something well.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

452. AMPLE

- (a) Meagre (b) Quantitative
 (c) Sufficient (d) Tasty

Explanation:

Ample: enough or more than enough; plenty of.

- (1) Meagre: paltry; small in quantity and poor in quality.
 (2) Quantitative: connected with the amount or number of something rather than with how good it is.
 (3) Sufficient: enough for a particular purpose
 (4) Tasty: very delicious

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (453–457): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given bold word. [SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

453. APPARENT

- (a) Illegible (b) Hidden
 (c) Mysterious (d) Remote

Explanation:

Apparent: easy to see or understand; obvious; that seems to be real or true but may not be; seeming.

- (1) Illegible: difficult or impossible to read.
 (2) Hidden: that cannot be seen; secret; concealed.
 (3) Mysterious: difficult to understand or explain; strange; enigmatic.
 (4) Remote: isolated; distant; aloof; far away from places where other people live.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

454. ALIEN

- (a) Native (b) Domiciled
 (c) Natural (d) Resident

Explanation:

Alien: strange and frightening hostile; from another country or society; not usual or acceptable; connected with creatures from another world.

- (1) Native: connected with the place where you were born and lived for the first years of your life; indigenous; innate.
 - (2) Domiciled: living in a particular place
 - (3) Natural: existing in Nature; not made or caused by humans.
 - (4) Resident: living in a particular place
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

455. FUTILE

(a) Upright	(b) Costly
(c) Eminent	(d) Worthy

Explanation:

Futile: having no purpose because there is no chance of success; pointless.

- (1) Upright: not lying down and with the back straight rather than bent; behaving in a moral and honest way.
 - (2) Costly: expensive
 - (3) Eminent: famous and respected; unusual; excellent.
 - (4) Worthy: deserving; having the qualities that deserve somebody/something
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

456. AUDACIOUS

(a) Meek	(b) Cowardly
(c) Mild	(d) Gentle

Explanation:

Audacious: willing to take risks; daring

- (1) Meek: quiet, gentle and always ready to do what other people want.
- (2) Cowardly: not brave; not willing to take risks.
- (3) Mild: not severe or sound; gentle and kind.
- (4) Gentle: calm and kind; not steep or sharp.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

457. ARROGANT

(a) Simple	(b) Timid
(c) Civilized	(d) Modest

Explanation:

Arrogant: behaving in a proud, unpleasant way; showing little thought for other people.

- (1) Simple (Adjective): easy; not complicated; easy to understand or do.
 - (2) Timid: shy and nervous; not brave
 - (3) Civilized: well-organized socially with a very developed culture and way of life.
 - (4) Modest: not very large, expensive, important, etc.; not talking much about your abilities or possessions.
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (458–467): In the following questions, choose the word(s) opposite in meaning to the given word. [SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

458. SUPPRESS

(a) Stir up	(b) Rouse
(c) Urge	(d) Incite

Explanation:

Suppress: to put end; to prevent something from growing, developing or continue.

- (1) Stir up: to encourage somebody to do something.
- (2) Rouse: to wake somebody up; to make somebody feel a particular emotion.
- (3) Urge: to advise or hard to persuade somebody to do something; to recommend something strongly.
- (4) Incite: to encourage somebody to do something violent, by making him angry or excited.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

459. LOOSEN

(a) Fasten	(b) Accelerate
(c) Delay	(d) Paste

Explanation:

Loosen: to make something less tight or firm; to become less tight or firmly fixed slacken.

- (1) Fasten: to close or join together the two parts of something; to become closed or joined together; do up.
- (2) Accelerate: to happen or to make something happen faster or earlier.
- (3) Delay: not to do something until a later time; defer; hold up.
- (4) Paste: to stick using a glue; to copy or move text in a document from another place or another document.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

460. REBELLION

(a) Forgiveness	(b) Retribution
(c) Submission	(d) Domination

Explanation:

Rebellion: an attempt by some of the people in a country to change their government, using violence; unwillingness to obey rules or accept normal standards of behaviour, dress, etc.

- (1) Forgiveness: the act of forgiving
- (2) Retribution: severe punishment for something seriously wrong that somebody has done.
- (3) Submission: surrender; the act of accepting that somebody has defeated you and that you must obey him.
- (4) Domination: power to defeat or dominate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

461. IDIOSYNCRASY

(a) Insanity	(b) Sanity
(c) Generality	(d) Singularity

Explanation:

Idiosyncrasy: an unusual feature; a person's way of behaving, thinking, etc., especially when it is unusual: eccentricity.

- (1) Insanity: the state of being insane; madness; lunacy.
- (2) Sanity: the state of having a normal healthy mind.
- (3) Generality: a statement that discusses general principles.
- (4) Singularity: the quality of something that makes it unusual or strange.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

462. SANGUINE

(a) Diffident	(b) Hopeless
(c) Cynical	(d) Morose

Explanation:

Sanguine: cheerful and confident about the future.

- (1) Diffident: not having much confidence in yourself; shy.
- (2) Hopeless: extremely bad; terrible; with no ability or skill.
- (3) Cynics: believing that people only do things to help themselves rather than for good or sincere reasons.
- (4) Morose: unhappy, bad-tempered and not talking very much; gloomy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

463. SOBRIETY

(a) Moderation	(b) Drunkenness
(c) Dizziness	(d) Stupidity

**Explanation:**

Sobriety: the state of being sober; not being drunk; the fact of being sensible and serious.

- (1) Moderation: the quality of being reasonable and not being extreme.
- (2) Drunkenness: drunk or getting drunk.
- (3) Dizziness: feeling of giddiness; a reeling sensation.
- (4) Stupidity: behaviour that shows a lack of thought or good judgement.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

464. EXTINCT

(a) Recent	(b) Distinct
(c) Alive	(d) Ancient

Explanation:

Extinct: no longer in existence; no longer active.

- (1) Recent (Adjective): began only a short time ago.
- (2) Distinct: easily or clearly heard; of a different kind; definite.
- (3) Alive living; not dead
- (4) Ancient: very old; having existed for a very long time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

465. FIENDISH

(a) Diabolical	(b) Devilish
(c) Angelic	(d) Friendly

Explanation:

Fiendish: cruel and unpleasant; extremely clever and complicated; extremely difficult.

- (1) Diabolical: extremely bad or annoying; terrible.
- (2) Devilish: cruel or evil; morally bad
- (3) Angelic: good, kind or beautiful; like an angel.
- (4) Friendly: behaving in a kind and pleasant way.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

466. SUBSEQUENT

(a) Eventual	(b) Succeeding
(c) Prior	(d) Comparative

Explanation:

Subsequent: happening or coming after something else.

- (1) Eventual: happening at the end of a period of time or of a process.
- (2) Succeeding: coming after or following

- (3) Prior: happening or existing before something else or before a particular time.

- (4) Comparative: connected with studying things to find out how similar or different they are.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

467. ORTHODOX

(a) Revolutionary	(b) Heretical
(c) Anarchist	(d) Generous

Explanation:

Orthodox: generally accepted or approved of; traditional.

- (1) Revolutionary: connected with political revolution; involving a great or complete change.
- (2) Heretical: characterized by departure from accepted beliefs or standards.
- (3) Anarchist: a person who believes that law and government are not necessary.
- (4) Generous: giving or willing to give freely.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (468-477): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2008)

468. APOCRYPHAL

- (a) Authentic
- (b) Dubious
- (c) Unsubstantiated
- (d) Fictitious

Explanation:

Apocryphal: well-known but not true

- (1) Authentic: known to be real and genuine and not a copy; true and accurate.
- (2) Dubious: doubtful; not certain and slightly suspicious.
- (3) Unsubstantiated: not proved to be true by evidence; unsupported.
- (4) Fictitious: invented by somebody rather than true.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

469. REPEL

(a) Attend	(b) Concentrate
(c) Continue	(d) Attract

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2006)

Explanation:

Repel: to successfully fight somebody who is attacking you, your country, etc., and drive him away; to drive, push or keep something away; disgust; repulse.

- (1) Attend: to be present at an event
- (2) Concentrate: to give all your attention
- (3) Continue: to keep existing or happening without stopping.
- (4) Attract: to direct towards itself or oneself.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

470. APALLING

(a) Shocking	(b) Consoling
(c) Scaring	(d) Horrifying

Explanation:

Appalling (Adjective): shocking; extremely bad

- (1) Shocking (Adjective): that offends or upsets people; very bad.
- (2) Consoling: comforting; affording comfort or solace
- (3) Scaring: frightening somebody
- (4) Horrifying: making you feel extremely shocked, disgusted or frightened; horrific.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

471. JEST

(a) Gravity	(b) Grim
(c) Genial	(d) Sport

Explanation:

Jest: something said or done to amuse people; joke.

- (1) Gravity: extreme importance and a cause for worry; seriousness.
 - (2) Grim: looking or sounding very serious; unpleasant and depressing.
 - (3) Genial: friendly and cheerful; affable.
 - (4) Sport: to play in a happy or lively way.
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

472. CURTAIL

(a) Lengthen	(b) Shorten
(c) Entail	(d) Close

Explanation:

Curtail: to limit something or make it last for a shorter time.

- (1) Lengthen: to become longer; to make something longer.
- (2) Shorter: to become or make something shorter.

- (3) Entail: to involve something that cannot be avoided; involve.

- (4) Close: shut

Hence, the correct option is (a).

473. APPLAUD

- (a) Praise (b) Loud
(c) Censure (d) Acclaim

Explanation:

Applaud: to show your approval by clapping; to express praise.

- (1) Praise: to express approval or admiration; compliment.
(2) Loud: making a lot of noise; too bright and lacking good taste; gaudy.
(3) Censure: to criticize somebody, severely and publicly; rebuke.
(4) Acclaim: to praise or welcome publicly.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

474. JADE

- (a) Defend (b) Grasp
(c) Cheer (d) Harass

Explanation:

Jade: to get tired; exhausted; bored

- (1) Defend: to protect from attack
(2) Grasp: to take a firm hold; grip; to understand completely.
(3) Cheer: to shout loudly, to show support or praise or to give encouragement.
(4) Harass: to annoy or worry by putting pressure or saying or doing unpleasant things.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

475. APPRECIATION

- (a) Appraisal (b) Antipathy
(c) Admiration (d) Assessment

Explanation:

Appreciation: the feeling of being grateful; full of sympathetic understanding; admiration; pleasure.

- (1) Appraisal: a judgement of the value, performance or nature; a meeting where an employee discusses about how well they have been doing their job.
(2) Antipathy: strong feeling of dislike; hostility.
(3) Admiration: a feeling of respect and liking.
(4) Assessment: an opinion or a judgement about somebody or something that has been thought about very carefully; evaluation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

476. PACIFY

- (a) Threaten (b) Challenge
(c) Quarrel (d) Enrage

Explanation:

Pacify: to make somebody who is angry or upset become calm and quiet.

- (1) Threaten: to say that you will cause trouble, etc., if you do not get what you want.
(2) Challenge: to question whether a statement or an action is right, legal, etc., to refuse to accept; dispute.
(3) Quarrel: an angry argument or disagreement.
(4) Enrage: To make somebody very angry; infuriate.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

477. APPARENT

- (a) Ambiguous (b) Clear
(c) Visible (d) Conspicuous

Explanation:

- (1) Apparent (Adjective): easy to see or understand: obvious
(2) ambiguous (adjective): that can be understood in more than one way; having different meanings.
(3) clear (Adjective): easy to see or understand; obvious; apparent
(4) conspicuous (Adjective): easy to see or notice; likely to attract attention.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (478–487): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

76. ATHEIST

- (a) Rationalist (b) Theologist
(c) Believer (d) Ritualist

Explanation:

- (3) atheist : a person who believes that God does not exist
(1) rationalist : a person who believes that all behaviour, opinions, etc. should be based on reason rather than on emotions or religious beliefs
(2) theologian : a person who studies religion and beliefs
(3) believer : a person who believes in the existence or truth of God and religious faith
(4) ritualist : a person who follows all the rituals and religious ceremonies

Hence, the correct option is (c).

479. GIGANTIC

- (a) Weak (b) Fragile
(c) Slight (d) Tiny

Explanation:

Gigantic: extremely large; enormous; huge

- (1) Weak: not physically strong
(2) Fragile: easily broken or damaged; weak and uncertain.
(3) Slight: very small in degree
(4) Tiny: very small in size or amount
Hence, the correct option is (d).

480. ILLICIT

- (a) Liberal (b) Intelligent
(c) Lawful (d) Clear

Explanation:

Illicit: not allowed by law; illegal

- (1) Liberal: generous; willing to understand and respect other people's behaviour, opinions, etc.
(2) Intelligent: good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way about things.
(3) Lawful: allowed by law
(4) Clear: obvious; evident; apparent; plain.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

481. CALLOUS

- (a) Sensitive (b) Soft
(c) Kind (d) Generous

Explanation:

Callous: not caring about other people's feelings or sufferings; cruel.

- (1) Sensitive: aware of and being able to understand other people and their feelings.
(2) Soft: not stiff or hard; not loud; kind and sympathetic.
(3) Kind: gentle, friendly and generous.
(4) Generous: giving or willing to give freely.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

482. ENIGMATIC

- (a) Simple (b) Reticent
(c) Plain (d) Nervous

Explanation:

Enigmatic: mysterious and difficult to understand

- (1) Simple: not complicated; easy
(2) Reticent: unwilling to tell people about things; reserved; uncommunicative.
(3) Plain: easy to see or understand; clear.



- (4) Nervous: anxious about something or being afraid of something.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

483. ABUNDANT

- (a) Short (b) Limited
(c) Petty (d) Meagre

Explanation:

Abundant: existing in large quantities; more than enough; plentiful.

- (1) Short: not having enough of something; small in height, length or distance.
(2) Limited: not very great in amount or extent.
(3) Petty: small and unimportant; minor.
(4) Meagre: small in quantity and poor in quality; paltry.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

484. HARASS

- (a) Reward (b) Praise
(c) Flatter (d) Relieve

Explanation:

Harass: to worry or annoy somebody by putting pressure on him or saying or doing unpleasant things to him.

- (1) Reward: a thing that is given for doing something good, working hard etc.
(2) Praise: show approval of or admiration for somebody/something.
(3) Flatter: to say nice things about somebody in a way that is not sincere, because you want him to do something for you or you want to please him.
(4) Relieve: to remove or reduce an unpleasant feeling or pain; alleviate.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

485. CHARMING

- (a) Insolent (b) Indignant
(c) Repulsive (d) Handicapped

Explanation:

Charming: very pleasant or attractive; used for showing that you have a very low opinion of somebody's behaviour.

- (1) Insolent: extremely rude and showing a lack of respect.
(2) Indignant: feeling or showing anger and surprise because you think that you have been treated unfairly.
(3) Repulsive: causing a feeling of strong dislike; very unpleasant; disgusting.
(4) Handicapped: suffering from a mental or physical disability; disabled.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

486. GRUESOME

- (a) Attractive
(b) Beneficial
(c) Gracious
(d) Amicable

Explanation:

Gruesome: very unpleasant and filling you with horror because it is connected with death or injury.

- (1) Attractive: pleasant to look at; appealing
(2) Beneficial: favourable; advantageous
(3) Gracious: kind, polite and generous
(4) Amicable: done or achieved in a polite or friendly way and without arguing.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

487. DESPISE

- (a) Appease (b) Flatter
(c) Admire (d) Appreciate

Explanation:

Despise: to dislike and have no respect.

- (1) Appease: to make somebody calmer or less angry by giving him what he wants.
(2) Flatter: to say nice things about somebody, that is not sincere.
(3) Admire: to respect somebody for what he is or for what he has done.
(4) Appreciate: to recognize the good qualities.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (488–497): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2008)

488. SURVIVAL

- (a) Evolution (b) Development
(c) Creation (d) Extinction

Explanation:

Survival: the state of continuing to live or exist, despite difficulty or danger.

- (1) Evolution: the gradual development of something.
(2) Development: the gradual growth of something.
(3) Creation: the act or process of making something/causing something to exist.
(4) Extinction: the state of stopping to live or exist.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

489. INSERT

- (a) Depict (b) Extract
(c) Defame (d) Enhance

Explanation:

Insert: to put some-thing into something else.

- (1) Depict: to show an image of somebody or something in a picture.
(2) Extract: to remove or obtain a substance from something.
(3) Defame: to harm somebody by saying or writing bad or false things about him.
(4) Enhance: to increase or improve the good quality, value or status of somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

490. INCOGRUOUS

- (a) Conflicting
(b) Contradictory
(c) Ill-matched
(d) Harmonious

Explanation:

Incongruous: strange and not suitable in a particular situation; inappropriate.

- (1) Conflicting: in disagreement; contradictory.
(2) Contradictory: containing and showing a lack of agreement; conflicting.
(3) Ill-matched: not well suited to or appropriate for each other.
(4) Harmonious: friendly, peaceful and without any disagreement; pleasing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

491. DEMENTED

- (a) Sensible (b) Sensitive
(c) Sensual (d) Sensuous

Explanation:

Demented: be-having in a crazy way because you are extremely upset or worried.

- (1) Sensible: able to make good judgments based on reason and experience rather than emotion; being practical.
(2) Sensitive: aware of and being able to understand other people and their feelings.
(3) Sensual: connected with your physical feelings.
(4) Sensuous: giving pleasure to your senses.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

192. IMPROMPTU

- (a) Prompt (b) Forced
(c) Premeditated (d) Inordinate

Explanation:

Impromptu: done without preparation or planning; improvised.

- (1) Prompt: done without delay; immediate.
(2) Forced: happening or done against somebody's will.
(3) Premeditated: planned in advance
(4) Inordinate: far more than is usual or expected; excessive.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

493. HOSTILE

- (a) Friendly (b) Sudden
(c) Costly (d) Unfair

Explanation:

Hostile: very unfriendly or aggressive and ready to argue or fight.

- (1) Friendly: behaving in a kind and pleasant way.
(2) Sudden: happening or done quickly and unexpectedly
(3) Costly: expensive costing a lot of money
(4) Unfair: not right; unjust

Hence, the correct option is (a).

494. BREADTH

- (a) Shortness (b) Narrowness
(c) Lightness (d) Thickness

Explanation:

Breadth (Nom): width; how broad or wide something is

- (1) Shortness: the state of being short
(2) Narrowness: the state of being narrow; restrictedness
(3) Lightness: the state of being light; not heavy
(4) Thickness: the state of being thick

Hence, the correct option is (b).

495. TIMOROUS

- (a) Trembling (b) Cowardly
(c) Bright (d) Bold

Explanation:

Timorous: nervous and easily frightened; timid.

- (1) Trembling: having a feeling of nervousness, excitement, fright; quivering.
(2) Cowardly: lacking courage

- (3) Bright (Adjective): full of light; cheerful and lively; intelligent.

- (4) Bold: brave and confident; having a strong clean appearances.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

496. SUBLIME

- (a) Amusing (b) Ludicrous
(c) Hilarious (d) Mean

Explanation:

Sublime: of very high quality and causing great admiration.

- (1) Amusing: funny and enjoyable
(2) Ludicrous: unreasonable; absurd; ridiculous
(3) Hilarious: extremely funny
(4) Mean: not generous

Hence, the correct option is (b).

497. ECCENTRICITY

- (a) Normalcy (b) Similarity
(c) Equality (d) Clarity

Explanation:

Eccentricity: behaviour that people think is strange or unusual; the quality of being unusual and different from other people.

- (1) Normalcy: a situation where everything is normal; normality.
(2) Similarity: the state of being alike but not exactly the same; resemblance.
(3) Equality: the fact of being equal in rights, status, advantages, etc.
(4) Clarity: the quality of being expressed clearly.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (498–502): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

498. INSOLENT

- (a) Arrogant (b) Humble
(c) Ashamed (d) Ignorant

Explanation:

Insolent: extremely rude and showing a lack of respect

- (1) Arrogant: behaving in a proud, unpleasant way; showing little thought for other people
(2) Humble: modest; showing that you are not so important as other people.
(3) Ashamed: feeling shameful or embarrassed

- (4) Ignorant (Adjective): lacking knowledge or information.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

499. CURSORY

- (a) Final (b) Thorough
(c) Impulsive (d) Customary

Explanation:

Cursory: done quickly and without giving enough attention to details; brief.

- (1) Final (Adjective): being or happening at the end of a series of events, actions, statements, etc.
(2) Thorough: done completely; with great attention to detail; complete.
(3) Impulsive (Adjective): acting suddenly without thinking carefully about what might happen because of what you are doing; rash.
(4) Customary: usual; typical of a particular person; habitual.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

500. LACKADAISICAL

- (a) Enthusiastic (b) Intelligent
(c) Classical (d) Irresponsible

Explanation:

Lackadaisical: not showing enough care or enthusiasm.

- (1) Enthusiastic: feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about somebody/something.
(2) Intelligent: good at learning, understanding and thinking in a logical way.
(3) Classical: widely accepted and used for a long time; simple and attractive.
(4) Irresponsible; not thinking enough about the effects of what one does; not showing a feeling of responsibility.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

501. SUBLIME

- (a) Inferior (b) Deficit
(c) Ridiculous (d) Crooked

Explanation:

Sublime: of very high quality and causing great admiration.

- (1) Inferior: not good or not as good as somebody/something else.
(2) Deficit: the amount by which money spent or owed is greater than money earned in a particular period of time.
(3) Ridiculous: very silly or unreasonable; absurd; ludicrous.



- (4) Crooked: not in a straight line; bent or twisted.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

502. EVIDENT

- (a) Definite (b) Careless
(c) Clear (d) Obscure

Explanation:

Evident: easily seen; obvious; clear

- (1) Definite: sure; certain; unlikely to change; clear.
(2) Careless: not being careful
(3) Clear: easy to understand and not causing any confusion.
(4) Obscure: not well-known; unknown.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (503–512): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2007]

503. EPHEMERAL

- (a) Eternal (b) Transitory
(c) Mortal (d) Temporal

Explanation:

Ephemeral (Adjective): short-lived: lasting or used for only a short period of time.

- (1) Eternal: without an end; existing or continuing forever.
(2) Transitory: temporary; continuing only for a short-time.
(3) Mortal: that cannot live for ever and must die.
(4) Temporal: connected with the real physical world, not spiritual matters.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

504. LATENT

- (a) Unspoken (b) Later
(c) Implicit (d) Obvious

Explanation:

Latent: existing; but not yet very noticeable, active or well-developed.

- (1) Unspoken: un-stated; not said in words but understood or agreed between people.
(2) Later: coming at a time in the future.
(3) Implicit: suggested without being directly expressed; absolute.
(4) Obvious: evident; clear; definite; easily seen.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

505. MONOTONOUS

- (a) Disastrous
(b) Terrifying
(c) Terrible
(d) Interesting

Explanation:

Monotonous: never changing and therefore boring; dull; repetitious.

- (1) Disastrous: very bad, harmful or unsuccessful; devastating; catastrophic.
(2) Terrifying: causing extreme terror.
(3) Terrible: very unpleasant; making you feel very unhappy, upset or frightened.
(4) Interesting: attracting your attention because it is special, exciting or unusual.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

506. OBSCENE

- (a) Disobedient (b) Decent
(c) Dislocate (d) Cautious

Explanation:

Obscene: outrageous; extremely large in size or amount in a way that most people find unacceptable and offensive.

- (1) Disobedient: not obeying
(2) Decent: of a good enough standard quality; honest and fair.
(3) Dislocate: to stop a system, plan, etc. from working or continuing in the normal way.
(4) Cautious: being very careful

Hence, the correct option is (b).

507. FLOURISH

- (a) Perish (b) Degenerate
(c) Decay (d) Dismiss

Explanation:

Flourish: to develop quickly and be successful or common; to grow well; to be healthy and happy; thrive.

- (1) Perish: to die; to be lost or destroyed
(2) Degenerate: to become worse; deteriorate
(3) Decay: to be destroyed gradually by natural processes; rot.
(4) Dismiss: to decide that somebody/something is not important and not worth tinkling or talking about.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

508. CONFO

- (a) Differ (b) Reject
(c) Question (d) Ignore

Explanation:

Conform: to behave and think in the same way or most other people in a group or society; to obey a rule, law, etc.; comply; to agree to or match something.

- (1) Differ: to be different from somebody/something; to disagree with somebody.
(2) Reject: to refuse to accept or consider something.
(3) Question: to ask somebody a question.
(4) Ignore: to pay no attention to something; disregard; take no notice of.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

509. SUMMIT

- (a) End (b) Last
(c) Base (d) Bottom

Explanation:

Summit: the highest point of something

- (1) End (Norm): the final part of something
(2) Last: final; at the end
(3) Base: the lowest part of something, especially on the part it rests/stands.
(4) Bottom: the lowest part of something

Hence, the correct option is (d).

510. OBSCURE

- (a) Clear (b) Bright
(c) Open (d) Frank

Explanation:

Obscure: not well-known; unknown; difficult to understand.

- (1) Clear: easy to see or understand
(2) Bright: full of light; shining strongly; strong and easy to see; cheerful and lively; intelligent; quick to learn.
(3) Open: not closed; spread out; not blocked by anything.
(4) Frank: honest and direct in what you say.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

511. ELEGANT

- (a) Crude (b) Efficient
(c) Coy (d) Eloquent

Explanation:

Elegant: attractive and showing a good sense of style; stylish.

- (1) Crude: simple and not very accurate but giving a general idea of something; offensive or rude; vulgar.

- (2) Efficient: doing something well and thoroughly with no waste of time, money or energy.
 (3) Coy: shy or pretending to be shy and innocent; reticent.
 (4) Eloquent: able to use language and express your opinion well; able to express a feeling.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

512. DELUSION

- (a) Reality (b) Acceptance
 (c) Precision (d) Fiction

Explanation:

Delusion: a false belief or opinion about yourself or your situation.

- (1) Reality : the true situation and the problems that actually exist in life.
 (2) Acceptance: the act of accepting a gift, an invitation, an offer, etc.
 (3) Precision: the quality of being exact, accurate and careful; accuracy.
 (4) Fiction: a type of literature that describes imaginary people and events, not real ones; a thing that is invented or imagined and is not true.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (513–517):
 Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

513. DESPAIR

- (a) Belief (b) Trust
 (c) Hope (d) Faith

Explanation:

Despair: the feeling of having lost all hope.

- (1) Belief: a strong feeling that something or somebody exists or is true.
 (2) Trust: the belief that somebody/something is good, sincere, honest, etc., and will not try to harm or trick you.
 (3) Hope : a belief that something you want will happen.
 (4) Faith: trust in somebody's ability or knowledge.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

514. IN Taro

- (a) Bluntly
 (b) Partially
 (c) Entirely
 (d) Strongly

Explanation:

In Total (Adverb): completely; including all parts.

- (1) Bluntly (Adverb): in a very direct way, without trying to be polite or kind.
 (2) Partially (Adverb): partly; not completely
 (3) Entirely (Adverb): in every way possible; completely.
 (4) Strongly (Adverb): in a strong manner

Hence, the correct option is (b).

515. PROTEAN

- (a) Amateur (b) Catholic
 (c) Unchanging (d) Rapid

Explanation:

Protean: able to change quickly and easily.

- (1) Amateur: doing something for interest or enjoyment, not as a job.
 (2) Catholic: including many or most things
 (3) Unchanging: that always stays the same and does not change.
 (4) Rapid: done or happening very quickly; happening in a short period of time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

516. PREDILECTION

- (a) Acceptance (b) Attraction
 (c) Dislike (d) Choice

Explanation:

Predilection: liking; preference

- (1) Acceptance: the act of accepting something.
 (2) Attraction: a feeling of liking somebody; an interesting or enjoyable place to go.
 (3) Dislike: a feeling of not liking
 (4) Choice: an act of choosing between two or more possibilities; the right to choose or the possibility of choosing.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

517. ADMONISH

- (a) Condemn (b) Bless
 (c) Praise (d) Congratulate

Explanation:

Admonish: to tell somebody firmly that you do not approve of something that he has done; to advise somebody strongly to do something.

- (1) Condemn: to express very strong disapproval of some-body/something; to say what somebody's punishment will be.

- (2) Bless: to ask God to protect some-body/something.
 (3) Praise: to express your approval of or admiration for somebody/something; compliment.
 (4) Congratulate: to tell somebody that you are pleased about his success or achievements.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (518–522):
 Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

518. CUMBERSOME

- (a) Heavy (b) Convenient
 (c) Smooth (d) Automatic

Explanation:

Cumbersome: bulky; large and heavy; difficult to carry; showy and complicated; long or complicated.

- (1) Heavy: weighing a lot; difficult to lift or move.
 (2) Convenient: useful; easy or quick to do; not causing problems.
 (3) Smooth: not rough
 (4) Automatic: done or happening without thinking.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

519. LOQUACIOUS

- (a) Talkative (b) Tacit
 (c) Diffident (d) Bashful

Explanation:

Loquacious: talking a lot

- (1) Talkative: liking to talk a lot
 (2) Taciturn: tending not to say very much; seeming unfriendly
 (3) Diffident: not having much confidence in yourself; shy.
 (4) Bashful: shy and easily embarrassed

Hence, the correct option is (d).

520. INTELLIGIBLE

- (a) Dull (b) Foolish
 (c) Garbled (d) Confused

Explanation:

Intelligible (Adjective): that can be easily understood; understandable.



- (1) Dull: not interesting or citing; not bright or shiny.
- (2) Foolish: unwise; wily; silly
- (3) Garbled: told in a way that confuses the person listening, usually by somebody who is shocked or in a hurry; confused.
- (4) confused (Adjective): unable to think clearly or to understand.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

521. PHILANTHROPIST

(a) Philistine	(b) Moralist
(c) Spendthrift	(d) Miser

Explanation:

Philanthropist: a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, by having money.

- (1) Philistine: a person who does not like or understand art, literature, music, etc.
- (2) Moralist: a person who has strong ideas about moral principles/teachers and writes about them.
- (3) Spendthrift: a person who spends too much money or who wastes money.
- (4) Miser: a person who loves money and hates spending it.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

522. ANXIOUS

(a) Fearful	(b) Worried
(c) Calm	(d) Concerned

Explanation:

Anxious: feeling worried or nervous; wanting something very much.

- (1) Fearful (Adjective): nervous and afraid; terrible and frightening; extremely bad.
- (2) Worried: thinking about unpleasant things that have happened or might happen and therefore feeling unhappy and afraid.
- (3) Calm: not excited, nervous or upset
- (4) Concerned: worried and feeling concern about something; interested in something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (523–527): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

523. ABUNDANCE

(a) Poverty	(b) Wretchedness
(c) Scarcity	(d) Famine

Explanation:

Abundance: a large quantity that is more than enough.

- (1) Poverty: the state of being poor
- (2) Wretchedness: the state of feeling ill/sick/unhappy/awful/pitiful
- (3) Scarcity: shortage; there is not enough of something and it is difficult to obtain it.
- (4) Famine: lack of food during a long period of time in a region.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

524. MIGRATE

(a) Return	(b) Rehabilitate
(c) Transfer	(d) Settle

Explanation:

Migrate: to move from one part of the world to another according to the season.

- (1) Return: to come or go back from one place to another; reappear.
- (2) Rehabilitate: to help somebody to have a normal, useful life again after he has been very ill/sick or in a prison for a long time.
- (3) Transfer: to move from one place to another.
- (4) Settle: to put an end to an agreement; to make a place your permanent home.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

525. CONVICTED

(a) Acquitted	(b) Pardoned
(c) Exempted	(d) Liberated

Explanation:

Convicted: to decide and state officially in court that somebody is guilty of a crime.

- (1) Acquitted: to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime.
- (2) Pardoned: excused; forgave
- (3) Exempted: to give or get somebody's official permission not to do something or not to pay something he would normally have to do or pay.
- (4) Liberated (Verb): to free a country or a person from the control of somebody else.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

526. CURTAIL

(a) Detail	(b) Enlarge
(c) Promote	(d) Exaggerate

Explanation:

Curtail: to limit something or make it last for a shorter time.

- (1) Detail: to give a list of facts or the available information about something.
- (2) Enlarge: to make something bigger; to become bigger.
- (3) Promote: encourage; making a higher rank/position.
- (4) Exaggerate: to make something seem larger, better, worse or more important than it really is.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

527. ARID

(a) Cloudy	(b) Juicy
(c) Marshy	(d) Wet

Explanation:

Arid: having little or no rain; very dry; with nothing new or interesting.

- (1) Cloudy: covered with clouds
- (2) Juicy: full of juice
- (3) Marshy: full of marsh
- (4) Wet: moist; damp; drenched

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (528–532): In the following questions choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]

528. GENTLEMAN

(a) Clown	(b) Boor
(c) Dud	(d) Buffoon

Explanation:

Gentleman (Noun): a man who is polite, well-educated, has excellent manners and is well-behaved.

- (1) Clown: a person who amuses others by his ridiculous or funny behaviour.
- (2) Boor: a rude, unpleasant person
- (3) Dud: a person who is unsuccessful or useless
- (4) Buffoon: a person who does silly but amusing things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

529. PANICKY

(a) Confident	(b) Sober
(c) Quiet	(d) Calm

Explanation:

Panicky: anxious about something; feeling or showing great fear; hysterical.

- (1) Confident: feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful.
 - (2) Sober: serious and sensible; plain and not bright colours.
 - (3) Quiet: making very little noise
 - (4) Calm: not excited, nervous or upset
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

530. MOURNFUL

- (a) Playful
- (b) Joyous
- (c) Laughable
- (d) Humorous

Explanation:

Mournful: very sad; melancholy

- (1) Playful: full of fun; wanting to play; light-hearted.
- (2) Joyous: very happy; causing people to be happy; joyful.
- (3) Laughable: silly or ridiculous and not worth taking seriously; absurd.
- (4) Humorous: funny and entertaining; showing a sense of humour.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

531. OBSTINATE

- (a) Confused
- (b) Determined
- (c) Trusted
- (d) Flexible

Explanation:

Obstinate: refusing to change your opinion, way of behaving, etc., when other people persuade you to do something; stubborn; difficult to get rid of or deal with.

- (1) Confused (Adjective): unable to think clearly or to understand what is happening or what somebody is saying.
- (2) Determined: be firm in doing something and no one can prevent you.
- (3) Trusted: worthy of trust or confidence
- (4) Flexible: able to change to suit new conditions or situations; able to bend easily without breaking.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

532. MYOPIC

- (a) Short-sighted
- (b) Feeble-minded
- (c) Fore-sighted
- (d) Far-sighted

Explanation:

Myopic: the inability to focus on distant objects; short-sighted.

- (1) Short-sighted: able to see things clearly only if they are very close to you.

- (2) Feeble-minded: having less than usual intelligence; weak and unable to make decisions.
- (3) Fore-sighted: planning sensibly and carefully for the future.
- (4) Far-sighted: long-sighted; not able to see things clearly that is close to you.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (533–542): In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2005]

533. PRUDENT

- (a) Silly
- (b) Unwise
- (c) Idiotic
- (d) Poor

Explanation:

Prudent: sensible and careful when you make judgements and decisions; avoiding unnecessary risks.

- (1) Silly: showing a lack of thought, understanding or judgement; foolish
- (2) Unwise: showing a lack of good judgement; foolish.
- (3) Idiotic: very stupid; ridiculous
- (4) Poor: having very little money; not having enough money for basic needs.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

534. CONCISE

- (a) Extended
- (b) Lengthy
- (c) Protracted
- (d) Elongated

Explanation:

Concise: giving only the information that is necessary and important, using a few words.

- (1) Extended: long or longer than usual or expected.
- (2) Lengthy: very long and often too long, in time or size.
- (3) Protracted: lasting longer than expected or longer than usual; prolonged.
- (4) Elongated: long and thin, often in a way that is not normal.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

535. AFFIRMATION

- (a) Denial
- (b) Refusal
- (c) Opposition
- (d) Obstruction

Explanation:

Affirmation: statement asserting the existence or the truth of something.

- (1) Denial: a statement that says something is not true or does not exist.

- (2) Opposition: the act of strongly disagreeing with somebody or something, with the aim of preventing something from happening.
- (3) Refusal: an act of showing or saying that you will not do, give or accept something.

- (4) Obstruction: the fact of trying to prevent something or somebody from making progress; blocking a road, an entrance, a passage, etc., blockage.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

536. CURTAIL

- (a) Arrive
- (b) Continue
- (c) Resume
- (d) Start

Explanation:

Curtail: to limit something or make it last for a shorter time.

- (1) Arrive: to get to a place, at the end of a journey.
- (2) Continue: to keep existing or happening without stopping.
- (3) Resume (Verb, Noun): a short summary or account of something; to be at a work again after an interruption.
- (4) Start: to begin doing something; to start happening.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

537. AFFLUENCE

- (a) Misery
- (b) Stagnation
- (c) Neglect
- (d) Poverty

Explanation:

Affluence: prosperity; the state of having a lot of money and a good standard of living; rich men.

- (1) Misery: great suffering of the mind or body; distress very poor living conditions; poverty.
- (2) Stagnation: a state of inactivity; standing still.
- (3) Neglect: the fact of not giving enough care or attention to somebody or something.
- (4) Poverty: the state of being poor; a lack of something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

538. AGREEMENT

- (a) Dislocation
- (b) Discord
- (c) Turbulence
- (d) Fragmentation

Explanation:

Agreement: an arrangement, a promise or a contract made with somebody; the state of sharing the same opinion or feeling.

- (1) Dislocation: disrupt; an event that results in a discontinuity.
- (2) Discord: disagreement; arguing
- (3) Turbulence: a situation in which there is a lot of sudden, confusion, disagreement and sometimes violence; upheaval.
- (4) Fragmentation: separation of something into fine particles.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

539. AGONY

(a) Pleasure	(b) Laughter
(c) Bliss	(d) Ecstasy

Explanation:

Agony: extreme physical or mental pain.

- (1) Pleasure: a state of feeling or being happy or satisfied; enjoyment.
- (2) Laughter: the act of laughing
- (3) Bliss: extreme happiness
- (4) Ecstasy: a feeling or state of very great happiness; bliss.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

540. RETICENT

- (a) Forward
- (b) Developed
- (c) Sophisticated
- (d) Communicative

Explanation:

Reticent: unwilling to tell people about things; reserved; uncommunicative.

- (1) Forward: moving towards front; relating to the future; ahead in time
- (2) Developed: in an advanced state
- (3) Sophisticated: having a lot of experience of the world and knowing about fashion, culture, other things that people think are socially important; able to understand difficult or complicated ideas.
- (4) Communicative: willing to talk and give information to other people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

541. PRECISE

- (a) Indecent
- (b) Vague
- (c) Incorrect
- (d) Indistinct

Explanation:

Precise: clear and accurate; exact; meticulous.

- (1) Indecent: thought to be morally offensive
- (2) vague: not clear in a person's mind; suggesting a lack of clear thought or attention; indistinct.
- (3) Incorrect: not accurate or true
- (4) Indistinct: vague; that cannot be seen, heard or remembered clearly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

542. CANDID

(a) Cunning	(b) Diplomatic
(c) Doubtful	(d) Impertinent

Explanation:

Candid: saying what you think openly and honestly; not hiding your thoughts; frank and honest.

- (1) Cunning: crafty; wily; clever and skilful
- (2) Diplomatic: connected with managing relations between countries; having or showing skill in dealing with people in difficult situations; tactful.
- (3) Doubtful: dubious; not sure; uncertain and feeling doubt.
- (4) Impertinent: impolite; rude and not showing respect.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (543–552): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005]

543. EXODUS

(a) Influx	(b) Home
(c) Return	(d) Restoration

Explanation:

Exodus: a situation in which many people leave a place at the same time.

- (1) Influx: a lot of people, money or things arriving somewhere.
- (2) Home-coming: the act of returning home after being away for a long time.
- (3) Return: the action of arriving in or coming back to a place that you were in before; reappearance.
- (4) Restoration: the act of repairing, cleaning, bringing back a system, a law, etc.; returning something to its correct place, condition or owner.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

544. INQUISITIVE

(a) Insincere	(b) Indifferent
(c) Insensitive	(d) Insulting

Explanation:

Inquisitive: asking too many questions and trying to find out about what other people are doing, etc., curious.

- (1) Insincere: saying or doing something that you do not really mean or believe.
- (2) Indifferent: having or showing no interest; not caring about others.
- (3) Insensitive: unsympathetic
- (4) Insulting: causing or intending to cause somebody to feel offended.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

545. CANDID

(a) Outspoken	(b) Frank
(c) Devious	(d) Disguised

Explanation:

Candid: saying what you think openly and honestly; not hiding your thoughts.

- (1) Outspoken: saying exactly what you think; blunt.
- (2) Frank: honest and direct in what you say.
- (3) Devious: behaving in a dishonest or in direct way, or tricking people; deceitful.
- (4) Disguised: having its true character concealed with the intent of misleading.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

546. NADIR

(a) Modernity	(b) Zenith
(c) Liberty	(d) Progress

Explanation:

Nadir: the worst moment of a particular situation.

- (1) Modernity: the condition of being new and modern.
- (2) Zenith: the time when something is the strongest and most successful; peak.
- (3) Liberty: freedom to live as you choose without too many restrictions from government or authority.
- (4) Progress: the process of improving or developing.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

547. CULPABLE

(a) Defendable	(b) Blameless
(c) Careless	(d) Irresponsible

Explanation:

Culpable: responsible and deserving blame for having done something wrong.

- (1) Defendable: capable of being protected from attack.
- (2) Blameless: innocent; doing no wrong; free from responsibility for doing something bad
- (3) Careless: casual; not giving enough attention and thought to what you are doing.
- (4) Irresponsible: not thinking enough about the effects of what one does.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

548. FACILITATE

(a) Help	(b) Propagate
(c) Hinder	(d) Reject

Explanation:

Facilitate: to make an action or a process possible or easier.

- (1) Help: to make easier or possible to do or get something done.
- (2) Propagate: to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people.
- (3) Hinder: to make it difficult to do or to happen; hamper.
- (4) Reject: to refuse to accept or consider something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

549. CRITICIZE

- (a) Finish
- (b) Recommend
- (c) Commend
- (d) Request

Explanation:

Criticize: to say what you do not like or think is wrong about something.

- (1) Finish: to come to an end; to stop doing something or making something.
- (2) Recommend: to tell that something is good or useful.
- (3) Commend: to praise; to express approval of.
- (4) Request: to ask for something/to do something in a polite or formal way.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

550. CONFORMITY

- (a) Deviation
- (b) Dilution
- (c) Distraction
- (d) Diversion

Explanation:

Conformity: behaviour or actions that follow the accepted rules of society.

- (1) Deviation: the act of moving away from what is normal or acceptable; a difference from what is expected or acceptable.
- (2) Dilution: weakening by adding water or a thinner.
- (3) Distraction: a thing that takes your attention away from what you are doing or thinking about.
- (4) Diversion: the act of changing the direction; distraction.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

551. AFFIRM

(a) Refuse	(b) Negate
(c) Neglect	(d) Avoid

Explanation:

Affirm: to state firmly or publicly that something is true or that you support something strongly; confirm.

- (1) Refuse: to say that you will not do something; turn down.
- (2) Negate to stop something from having any effect; nullify.
- (3) Neglect: to fail to take care of; not to give enough attention.
- (4) Avoid: to prevent something bad from happening; to keep away; to try not to do.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

552. AUTONOMY

- (a) Slavery
- (b) Subordination
- (c) Dependence
- (d) Submissiveness

Explanation:

Autonomy: independence; the freedom for a country, a region or an organisation - to govern itself independently; the ability to act and make decisions without being controlled by anyone else.

- (1) Slavery: the state of being under the control of another person; bondage.
- (2) Subordination: the state of having less power or authority than somebody else; the state of being less important than something else; secondary.
- (3) Dependence: the state of needing the help and support in order to survive or be successful.

- (4) Submissiveness: the state of being too willing to accept somebody else's authority and obey him without questioning any-thing he wants you to do. Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (553–562): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2004]

553. OMIT

(a) Exclude	(b) Include
(c) Undertake	(d) Add

Explanation:

Omit: not include; leave out

- (1) Exclude: not include; leave out
 - (2) Include: to make something a part of something.
 - (3) Undertake: to make yourself responsible for something and start doing it.
 - (4) Add: to put together
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

554. INTEGRATION

- (a) Unity
- (b) Synthesis
- (c) Linking
- (d) Fragmentation

Explanation:

Integration: the act or process of combining two or more things so that they may work together.

- (1) Unity: the state of being together to form one unit.
- (2) Synthesis: a combination of ideas, beliefs, styles, etc.
- (3) Linking: a connection between two or more people or things.
- (4) Fragmentation: separating something into fine particles.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

555. MINIATURE

(a) Large	(b) Small
(c) Heavy	(d) Least

Explanation:

Miniature (Adjective, Noun): very small; a very small painting or model.

- (1) Large: big in size or quantity; wide in range and involving many things.
- (2) Small: not large



- (3) Heavy: weighing a lot; weighty
 (4) Least: minimum
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

556. EXHAUSTS

- (a) Tires (b) Empties
 (c) Invigorates (d) Drains

Explanation:

Exhausts: to feel tired; wear out

- (1) Tires: to become tired; weary
 (2) Empties: to remove everything that is in a container, place, room, etc., evacuates.
 (3) Invigorates: to feel healthy and full of energy.
 (4) Drains: to remove the fluid or energy.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

557. DISTANT

- (a) Far (b) Close
 (c) Imminent (d) Along

Explanation:

Distant: far away in space and time; remote; not friendly; not closely related.

- (1) Far: at a great distance; distant; remote.
 (2) Close: near in space and time; knowing somebody very well.
 (3) Imminent: likely to happen very soon
 (4) Along (Preposition): from one end to or towards the other end.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

558. TRANSPARENT

- (a) Clear (b) Ambiguity
 (c) Opaque (d) Crystal

Explanation:

Transparent: allowing you to see through something; obvious; easy to understand.

- (1) Clear: easy to understand; obvious
 (2) Ambiguity: unclear; confusing; having more than one meaning.
 (3) Opaque: not clear enough to allow light through; not clean; difficult to understand.
 (4) Crystal: an object of decoration that scatters light

Hence, the correct option is (c).

559. ENCOUNTERED

- (a) Avoided (b) Enriched
 (c) Faced (d) Overcome

Explanation:

Encountered: meet with; run into; come across

- (1) Avoided: to keep away; to try not to
 (2) Enriched: to improve the quality
 (3) Faced: to accept that a difficult situation exists; deal with something unpleasant; be opposite.
 (4) Overcome: to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem that has been preventing you from achieving something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

560. HANDY

- (a) Cumbersome
 (b) Handful
 (c) Unwieldy
 (d) Heavy

Explanation:

Handy: easy to use or to do; useful; skilful in using your hands; easy to reach.

- (1) Cumbersome: large and heavy; heavy to carry; slow and complicated.
 (2) Handful: the amount of something that can be held in one hand; a small number of people or things.
 (3) Unwieldy: difficult to move or control; cumbersome.
 (4) Heavy: weighing a lot very busy; difficult to do.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

561. ELEGANCE

- (a) Pride (b) Beauty
 (c) Coarseness (d) Vulgarity

Explanation:

Elegance: a quality of refined gracefulness and good taste.

- (1) Pride: a feeling of pleasure or satisfaction that you get when your or people close to you have done something well or own something that other people admire.
 (2) Beauty: the quality of being pleasing to the senses or to the mind.
 (3) Coarseness: the quality of being made of relatively large particles; looseness or roughness in texture.
 (4) Vulgarity: the fact of being rude or not having good taste; a rude object, picture, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

562. CAPRICIOUS

- (a) Firm (b) Fickle
 (c) Indefinite (d) Defiant

Explanation:

Capricious: showing sudden changes in attitude or behaviour; unpredictable; changing suddenly and quickly; changeable.

- (1) Firm: fairly hard; not easy to press into a different shape; not likely to change.
 (2) Fickle: changing often and suddenly
 (3) Indefinite: lasting for a period of time that has no fixed end; not clearly defined; imprecise.
 (4) Defiant: openly refusing to obey
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (563–567): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

563. ANIMOSITY

- (a) Love (b) Lust
 (c) Luck (d) Loss

Explanation:

Animosity: a feeling of hatred; hostility

- (1) Love: a feeling of affection
 (2) Lust: sexual desire
 (3) Luck: something by chance
 (4) Loss: the state of no longer having something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

564. ALTERCATION

- (a) Explanation (b) Challenge
 (c) Compromise (d) Opposition

Explanation:

Altercation: a noisy argument

- (1) Explanation: a statement of description or clarification.
 (2) Challenge: a task that tests somebody's ability and skill.
 (3) Compromise: finding the middle ground in an argument.
 (4) Opposition: the act of antagonism and disagreement.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

565. COAX

- (a) Dull (b) Dissuade
 (c) Active (d) Speed

Explanation:

Coax: cajole; to persuade somebody

- (1) Dull: not interesting or exciting

- (2) Dissuade: to persuade not to do something
 (3) Active: lively and energetic
 (4) Speed: to move along quickly
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

566. ERUDITE

- (a) Educated (b) Unscholarly
 (c) Scholarly (d) Possessive

Explanation:

Erudite: scholarly; learned

- (1) Educated: having had education
 (2) Unscholarly: not scholarly
 (3) Scholarly: having a lot of knowledge about an academic subject.
 (4) Possessive: demanding total attention; not wanting to share.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

567. AFFLUENT

- (a) High (b) Poor
 (c) Rare (d) Fluent

Explanation:

Affluent: prosperous; wealthy

- (1) High: long distance from bottom to top
 (2) Poor: having very little money
 (3) Rare: uncommon; hardly found
 (4) Fluent: conversant; able to speak, read or write a language, easily and well.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (568–572): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

568. PAROCHIAL

- (a) Narrow (b) International
 (c) Global (d) World wide

Explanation:

Parochial: concerned with petty Issues and overlooks important things.

- (1) Narrow: limited in a way
 (2) International: connected with two or more countries.
 (3) Global: covering or affecting the whole world; considering or including all parts of something.
 (4) Worldwide: affecting all parts of the world.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

569. FALLIBLE

- (a) Unerring (b) Reliable
 (c) Falsehood (d) Trustful

Explanation:

Fallible: imperfect; make mistakes or be wrong

- (1) Unerring: always right or accurate; unflinching
 (2) Reliable: can be trusted; dependable
 (3) False hood: something not being true
 (4) Trustful: full of trust; reliable

Hence, the correct option is (a).

570. IMPERTINENT

- (a) Arrogance (b) Appropriate
 (c) Respectful (d) Modest

Explanation:

Impertinent: rude; not showing respect; impolite

- (1) Arrogance: the act of acting superior to others
 (2) Appropriate: suitable, acceptable for an occasion
 (3) Respectful: feeling or showing respect
 (4) Modest: not very large; down to earth

Hence, the correct option is (c).

571. ROUGH

- (a) Refined (b) Charming
 (c) Smooth (d) Polite

Explanation:

Rough: harsh, not smooth; uneven and irregular

- (1) Refined: polite, well-educated; cultured
 (2) Charming: very pleasant and attractive
 (3) Smooth: flat and even; polite and pleasant
 (4) Polite: courteous; showing good manners

Hence, the correct option is (c).

572. RATIFICATION

- (a) Disapproval (b) Disagreeable
 (c) Denial (d) Disturbing

Explanation:

Ratification: making something valid by confirming it officially or formally.

- (1) Disapproval: a feeling that you don't like an idea, an action or somebody's behaviour because you think it is bad, not suitable or going to affect in somebody else.

- (2) Disagreeable: unpleasant, rude and unfriendly.

- (3) Denial: a statement that says something is not true or does not exist.

- (4) Disturbing: making you feel anxious and upset or shocked.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (573–577): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001]

573. CONCILIATION

- (a) Dispute
 (b) Irritation
 (c) Separation
 (d) Confrontation

Explanation:

Conciliation: the act of pacifying; the act of making somebody less angry or friendlier.

- (1) Dispute: a quarrel or a disagreement
 (2) Irritation: something that is annoying
 (3) Separation: the act of parting
 (4) Confrontation: a condition of hostility,

Hence, the correct option is (d).

574. MYTH

- (a) Truth (b) Fact
 (c) Falsehood (d) Story

Explanation:

Myth: a belief that is untrue; fallacy

- (1) Truth: the true facts about something
 (2) Fact: truth of a situation;
 (3) Falsehood: lie; untrue
 (4) Story: a sequence of events put together by a writer to entertain people.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

575. RELUCTANTLY

- (a) Pleasingly (b) Willingly
 (c) Satisfactorily (d) Happily

Explanation:

Reluctantly (Adverb): hesitatingly; unwillingly

- (1) Pleasingly (Adverb): enjoyably; agreeably
 (2) Willingly (Adverb): freely; eagerly
 (3) Satisfactorily (Adverb): acceptably; reasonably
 (4) Happily (Adverb): cheerfully

Hence, the correct option is (b).

**576. MUTILATE**

- (a) Instruct (b) Induct
(c) Conduct (d) Mend

Explanation:

Mutilate: maim; to damage somebody's body very severely.

- (1) Instruct: to tell somebody to do something in a formal or an official way.
(2) Induct: to formally give somebody a job or position of authority.
(3) Conduct: to organize as an activity
(4) Mend: to repair something that has been damaged or broken.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

577. LAMENT

- (a) Rejoice (b) Rejuvenate
(c) Complain (d) Cry

Explanation:

Lament: crying; to express sadness or displeasure.

- (1) Rejoice: to express happiness
(2) Rejuvenate: to revitalize; revive
(3) Complain: to protest or show unhappiness
(4) Cry: to yell loudly

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (578–582): In these questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters. [SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 1997]

578. OSTRACISE

- (a) Amuse (b) Welcome
(c) Entertain (d) Host

Explanation:

Ostracize: banish; throughout someone from the group.

- (1) Amuse: to make somebody laugh.
(2) Welcome: to make someone comfortable.
(3) Entertain: to invite people as guests.
(4) Host: to organize an event for people.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

579. DENSE

- (a) Scarce (b) Slim
(c) Sparse (d) Lean

Explanation:

Dense: thick; populated

- (1) Scarce: available only in minor amounts.
(2) Slim: thin; slender
(3) Sparse: present in small amounts.
(4) Lean: thin and slender

Hence, the correct option is (c).

580. PARSIMONIOUS

- (a) Prodigious (b) Selfless
(c) Extravagant (d) Ostentatious

Explanation:

Parsimonious: unwilling to spend money.

- (1) Prodigious: very large; colossal; enormous.
(2) Selfless: thinking about other's well-being, more than oneself.
(3) Extravagant: spending money more than necessary.
(4) Ostentatious: flashy intended to impress people; showy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

581. FETTER

- (a) Restore (b) Liberate
(c) Exonerate (d) Distract

Explanation:

Fetter: to restrict somebody's freedom; shackle.

- (1) Restore: to bring back to a former condition, place or position.
(2) Liberate: to free a country or a person.
(3) Exonerate: to officially state that somebody is not responsible for something that he has been blamed for.
(4) Distract: divert; to take somebody's attention away from what he is trying to do.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

582. HARMONY

- (a) Strife (b) Annoyance
(c) Cruelty (d) Mischief

Explanation:

Harmony: a state of peaceful existence and agreement.

- (1) Strife: angry or violent disagreement; conflict.
(2) Annoyance: the feeling of being slightly angry; irritation.
(3) Cruelty: behaviour that causes pain or suffering to others.
(4) Mischief: bad behaviour that is annoying

Hence, the correct option is (a).

One Word Substitution

Directions for questions (1–12): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-U Exam. 2015)

1. A fourteen line poem is called
(a) Sonnet (b) Lyric
(c) Ballad (d) Ode

Explanation:

- (1) Sonnet means a poem that has 14 lines, each containing 10 syllables, and a fixed pattern of rhyme.
(2) Lyric means expressing an individual's feelings and thoughts (poetry).
(3) Ballad a song or poem that tells a story.
(4) Ode means a poem that speaks to an individual or thing or celebrates a special event

Hence, the correct option is (a).

2. The plants and vegetation of a region is called

- (a) Flora (b) Landscape
(c) Ornamental (d) Fauna

Explanation: Flora

Hence, the correct option is (a).

3. Constant effort to achieve something is called

- (a) Attempt (b) Enthusiasm
(c) Vigour (d) Perseverance

Explanation:

- (1) Attempt means an act of trying to do something
(4) Perseverance means the quality of continuing to try to attain a particular aim despite difficulties.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

4. Wildly unreasonable, illogical or ridiculous is called

- (a) Abject (b) Adept
(c) Arid (d) Absurd

Explanation:

- (1) Abject means terrible and without hope.
(2) Adept means an individual who is good at doing something that is quite difficult.
(3) Arid means having little or no rain, dry.
(4) Absurd means completely ridiculous.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

5. A vivacious and lively experience is said to be

- (a) Scintillating (b) Soothing
(c) Scenic (d) Synthetic

Explanation:

- (1) Scintillating means clever, amusing and interest.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

6. To try to settle a dispute between two other parties is called

- (a) Medicate (b) Mediate
(c) Meddle (d) Meditate

Explanation: Mediate

Hence, the correct option is (b).

7. To secure a boat by attaching it to an anchor is called

- (a) Moor (b) Moot
(c) Morose (d) Moose

Explanation:

- (1) Moor means to attach a boat, ship, etc., to a fixed object or to the land with a rope or anchor it.
(2) Moot means propose, put forward.
(3) Morose means unhappy, bad-tempered and not talking much
(4) Moose means a large deer (North America).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

8. To free a person by a verdict of 'not guilty' is called

- (a) Acquaint (b) Acquit
(c) Acquiesce (d) Acquire

Explanation:

- (1) Acquaint means to make some body or yourself familiar with or aware of something.
(2) Acquit means to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime.
(3) Acquiesce means to accept something without arguing.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

9. One who hates mankind is called

- (a) Philanthropist
(b) Misogynist
(c) Humanitarian
(d) Misanthrope

Explanation:

- (1) Philanthropist means a rich person who helps the poor and those in need (money).
(2) Misogynist means a man who hates women.
(3) Humanitarian means an individual who is concerned with reducing suffering and improving the conditions that people live in.

- (4) Misanthrope means an individual who hates and avoids other people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

10. Imposed a restriction on

- (a) Constipated (b) Conserved
(c) Constrained (d) Construed

Explanation:

- (1) Constipated means unable to get rid of waste material from the bowels easily.
(2) Constrained means not natural; forced or too controlled.

- (3) Construed means to understand the meaning of a word, a sentence or an action in a particular way.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

11. The unwelcome aspect of a situation is called

- (a) Flippant (b) Flip-side
(c) Flip-flop (d) Flint lock

Explanation:

- (1) Flippant means showing that you do not take something as seriously as other people think you should.
(2) Flip side means different and less welcome aspects of an idea, argument or action.
(3) Flipflop means a type of foot wear.
(4) Flint lock (Noun) means a gun used in the past.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

12. Feeling annoyed at the sight of unfair treatment is called

- (a) Indifferent (b) Indisposed
(c) Indignant (d) Indigent

Explanation:

- (1) Indifferent means having or showing no interest.
(2) Indisposed means unwell.
(3) Indignant means feeling or showing anger and surprise because you think that you have been treated unfairly.
(4) Indigent means poor

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (13–17): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

13. Walking in sleep is called

- (a) Somnambulism (b) Insomnia
(c) Somnolence (d) Sleepyhead

Explanation:

- (1) Somnambulism means the act of walking around while you are asleep.
(2) Insomnia means the condition of being unable to sleep.
(3) Somnolence means the state of being almost asleep.
(4) Sleepy head means a way of addressing somebody who is not completely awake.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

14. Artistic, musical or dramatic interpretation is called

- (a) Rendition (b) Report
(c) Imitation (d) Reparation

Explanation:

- (1) Rendition means the performance of something (a song, a piece of music); interpretation.
(2) Reparation means the act of giving something to somebody or doing something for them in order to show that you are sorry for suffering that you have caused.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

15. That which cannot be avoided is called

- (a) Infallible (b) Inestimable
(c) Indifferent (d) Inevitable

Explanation:

- (1) Infallible means never making mistakes.
(2) Inestimable means too great to calculate.
(3) Indifferent means having or showing no interest in somebody or something.
(4) Inevitable means that you cannot avoid or prevent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

16. A person who leaves his own country in order to go and live in another.

- (a) Emigrant (b) Refugee
(c) Immigrant (d) Expatriate

Explanation:

- (1) Emigrant means an individual who leaves their country to live in another.
(2) Refugee means an individual who has been forced to leave their country or home, because there is a war or for political, religious or social reasons.
(3) Immigrant means an individual who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own.
(4) Expatriate means living in a country that is not your own.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

17. Showing a dislike of anything improper is called

- (a) Strict (b) Crude
(c) Prim (d) Rude

Explanation:

- (1) Crude means simple and not accurate but giving a general idea of something.
(2) Prim means formal and neat.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (18–22): In the following five questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

18. A planned route or journey is called

- (a) Iterate (b) Itinerary
(c) Itinerant (d) Isolate

Explanation:

- (1) Iterate means to repeat a mathematical or computing process or set of instructions again and again, each time applying it to the result of the previous stage.
(2) Itinerary means a plan of a journey, including the route and the places that you visit.
(3) Itinerant means travelling from place to place, especially to find work.
(4) Isolate means to separate somebody or something physically or socially from other people or things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

19. A man who helps a stranger or a person in difficulties is

- (a) A samaritan (b) A mercenary
(c) A stoic (d) An altruist

Explanation:

- (1) A Samaritan means an individual who gives help and sympathy to people who need it.
(2) A mercenary means a soldier who will fight for any country or group that offers payment.
(3) A stoic means an individual who can suffer pain or trouble without complaining or showing what they are feeling.
(4) An altruist means someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human wellbeing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

20. The speech of great importance and gravity is called

- (a) Maiden (b) Momentous
(c) Monumental (d) Momentary

Explanation:

- (1) Maiden means first
- (2) Momentous means important or serious, especially because there may be important results.
- (3) Monumental means historic; major.
- (4) Momentary means lasting for a short time; brief.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

21. Continuing for a long period of time without interruption is called

- (a) Continuum (b) Recurring
- (c) Perpetual (d) Frequenting

Explanation:

- (1) Continuum means a series of similar items in which each is almost the same as the ones next to it but the last is different from the first.
- (2) Recurring means to happen again and again.
- (3) Perpetual means continuous continuing for a long period of time without interruption.
- (4) Frequenting means happening or doing something often.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

22. The one who has a special ability in story telling is called

- (a) A compositor (b) A raconteur
- (c) A vocalist (d) A narrator

Explanation:

- (1) A compositor means an individual who arranges text on a page before printing.
- (2) A raconteur means an individual who is good at telling stories in an interesting and amusing way.
- (3) A vocalist means a singer, especially in a pop, rock or jazz band.
- (4) A narrator means an individual who tells a story, especially in a book, play or film.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (23–29): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

23. The medical study of skin and its diseases is called

- (a) Orthopaedics (b) Dermatology
- (c) Endocrinology (d) Gynaecology

Explanation: Dermatology

Hence, the correct option is (b).

24. A process involving too much official formality is called

- (a) Nepotism
- (b) Diplomacy
- (c) Bureaucracy
- (d) Red-tapism

Explanation: Red-tapism

Hence, the correct option is (d).

25. A person who enters without any invitation is called

- (a) Vandal (b) Burglar
- (c) Intruder (d) Thief

Explanation: Intruder

Hence, the correct option is (c).

26. A thing which is not suitable for eating is called

- (a) Spicy (b) Tasteless
- (c) Uneatable (d) Inedible

Explanation: Inedible

Hence, the correct option is (d).

27. A recurrent compulsive urge to steal.

- (a) Kleptomania
- (b) Pneumonia
- (c) Insomnia
- (d) Nymphomania

Explanation: Kleptomania

Hence, the correct option is (a).

28. The act of injuring another's reputation by any slanderous communication is called

- (a) Defamation
- (b) Orchestration
- (c) Aberration
- (d) Misrepresentation

Explanation: Defamation

Hence, the correct option is (a).

29. A story in which animals or objects speak and give wholesome moral lesson is called

- (a) Legend (b) Fable
- (c) Parable (d) Allegory

Explanation: Fable

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (30–36): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC CGL Tier1 Exam 2015]

30. One who does not believe in the existence of God is called

- (a) Atheist (b) Theist
- (c) Mystic (d) Cynic

Explanation: Atheist

Hence, the correct option is (a).

31. To free someone from all blames is called

- (a) Consolidate (b) Fling
- (c) Forbid (d) Exonerate

Explanation: Exonerate

Hence, the correct option is (d).

32. That which cannot be effaced is called

- (a) Illegible (b) Indelible
- (c) Invincible (d) Affable

Explanation: Indelible

Hence, the correct option is (b).

33. A person who deliberately sets fire to a building is

- (a) Arsonist
- (b) Extortionist
- (c) Hijacker
- (d) Assassin

Explanation: Arsonist

Hence, the correct option is (a).

34. One who makes an official examination of accounts is called

- (a) Auditor
- (b) Registrar
- (3) Creditor
- (4) Chartered Accountant

Explanation: Auditor

Hence, the correct option is (a).

35. Conferred as an honour

- (a) Honorary
- (b) Honourable
- (c) Honorarium
- (d) Honorific

Explanation: Honorary

Hence, the correct option is (a).



36. The burial of a corpse is called
 (a) Internment (b) Interment
 (c) Interrogate (d) Interpose

Explanation: Interment

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (37–43): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

37. A study of ancient things is called
 (a) Physiology (b) Archaeology
 (c) Ethnology (d) Zoology

Explanation: Archaeology

Hence, the correct option is (b).

38. A person who deserves all praise is called
 (a) Detestable (b) Lovable
 (c) Despicable (d) Laudable

Explanation: Laudable

Hence, the correct option is (d).

39. One who is skilful is called
 (a) Disciplined (b) Diligent
 (c) Different (d) Dexterous

Explanation: Dexterous

Hence, the correct option is (d).

40. One who runs away from justice or the law is called
 (a) Smuggler (b) Criminal
 (c) Fugitive (d) Thief

Explanation: Fugitive

Hence, the correct option is (c).

41. Of one's own free will.
 (a) Mandatory (b) Obligatory
 (c) Voluntary (d) Compulsory

Explanation: Voluntary

Hence, the correct option is (c).

42. One who is too careless to plan for the future is called
 (a) Imprudent
 (b) Impractical
 (c) Impotent
 (d) Improvident

Explanation: Improvident

Hence, the correct option is (d).

43. One who has a long experience is called
 (a) Novice (b) Expert
 (c) Veteran (d) Practitioner

Explanation: Veteran

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (44–50): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

44. To die without making a will is called
 (a) Inure (b) Inane
 (c) Intestate (d) Indigent

Explanation: Intestate

Hence, the correct option is (c).

45. One who is concerned with the welfare of others is called
 (a) Ascetic (b) Hedonist
 (c) Egoist (d) Altruist

Explanation: Altruist

Hence, the correct option is (d).

46. That which cannot be avoided is called
 (a) Inevitable (b) Unrestrained
 (c) Unvarying (d) Integral

Explanation: Inevitable

Hence, the correct option is (a).

47. A person who agrees to work for somebody in order to learn a skill.
 (a) Lackey (b) Pupil
 (c) Apprentice (d) Assistant

Explanation: Apprentice

Hence, the correct option is (c).

48. The opinion which is contrary to accepted doctrines is called
 (a) Controversy (b) Advocacy
 (c) Heresy (d) Convention

Explanation: Heresy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

49. Make pale by excluding light.
 (a) Foliate (b) Percolate
 (c) Procreate (d) Etioiate

Explanation: Etioiate

Hence, the correct option is (d).

50. Someone who is designated to hear both sides of a dispute and make a judgement.
 (a) Counsellor (b) Arbitrator
 (c) Magistrate (d) Manager

Explanation: Arbitrator

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (51–62): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

51. A thing fit to be eaten
 (a) Eligible (b) Audible
 (c) Delectable (d) Edible

Explanation:

- (1) Eligible means qualified or entitled to be chosen.
- (2) Audible means that can be heard.
- (3) Delectable means delicious; greatly pleasing.
- (4) Edible means fit to be eaten.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

52. A land fit for growing crops is called
 (a) Sprout (b) Arable
 (c) Sterilized (d) Venerable

Explanation:

- (1) Sprout means a new part growing on a plant.
- (2) Arable means suitable for growing crops.
- (3) Sterilized means to kill the bacteria in or on something.
- (4) Venerable means people or things deserving or respect by virtue of age, dignity, character, or position.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

53. Feint
 (a) Pretended effect
 (b) Pretended attack
 (c) Pretended effort
 (d) Pretended support

Explanation:

- (1) Feint means a body movement that is intended to divert another's attention, often by being deliberately left incomplete.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

54. A person who is long experienced or practiced in an activity/capacity is called
 (a) Veteran (b) Versatile
 (c) Vulnerable (d) Venerable

Explanation:

- (1) Veteran means an individual who has a lot of experience in a particular area or activity
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

55. An excessive fear of confined spaces is called
 (a) Hydrophobia
 (b) Bathophobia
 (c) Cynophobia
 (d) Claustrophobia

Explanation:

- (1) Hydrophobia means extreme fear of water.
 (2) Bathophobia means extreme fear of depths (deep water, falling from heights).
 (3) Cynophobia means extreme fear of dogs.
 (4) Claustrophobia means extreme fear of being in narrow or enclosed spaces.
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

56. A remedy for all diseases is called
 (a) analgesia (b) panacea
 (c) eternal (d) mortal

Explanation:

- (1) Analgesia means the loss of the ability to feel pain while still conscious.
 (2) Panacea means something that will solve all the problems of a particular situation.
 (3) Eternal means without an end; existing or continuing forever.
 (4) Mortal means that cannot live for ever and must die.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

57. The study of the skin and its diseases is called
 (a) Dactylogy (b) Dermatology
 (c) Dendrology (d) Axiology

Explanation:

- (1) Dactylogy means the science of communicating by sign language using the hands and fingers.
 (2) Dermatology means the scientific study of skin diseases.

- (3) Dendrology means the scientific study of trees.
 (4) Axiology means the study of the nature of values and value judgements.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

58. A person who looks at the bright side of things is called
 (a) Cynic (b) Pessimist
 (c) Optimist (d) Sycophant

Explanation:

- (1) Cynic means an individual who believes that people only do things to help themselves, rather than for good or sincere reasons.
 (2) Pessimist means an individual who always expects bad things to happen.
 (3) Optimist means an individual who always expects good thing to happen.
 (4) Sycophant means an individual who praises important or powerful people too much and in a way that is not sincere, especially in order to get something from them.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

59. A record of historical events
 (a) Documentary (b) Anecdotes
 (c) Archives (d) Annals

Explanation:

- (1) Documentary means a film or a radio or a television programme giving facts about something.
 (2) Anecdotes mean a short, interesting or amusing story about a real person or event.
 (3) Archives mean a collection of historical documents or records of a government, a family, a place or an organization.
 (4) Annals mean an official record of events or activities year by year.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

60. One who knows many languages is called
 (a) Polyphony (b) Polyglot
 (c) Polyan (d) Polygamy

Explanation:

- (1) Polyphony means the combination of several different patterns of musical notes sung together to form a single piece of music.
 (2) Polyglot means person who knows, used or writes in more than one language.

- (3) Polyan means sea of bitterness; to swell; wished for child.
 (4) Polygamy means the custom of having more than one wife at the same time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

61. The area of medicine that beats illnesses of bones is called
 (a) Ornithology (b) Paediatrics
 (c) Orthodontics (d) Orthopaedics

Explanation:

- (1) Ornithology means the scientific study of birds.
 (2) Paediatrics means the branch of science concerned with children and their diseases.
 (3) Orthodontics means the treatment of problems relating to teeth and jaws.
 (4) Orthopaedics means the branch of medicine dealing with problems of the bones or muscles.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

62. A reserve for animals, birds, etc., in their natural habitat is called
 (a) Sanctuary (b) Century
 (c) Forest (d) Woods

Explanation:

- (1) Sanctuary means reserve; an area where endangered birds or animals are protected.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (63–69): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 2015)

63. Something that is difficult to understand is called
 (a) Incomplete
 (b) Inconclusive
 (c) Inconceivable
 (d) Incomprehensible

Explanation:

- (1) Inconclusive means not leading to a definite decision or result.
 (2) Inconceivable means impossible to imagine or believe.
 (3) Incomprehensible means impossible to understand.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



64. That which is arranged by conferring or discussing is called

- (a) Meeting (b) Seminar
(c) Debate (d) Negotiation

Explanation:

- (1) Meeting means an occasion when people come together to discuss or decide something.
- (2) Seminar means a meeting for discussion or training.
- (3) Debate means an argument or a discussion expressing different opinions.
- (4) Negotiation means formal discussion between people who are trying to reach an agreement.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

65. A mournful poem or a song is called

- (a) Comedy (b) Tragedy
(c) Elegy (d) Ode

Explanation: Elegy means a poem or song that expresses sadness, especially for somebody who has died.

Ode means a poem that speaks to an individual or celebrates a special event.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

66. An image without objective reality is called

- (a) Shadow (b) Utopia
(c) Sensation (d) Hallucination

Explanation: Hallucination means the fact of seeming to see or hear somebody or something that is not there.

Utopia means an imaginary place or state in which everything is perfect.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

67. The branch of medical science which deals with the problems of the old is called

- (a) Oncology (b) Obstetrics
(c) Paediatrics (d) Geriatrics

Explanation: Geriatrics means the branch of medicine concerned with the diseases and care of old people.

- (1) Oncology means study and treatment of tumours.
- (2) Obstetrics means concerned with the birth of children.
- (3) Paediatrics means branch of medicine concerned with children and their diseases.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

68. A child secretly changed for another in infancy is called

- (a) Nipper (b) Changeling
(c) Toddler (d) Tyke

Explanation:

- (1) Nipper means a small child.
- (2) Changeling means a child who is believed to have been secretly left in exchange for another.
- (3) Toddler means a young child who is just beginning to walk.
- (4) Tyke means a small child, one who behaves badly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

69. One who suffers for one's faith is called a

- (a) Prophet (b) Mystic
(c) Seer (d) Martyr

Explanation:

- (1) Martyr means an individual who suffers much because of their religious or political beliefs.
- (2) Mystic means an individual who tries to become united with God through prayer.
- (3) Prophet means an individual who claims to know what will happen in the future.
- (4) Seer means prophet

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (70–72): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam 2015]

70. Put side by side

- (a) Juxtapose (b) Impose
(c) Propose (d) Depose

Explanation: Juxtapose

Hence, the correct option is (a).

71. One who cannot be corrected is called

- (a) Ineligible (b) Indolent
(c) Indefatigable (d) Incurable

Explanation: Incurable

Hence, the correct option is (d).

72. The chief or commander of an army is called

- (a) Lieutenant (b) Major
(c) General (d) Colonel

Explanation: General means highest in rank; chief.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (73–75): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam 2015]

73. To put two and two together is called

- (a) Proud (b) Good friend
(c) Selfish friend (d) Understand

Explanation: Put two and two together means to guess the truth from what you see, hear, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

74. A container for the ashes of a dead person is called

- (a) Vessel (b) Vase
(c) Jug (d) Urn

Explanation: Urn

Hence, the correct option is (d).

75. One who pretends to be what he is not.

- (a) Hypocrite (b) Turncoat
(c) Liar (d) Actor

Explanation: Hypocrite

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (76–87): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

76. Too willing to obey other people is called

- (a) Sublimate (b) Subjugate
(c) Subaltern (d) Subservient

Explanation:

- (1) Sublimate means to direct the energy into activities that are considered to be socially more acceptable.
- (2) Subjugate means to defeat somebody or something.
- (3) Subaltern means any officer in the British army who is lower in rank than a captain.
- (4) Subservient means too willing to obey other people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

77. A person extremely desirous of money is called
 (a) Miser (b) Avaricious
 (c) Fervent (d) Extravagant

Explanation:

- (1) Avaricious means having an extreme desire for wealth.
 (2) Fervent means having or showing strong and sincere feelings about something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

78. An error or misprint in printing or writing
 (a) Agenda (b) axiom
 (c) Erratum (d) Jargon

Explanation:

- (1) Agenda means a list of items to be discussed at a meeting.
 (2) Axiom means a rule or principle that most people believe to be true.
 (3) Erratum means a mistake in a book.
 (4) Jargon means words or expressions that are used by a profession or group of people, and are difficult for others to understand.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

79. A person who is very selective disgusted easily and is hard to please.
 (a) Fastidious (b) Ambiguous
 (c) Selector (d) Misanthrope

Explanation:

- (1) Fastidious means meticulous; being careful that every detail of something is correct; not liking things to be dirty or untidy.
 (2) Ambiguous means not clearly stated or defined.
 (3) Selector means a person who selects the members of a team.
 (4) Misanthrope means an individual who hates and avoids other people.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

80. The period between two reigns is called
 (a) Anachronism (b) Interregnum
 (c) Intermission (d) Era

Explanation:

- (1) Anachronism means an individual, a custom or an idea that seems old fashioned and does not belong to the present.

- (2) Interregnum means a period of time during which a country, an organization, etc., does not have a leader and is waiting for a new one.
 (3) Intermission means a short period of time between the parts of a play film, etc.
 (4) Era means a period of time, usually in history, that is different from other periods because of particular characteristics events.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

81. An act of rubbing or wiping out is called
 (a) Efface (b) Plunder
 (c) Terminate (d) Remove

Explanation:

- (1) Efface means to make something disappear; to remove.
 (2) Plunder means to steal things from a place, especially using force during a time of war.
 (3) Terminate means to end.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

82. A statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words is called
 (a) Temerity (b) Tarragon
 (c) Tautology (d) Repetition

Explanation:

- (1) Temerity means extremely confident behaviour that people are likely to consider rude.
 (2) Tarragon means a plant with leaves that have a strong taste are used in cooking.
 (3) Tautology means a statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

83. One who is known widely but usually in a mischievous manner is
 (a) Famous (b) Illustrious
 (c) Notorious (d) Tarnished

Explanation: Notorious

Hence, the correct option is (c).

84. A person who has had one or more limbs removed is called
 (a) Amputee (b) Handicap
 (c) Limber (d) Fatalist

Explanation:

- (1) Amputee means an individual who has had an arm or leg removed.
 (2) Handicap means disability.
 (3) Limber means capable of moving, bending, or controlling easily.
 (4) Fatalist means an individual who believes that events are decided by fate and cannot be controlled.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

85. A song sung at the death of a person is called
 (a) Sonnet (b) Ode
 (c) Elegy (d) Liturgy

Explanation:

- (1) Elegy means a poem or song that expresses sadness, especially for somebody who has died.
 (2) Sonnet means a poem.
 (3) Ode means a poem that speaks to an individual or thing or celebrates a special event.
 (4) Liturgy means a fixed form of public worship used in churches.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

86. To destroy completely is called
 (a) Bluster (b) Chide
 (c) Dawdle (d) Annihilate

Explanation:

- (1) Bluster means to talk in an aggressive or threatening way, but with little effect.
 (2) Chide means to criticize; blame.
 (3) Dawdle means to take a long time to do something or go somewhere.
 (4) Annihilate means to destroy somebody or something completely.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

87. A thing which is no longer in existence or use is called
 (a) Invincible (b) Delete
 (c) Obsolete (d) Inefficient

Explanation:

- (1) Invincible means too strong to be defeated or changed.
 (2) Delete means to eliminate something.
 (3) Obsolete means out of date; no longer used.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



Directions for questions (88–91): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

88. A cinema show held during afternoon is called

- (a) Entertainment (b) Play
(c) Premiere (d) Matinee

Explanation: Matinee

Hence, the correct option is (d).

89. A handsome man is called

- (a) Adonis (b) Tycoon
(c) Debonair (d) Cavalier

Explanation: Adonis

Hence, the correct option is (a).

90. Intentional damage to arrest production is called

- (a) Nemesis
(b) Sangfroid
(c) Sabotage
(d) Modus operandi

Explanation: Sabotage

Hence, the correct option is (c).

91. Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play is called

- (a) Prologue (b) Blurb
(c) Monologue (d) Epilogue

Explanation: Prologue

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (92–95): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

92. Someone not fit to be chosen is called

- (a) Non-eligible (b) Ineligible
(c) Uneligible (d) Imeligible

Explanation: Ineligible

Hence, the correct option is (b).

93. One who compiles a dictionary is called

- (a) Lexicon
(b) Lexical

- (c) Lexicography
(d) Lexicographer

Explanation: Lexicographer

Hence, the correct option is (d).

94. A person who steals the writing of others is called

- (a) Plagiarism (b) Popular
(c) Plagiarist (d) Nepotism

Explanation: Plagiarist

Hence, the correct option is (c).

95. Animals living in water is called

- (a) Mammals (b) Aquatic
(c) Amphibian (d) Gregarious

Explanation: Aquatic

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (96–99): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

96. A place where birds are kept is called

- (a) Aquarium (b) Aviary
(c) Sanctuary (d) Apiary

Explanation: Aviary

Hence, the correct option is (b).

97. A gathering at a religious place is called

- (a) Congregation (b) Spectators
(c) Mob (d) Audience

Explanation: Congregation

Hence, the correct option is (a).

98. The art of working with metals is called

- (a) Meteorite (b) Metaphysics
(c) Metallurgy (d) Metalloid

Explanation: Metallurgy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

99. One who compiles a dictionary is called

- (a) Lexicographer (b) Cartographer
(c) Bibliographer (d) Lapidist

Explanation: Lexicographer

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (100–103): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

100. A person who worships only one God is called

- (a) Polytheist
(b) Monotheist
(c) Philogynist
(d) Theist

Explanation: Monotheist

Hence, the correct option is (b).

101. A person who helps another to commit a crime.

- (a) Colleague (b) Accomplice
(c) Assistant (d) Supporter

Explanation: Accomplice

Hence, the correct option is (b).

102. A legal agreement that allows someone to use a building or land for a period of time, usually in return for rent.

- (a) Assurance (b) Deal
(c) Lease (d) Bond

Explanation: Lease

Hence, the correct option is (c).

103. The act of killing one's own brother or sister is called

- (a) Homicide (b) Suicide
(c) Patricide (d) Fratricide

Explanation: Fratricide

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (104–107): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

104. The rules governing socially acceptable behaviour is called

- (a) Politeness (b) Formality
(c) Behaviour (d) Etiquette

Explanation: Etiquette

Hence, the correct option is (d).

105. A person who is easily deceived or tricked.

- (a) Tangible (b) Trouble
(c) Trickster (d) Gullible

Explanation: Gullible

Hence, the correct option is (d).

106. Lasting for a very short time.

- (a) Metronirnic (b) Friable
(c) Eternal (d) Ephemeral

Explanation: Ephemeral

Hence, the correct option is (d).

107. Submission to all that happens as inevitable.

- (a) Pessimism (b) Pragmatism
(c) Fatalism (d) Superstition

Explanation: Fatalism

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (108–111): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

108. The first public performance of a musical or theatrical work or the first showing of a film is called

- (a) Opener (b) Premiere
(c) Debut (d) Preview

Explanation: Premiere

Hence, the correct option is (b).

109. One who cannot make any mistake is called

- (a) Illegible (b) Inaudible
(c) Invisible (d) Infallible

Explanation: Infallible

Hence, the correct option is (d).

110. An act of misappropriation of money is called

- (a) Embezzlement (b) Misconduct
(c) Debasement (d) Corruption

Explanation: Embezzlement

Hence, the correct option is (a).

111. A person in charge of a museum is called

- (a) Architect (b) Mayor
(c) Philatelist (d) Curator

Explanation: Curator

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (112–123): In the following questions out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

112. A person who wastes his money on luxury is called

- (a) Luxuriant (b) Stingy
(c) Extravagant (d) Luxurious

Explanation:

- (1) Luxuriant means growing thickly and strongly in a way that is attractive; rich in something that is pleasant or beautiful.
(2) Stingy means not generous, especially with money extravagant means spending a lot of more money or using a lot more of something that you can afford or than is necessary.
(4) Luxurious means comfortable; containing expensive and enjoyable things.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

113. 'Edible' means that which

- (a) Can be edited
(b) Cannot be deleted
(c) Edifying
(d) Is worth eating

Explanation: Edible means that can be worth eating.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

114. A written declaration of government or a political party is called

- (a) Manifesto (b) Affidavit
(c) Dossier (d) Document

Explanation:

- (1) Manifesto means a written statement in which a group of people, especially a political party, explains their beliefs and says, what they will do if they win an election
(2) Affidavit is a written statement that you swear is true and that can be used as evidence in court.
(3) Dossier means a collection of documents that contain information about an individual, an event or a subject; file.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

115. One who is rather fastidious is called

- (a) Tempestuous (b) Punctual
(c) Meticulous (d) Carefree

Explanation:

- (1) Fastidious means meticulous; being careful that every detail of something is correct.
(2) Tempestuous means full of extreme emotions.
(3) Meticulous means paying careful attention to every detail.
(4) Carefree means having no worries or responsibilities.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

116. To pay attention

- (a) Heed (b) Glance at
(c) Overlook (d) Repair

Explanation:

- (1) Heed means notice; to pay careful attention to somebody's advice or warning.
(2) Glance at means to look through reading matter casually.
(3) Overlook means to fail to see or notice something; miss.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

117. The branch of medicine concerned with children and their illness is called

- (a) Cardiology (b) Osteopathy
(c) Paediatrics (d) Morphology

Explanation:

- (1) Cardiology means the study and treatment of heart diseases.
(2) Osteopathy means the treatment of some diseases and physical problems by pressing and moving the bones and muscles.
(3) Paediatrics means the branch of medicine concerned with children and their diseases.
(4) Morphology means the form and structure of animals and plants, studied as a science (biology); the forms of words, studied as a branch of linguistics.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

118. Government by the wealthy is called

- (a) Theocracy (b) Plutocracy
(c) Bureaucracy (d) Aristocracy

**Explanation:**

- (1) Theocracy means government of a country by religious leaders.
- (2) Plutocracy means government of a country by the richest people of the country.
- (3) Bureaucracy means a system of a government in which there are a large number of state officials who are not elected.
- (4) Aristocracy means people born in the highest social class, who have special titles means nobility.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

119. People at a religious gathering is called

- (a) Rabble
- (b) Mob
- (c) Congregation
- (d) Crowd

Explanation:

- (1) Rabble a large group of noisy people who are or may become violent, mob.
- (3) Congregation means a group of people who are gathered together in a church to worship God.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

120. A person who collects and/or studies stamps is known as

- (a) Pioneer
- (b) Philatelist
- (c) Pianist
- (d) Philanthropist

Explanation:

- (1) Pioneer means an individual who is the first to study and develop a particular area of knowledge, culture, etc., that other people then continue to develop.
- (2) Philatelist means an individual who collects or studies stamps.
- (3) Pianist means an individual who plays the piano.
- (4) Philanthropist means a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

121. Information about the bird species was **inaccessible**. One has to access rare websites to access it.

The meaning of the bold word is

- (a) That which cannot be read
- (b) That which cannot be reached

- (c) That which cannot be remembered

- (d) That which cannot be stretched

Explanation:

- (1) Inaccessible means difficult or impossible to reach or to get.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

122. One who is guilty of the crime is

- (a) Daring
- (b) Suspicious
- (c) Culpable
- (d) Ruthless

Explanation:

- (1) Daring means brave
- (2) Suspicious means feeling that somebody has done something wrong; illegal or dishonest, without having any proof.
- (3) Culpable means responsible and deserving blame for having done something wrong.
- (4) Ruthless means hard and cruel.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

123. Incapable of being tired is called

- (a) Indefatigable
- (b) Invincible
- (c) Untiring
- (d) Tireless

Explanation:

- (1) Indefatigable never giving up or getting tired of doing something.
- (2) Invincible means too strong to be defeated or changed.
- (3) Untiring means continuing to do something for a long period of time with a lot of efforts and or enthusiasm; tireless.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (124–128): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2014]

124. A decorative ring of flowers and leaves is called

- (a) Wreathe
- (b) Wreath
- (c) Wreeth
- (d) Wrath

Explanation:

- (4) Wrath means extreme anger.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

125. A man of evil reputation is called

- (a) Notorious
- (b) Gracious
- (c) Laborious
- (d) Mischievous

Explanation:

- (1) Notorious means well known for being bad.
- (2) Gracious means kind, polite and generous.
- (3) Laborious means taking a lot of time and effort.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

126. An inscription on a tomb is called

- (a) Epitaph
- (b) Dirge
- (c) Pyre
- (d) Cenotaph

Explanation:

- (1) Epitaph means words on a grave stone.
- (2) Dirge means a song sung in the past at a funeral or for a dead person.
- (3) Pyre means a large pile of wood on which a dead body is placed and burned in a funeral ceremony.
- (4) Cenotaph means a monument built in memory of soldiers killed in war who are buried somewhere else.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

127. A public institution for the care and protection of children without parents.

- (a) Conservatory
- (b) Orphanage
- (c) Academy
- (d) Asylum

Explanation:

- (2) Orphanage: A place where orphan kids or children are taken care of or protected for their living.
- (1) Conservatory means a room with glass walls and a glass roof that is built on the side of a house.
- (3) Academy (N) means a school or college for special training.
- (4) Asylum means protection that a government gives to people who have left their own country, usually because they were in danger for political reasons.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

128. A heavy continuous fall of rain is called

- (a) Drizzle
- (b) Blizzard
- (c) Downpour
- (d) Avalanche

Explanation:

- (1) Drizzle means light fine rain.
- (2) Blizzard means a snowstorm with strong winds.

- (3) Downpour means a heavy fall of rain that often starts suddenly.
 (4) Avalanche means a mass of snow, ice and rock that falls down the side of a mountain.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (129–133): In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2014)

129. Completing a period of hundred years is called

- (a) Centennial (b) Centurion
 (c) Century (d) Centenarian

Explanation:

- (1) Centennial means the 100th anniversary of an event.
 (2) Centurion means an army of who commanded a 100 soldiers.
 (3) Century means a period of a 100 years.
 (4) Centenarian means an individual who is 100 years old or more.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

130. Animals that can live on land and water is called

- (a) Terrestrial (b) Aquatic
 (c) Amphibians (d) Parasitic

Explanation:

- (1) Terrestrial means living on the land (plants and animals).
 (2) Aquatic means growing or living in, on or near water.
 (3) Amphibians mean any animal that can live both on land and in water.
 (4) Parasitic means living on another animal or plant and getting its food from it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

131. The art of making maps and charts is called

- (a) Calligraphy (b) Palaeography
 (c) Metallurgy (d) Cartography

Explanation:

- (1) Calligraphy means beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen or brush
 (2) Palaeography means the study of ancient writing systems

(3) Metallurgy means the scientific study of metals and their uses

(4) Cartography means the art or process of drawing or making maps.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

132. A game in which no one wins is called

- (a) Draw (b) Obsolete
 (c) Legal (d) illegal

Explanation: Draw

Hence, the correct option is (a).

133. Shaking movement of the ground is called

- (a) Tremor (b) Shiver
 (c) Vibrate (d) Oscillate

Explanation:

- (1) Tremor means a shaking movement of the earth.
 (3) Vibrate means to move or make something move from side to side quickly and with small movements.
 (4) Oscillate means to keep moving from one position to another and back again; swing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (134–138): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which, can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2014]

134. Liable to be easily broken.

- (a) Translucent (b) Brittle
 (c) Unhealthy (d) Opaque

Explanation:

- (1) Translucent means allowing light to pass through but not transparent.
 (2) Brittle means hard but easily broken.
 (4) Opaque means not clear enough to see through or allow light through.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

135. A room or building, for the preservation of plants is called

- (a) Plantation (b) Farmyard
 (c) Greenhouse (d) Plantain

Explanation:

- (1) Plantation means a large area of land that is planted with trees to produce wood.

(2) Farmyard means an area that is surrounded by farm buildings.

(3) Green house means a building with glass sides and a glass roof for growing plants in.

(4) Plantain means a fruit like a large banana, but less sweet, that is cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

136. A large number of fish swimming together is called

- (a) Troupe (b) Swarm
 (c) Litter (d) Shoal

Explanation:

- (1) Troupe means a group of actors, singers, etc., who work together.
 (3) Litter means a number of baby animals that one mother gives birth to at the same time for example, puppies.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

137. A list of things to be discussed at a meeting is called

- (a) Minutes (b) Issues
 (c) Agenda (d) Data

Explanation:

- (1) Minutes mean a summary or record of what is said or decided at a formal meeting.
 (2) Issues mean an important topic that people are discussing or arguing about.
 (3) Agenda means a list of items to be discussed at a meeting.
 (4) Data means facts or information, especially when examined and used for finding out things or for making decisions.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

138. A figure with many angles or sides is called

- (a) Hexagon (b) Octagon
 (c) Polygon (d) Pentagon

Explanation:

- (1) Polygon means many angles or sides.
 (2) Hexagon has six angles and sides.
 (3) Octagon has eight angles and sides.
 (4) Pentagon means five angles and sides.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (139–145): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
 (SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam 2013, 2014)



139. An extract from a book of writing

- (a) Excerpt (b) Review
(c) Footnote (d) Preface

Explanation:

- (1) Excerpt (N) means a short piece of writing, music, film, etc., taken from a longer whole.
(2) Review means a report in a newspaper or magazine, or on the Internet, television or radio, in which somebody gives his opinion of a book, play, film or movie, etc.
(3) Footnote means an extra piece of information that is printed at the bottom of a page in a book
(4) Preface means an introduction to a book, especially one that explains the author's aims.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

140. One living on vegetables is called

- (a) Vegetarian (b) Herbivore
(c) Carnivore (d) Barbarian

Explanation: Vegetarian

Hence, the correct option is (a).

141. A person who supports or speaks in favour of something is called

- (a) Advocate (b) Assistance
(c) Adviser (d) Volunteer

Explanation:

- (1) Advocate means an individual who speaks or supports in favour of somebody or of a public plan or action; an individual who defends somebody in court.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

142. The firing of many guns at the same time to mark an occasion is called

- (a) Fusillade (b) Salvo
(c) Attack (d) Volley

Explanation:

- (1) Fusillade means a rapid series of shots fired from one or more guns; a rapid series of objects that are thrown.
(2) Salvo means the act of firing several guns or dropping several bombs, etc., at the same time; a sudden attack.
(4) Volley means a lot of bullets, stones, etc., that are fired or thrown at the same time.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

143. A word that reads the same backwards as forwards is called

- (a) Acrostic (b) Homophone
(c) Acronym (d) Palindrome

Explanation:

- (1) Acrostic means a poem or other piece of writing in which particular letters in each line. Usually first letters can be read downwards to form a word or words.
(2) Homophone means a word that is pronounced like another word but has a different spelling or meaning, for example, sum-some, by-buy.
(3) Acronym means a word formed from the first letters of the words that make up the name of something, for example, AIDS, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
(4) Palindrome means a word or phrase that reads the same backwards as forwards.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

144. A person who is self-centred is called

- (a) Egoist (b) Masochist
(c) Narcissist (d) Eccentric

Explanation:

- (1) Egoist means an individual who thinks that he or she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself or herself
(2) Masochist means an individual who enjoys something that most people would find unpleasant or painful.
(3) Narcissist means an individual who admires himself or herself too much, especially his appearance.
(4) Eccentric means an individual who is considered by other people to be strange or unusual.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

145. A principle or standard by which anything is or can be judged is called

- (a) Manifesto (b) Copyright
(c) Epitome (d) Criterion

Explanation:

- (1) Manifesto means a written statement in which a group of people, especially a political party, explains their beliefs and says what they will do if they win an election.

(2) Copyright means the legal right granted to an author, composer, playwright, publisher, or distributor to exclusive publication, production, sale or distribution of a literary, musical, dramatic, or artistic work.

(3) Epitome means a perfect example of something.

(4) Criterion means a standard or principle by which something is judged, or with the help of which a decision is made.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (146–152): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam 2013, 2014)

146. The practice of having many wives is called

- (a) Bigamy (b) Calligraphy
(c) Polygamy (d) Polyandry

Explanation:

- (1) Bigamy means the crime of marrying somebody when you are still legally married to somebody else.
(2) Calligraphy means beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen or brush.
(3) Polygamy means the custom of having more than one wife at the same time.
(4) Polyandry means the custom of having more than one husband at the same time.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

147. The act of taking great pleasure is called

- (a) Revel (b) Satisfied
(c) Uphold (d) Overhaul

Explanation:

- (1) Revel means to spend time enjoying yourself in a noisy enthusiastic way; make merry.
(3) Uphold means to support something that you think is right and make sure that it continues to exist.
(4) Overhaul means to examine every part of a machine, system, etc., and make any necessary changes or repairs.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

148. A strong dislike is called
 (a) Reciprocity (b) Entreaty
 (c) Animosity (d) Malice

Explanation:

- (1) Reciprocity means a situation in which two people, countries, etc. provide the same help or advantages to each other.
- (2) Entreaty means a serious and often emotional request.
- (3) Animosity means a strong feeling of opposition, anger or hatred.
- (4) Malice means a feeling of hatred for somebody that causes a desire to harm him.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

149. A frog lives both on land as well as in water is called

- (a) Animate (b) Amphibian
 (c) Aquatic (d) Ambidextrous

Explanation:

- (1) Animate means to make something more lively or full of energy.
- (2) Amphibian means any animal that can live both on land and in water.
- (3) Aquatic means growing or living in, on or near water.
- (4) Ambidextrous means able to use both hands equally well.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

150. The Mahabharata is a long poem based on a noble theme.

- (a) Summary (b) Story
 (c) Narration (d) Epic

Explanation:

- (4) Epic means a long poem about the actions of great men and women or about a nation's history.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

151. A person who abstains completely from alcoholic drinks is called

- (a) Teetotaller (b) Derelict
 (c) Subjunctive (d) Incriminatory

Explanation:

- (1) Teetotaller means an individual who does not drink alcohol.
- (2) Derelict means an individual without a home, a job or property.
- (3) Subjunctive (Noun) means the form or mood of a verb that expresses wishes, possibility or uncertainty.

- (4) Incriminatory means charging or suggestive of guilt or blame.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

152. Person who files a suit.

- (a) charger (b) suitor
 (c) plaintiff (d) accuser

Explanation:

- (1) Charger means a horse that a soldier rode in battle in the past.
- (2) Suitor means a man who wants to marry a woman.
- (3) Plaintiff means an individual who makes a formal complaint against somebody in court.
- (4) Accuser means an individual who says that somebody has done something wrong or is guilty of something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (153–157): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence. (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

153. One who offers his service of his own freewill is called

- (a) Worker (b) Slave
 (c) Volunteer (d) Servant

Explanation: Volunteer

Hence, the correct option is (c).

154. One who always doubts is called

- (a) Sceptic (b) Deist
 (c) Rationalist (d) Positivist

Explanation:

- (1) Sceptic means an individual who usually doubts that claims or statements are true, especially those that other people believe in.
- (2) Deist means an individual who believes in God, especially God that created the universe but does not part in it.
- (3) Rationalist means an individual who believes that all behaviours, opinions, etc. should be based on reason rather than on emotions or religious beliefs.
- (4) Positivist means an individual who believes in a system of philosophy based on things that can be seen or proved, rather than on ideas.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

155. A collection of slaves is called

- (a) Calle (b) Crew
 (c) Company (d) Cortege

Explanation:

- (1) Calle means a group of animals, prisoners, or slaves chained together in a line.
- (2) Crew means all the people working on a ship, plane, etc.
- (3) Company means a group of persons firm, business enterprise.
- (4) Cortege means a line of cars or people moving along slowly at a funeral.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

156. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army is called

- (a) Mercenary (b) Liquidator
 (c) Venal (d) Hireling

Explanation:

- (1) Mercenary means a soldier who will fight for any country or group that offers payment.
- (2) Liquidator means an individual responsible for closing down a business and using any profits from the sale to pay its debts.
- (3) Venal means prepared to do dishonest or immoral things in return for money; corrupt.
- (4) Hireling means an individual who is willing to do anything or work for anyone as long as he is paid.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

157. Not likely to be easily pleased

- (a) Fastidious (b) Infallible
 (c) Fatalist (d) Communist

Explanation:

- (1) Fastidious means being careful that every detail of something is correct; meticulous; difficult to please.
- (2) Infallible means never wrong; never making mistakes; that never fails, always doing what it is supposed to do.
- (3) Fatalist means an individual who believes that events are decided by fate and cannot be controlled.
- (4) Communist means an individual who believes in an economic system in which the state controls the means of producing everything on behalf of the people.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



Directions for questions (158–162): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

158. A speech made without preparation is called

- (a) Impromptu (b) Unscripted
- (c) Ad lib (d) Extempore

Explanation:

- (1) Impromptu means done without preparation or planning.
- (2) Unscripted means not written or prepared in detail in advance.
- (3) Ad lib means not prepared or practiced.
- (4) Extempore means spoken or done without any previous thought or preparation.

[All the above words are related to speech]

Hence, the correct option is (d).

159. The loss of memory is called

- (a) Amnesty (b) Amnesia
- (c) Dementia (d) Myopia

Explanation:

- (1) Amnesty means a period of time during which people can admit to a crime or give up weapons without being punished.
- (2) Amnesia means a medical condition in which somebody partly or completely loses one's memory.
- (3) Dementia means a serious mental disorder caused by brain disease or injury that affects the ability to think, remember and behave normally
- (4) Myopia means the inability to see things clearly when they are far away.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

160. A writing or a speech in praise of someone is called

- (a) Tribute (b) Eulogy
- (c) Accolade (d) Oration

Explanation:

- (1) Tribute means an act, a statement or a gift that is intended to show your respect or admiration, especially for a dead person.
- (2) Eulogy means a speech or piece of writing praising somebody or something very much.

- (3) Accolade means praise or an award for an attainment that people admire.
- (4) Oration means a formal speech made on a public occasion especially as part of a ceremony.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

161. The art of beautiful handwriting is called

- (a) Genealogy
- (b) Calligraphy
- (c) Cartography
- (d) Philology

Explanation:

- (1) Genealogy means the study of family history, including the study of who the ancestors of a particular person were.
- (2) Calligraphy means beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen or brush.
- (3) Cartography means the art or process of drawing or making maps.
- (4) Philology means the scientific study of the development of language or of a particular language.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

162. A person who repairs broken window glasses is known as

- (a) Welder (b) Sculptor
- (c) Glazier (d) Patisserie

Explanation:

- (1) Welder means an individual whose job is to weld materials together.
- (2) Sculptor means an individual who makes sculptures.
- (3) Glazier means an individual whose job is to fit glass into the frames of windows, etc.
- (4) Patisserie means a shop or store that sells cakes, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (163–169): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

163. A state where no law and order exists is called

- (a) Monarchy (b) Mobocracy
- (c) Anarchy (d) Democracy

Explanation:

- (1) Monarchy means a system of government by a king or a queen.
- (2) Mobocracy means political control by a mob.
- (3) Anarchy means a situation in a country, an organisation, etc., in which there is no government, order or control.
- (4) Democracy means a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

164. He is my partner in crime.

- (a) Friend (b) Accomplice
- (c) Neighbour (d) Companion

Explanation:

- (2) Accomplice means an individual who helps another to commit a crime or to do something wrong.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

165. Her speech could not be heard by those sitting in the last few rows.

- (a) Imperceptible (b) Indelible
- (c) Inaudible (d) Ineffable

Explanation:

- (1) Imperceptible means small and therefore unable to be seen or felt.
- (2) Indelible means impossible to forget or remove; (of ink, pens, etc.) leaving a mark that cannot be removed.
- (3) Inaudible means that you cannot hear.
- (4) Ineffable means too great or beautiful to describe in words.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

166. A short trip or excursion is called

- (a) Rambler (b) Jaunt
- (c) Detour (d) Stroller

Explanation:

- (1) Rambler (N) means an individual who walks in the countryside for pleasure, especially as part of an organised group.
- (2) Jaunt means a short journey that you make for pleasure excursion.
- (3) Detour means a longer route that you take in order to avoid a problem or to visit a place.
- (4) Stroller (Noun) means an individual who is enjoying a slow relaxed walk.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

167. The motive or incitement to action is called

- (a) Remark (b) Contract
(c) Proposition (d) Incentive

Explanation:

- (1) Remark means something that you say or write which expresses an opinion, a thought, etc., about somebody or something; comment.
(2) Contract means an official written agreement.
(3) Proposition (Noun) means an idea or a plan of action that is suggested, especially in business.
(4) Incentive means something that encourages you to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

168. The science or practice of map drawing is called

- (a) Chirography (b) Xerography
(c) Cartography (d) Pictography

Explanation:

- (1) Chirography means another name for calligraphy.
(2) Xerography means a process of photocopying.
(3) Cartography means the art or process of drawing or making maps.
(4) Pictography means the use of pictorial symbols to communicate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

169. A speaker's platform

- (a) Stage (b) Stand
(c) Pulpit (d) Podium

Explanation:

- (3) Pulpit means a small platform in a church that is like a box and is high above the ground, where a priest, etc. stands to speak to the people.
(4) Podium means a small platform that an individual stands on, while giving a speech or conducting an orchestra, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (170–176): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013, 2014)

170. A person who works for an employer for a fixed period of time in order to learn the particular skills needed in their job.

- (a) Labourer (b) Worker
(c) Employee (d) Apprentice

Explanation: Apprentice

Hence, the correct option is (d).

171. A word or practice that has gone out of use is called

- (a) Obsolete
(b) Absolute
(c) Out-dated
(d) Old-fashioned

Explanation:

- (1) Obsolete means no longer used because something new has been invented; out of date.
(3) Out-dated means no longer useful because of being old-fashioned; out of date.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

172. Favouritism granted in politics or business to relatives is called

- (a) Monotheism (b) Nepotism
(c) Hedonism (d) Red-tapism

Explanation:

- (1) Monotheism means the belief that there is only one God.
(2) Nepotism means giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power.
(3) Hedonism means the belief that pleasure is the most important thing in life.
(4) Red-tapism means the practice of requiring excessive paperwork and tedious procedures before official action can be considered or completed.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

173. A person who collects coins is called

- (a) Ornithologist
(b) Numismatist
(c) Philatelist
(d) Coin collector

Explanation:

- (1) Ornithologist means an individual who studies birds.
(2) Numismatist means an individual who collects or studies coins or medals.

(3) Philatelist means an individual who collects or studies stamps.

(4) Coin collector means a collector and student of money collects coins with the aim to complete sets of coins.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

174. A supplement to a will is called

- (a) Furlough (b) Adjunct
(c) Effusion (d) Codicil

Explanation:

- (1) Furlough means to give somebody permission to leave his duties for a period of time (soldiers, prisoners, workers).
(2) Adjunct means a thing that is added or attached to something larger or more important.
(3) Effusion means the expression of feelings in an exaggerated way.
(4) Codicil means an instruction that is added later to a will, usually to change a part of it.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

175. Estimation of a thing's worth is called

- (a) Pay (b) Goodness
(c) Appraisal (d) Beliefs

Explanation:

- (1) Pay means salary; wages
(3) Appraisal means a judgement of the value, performance or nature of somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

176. To free completely from blame is called

- (a) Let go (b) Clear
(c) Exonerate (d) Release

Explanation:

- (1) Let go means to stop holding somebody or something.
(3) Exonerate means to officially state that somebody is not responsible for something that he has been blamed for.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (177–183): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)



177. Passing out of use

- (a) Adolescent (b) Reticent
(c) Translucent (d) Obsolescent

Explanation:

- (1) Adolescent means in the process of developing from a child into an adult.
- (2) Reticent means unwilling to tell people about things.
- (3) Translucent means allowing light to pass through but not transparent.
- (4) Obsolescent means becoming old-fashioned and no longer useful.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

178. A drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks.

- (a) Cocktail (b) Mocktail
(c) Liquor (d) Bisque

Explanation:

- (1) Cocktail means a drink usually made from a mixture of one or more alcoholic drinks and fruit juice.
- (2) Mocktail means a cocktail containing no alcohol.
- (3) Bisque means a thick soup, especially made from shellfish.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

179. Affecting or relating to cows

- (a) Feline (b) Bovine
(c) Ovine (d) Vulpine

Explanation:

- (1) Feline means connected with an animal of the cat family.
- (2) Bovine means connected with cows.
- (4) Ovine means connected with sheep.
- (4) Vulpine means of or like a fox.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

180. Something that might happen in the future

- (a) Contingency (b) Insurance
(c) Emergency (d) Prophecy

Explanation:

- (1) Contingency means an event that may or may not happen.
- (3) Emergency means a sudden serious and dangerous event or situation which needs immediate action to deal with it.
- (4) Prophecy means a statement that something will happen in the future.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

181. A special fondness or liking for

- (a) Propensity
(b) Inclination
(c) Penchant
(d) Preoccupation

Explanation:

- (1) Propensity means a tendency to a particular kind of behaviour; inclination.
- (3) Penchant means a special liking for something; fondness.
- (4) Preoccupation means a state of thinking about something continuously.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

182. Relating to kinship with the father

- (a) Patrilineal (b) Fratrilinal
(c) Matrilinal (d) Familial

Explanation:

- (1) Patrilineal means relationship between father and child that continues in a family with each generation.
- (3) Matrilinal means relationship between mother and child that continues in a family with each generation.
- (4) Familial means related to or typical of a family.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

183. A part of a word that can be pronounced separately is called

- (a) Particle (b) Sibilant
(c) Syllable (d) Letter

Explanation:

- (1) Particle means an adverb or a preposition that can combine with a verb to make a phrasal verb. In, 'loo ed up', up is the particle.
- (2) Sibilant means making a 's' or 'z' sound as in sip, zip.
- (3) Syllable means any of the units into which a word is divided, containing a vowel sound and usually one or more consonants.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (184–190): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

184. To remove an objectionable part from a book.

- (a) Exterminate (b) Expurgate
(c) Extirpate (d) Destroy

Explanation:

- (1) Exterminate means to kill all the members of a group of people or animals.
- (2) Expurgate means to remove or leave out parts of a piece of writing or a conversation, while printing or reporting it, because you think those parts could offend people.
- (3) Extirpate means to destroy or get rid of something that is bad or not wanted.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

185. Pertaining to sheep

- (a) Canine (b) Bovine
(c) Ovine (d) Feline

Explanation:

- (1) Canine means connected with dogs.
- (2) Bovine means connected with cows.
- (3) Ovine means connected with sheep.
- (4) Feline means connected with cats.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

186. Hole excavated by an animal as dwelling

- (a) Borrow (b) Burrow
(c) Bore (d) Pierce

Explanation:

- (2) Burrow means a hole or tunnel in the ground made by animals such as rabbits, for them to live in.
- (3) Bore means a deep hole made in the ground, especially to find water or oil.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

187. A person believing in free will is called

- (a) Guardian (b) Tyrant
(c) Humanitarian (d) Libertarian

Explanation:

- (1) Guardian means an individual who protects something; an individual who is legally responsible for the care of another person, especially a child whose parents have died; custodian.
- (2) Tyrant means an individual who has complete power in a country and uses it in a cruel and unfair way.
- (3) Humanitarian means an individual who is concerned with reducing suffering and improving the conditions that people live in.

- (4) Libertarian means an individual who strongly believes that people should have the freedom to do and think as they like.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

188. Small pieces of metal that fly out from an exploding bomb is called

- (a) Shrapnel (b) Splinters
(c) Filings (d) Bullets

Explanation:

- (1) Shrapnel means fragments from an exploded artillery shell, mine, or bomb.
(2) Splinters mean small, thin sharp pieces of wood, metal, glass, etc., that have broken off as larger pieces.
(3) Filings mean small pieces of metal made when a larger piece of metal is filled.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

189. All the arts, beliefs and social institutions, etc., that are characteristics of a race is called

- (a) Culture (b) Civilization
(c) Infrastructure (d) Ritual

Explanation:

- (1) Culture means the customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a country or group.
(2) Civilization means a society, its culture and its way of life during a particular period of time or in a particular part of the world.
(3) Infrastructure means the basic systems and services that are necessary for a country or an organization to run smoothly (buildings, transport, water and power supplies).
(4) Ritual means a series of actions that are always performed in the same way, especially as part of a religious ceremony.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

190. The act of speaking about one's thoughts when one is alone.

- (a) Silence (b) Monologue
(c) Dialogue (d) Soliloquy

Explanation:

- (2) Monologue means a long speech in a play, movie, etc., spoken by one person, especially when alone.

- (4) Soliloquy means a speech in a play in which a character, who is alone on the stage, speaks his or her thoughts.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (191–197): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

191. The study of caves is called

- (a) Speleology (b) Seismology
(c) Topology (d) Numismatics

Explanation:

- (1) Speleology means the scientific study of caves.
(2) Seismology means the scientific study of earthquakes.
(3) Topology means the way the parts of something are arranged and related.
(4) Numismatics means the study of coins and medals.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

192. Government by the few is called

- (a) Oligarchy (b) Autocracy
(c) Monarchy (d) Anarchy

Explanation:

- (1) Oligarchy means a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power.
(2) Autocracy means a system of government of a country in which one person has complete power.
(3) Monarchy means a system of government by a king or a queen.
(4) Anarchy means a situation in a country, an organization, etc., in which there is no government, order or control.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

193. Materials that change naturally by the action of bacteria is called

- (a) Inflammable
(b) Perishable
(c) Biological
(d) Biodegradable

Explanation:

- (1) Inflammable means that can burn easily; flammable.
(2) Perishable means likely to decay or go bad quickly.

- (3) Biological means connected with the processes that take place within living things.

- (4) Biodegradable means capable of being decomposed by biological agents, especially bacteria.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

194. Having a stale smell or taste is called

- (a) Rancid (b) Insipid
(c) Savoury (d) Tepid

Explanation:

- (1) Rancid means having an unpleasant stale taste or smell as the result of decomposition.
(2) Insipid means having almost no taste or flavour.
(3) Savoury means having a pleasant taste or smell.
(4) Tepid means slightly warm, sometimes in a way that is not pleasant.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

195. A wooden object used for connecting animals that are pulling a vehicle is called

- (a) Rein (b) Leash
(c) Whip (d) Yoke

Explanation:

- (1) Rein means a long narrow leather band that is attached to a metal bar in a horse's mouth and is held by the rider in order to control the horse.
(2) Leash means a long piece of leather, chain or rope used for holding and controlling a dog.
(3) Whip means a long thin piece of rope or leather, attached to a handle, used for making animals move or punishing people.
(4) Yoke means a long piece of wood that is fastened across the necks of two animals, so that they may pull heavy loads.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

196. A man who knows a lot about things like food, music and art is called

- (a) Priest (b) Optimist
(c) Hostage (d) Connoisseur

Explanation:

- (2) Optimist means an individual who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful.



- (3) Hostage means an individual who is captured and held prisoner by an individual or group, and who may be injured or killed if people do not do what the person or group is asking.
- (4) Connoisseur means an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality or skill in art, food or music.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

197. A doctor who specializes in diseases of the nose is called

- (a) Rhinologist (b) Otolologist
(c) Pathologist (d) Podiatrist

Explanation:

- (1) Rhinologist means a specialist in diseases of the nose.
- (2) Otolologist means a specialist in diseases of the ear.
- (3) Pathologist means a physician who practises, evaluates, or supervises diagnostic tests.
- (4) Podiatrist means an individual whose job is the care and treatment of people's feet.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (198–202): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC Clit3L (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

198. Animals which suckle their young is called

- (a) Herbivores (b) Mammals
(c) Carnivores (d) Omnivores

Explanation: Mammals

Hence, the correct option is (b).

199. A drug or other substance that induces sleep is called

- (a) Reviver (b) Stimulant
(c) Energetic (d) Sedative

Explanation:

- (1) Reviver means one that revives.
- (2) Stimulant means a drug or substance that makes you feel more awake and gives you more energy.
- (3) Energetic means full of energy.
- (4) Sedative means a drug that makes somebody go to sleep or makes him feel calm and relaxed.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

200. A speech delivered without any preparation is called

- (a) Temporary
(b) Exemplary
(c) Extempore
(d) Contemporary

Explanation: Extempore

Hence, the correct option is (c).

201. Animals that eat flesh is called

- (a) Herbivorous (b) Carnivorous
(c) Omnivorous (d) Insectivorous

Explanation: Carnivorous

Hence, the correct option is (b).

202. A fictitious name especially one assumed by an author is called

- (a) Nick name (b) Pseudonym
(c) Sobriquet (d) Pet name

Explanation:

- (1) Nickname means an informal, name for an individual that is connected with his real name, his personality or appearance, or with something he has done.
- (2) Pseudonym means a name used by somebody, especially a writer, instead of his real name.
- (3) Sobriquet means an informal name or title that you give somebody or something; nickname.
- (4) Pet name means a name you use for somebody instead of.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (203–207): In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

203. The widespread scarcity of food is called

- (a) Hunger (b) Drought
(c) Poverty (d) Famine

Explanation:

- (2) Drought means a long period of time when there is little or no rain.
- (3) Poverty means the state of being poor.
- (4) Famine means a lack of food during a long period of time in a region.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

204. The inflammation of gums is called

- (a) Gangrene (b) Gingivitis
(c) Conjunctivitis (d) Orchitis

Explanation:

- (1) Gangrene means the decay that takes place in a part of the body when the blood to it has been stopped because of an illness or injury.
- (2) Gingivitis means a condition in which the gums around the teeth become painful, red and swollen.
- (3) Conjunctivitis means an infectious eye disease that causes pain and swelling in part of the eye.
- (4) Orchitis means inflammation of one or both testes.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

205. A book written by an unknown author is called

- (a) Anonymous (b) Acrimonious
(c) Audacious (d) Assiduous

Explanation:

- (1) Anonymous means with a name that is not known or that is not made public.
- (2) Acrimonious means angry and full of strong bitter feelings and words.
- (3) Audacious means willing to take risks or to do something shocking.
- (4) Assiduous means working hard and taking great care that everything is done as well as it can be.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

206. An event that causes great harm to dams is called

- (a) Problem (b) Disaster
(c) Pain (d) Relief

Explanation: Disaster

Hence, the correct option is (b).

207. The thing which is beyond correction is called

- (a) Inveterate (b) Glib
(c) Incurable (d) Incongruous

Explanation:

- (1) Inveterate means done or felt for a long time and unlikely to change (bad feeling or habit).
- (2) Glib means using words that are clever, but are not sincere, and do not show much thought (speakers and speech).

- (3) Incurrigible means having bad habits which cannot be changed or improved
(4) Incongruous means strange, and not suitable in a situation his real name, as a sign of affection

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (208–212): In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC CHEM (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

208. A thing which is incapable of error is called

- (a) Erroneous (b) Incurrigible
(c) Unbeatable (d) Infallible

Explanation:

- (1) Erroneous means not correct, based on wrong information.
(2) Incurrigible means having bad habits which cannot be changed or improved
(3) Unbeatable means impossible to defeat.
(4) Infallible means never wrong; never making mistakes.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

209. One who believes everything he or she hears is called

- (a) Credulous (b) Credible
(c) Creditable (d) Credential

Explanation:

- (1) Credulous means ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick; gullible.
(2) Credible means that can be believed or trusted.
(3) Creditable means admirable; praiseworthy.
(4) Credential means the qualities or training or experience that makes you suitable to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

210. An allowance made to a wife by her husband, when they are legally separated is called

- (a) Alimony (b) Parsimony
(c) Matrimony (d) Honorarium

Explanation:

- (1) Alimony means the money that a court orders somebody to pay to his former wife or husband when the marriage is ended.

- (2) Parsimony means the fact of being extremely unwilling to spend money.
(3) Matrimony means marriage.
(4) Honorarium means a payment made for somebody's professional services.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

211. A wild imagination is known as

- (a) Whim (b) Fantasy
(c) Fancy (d) Memory

Explanation:

- (1) Whim means a sudden wish to do or have something, especially when it is something unusual or unnecessary.
(2) Fantasy means a pleasant situation that you imagine but that is unlikely to happen.
(3) Fancy means fantasy; whim.
(4) Memory means your ability to remember things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

212. A poem of fourteen lines is called

- (a) Ballad (b) Psalm
(c) Sonnet (d) Carol

Explanation:

- (1) Ballad means a song or poem that tells a story.
(2) Psalm means a song or poem or prayer that praises God, especially one in the Bible.
(3) Sonnet means a poem that has 14 lines, each containing 10 syllables, and a fixed pattern of rhyme.
(4) Carol means a Christian religious song sung at Christmas.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (213–217): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word/words printed in bold in the sentence.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

213. The secretary's proposal was adopted with the full agreement of all the members.

- (a) Ambitiously (b) Unanimously
(c) Equivocally (d) Vehemently

Explanation:

- (2) Unanimously (Adverb) means by everyone in a group.
(3) Equivocally (Adverb) means in an unclear or underlined manner.

- (4) Vehemently (Adverb) means forcefully. Hence, the correct option is (b).

214. That which makes it difficult to recognize the presence or real nature of something is called

- (a) Camouflage (b) Transparent
(c) Infallible (d) Image

Explanation:

- (1) Camouflage means disguise; concealment; pretence; cover up.
(3) Infallible means never wrong. Hence, the correct option is (a).

215. Code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence is called

- (a) Formality
(b) Statesmanship
(c) Protocol
(d) Hierarchy

Explanation:

- (1) Formality means a thing that you must do as a formal or official part of a legal process, a social situation, etc.
(2) Statesmanship means skill in managing state affairs.
(3) Protocol means a system of fixed rules and formal behaviour used at official meetings, usually between governments.
(4) Hierarchy means a system, in a society or an organization, in which people are organised into different levels of importance from highest to lowest.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

216. A person who can make himself/herself feel at home in any country

- (a) Cosmocrat (b) Cosmesis
(c) Cosmetician (d) Cosmopolitan

Explanation:

- (1) Cosmocrat means ruler or leader of the whole world; cosmocrator.
(2) Cosmesis means the preservation, restoration or bestowing of bodily beauty.
(3) Cosmetician means one whose occupation is manufacturing, selling or applying cosmetics.
(4) Cosmopolitan means containing people of different types or from different countries, and influenced by their culture.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



217. The Bedouin Arabs are people of no fixed abode.

- (a) Barbarians (b) Nomads
(c) Vagabonds (d) Travellers

Explanation:

- (1) Barbarians means people who do not belong to one of the great civilizations (Greek, Roman, Christian).
(2) Nomads mean community that moves with its animals from place to place.
(3) Vagabonds mean people who have no home or job and who travel from place to place.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (218–222): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC CHEM (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

218. A person who drives our motor cars is known as

- (a) Driver (b) Chauffeur
(c) Conductor (d) Lift operator

Explanation:

- (1) Driver means an individual who drives a vehicle.
(2) Chauffeur means an individual whose job is to drive a car, especially for somebody rich or important.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

219. The headmaster brought back to mind the outstanding achievements of the school.

- (a) Remembered (b) Reminded
(c) Reminisced (d) Recalled

Explanation:

- (1) Remembered means to have or keep an image in your memory of an event, a place, an individual, etc., from the past.
(2) Reminded means to help somebody remember something.
(3) Reminisced means to think, talk or write about a happy time in your past.
(4) Recalled means to remember something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

220. Lack of feeling is

- (a) Empathy (b) Apathy
(c) Sympathy (d) Pity

Explanation:

- (1) Empathy means the ability to understand another person's feelings, experience, etc.
(2) Apathy means the feeling of not being interested in or enthusiastic about something, or things in general.
(3) Sympathy means the feeling of being sorry for somebody ; showing that you understand and care about somebody's problems.
(4) Pity means a feeling of sympathy and sadness caused by the suffering and troubles of others.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

221. Accidental good fortune is called

- (a) Serendipity
(b) Good luck
(c) Chance
(d) Fluke

Explanation:

- (1) serendipity means the fact of something interesting or pleasant happening by chance.
(4) fluke means a lucky or unusual thing that happens by accident, not because of planning or skill.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

222. Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or a book is called

- (a) Epilogue (b) Epigram
(c) Epitaph (d) Epicure

Explanation:

- (1) Epilogue means a speech, etc. at the end of a play, book, film or movie that comments on or acts as a conclusion to what has happened.
(2) Epigram means a short poem or phrase that expresses an idea in a clever or amusing way.
(3) Epitaph means words that are written or said about a dead person, especially on a gravestone.
(4) Epicure means an individual who enjoys food and drink of high quality and knows a lot about it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (223–234): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)

223. Study of the interaction of people with their environment is called

- (a) Ecology
(b) Psychology
(c) Philosophy
(d) Geography

Explanation:

- (1) Ecology means the study of the relation of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment.
(2) Psychology means the scientific study of the mind and how it influences behaviour.
(3) Philosophy means the study of the nature and meaning of the universe and of human life.
(4) Geography means the scientific study of the earth's surface, physical features, divisions, products, population, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

224. A list of explanations of rare, technical or obsolete words is called

- (a) Dictionary (b) Glossary
(c) Lexicon (d) Catalogue

Explanation:

- (2) Glossary means a list of technical or special words, especially those in a text explaining their meanings.
(3) Lexicon means a list of words on a subject or in a language in alphabetical order.
(4) Catalogue means a complete list of items, for example, of things that people can look at or buy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

225. The underground place for storing wine or other provisions is called

- (a) Garage (b) Cellar
(c) Attic (d) Hall

Explanation:

- (2) Cellar means an underground room often used for storing things (wine, salt, etc.).
(3) Attic means a room or space just below the roof of a house, often used for storing things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

226. Free somebody from blame or guilt

- (a) Excuse (b) Reprimand
(c) Exonerate (d) Acquit

Explanation:

- (1) Excuse means to forgive somebody for something that he has done (not being polite, making a small mistake, etc.).
- (2) Reprimand means to tell somebody all...tally that you do not approve of him or his actions ; rebuke.
- (3) Exonerate means to officially state that somebody is not responsible for something that he has been blamed for.
- (4) Acquit means to decide and state officially in court that somebody is not guilty of a crime.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

227. One who plays for pleasure rather than as a profession is called

- (a) Player (b) Amateur
- (c) Performer (d) Actor

Explanation:

- (2) Amateur means an individual who takes part in a sport or other activity for enjoyment, not as a job.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

228. One who does something for the first time is called

- (a) Leader (b) Model
- (c) Forerunner (d) Pioneer

Explanation:

- (3) Forerunner means an individual or thing that came before and influenced somebody or something else that is similar, a sign of what is going to happen.
- (4) Pioneer means an individual who is the first to study and develop a particular area of knowledge, culture, etc. that other people then continue to develop.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

229. A government run by officials is called

- (a) Democracy (b) Anarchy
- (c) Oligarchy (d) Bureaucracy

Explanation:

- (1) Democracy means a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives.

- (2) Anarchy means a situation in a country, an organization, etc., in which there is no government, order or control.
- (3) Oligarchy means a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power.
- (4) Bureaucracy means a system of government in which there are a large number of state officials who are not elected.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

230. That which can be drunk is called

- (a) Edible (b) Palatable
- (c) Potable (d) Culpable

Explanation:

- (1) Edible means fit or suitable to be eaten.
- (2) Palatable means having a pleasant or acceptable taste (food or drink).
- (3) Potable means safe to drink (water).
- (4) Culpable means responsible and deserving blame for having done something wrong.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

231. One who is neither intelligent nor dull is called

- (a) Ordinary (b) Average
- (c) Fair (d) Mediocre

Explanation:

- (2) Average means ordinary ; not special.
- (4) Mediocre means not good ; of only average standard.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

232. A person leading a life of strict self-discipline is called

- (a) Hedonist
- (b) Disciplinarian
- (c) Atheist
- (d) Ascetic

Explanation:

- (1) hedonist means an individual who believes that pleasure is the most important thing in life.
- (2) disciplinarian means an individual who believes in using rules and punishment for controlling people.
- (3) atheist means an individual who believes that God does not exist.
- (4) ascetic means an individual who lives in a simple and strict way, without physical pleasures, especially for religious reasons (monks, hermits, saints).

Hence, the correct option is (d).

233. A person who loves everybody is called

- (a) Egoist (b) Fatalist
- (c) Humanist (d) Altruist

Explanation:

- (1) Egoist means an individual who thinks that he or she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself.
- (2) Fatalist means an individual who believes that events are de tided by fate and cannot be controlled.
- (3) Humanist means an individual who believes that solving human problems with the help of reason is more important than religious beliefs.
- (4) Altruist means someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human wellbeing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

234. A small village or a group of houses

- (a) Community (b) Settlement
- (c) Hamlet (d) Colony

Explanation:

- (1) Community means a group of people having common interests, living in the same locality and under the same government.
- (2) Settlement means the process of people making their homes in a place.
- (3) Hamlet means a small village.
- (4) Colony means a country or an area that is governed by people from another, more powerful, country.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (235–246): In each of the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CAPIN SI, CISF AS1 & DP SI Exam. 2014)

235. A woman whose husband is dead is called

- (a) Divorcee (b) Fiancée
- (c) Widower (d) Widow

Explanation: Widow

Hence, the correct option is (d).

236. One who eats no animal flesh is called

- (a) Cannibal (b) Pilgrim
- (c) Vegetarian (d) Pedestrian



Explanation: Vegetarian

Hence, the correct option is (c).

237. Man who has more than one wife at a time is called

- (a) Celibate (b) Bigamist
(c) Misogamist (d) Polygamist

Explanation: Bigamist

Hence, the correct option is (b).

238. One who deals in flowers is called

- (a) A drouer (b) A brazier
(c) A florist (d) A fruiterer

Explanation: A florist

Hence, the correct option is (c).

239. The house or shelter of a gipsy is called

- (a) Wigwam (b) Chalet
(c) Caravan (d) Igloo

Explanation: Caravan

Hence, the correct option is (c).

240. A person who leaves one country to settle in another is called

- (a) Emigrant (b) Traveller
(c) Tourist (d) Globetrotter

Explanation: Emigrant

Hence, the correct option is (a).

241. A partner in a crime is called

- (a) Friend (b) Comrade
(c) Accomplice (d) Companion

Explanation: Accomplice

Hence, the correct option is (c).

242. Relating to the countries of the west.

- (a) Oriental (b) Hellenistic
(c) Occidental (d) Platonic

Explanation: Occidental

Hence, the correct option is (c).

243. A person who always runs after women is called

- (1) Philanthropist
(2) Don Juan Casanova
(3) Philanderer
(4) Philatelist

Explanation: Philanderer

Hence, the correct option is (c).

244. A person employed to drive a private or hired car is called

- (a) Chauffeur (b) Autoist
(c) Cabbie (d) Automobilist

Explanation: Chauffeur

Hence, the correct option is (a).

245. Sentimental longing for a period in the past is called

- (a) Recollection (b) Nostalgia
(c) Reminiscence (d) Wistfulness

Explanation: Nostalgia

Hence, the correct option is (b).

246. A medicine that softens the bowels is called

- (a) Antacid (b) Laxative
(c) Remedy (d) Herb

Explanation: Laxative

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (247–253): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

247. The belief in many gods is called

- (a) Pantheism (b) Monotheism
(c) Polytheism (d) Atheism

Explanation: Pantheism

Hence, the correct option is (a).

248. A cluster of flowers on a branch is called

- (a) Bouquet
(b) Inflorescence
(c) Wreath
(d) Incandescence

Explanation: Inflorescence

Hence, the correct option is (b).

249. A person who believes that only self-ishness motivates human actions is called

- (a) Agnostic (b) Cynic
(c) Sceptic (d) Misogynist

Explanation: Cynic

Hence, the correct option is (b).

250. A highly skilled musician is called

- (a) Artiste (b) Virtuoso
(c) Performer (d) Diva

Explanation: Virtuoso

Hence, the correct option is (b).

251. A method of boiling briefly to cook food slightly is called

- (a) Steam (b) Bake
(c) Saute (d) Parboil

Explanation: Parboil

Hence, the correct option is (d).

252. The group, especially in the arts, regarded as being the most experimental is called

- (a) Avant-garde
(b) Iconoclast
(c) Revolutionary
(d) Nerd

Explanation: Avant garde

Hence, the correct option is (a).

253. One who helps people by giving them money or other aid is called

- (a) Benefactor (b) Beneficiary
(c) Tycoon (d) Patriot

Explanation: Benefactor

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (254–258): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC CHM (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

254. A policy that segregates people on the basis of race is called

- (a) Chauvinism (b) Theism
(c) Apartheid (d) Partisan

Explanation: Apartheid

Hence, the correct option is (c).

255. Something which lasts forever is called

- (a) Eternal (b) Youthful
(c) Mortal (d) Infallible

Explanation: Eternal

Hence, the correct option is (a).

256. The schedule of travel is known as

- (a) Itinerary (b) Timetable
(c) Travel book (d) Guidebook

Explanation: Itinerary

Hence, the correct option is (a).

257. Poem in short stanzas narrating a popular story is

- (a) Ballet (b) Epic
(c) Ballad (d) Sonnet

Explanation: Ballad

Hence, the correct option is (c).

258. Design made by putting together coloured pieces of glass or stones is

- (a) Tracery (b) Mosaic
(c) Relief (d) Oleograph

Explanation: Mosaic

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (259–263): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC CHEM (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

259. A fear of closed/dark place is called

- (a) Xenophobia (b) Acrophobia
(c) Claustrophobia (d) Pyrophobia

Explanation: Claustrophobia

Hence, the correct option is (c).

260. Fear of telling lies is called

- (a) Mythophobia (b) Legendary
(c) Lyophobia (d) Oratory

Explanation: Mythophobia

Hence, the correct option is (a).

261. A person employed as a car driver for an important person is called

- (a) Cabby (b) Chauffeur
(c) Cavalier (d) Wagoner

Explanation: Chauffeur

Hence, the correct option is (b).

262. Walking in sleep is called

- (a) Obsession
(b) Hallucination
(c) Somnambulism
(d) Somniloquism

Explanation: Somnambulism

Hence, the correct option is (c).

263. A particular method of working

- (a) Methodology
(b) Knack
(c) Working pattern
(d) Modus operandi

Explanation: Modus operandi

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (264–268): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

264. A hater of women

- (a) Androgynist (b) Misogynist
(c) Misanthropist (d) Eveteaser

Explanation:

- (1) Androgynous means an individual who possesses the characteristics of both sexes.
(2) Misogynist means a man who hates women.
(3) Misanthropist means someone who dislikes people in general.
(4) Eve teaser means an individual who teases women or girls.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

265. Easy to shape in any desired form is called

- (a) Ductile (b) Malleable
(c) Flexible (d) Plasticine

Explanation:

- (1) Ductile means (a metal) that can be made into a thin wire.
(2) Malleable means (a metal) that can be hit or pressed into different shapes easily without breaking or cracking; (of people, ideas, etc.) easily influenced or changed.
(3) Flexible means able to change to suit new conditions or situation; able to bend easily without breaking.
(4) Plasticine means a soft substance like clay that is made in different colours, used by children for making models.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

266. The amount of money demanded by kidnappers is called

- (a) Donation (b) Honorarium
(c) Ransom (d) Salary

Explanation:

- (1) Donation something that is given to an individual or an organization such as a charity, to help him or it.
(2) Honorarium means a payment made for somebody's professional services.

(3) Ransom means money that is paid to kidnappers.

(4) Salary means money that an employee receives for doing his job.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

267. The property inherited from one's father or ancestors is called

- (a) Alimony (b) Patrimony
(c) Voluntary (d) Armistice

Explanation:

- (1) Alimony means the money that a court orders somebody to pay regularly to his former wife or husband when the marriage is ended.
(2) Patrimony means property given to somebody when his father dies.
(3) Voluntary means done willingly; doing a job without waiting to be paid.
(4) Armistice means ceasefire; a formal agreement during a war to stop fighting and discuss making peace.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

268. That which may be easily broken is called

- (a) Indestructible (b) Revocable
(c) Divisible (d) Brittle

Explanation:

- (1) Indestructible means that is strong and cannot easily be destroyed.
(2) Revocable means capable of being cancelled officially so that it may no longer be valid.
(3) Divisible means that can be divided, usually with nothing remaining.
(4) Brittle means hard but easily broken.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (269–273): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

269. One whose motive is merely to get money is called

- (a) Business-like (b) Mercenary
(c) Polyglot (d) Fastidious

Explanation:

- (1) Business like means working in an efficient and organized way and not wasting time or thinking about personal things.

- (2) Mercenary means a soldier who will fight for any group or country that offers payment.
 (3) Polyglot means multilingual means knowing, using or written in more than one language.
 (4) Fastidious means being careful that every detail is correct means meticulous; not liking things to be dirty or untidy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

270. A man who is quite like a woman

- (a) Feminine (b) Feminist
 (c) Effeminate (d) Womanly

Explanation:

- (1) Feminine means having the qualities or appearance considered to be typical of women; connected with women.
 (2) Feminist means an individual who supports the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men.
 (3) Effeminate looking, behaving or sounding like women or a girl.
 (4) Womanly means feminine

Hence, the correct option is (c).

271. A co-worker in an office or institution is called

- (a) Companion (b) Ally
 (c) Accomplice (d) Colleague

Explanation:

- (1) Companion means an individual who travels or spends a lot of time with you.
 (2) Ally means an individual who helps and supports somebody in a difficult situation.
 (3) Accomplice means an individual who helps another to commit a crime or to do something wrong.
 (4) Colleague means an individual that you work with, in a profession or a business.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

272. To supply land with water by artificial means is called

- (a) Irrigate (b) Mitigate
 (c) Watergate (d) Postulate

Explanation:

- (1) Irrigate means to supply water to an area of land through pipes or channels so that crop may grow.

- (2) Mitigate means to make less harmful, serious, etc.
 (3) Water gate means a political scandal involving abuse of power and bribery and obstruction of justice.
 (4) Postulate means to suggest or accept that something is true so that it may be used based on a theory, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

273. A large burial ground is called

- (a) Mercenary (b) Emissary
 (c) Symmetry (d) Cemetery

Explanation:

- (1) Mercenary means a soldier who will fight for any group or country that offers payment.
 (2) Emissary means an individual who is sent to deliver an official message from one country to another, or to perform a special task; envoy.
 (3) Symmetry means the quality of being similar and equal.
 (4) Cemetery means an area of land used for burying dead people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (274–278): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

274. Exclusive possession or control of anything is called

- (a) Monotheism (b) Monopoly
 (c) Monism (d) Monomania

Explanation:

- (1) Monotheism means the belief that there is only one God.
 (2) Monopoly means the complete control of trade goods or the supply of a service.
 (3) Monism means the belief that all things are unified and are all based on one single principle or law.
 (4) Mono mania means too much interest in or enthusiasm for one thing so that it may not be healthy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

275. One who is unable to pay one's debt is called

- (a) Bankrupt (b) Bankroll
 (c) Extravagant (d) Borrower

Explanation:

- (1) Bankrupt means without enough money to pay what you own means insolvent.
 (2) Bank roll means to support by giving money; finance.
 (3) Extravagant means to spend more than is needed.
 (4) Borrower means an individual or organisation that borrows money from a bank.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

276. Instrument that magnifies objects is called

- (a) Periscope
 (b) Stethoscope
 (c) Telescope
 (d) Microscope

Explanation:

- (1) Periscope means a device like a long tube, containing mirrors which enable the user to see over the top of something.
 (2) Stethoscope means an instrument that a doctor uses to listen to heart and breathing.
 (3) Telescope means a piece of equipment shaped like a tube containing lenses, that you look through to make objects that are far away appear larger and nearer.
 (4) Microscope means an instrument used in scientific study for making small things look larger so that you may examine them carefully.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

277. Animals which live in water is called

- (a) Wild (b) Domestic
 (c) Aquatic (d) Barren

Explanation:

- (1) Wild means plants or animal living in natural conditions.
 (2) Domestic means animals kept on farms or as pets.
 (3) Aquatic means animals living in water.
 (4) Barren means infertile; land not good enough to grow plants on it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

278. The study of plant life is called

- (a) Zoology (b) Botany
 (c) Geography (d) Geology

Explanation:

- (1) Zoology means the study of animal life.
- (2) Botany means the study of plant life.
- (3) Geography means the study of earth's surface, physical features, divisions, products population, etc.
- (4) Geology means the study of earth, including the origin and history of the rocks and soil of which the earth is made.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (279–283): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

279. One who eats too much is called

- (a) Glutton (b) Obese
- (c) Overweight (d) Greedy

Explanation:

- (1) Glutton means an individual who eats too much.
- (2) Obese means fat, in a way that is not healthy.
- (3) Overweight means too heavy and fat.
- (4) Greedy means wanting more money, power, food etc., that you need.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

280. The thing which exists only in the mind is called

- (a) Imaginary (b) Fallacy
- (c) Gamble (d) Missionary

Explanation:

- (1) Imaginary means existing in your mind.
- (2) Fallacy means a false idea that many people believe is true.
- (3) Gamble means to risk money on a card game, horse race, etc.
- (4) Missionary means an individual who is sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

281. Likely to arouse envy

- (a) Envious (b) Economical
- (c) Envious (d) Jealous

Explanation:

- (1) Envious means causing jealousy.
- (2) Economical means providing good service or value in relation to the amount of time or money spent.

(3) Envious means wanting to be in the same position as somebody else.

(4) Jealous means feeling angry or unhappy because you wish you had something that somebody else has; envious.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

282. One who loves and supports his or her country and is willing to defend it.

- (a) Patriot (b) Martyr
- (c) Alien (d) Atheist

Explanation:

- (1) Patriot means an individual who loves his country and who is ready to defend it against an enemy.
- (2) Martyr means an individual who suffers much or is killed because of his religious or political beliefs.
- (3) Alien means strange and frightening; hostile.
- (4) Atheist means an individual who believes that God does not exist.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

283. The study of birds is called

- (a) Zoology (b) Ornithology
- (c) Physiology (d) Anthropology

Explanation:

- (1) Zoology means the study of animals.
- (2) Ornithology means the study of birds.
- (3) Physiology means the study of the normal functions of living things.
- (4) Anthropology means the study of human race; its origin, development, customs and beliefs.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (284–288): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

284. The inability to sleep is called

- (a) Insomnia
- (b) Slumber
- (c) Lassitude
- (d) Sleeping sickness

Explanation:

- (1) Insomnia means lack of sleep.
- (2) Slumber means a time when somebody is asleep.
- (3) Lassitude means lack of energy.

(4) Sleeping sickness means a tropical disease carried by the Tsetse fly that causes a feeling of waiting to go to sleep and usually causes death.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

285. One who knows everything is called

- (a) Omnipresent (b) Omnipotent
- (c) Omniscient (d) Almighty

Explanation:

- (1) Omnipresent means present everywhere.
- (2) Omnipotent means able to do anything.
- (3) Omniscient means knowing everything.
- (4) Almighty means having complete power; God.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

286. Animals that eat flesh is called

- (a) Herbivorous
- (b) Omnivorous
- (c) Carnivorous
- (d) Aquatic

Explanation:

- (1) Herbivorous means animal that eats plants.
- (2) Omnivorous means animal that eats plants and meat (flesh of other animals).
- (3) Carnivorous means animals that eat the flesh of other animals.
- (4) Aquatic means plants or animals living in water.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

287. A handwriting which is difficult or impossible to read is called

- (a) Illegitimate (b) Illicit
- (c) Illegible (d) Illusive

Explanation:

- (1) Illegitimate means born to parents who are not married to each other.
- (2) Illicit not allowed by law; illegal.
- (3) Illegible means difficult or impossible to read.
- (4) Illusive means not real although seeming to be.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

288. Talking disrespectfully of sacred things

- (a) Heresy (b) Atheism
- (c) Blasphemy (d) Apostasy

**Explanation:**

- (1) Heresy means a belief or an opinion that is against the principle of a religion.
- (2) Atheism means the belief that God does not exist.
- (3) Blasphemy means behaviour or language that insults or shows a lack of respect for God or religion.
- (4) Apostasy means the state of having rejected your religious beliefs or your political party or a cause.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (289–293): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

289. Men living in the same age is called

- (a) Recent (b) Modern
- (c) Contemporary (d) Compatriot

Explanation:

- (1) Recent means that happened or began only a short time ago.
- (2) Modern means of the present times; contemporary.
- (3) Contemporary means belonging to the same time; modern.
- (4) Compatriot means countryman; an individual who was born in, as a citizen of, the same country as somebody else.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

290. Someone who is killed fighting for the cause of religion or faith.

- (a) Prophet (b) Martyr
- (c) Seer (d) Mystic

Explanation:

- (1) Prophet means an individual sent by God to teach the people and give them messages from God.
- (2) Martyr means an individual who suffer much or is killed because of his religious or political beliefs.
- (3) Seer means a prophet
- (4) Mystic means an individual who tries to become united with God through prayer and meditation and so understand important things that are beyond normal human understanding.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

291. A list of books and writings of one author or one subject.

- (a) Biography (b) Lithography
- (c) Bibliography (d) Orthography

Explanation:

- (1) Biography means story of one's life written by somebody else.
- (2) Lithography means the process of printing from a smooth surface.
- (3) Bibliography means a list of books or articles on a subject or of an author.
- (4) Orthography means the system of spellings in a language.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

292. Yearly celebration of a date or an event is called

- (a) Birthday (b) Jubilee
- (c) Anniversary (d) Centenary

Explanation:

- (1) Birthday means the date on which one is born.
- (2) Jubilee means a special anniversary of an event.
- (3) Anniversary means the date on which an event happened in some previous year.
- (4) Centenary means the 100th anniversary of an event.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

293. A list of the names of books is called

- (a) Epilogue (b) Dialogue
- (c) Catalogue (d) Prologue

Explanation:

- (1) Epilogue means a speech at the end of a book or play or movie that acts as a conclusion.
- (2) Dialogue means the conversation in a book or play or movie.
- (3) Catalogue means a complete list of items with enumeration (numbering).
- (4) Prologue means a speech at the beginning of a book or play or movie that introduces it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (294–300): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam 2013)

294. A person who readily believes others is called

- (a) Credible (b) Credulous
- (c) Sensitive (d) Sensible

Explanation:

- (1) Credible means that can be believed or trusted.
- (2) Credulous means too ready to believe things and therefore easy to trick.
- (3) Sensitive able to understand other people and their feelings.
- (4) Sensible means able to make good judgements'.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

295. Having an evil reputation is called

- (a) Notorious (b) Malicious
- (c) Magnanimous (d) Dubious

Explanation:

- (1) Notorious means well known in a bad way; having an exceedingly bad reputation.
- (2) Malicious means having or showing hatred and a desire to harm or hurt the feelings of somebody.
- (3) Magnanimous means kind, generous and forgiving towards an enemy or a rival.
- (4) Dubious means doubtful means suspicious.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

296. A person who helps even a stranger in difficulty

- (1) Samaritan (2) Altruist
- (3) Philanthropist (4) Beneficiary

Explanation:

- (1) Samaritan means an individual who gives help and sympathy to the people who need it.
- (2) Altruist means someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human wellbeing.
- (3) Philanthropist means an individual who helps the poor and the needy, especially with money.
- (4) Beneficiary means an individual who gains as a result of something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

297. Politicians are notorious for doing undue favour to their relatives.

- (a) Pluralism (b) Nepotism
- (c) Dualism (d) Polarism

Explanation:

- (1) Pluralism means the existence of many different groups of people in one society.
- (2) Nepotism means giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power.
- (3) Idealism means the theory that there are two opposite principle in everything.
- (4) Polarism means the theory or act of dividing or separating into two groups with opposite opinions.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

298. The production of raw silk is called

- (a) Sericulture (b) Seroculture
- (c) Sariculture (d) Syrumculture

Explanation:

- (1) Sericulture means raising silkworms to obtain raw silk.
- (2) Seroculture means a bacterial culture on blood serum (watery fluid of the blood).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

299. Meaningless language with an exaggerated style intended to impress is called

- (a) Orator
- (b) Public speaking
- (c) Verbalization
- (d) Rhetoric

Explanation:

- (1) Orator means an individual who is good at public speaking.
- (2) Public speaking means delivering an address speech to a public audience.
- (3) Verbalization means expressing something in words.
- (4) Rhetoric means speech or writing that is intended to influence people, but that is not completely honest or sincere.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

300. The conference that takes place once in three years is called

- (a) Tetraenning (b) Triennial
- (c) Treennial (d) nuiennnial

Explanation:

- (2) Triennial means happening every three years.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (301–307): In the following question, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

301. An apartment building in which each apartment is owned separately by the people living in it, but also containing shared areas.

- (a) Condominium (b) Multiplex
- (c) Duplex (d) Caravan

Explanation:

- (1) Condominium is an apartment building or a group of houses in which each flat or apartment or house is owned by an individual living in but the shared areas are owned by everyone together.
- (2) Multiplex means a large cinema or movie theatre with several separate rooms with screens.
- (3) Duplex means a flat with rooms on two floors.
- (4) Caravan means a road vehicle without an engine that is pulled by a car, designed for people to live and sleep in, especially when they are on a holiday or vacation; a group of people with vehicles or animals who are travelling together, especially across the desert.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

302. A group of three powerful people.

- (a) Trio (b) Tritium
- (c) Trivet (d) Triumvirate

Explanation:

- (1) Trio means a group of three people or things or musicians; a piece of music for three musicians or singers.
- (2) Tritium means of hydrogen with a mass that is three times that of the isotope (one or two or more atoms with the same atomic number but with different numbers of neutrons).
- (3) Trim means a metal stand that you can put a hot dish, etc.
- (4) Triumvirate means a group of three powerful people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

303. Operation of the body after death.

- (a) Post-mortem (b) Obituary
- (c) Homage (d) Mortuary

Explanation:

- (1) Post mortem means autopsy; a medical examination of the body of a dead person to find out how he died.
- (2) Obituary means an article about some body's life and attainments that is printed in a newspaper soon after he has died.
- (3) Homage means something that is said or done to show respect for somebody.
- (4) Mortuary means morgue; a place or room or building in which dead bodies are kept before they are buried or cremated.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

304. Not allowing the passage of light.

- (a) Oblique (b) Opaque
- (c) Optic (d) Opulent

Explanation:

- (1) Oblique means not expressed or done in a direct way; indirect; sloping at an angle (line); an angle that is not of 90°.
- (2) Opaque means not clear enough to see through or allow light through; difficult to understand (speech or writing) impenetrable.
- (3) Opaque means optic, relating to the eye or vision.
- (4) Opulent means luxurious; wealthy; decorated using expensive materials.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

305. Science regarding the principles of classification.

- (a) Taxidermy (b) Taxonomy
- (c) Toxicology (d) Classicology

Explanation:

- (1) Taxidermy means the art of stuffing dead animals, birds and fish with a special material so that they may look like living ones and can be displayed.
- (2) Taxonomy means to scientific process of classifying things.
- (3) Toxicology means the scientific study of poisons.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

306. A political leader appealing to popular desires and prejudices.

- (a) Dictator
- (b) Tyrant
- (c) Popularist
- (d) Demagogue

**Explanation:**

- (1) Dictator means an individual who behaves as if he had complete power over other people, and tells them what to do.
- (2) Tyrant means dictator; an individual who has complete power in a country and uses it in a cruel and unfair way.
- (3) Popularist means an individual who fights for the common man against the elite class of people.
- (4) Demagogue means a political leader who tries to win support by using arguments based on emotion rather than reason.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

307. The fear of being confined to small spaces is called

- (a) Closophobia
- (b) Clusterophobia
- (c) Claustrophobia
- (d) Liftophobia

Explanation:

- (1) Claustrophobia means an extreme fear of being in a small confined place.
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (308–314): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

308. A general pardon granted by the Government to political offenders is called

- (a) Excuse
- (b) Honesty
- (c) Amnesty
- (d) Pardon

Explanation:

- (1) Excuse means to forgive; to justify.
 - (2) Honesty means the quality of being honest.
 - (3) Amnesty means an official statement that allows people who have been put in prison for crimes against the state to go free.
 - (4) Pardon means forgiveness; excuse.
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

309. One who hates women is called

- (a) Misogamist
- (b) MAAvert
- (c) Misanthrope
- (d) Misogynist

Explanation:

- (1) Misogamist means an individual who hates marriage.
- (2) Ambivert means an individual who is both an introvert and an extrovert.
- (3) Misanthrope means an individual who hates and avoids other people.
- (4) Misogynist means an individual who hates women.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

310. One who cannot be corrected

- (a) Incurable
- (b) Hardened
- (c) Invulnerable
- (d) Incurable

Explanation:

- (1) Incurable means incurable, having bad habits which cannot be changed or improved.
- (2) Hardened means to become or make something become firm, stiff or solid.
- (3) Invulnerable means that cannot be harmed or defeated; safe.
- (4) Incurable means incorrigible; that cannot be cured.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

311. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a

- (a) Sycophant
- (b) Truant
- (c) Martinet
- (d) Defeatist

Explanation:

- (1) Sycophant means an individual who praises important or powerful people too much and in a way, that is not sincere, especially to get something from them.
- (2) Truant means a child who stays away from school without permission.
- (3) Martinet means a strict person who demands that other people obey orders or rules completely.
- (4) Defeatist means expecting not to succeed, and showing it in a situation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

312. The detailed plan of a journey is called

- (a) Travel kit
- (b) Schedule
- (c) Itinerary
- (d) Travelogue

Explanation:

- (1) Travel kit means a kit for carrying toilet articles while travelling.
- (2) Schedule means a time table; a plan that lists all the work you must do and when you must do each thing.

- (3) Itinerary means a plan of a journey, including the route and the place that you visit.
- (4) Travelogue means a file] or movie, broadcast or piece of writing about travel.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

313. Stealing of ideas or writings of someone else is called

- (a) Scepticism
- (b) Mesmerism
- (c) Plagiarism
- (d) Autism

Explanation:

- (1) Scepticism means an attitude of doubting that claims or statements are true or that something will happen.
- (2) Mesmerism means the act of inducing hypnosis (an unconscious state in which somebody can still see and hear and be influenced to follow commands or answer questions).
- (3) Plagiarism means an act of copying another person's ideas, words or works and pretend that they are your own.
- (4) Autism means a mental condition in which an individual finds it difficult to communicate or form relationships with others.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

314. A person who consumes human flesh is called

- (a) Savage
- (b) Captor
- (c) Carnivore
- (d) Cannibal

Explanation:

- (1) Savage means aggressive and violent; causing great harm; brutal.
- (2) Captor means an individual who captures an individual or an animal and keeps him or it as a prisoner.
- (3) Carnivore means animal that eats the flesh of other animals.
- (4) Cannibal means an individual who eats human flesh.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (315–321): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

315. One who is unaffected or indifferent to joy, pain, pleasure or grief is called

- (a) Tolerant
- (b) Resigned
- (c) Passive
- (d) Stoic

Explanation:

- (1) Tolerant means able to accept what other people say or do even if you do not agree to it.
- (2) Resigned means being willing to clearly accept something unpleasant or difficult that you cannot change.
- (3) Passive means accepting what happens or what people do without trying to change anything or oppose them.
- (4) Stoic means an individual who can suffer pain or trouble without complaining or showing what he is feeling.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

316. A person who is greatly respected because of wisdom is called

- (a) Veracious (b) Vulnerable
- (c) Venerable (d) Verger

Explanation:

- (1) Veracious means habitually speaking the truth; precisely accurate.
- (2) Vulnerable means weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally.
- (3) Venerable means impressive because of age; profoundly honoured.
- (4) Verger means an official whose job is to take care of the inside of a church and to perform some simple duties during church services.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

317. An excessively morbid desire to steal

- (a) Stealomania (b) Kleptomania
- (c) Cleftomania (d) Keptomania

Explanation:

- (2) Kleptomania means a mental illness in which somebody has a strong desire, which he cannot control, to steal things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

318. Prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported is called

- (a) Contraband (b) Smuggled
- (c) Counterfeit (d) Forged

Explanation:

- (1) Contraband means goods that are illegally taken into or out of a country.
- (2) Smuggled means contraband; distributed or sold Micky.

- (3) Counterfeit means fake made to look exactly like something to trick people into thinking that they are getting the real thing.

- (4) Forged means reproduced fraudulently (illegally).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

319. The intentional destruction of racial groups is called

- (a) Regicide (b) Genocide
- (c) Homicide (d) Fratricide

Explanation:

- (1) Regicide means the crime of killing a king or queen.
- (2) Genocide means the crime of killing a complete race or group.
- (3) Homicide means the crime of killing somebody deliberately; murder.
- (4) Fratricide means the crime of killing your brother or sister.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

320. A person in a vehicle or on horseback escorting another vehicle is called

- (a) Navigator (b) Escort
- (c) Outrider (d) Security

Explanation:

- (1) Navigator means an individual who finds the position of a ship, plane, car, etc.
- (2) Escort means an individual or group of people or vehicles that travels with somebody or something to protect or guard him.
- (3) Outrider means an individual who rides a motorcycle or a horse in front of or beside the vehicle of an important person to give protection.
- (4) Security means the action that involves in protecting a country, building or person against attack, danger, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

321. A person especially interested in the study of coins and medals.

- (a) Medallist (b) Coinist
- (c) Numismatist (d) Numerist

Explanation:

- (1) Medallist means an individual who has received a medal, usually for winning a competition in a sport.
- (2) Numismatist means an individual who collects or studies coins or medals.

- (3) Numerist means an individual who deals in numbers.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (322–324): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

322. An act of violence to take control of a plane

- (a) Hold as hostage
- (b) Abduct
- (c) Hijack
- (d) Kidnap

Explanation:

- (1) Hostage means an individual who is captured and held prisoner by an individual or group, and who may be injured or killed if people do not do what the person or group is asking.
- (2) Abduct means to kidnap; to take somebody away illegally, especially using force.
- (3) Hijack to use violence or threats to take control of a vehicle (plane).
- (4) Kidnap means to abduct; to seize; to take somebody away illegally and keep him as a prisoner, to get money or something else for returning him.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

323. One who is all powerful is known as

- (a) Omnipotent (b) Omniscient
- (c) Absolute (d) Almighty

Explanation:

- (1) Omnipotent means able to do anything; having total power.
- (2) Omniscient means knowing everything.
- (3) Absolute means one who is perfect or complete or free from imperfection.
- (4) Almighty means having complete power; God.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

324. That which cannot be believed

- (a) Inaudible (b) Incredible
- (c) Invincible (d) Indivisible

Explanation:

- (1) Inaudible means that you cannot hear.
- (2) Incredible means unbelievable; impossible or difficult to believe.



- (3) Invincible means too strong to be defeated or unconquerable.
 (4) Indivisible means that cannot be divided into separate parts.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (325–327): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

- 325.** A form of government in which the supreme power rests with people is
 (a) Monarchy (b) Oligarchy
 (c) Democracy (d) Bureaucracy

Explanation:

- (1) Monarchy means a system of government by a king or a queen.
 (2) Oligarchy means a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power.
 (3) Democracy means a system of government by the people, for the people and of the people.
 (4) Bureaucracy means a system of government in which there are many state officials who are not elected.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

326. Animals that live in a particular region is called

- (a) Fauna (b) Wildlife
 (c) Native (d) Beast

Explanation:

- (1) Fauna means all the animals living in an area or in a period of history.
 (2) Wildlife means animals, birds, insects, etc. that are wild and live in a natural environment.
 (3) Native means connected with the place you were born.
 (4) Beast means a large or dangerous animal; an individual who is cruel and whose behaviour is uncontrolled.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

327. Send or bring somebody back to his own country

- (a) Asylum (b) Refuge
 (c) Repatriate (d) Emigrate

Explanation:

- (1) Asylum means a hospital where people who were mentally ill could be cared for, for a long time; protection

given to people who have left their country, because they were in danger for political reasons.

- (2) Refuge means shelter or protection from danger, trouble, etc.
 (3) Repatriate means to send or bring somebody back to his own country.
 (4) Emigrate means to leave your own country to go and live permanently in another country.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (328–334): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

328. More like a woman than a man in manners and habits.

- (a) Unmanly (b) Effeminate
 (c) Womanish (d) Delicate

Explanation:

- (1) Unmanly means not having the qualities that are admired or expected in a man.
 (2) Effeminate means looking, behaving or sounding like a woman or a girl (of a man or boy).
 (3) Womanish means behaving in a way that is more suitable for a woman (of a man).
 (4) Delicate means fragile; easily damaged or broken.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

329. Handwriting which is difficult impossible to read is

- (a) Unintelligible (b) Eligible
 (c) Illegible (d) Illogical

Explanation:

- (1) Unintelligible means impossible to understand.
 (2) Eligible means an individual who can have or do something because he has the right qualifications, is the right age, etc.
 (3) Illegible means impossible or difficult to read.
 (4) Illogical means not sensible or thought out in a sensible way.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

330. To play the part of, and function as, some other person is called

- (a) Imitate (b) Pretend
 (c) Impersonate (d) Act

Explanation:

- (1) Imitate means to copy somebody or something.
 (2) Pretend means to believe in a way, to make other people believe something that is not true.
 (3) Impersonate means to pretend to be somebody else to trick people or to entertain them
 (4) Act means to do something; to behave in a way; to perform a part in a play or film or function.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

331. Not easily pleased by anything

- (a) Fastidious
 (b) Maiden
 (c) Medieval
 (d) Precarious

Explanation:

- (1) Fastidious means being careful that every detail of something is correct; meticulous.
 (2) Maiden means being the first of its kind (speech, journey by a plane or ship), etc.
 (3) Medieval means connected with the middle Ages (about CE 1000 CE 1450).
 (4) Precarious means not safe or certain; dangerous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

332. To die without having made a will is called

- (a) Intaglio (b) inveterate
 (c) Intestate (d) Insolvent

Explanation:

- (1) Intaglio means depressed or sunken carvings or engravings on precious stones.
 (2) Inveterate means always doing something or enjoying something and unlikely to stop.
 (3) Intestate means having made no legal will.
 (4) Insolvent means not having enough money to repay the debt, bankrupt.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

333. One who enjoys inflicting pain on himself is called

- (a) Masochist (b) Nihilist
 (c) Egoist (d) Sadist

Explanation:

- (1) Masochist is an individual enjoying something that most people find unpleasant or painful (sexual enjoyment).
- (2) Nihilist means an individual who believes that nothing has any value, especially religious and moral principles.
- (3) Egoist means an individual who thinks that he or she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself or herself.
- (4) Sadist means an individual who gets pleasure from hurting other people (sexual).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

334. Murder of a brother is called

- (a) Fratricide (b) Patricide
- (c) Regicide (d) Homicide

Explanation:

- (1) Fratricide means the crime of killing your brother or sister.
- (2) Patricide means the crime of killing your father.
- (3) Regicide means the crime of killing a king or queen.
- (4) Homicide means murder; the crime of killing somebody deliberately.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (335–341): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

335. The Science of human mind and behaviour is called

- (a) Physiology (b) Psychology
- (c) Sociology (d) Philology

Explanation:

- (1) Physiology means the scientific study of the normal functions of living things.
- (2) Psychology means the scientific study of the human mind and how it Influences behaviour.
- (3) Sociology means the study and classification of human societies.
- (4) Philology means the scientific study of the development of language or of a language.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

336. A set of three related works by the same author is called

- (a) Topology (b) Trilogy
- (c) Trichology (d) Ecology

Explanation:

- (1) Topology means the way the parts of something are arranged and related.
- (2) Trilogy means a group of three books or films, etc., that have the same subject or characters.
- (3) Trichology means the study of the hair and scalp.
- (4) Ecology means the relation of plants and living creatures with each other and to their environment.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

337. The study or practice of dancing or composing ballets is called

- (a) Calligraphy (b) Cartography
- (c) Choreography (d) Epigraphy

Explanation:

- (1) Calligraphy means beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen or brush.
- (2) Cartography means the art of making or drawing maps.
- (3) Choreography means the act of designing and arranging the steps and movements in dances or ballets.
- (4) Epigraphy means the study of ancient inscriptions (words written in the front of a book or cut in stone or metal).

Hence, the correct option is (c).

338. Having juicy or fleshy and thick tissues is called

- (a) Succulent (b) Translucent
- (c) Dissolvent (d) Dissident

Explanation:

- (1) Succulent means Juicy; containing a lot of juice and tasting good (fruits, vegetables, meat, etc.)
- (2) Translucent means allowing light to pass through but not transparent.
- (3) Dissolvent means a liquid substance capable of dissolving other substances.
- (4) Dissident means an individual who strongly agrees with and criticizes his government, in a country where this kind of action is dangerous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

339. One who accepts pleasure and pain equally is called

- (a) Thespian (b) Sadist
- (c) Stoic (d) Humanitarian

Explanation:

- (1) Thespian means an actor (often humorous).
- (2) Sadist means an individual who gets pleasure from hurting others (sexual).
- (3) Stoic means an individual who can suffer pain or trouble without complaining or showing what he is feeling.
- (4) Humanitarian means concerned with reducing suffering and improving the conditions that people live in.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

340. One who thinks or speaks too much of himself

- (a) Imposter (b) Enthusiast
- (c) Egotist (d) Optimist

Explanation:

- (1) Imposter means an individual who pretends to be somebody else to trick people.
- (2) Enthusiast means an individual who is interested in something and spends a lot of time doing it.
- (3) Egoist means an individual who thinks that he or she is better than other people and who thinks and talks too much about himself or herself.
- (4) Optimist means an individual who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

341. An exact copy of handwriting or a picture produced by a machine

- (a) Original (b) Facsimile
- (c) Copy (d) None of these

Explanation:

- (1) Original means existing at the beginning of a period, process or activity; new and interesting in a way that is different from anything that has existed before.
- (2) Facsimile means an exact copy of something (FAX).
- (3) Copy means a thing that is made to be the same as something else (a document or a work of art).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (342–348): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

- 342.** A study of sounds is known as
 (a) Stylistics (b) Linguistics
 (c) Phonetics (d) Semantics

Explanation:

- (1) Stylistics means the study of style and the methods used in written language.
- (2) Linguistics means the study of language or of languages.
- (3) Phonetics means the study of speech sounds and how they are produced.
- (4) Semantics means the study of the meanings of words and phrases.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 343.** To reduce to nothing is called
 (a) Lull (b) Null
 (c) Annul (d) Cull

Explanation:

- (1) Lull means to make somebody relaxed and calm; soothe.
- (2) Null means having the value zero; reduce to nothing.
- (3) Annul means to state officially that something is no longer legally valid.
- (4) Cull means to kill several animals of a group to prevent the group from getting too large.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

344. An obviously true or hackneyed statement.

- (a) Syllogism (b) Iconic
 (c) Imagism (d) Truism

Explanation: Hackneyed means used too often and therefore boring.

- (1) Syllogism means a way of arguing in which two statements are used for proving that a third statement is true.
- (2) Iconic means acting as a sign or symbol of something.
- (3) Imagism means a movement by American and English poets early in the 20th century in reaction to Victorian sentimentality.
- (4) Truism means a statement that is clearly true and does not therefore add anything interesting or important to a discussion.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 345.** Words inscribed on a tomb is called
 (a) Epitaph (b) Epitome
 (c) Epistle (d) Epilogue

Explanation:

- (1) Epitaph means words that are written or said about a dead person, on a gravestone or tomb.
- (2) Epitome means a perfect example of something.
- (3) Epistle means a long, serious letter on an important subject.
- (4) Epilogue means a speech at the end of a book or play or film, that acts as a conclusion to what has happened.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

346. The act of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen is called

- (a) Calligraphy
 (b) Stencilling
 (c) Graphics
 (d) Hieroglyphics

Explanation:

- (1) Calligraphy means beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen or brush.
- (2) Stencilling means making letters or a design on something using a stencil (a thin piece of metal or plastic or card with a design cut out of it, that you put onto a surface and point over so that the design may be left on the surface).
- (3) Graphics means connected with drawings and design, especially in the production of books, magazines, etc.
- (4) Hieroglyphics means written in or belonging to a writing system using pictorial symbols.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

347. A word composed of the first letters of the words in a phrase is

- (a) Abridgement
 (b) Almanac
 (c) Anachronism
 (d) Acronym

Explanation:

- (1) Abridgement means a shortened version of a written work.
- (2) Almanac means a book is published every year giving information for that year about a subject or activity.

- (3) Anachronism means an individual, a custom or an idea that seems old-fashioned and does not belong to the present.

- (4) Acronym means a word formed from the first letters of the words that make up the name of something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

348. A person of obscure position who has gained wealth is called

- (a) Promiscuous (b) Parvenu
 (c) Sumptuary (d) Extravagant

Explanation:

- (1) Promiscuous means taken from a wide range of sources, without careful thought; having many sexual partners.
- (2) Parvenu means an individual from a low social or economic position who has suddenly become rich or powerful.
- (3) Sumptuary means regulating or controlling expenditure or personal behaviour.
- (4) Extravagant means spending more money than is needed.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (349–353): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CAPF SI & CISF AIM Exam. 2013)

349. A person who attends to the diseases of the eye is an

- (a) Oculist (b) Optimist
 (c) Obstetrician (d) Optician

Explanation:

- (1) Oculist means a doctor who examines and treats people's eyes.
- (2) Optimist means an individual who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful.
- (3) Obstetrician means a doctor who is trained in the branch of medicine concerned with the birth of children.
- (4) Optician means an individual who examines people's eyes and recommends and sells glasses.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

350. The study of worms and insects is called

- (a) Taxidermy
 (b) Entomology
 (c) Ornithology
 (d) Palaeontology

Explanation:

- (1) Taxidermy the art of stuffing dead animals, birds and fish with a special material so that they may look like living ones and can be displayed.
- (2) Entomology means the scientific study of insects or worms.
- (3) Ornithology means the scientific study of birds.
- (4) Ontology means the study of fossils (the remains of animals or plants in rocks).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

351. A person who devotes his/her life for the welfare of others is called

- (a) Altruist (b) Hermit
- (c) Volunteer (d) Martyr

Explanation:

- (1) Altruist means someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human wellbeing.
- (2) Hermit means an individual who, usually for religious reasons, lives a simple life alone and does not meet or talk to other people.
- (3) Volunteer means an individual who does a job without being paid for it; an individual who offers to do something without being forced to do it.
- (4) Martyr means an individual who suffers much or is killed because of his religious or political beliefs.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

352. A person who shows off his learning is called

- (a) Pedant
- (b) Educationist
- (c) Exhibitor
- (d) Researcher

Explanation:

- (1) Pedant means an individual who is too concerned with small details or rules, especially while learning or teaching.
- (2) Educationist means an individual (specialist) in theories and methods of teaching.
- (3) Exhibitor means an individual or company that shows his or its work or products to the public.
- (4) Researcher means a scientist who devotes himself to doing research.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

353. Written law of a legislative body is called

- (a) Statute (b) Stature
- (c) Static (d) Statue

Explanation:

- (1) Statute means a law that is passed by a parliament, council, etc., and formally written down.
- (2) Stature means the importance and respect that an individual has because of his ability and attainments; an individual's height.
- (3) Static means not moving, changing or developing.
- (4) Statue means a figure of an individual or an animal in stone, metal, etc., usually the same size as in real life or larger.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (354–365): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2013)

354. A pole or beam used as a temporary support is called

- (a) Scaffold (b) Prop
- (c) Lean-to (d) Rafter

Explanation:

- (1) Scaffold means a platform used while executing criminals by cutting off their heads or hanging them from a rope.
- (2) Prop means a piece of wood, metal, etc., used for supporting something or keeping it in position.
- (3) Lean-to means a small building with its roof leaning against the side of a large building, wall or fence
- (4) Rafter means one of the sloping pieces of wood that support a roof.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

355. One who studies the art of garden- ing is called

- (a) Agriculturist
- (b) Horticulturist
- (c) Gardener
- (d) Botanist

Explanation:

- (1) Culturist means an expert in agricul- ture (practice of farming) who gives advice to farmers

(2) Horticulturist means an expert in the science of cultivating plants (fruits, flowers, vegetables or ornamental plants).

(3) Gardener means someone who takes care of a garden.

(4) Botanist means a scientist who studies about plants and their structure.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

356. A remedy for all diseases is called

- (a) Cough syrup (b) Panacea
- (c) Medicine (d) Inhaler

Explanation:

- (1) Cough syrup means a liquid medicine that you take for a cough.
- (2) Panacea means something that will solve all the problems of a situation.
- (3) Medicine means a substance taken to cure an illness.
- (4) Inhaler means a small device contain- ing medicine that you breathe in through your mouth, used by people who have problems with breathing.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

357. Fear of closed spaces is called

- (a) Claustrophobia (b) Aquaphobia
- (c) Monophobia (d) Kleptomania

Explanation:

- (1) Claustrophobia means an extreme fear of being in a small confined place.
- (2) Aquaphobia means an extreme fear of drowning.
- (3) Botanophobia means a fear of plants.
- (4) Kleptomania means a mental illness in which someone has a strong desire, which he cannot control, to steal things.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

358. Words written on the tomb of a dead person is called

- (a) Epigraph (b) Epilogue
- (c) Epitaph (d) Etymology

Explanation:

- (1) Epigraph means a line of writing, short phrase, etc., on a building or statue, or as an introduction to part of a book.
- (2) Epilogue means a speech at the end of a play, book or film that comments on what has happened.
- (3) Epitaph means words written or said about a dead person, on a tomb or gravestone.

- (4) Etymology means the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

359. A handwriting that cannot be read is called

- (a) Illegible (b) Inedible
(c) Illegal (d) Illicit

Explanation:

- (1) Illegible means difficult or impossible to read.
(2) Inedible means that cannot be eaten because it is of poor quality or poisonous.
(3) Illegal means not allowed by the law.
(4) Illicit means not allowed by law or legal norms.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

360. The line when the land and sky seems to meet is called

- (a) Atmosphere
(b) Milky Way
(c) Horizon
(d) Distant land

Explanation:

- (1) Atmosphere means the mixture of gases that surrounds the earth.
(2) Milky Way the Galaxy (contains any of the system of stars, etc.) in outer space.
(3) Horizon means the furthest you can see, where the sky seems to meet the land or the sea.

- (4) Distant land means faraway land.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

361. A list of passengers and luggage is called

- (a) Waybill (b) Wagon
(c) Wirepuller (d) Whist

Explanation:

- (1) Waybill means a receipt from the carrier for the goods being shipped; bill of lading.
(2) Wagon means a railway or rail road truck for carrying goods.
(3) Wirepuller means an individual who is able to control or influence events without realizing it.
(4) Whist means a card game for two pairs of players in which each pair tries to win the most cards.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

362. A person difficult to please is called

- (a) Fastidious (b) Callous
(c) Sadist (d) Ferocious

Explanation:

- (1) Fastidious means meticulous; being careful that every detail of something is correct; hard to please.
(2) Callous means cruel; unfeeling; not caring about other people's feelings or suffering.
(3) Sadist means an individual who gets pleasure from hurting other people (sexual).
(4) Ferocious means very strong; savage; aggressive or violent.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

363. A decorative handwriting is called

- (a) Calligraphy (b) Manuscript
(c) Inscription (d) Hagiography

Explanation:

- (1) Calligraphy means beautiful writing using a special pen or brush.
(2) Manuscript means a copy of a book, piece of music, etc., before it has been printed.
(3) Inscription means words written in the front of a book or cut in stone or metal.
(4) Hagiography means a book about the life of an individual that praises him too much.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

364. That which cannot be defeated

- (a) Invincible (b) Invulnerable
(c) Infallible (d) Indictable

Explanation:

- (1) Invincible means too strong to be defeated or changed; unconquerable.
(2) Invulnerable means that cannot be harmed or defeated; safe.
(3) Infallible means never wrong; never making mistakes; that never fails.
(4) Indictable means (of a crime) for which you can be indicted (to officially charge somebody).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

365. The study of the nature of God is called

- (a) Philology (b) Theology
(c) Humanism (d) Philosophy

Explanation:

- (1) Philology means the scientific study of the development of language or of a particular language.
(2) Theology means the study of religion and beliefs.
(3) Humanism means a system of thought that considers that solving human problems with the help of reason is more important than religious beliefs. It emphasises the fact that the basic nature of humans is good.
(4) Philosophy means the study of the nature and meaning of the universe and of the human life.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (366–368): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

366. A short story based on your personal experience is called

- (a) Legend (b) Anecdote
(c) Fable (d) Parable

Explanation:

- (1) Legend means a story from ancient times about people and events that may or may not be true; myth.
(2) Anecdote means a short, interesting or amusing story about a real person or event.
(3) Fable means a traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson, especially one with animals as characters.
(4) Parable means a short story that teaches a moral or spiritual lesson.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

367. A former student of a school, college or university is called

- (a) Genius (b) Scholar
(c) Learner (d) Alumnus

Explanation:

- (1) Genius means unusually great intelligence, skill or artistic ability.
(2) Scholar means an individual who knows a lot about a subject.
(3) Learner means a person who is finding about a subject or how to do something.
(4) Alumnus means a former male student of a school, college or university.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

368. A building in which aircraft are housed

- (a) Granary (b) Dockyard
(c) Garage (d) Hangar

Explanation:

- (1) Granary means a building where grain is stored.
(2) Docks means an area with docks (the place where ships are loaded and unloaded in a port) and equipment for building and repairing ships.
(3) Garage a building for keeping one or more cars or other vehicles in.
(4) Hangar means a large building in which aircraft is kept.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (369–371): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

369. One who lends money at a very high interest is called

- (a) Banker (b) Usurer
(c) Imposter (d) Former

Explanation:

- (1) Banker means an individual who owns a bank or has an important job at a bank.
(2) Usurer means an individual who lends money to people at unfairly high rates of interest.
(3) Imposter means an individual who pretends to be somebody else in order to trick people.
(4) Former means that used to exist in earlier times.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

370. Incapable of being approached is called

- (a) Inaccessible (b) Inadmissible
(c) Irresistible (d) Illegal

Explanation:

- (1) Inaccessible means difficult or impossible to reach or to get.
(2) Inadmissible means that cannot be allowed or accepted.
(3) Irresistible means so strong that it cannot be stopped; so attractive that you feel you must have it.

(4) Illegal means illicit; not allowed by law.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

371. One who takes care of a building is called

- (a) Janitor (b) Manager
(c) Warden (d) Beadle

Explanation:

- (1) Janitor means someone employed to clean and maintain a building.
(2) Manager means an individual who is in charge of running a business, a shop or store or a similar organization.
(3) Warden means an individual who is responsible for taking care of a place and making sure that the rules are obeyed.
(4) Beadle means a minor parish (church) official who serves as an usher (an individual who shows people where to sit) and keeps order at services.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (372–374): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

372. One who possesses many talents is called

- (a) Versatile (b) Unique
(c) Dexterous (d) Attractive

Explanation:

- (1) Versatile means able to do many different things.
(2) Unique means being the only one of its kind.
(3) Dexterous means skilful with your hands; skilfully done.
(4) Attractive means pleasant to look at appealing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

373. A detailed plan of journey is called

- (a) Travelogue (b) Travel kit
(c) Schedule (d) Itinerary

Explanation:

- (1) Travelogue means a film or broadcast or piece of writing about travel.
(2) Travel kit means a kit for carrying toilet articles while travelling.
(3) Schedule means a time table.

(4) Itinerary means a plan of a journey, including the route and the places that you visit.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

374. One who lives/survives on others/other lives is called

- (a) Expatriate (b) Pesticide
(c) Parasite (d) Refugee

Explanation:

- (1) Expatriate means an individual living in a country that is not his own.
(2) Pesticide means a chemical used for killing pests, especially insects.
(3) Parasite means a small animal or plant that lives on or inside another animal or plant and gets its food from it; an individual who always relies on or benefits (from other people and gives nothing back).
(4) Refugee means an individual who has been forced to leave his country or home, because there is a war or for political, religious or social reasons.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (375–377): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

375. An assembly of worshippers

- (a) Configuration
(b) Confrontation
(c) Congregation
(d) Conflagration

Explanation:

- (1) Configuration means an arrangement of the parts of something or a group of things.
(2) Confrontation means a situation in which there is an angry disagreement between people or groups who have different opinions.
(3) Congregation means a group of people who are gathered together in a church to worship God, not including the priest and the choir (group of people who sing together).
(4) Conflagration means an excessive fire which destroys a lot of land or buildings.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



376. A person who lives by himself is called

- (a) Extrovert (b) Prophet
(c) Monk (d) Recluse

Explanation:

- (1) Extrovert means a lively and confident person who enjoys being with other people.
(2) Prophet means an individual sent by God to teach the people and give them messages from God.
(3) Monk means a member of a religious group of men who often live apart from other people in a monastery and who do not marry or have personal possessions.
(4) Recluse means an individual who lives alone and likes to avoid other people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

377. A medicine to nullify the effect of poison is called

- (a) Antidote (b) Anti-climax
(c) Antibody (d) Antigen

Explanation:

- (1) Antidote means a substance that controls the effects of poison or disease.
(2) Anti-climax means a situation that is disappointing because it happens at the end of something that was much more exciting.
(3) Antibody means a substance that the body produces in the blood to fight disease or as a reaction when certain substances are put into the body.
(4) Antigen means a substance that enters the body and starts a process that can cause disease.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (378–381): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

378. Group of people living together in the same locality is called

- (a) Neighbourhood (b) Crowd
(c) Community (d) Public

Explanation:

- (1) Neighbourhood means a district or an area of a town the people who live there.

(2) Crowd means many people gathered together in a public place in the streets at a sports ground, etc.

(3) Community means all the people who live in the area, country, etc.

(4) Public means connected with ordinary people in society in general.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

379. The height of an object above sea level is called

- (a) Altitude (b) Certitude
(c) Latitude (d) Longitude

Explanation:

(1) Altitude means the height above sea level.

(2) Certitude means a feeling of being certain.

(3) Latitude means the distance of a place north or south of the Equator, measured in degrees.

(4) Longitude means the distance of a place east or west of the Greenwich Meridian, measured in degrees.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

380. Something that is difficult to believe is called

- (a) Inevitable (b) Incredible
(c) Suspicious (d) Impossible

Explanation:

(1) Inevitable means unavoidable, that you cannot avoid or prevent.

(2) Incredible means unbelievable; impossible or difficult to believe.

(3) Suspicious means feeling that somebody has done something wrong; illegal or dishonest, without having any proof.

(4) Impossible means that cannot exist or be done; not possible.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

381. Government of the people, by the people and for the people is called

- (a) Plutocracy (b) Aristocracy
(c) Autocracy (d) Democracy

Explanation:

(1) Plutocracy means a country governed by the richest people in it.

(2) Aristocracy means people born in the highest social class, who have special titles; nobility.

(3) Autocracy means a country that is ruled by one person who has complete power.

(4) Democracy means a country in which all the people of the country can vote to elect their representatives.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (382–385): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

382. A proficient public speaker is called

- (a) Curator (b) Orator
(c) Narrator (d) Arbitrator

Explanation:

(1) Curator means an individual whose job is to oversee the objects or words of art in a museum or art gallery, etc.

(2) Orator means an individual who is good at public speaking or who makes formal speeches.

(3) Narrator means an individual who tells a story, in a book or film or play.

(4) Arbitrator means an individual who is chosen to settle a disagreement.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

383. Unfair advantages for members of one's own family is called

- (a) Optimism (b) Plagiarism
(c) Nepotism (d) Regionalism

Explanation:

(1) Optimism means a feeling that good things will happen and that something will be successful.

(2) Plagiarism means an act of copying another person's ideas, work or words and pretends that they are your own.

(3) Nepotism means giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power, by giving them jobs.

(4) Regionalism means the desire of the people who live in a region of a country to have more political and economic independence.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

384. The food which is fit to be eaten is called

- (a) Legible (b) Credible
(c) Audible (d) Edible

Explanation:

- (1) Legible means clear enough to read.
- (2) Credible means that can be believed or trusted.
- (3) Audible means that can be heard clearly.
- (4) Edible means fit or suitable to be eaten; not poisonous.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

385. Always ready to attack or quarrel

(a) Creative	(b) Impatient
(c) Aggressive	(d) Malicious

Explanation:

- (1) Creative means having the skill and ability to produce something new, especially a work of art.
- (2) Impatient means annoyed or irritated by somebody or something; waiting to do unpleasant.
- (3) Aggressive means angry, and behaving in a threatening way; ready to attack.
- (4) Malicious means having or showing hatred and a desire to harm somebody or hurt his feelings; spiteful; malevolent.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (386–389): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

386. Fluent and clear in speech

(a) Emotional	(b) Enthusiastic
(c) Articulate	(d) Confident

Explanation:

- (1) Emotional means connected with people's feelings (emotions a strong feeling such as love, fear or anger).
- (2) Enthusiastic means feeling or showing a lot of excitement and interest about somebody or something.
- (3) Articulate means good at expressing ideas or feelings clearly in words (speech).
- (4) Confident means feeling sure about your own ability to do things and be successful.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

387. Spoken or done without preparation

(a) Verbose	(b) Extempore
(c) Amateur	(d) Verbation

Explanation:

- (1) Verbose means using or containing more words than are needed.
- (2) Extempore means spoken or done without any previous thought or preparation; impromptu.
- (3) Amateur means an individual who likes to take part in a sport or other activity for enjoyment, not as a job.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

388. One who gains benefit from something is called

(a) Benefactor	(b) Miser
(c) Hermit	(d) Beneficiary

Explanation:

- (1) Benefactor means an individual who gives money or other help to an individual or an organisation (school, charity).
- (2) Miser means an individual who loves money and hates spending it.
- (3) Hermit means an individual who, usually for religious reasons, lives a simple life alone and does not meet or talk to other people.
- (4) Beneficiary means an individual who gains because of something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

389. One who eats both vegetables and meat

- | |
|-----------------|
| (a) Omnivorous |
| (b) Vegevorous |
| (c) Herbivorous |
| (d) Carnivorous |

Explanation:

- (1) Omnivorous means eating both vegetables and meat.
- (2) Herbivorous means eating only plants or vegetables.
- (3) Carnivorous means eating the flesh of other animals.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (390–393): In each of the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

390. The first speech made by a person is called

(a) Maiden	(b) Extempore
(c) Debate	(d) Palaver

Explanation:

- (1) Maiden means the first speech made by an individual.
- (2) Extempore means spoken without any previous preparation.
- (3) Debate means a formal discussion of an issue expressing different opinions.
- (4) Palaver means a lot of unnecessary activity, excitement or trouble caused by something that is unimportant; fuss.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

391. A person who is well-known in an unfavourable way is called

(a) Notorious	(b) Obscure
(c) Conspicuous	(d) Ethical

Explanation:

- (1) Notorious means well known in a bad way.
- (2) Obscure means unknown; difficult to understand.
- (3) Conspicuous means easy to see or notice; likely to attract attention.
- (4) Ethical means connected with beliefs and principles about what is right and wrong; morally correct or acceptable.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

392. To write under a different name is called

(a) Anonymous	(b) Biography
(c) Pseudonym	(d) Masquerade

Explanation:

- (1) Anonymous means with a name that is not known or that is not made public.
- (2) Biography means story of an individual's life written by somebody else.
- (3) Pseudonym means a name used by a writer instead of his real name.
- (4) Masquerade means a way of behaving that hides the truth or an individual's true feelings.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

393. That through which light cannot pass is called

(a) Lucid	(b) Transparent
(c) Hazy	(d) Opaque

Explanation:

- (1) Lucid means clearly expressed; easy to understand; clear; able to think clearly.



- (2) Transparent means allowing you to see through, obvious.
 (3) Hazy means not clear because of haze.
 (4) Opaque means not clear enough to see through or allow light through.
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (394–397): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
 [SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

- 394.** To injure one's reputation is called
 (a) Defame (b) Ridicule
 (c) Mock (d) Agitate

Explanation:

- (1) Defame means to harm somebody by saying or writing bad or false things about him.
 (2) Ridicule means mockery; unkind comments that make fun of somebody or something or make him look silly.
 (3) Mock means to laugh at somebody or something in an unkind way; make fun of.
 (4) Agitate means to argue strongly for something you want to make somebody feel angry, anxious or nervous.
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 395.** A geometrical figure with eight sides is called
 (a) Polygon (b) Hexagon
 (c) Octagon (d) Pentagon

Explanation:

- (1) Polygon means a flat shape with at least three straight sides and three angles, and usually five or more.
 (2) Hexagon means a flat shape with six straight sides and six angles.
 (3) Octagon means a flat shape with eight straight sides and eight angles.
 (4) Pentagon means a flat shape with five straight sides and five angles.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 396.** A man who wastes his money on luxury is called
 (a) Extempore (b) Thrifty
 (c) Extravagant (d) None of these

Explanation:

- (1) Extempore means spoken without any previous preparation.

- (2) Thrifty means careful about spending money and not wasting things.
 (3) Extravagant means spending a lot more money than is necessary.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 397.** A man having no hair on the scalp is called
 (a) Hoary (b) Gaudy
 (c) Naked (d) Bald

Explanation:

- (1) Hoary means old and well-known and therefore no longer interesting.
 (2) Gaudy means too brightly coloured in a way that lacks taste.
 (3) Naked means not wearing any clothes; bare.
 (4) Bald means having little or no hair on the head.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (398–401): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
 [SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

- 398.** Rebellion against lawful authority is called
 (a) Mutiny (b) Coup
 (c) Revolution (d) Dissidence

Explanation:

- (1) Mutiny means the act of refusing to obey the orders of somebody in authority.
 (2) Coup means a sudden change of government that is illegal and often violent.
 (3) Revolution means an attempt, by many people, to change the government of a country, by violent action.
 (4) Dissidence means disagreement, especially with the government.
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 399.** Soldiers who fight on horseback is called
 (a) Infantry (b) Artillery
 (c) Cavalry (d) Armoured

Explanation:

- (1) Infantry means soldiers who fight on foot.
 (2) Artillery means large, heavy guns which are often moved on wheels.

- (3) Cavalry means the part of the army that fought on horses (in the past); the part of the modern army that uses armoured vehicles.
 (4) Armoured means protected by metal covers (military vehicles).
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 400.** One who speaks for others is called
 (a) Spokesman (b) Leader
 (c) Supporter (d) Naming

Explanation:

- (1) Spokesman means an individual who speaks on behalf of a group or an organization.
 (2) Leader means an individual who leads a group of people.
 (3) Supporter means an individual who supports a political party, an idea, etc.
 (4) Naming means inclined to or serving for the giving of names.
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 401.** A man who doesn't know how to read or write is called
 (a) Uneducated (b) Illiterate
 (c) Ignorant (d) Oblivious

Explanation:

- (1) Uneducated means showing a lack of education, having had little or no formal education at school.
 (2) Illiterate means not knowing how to read or write.
 (3) Ignorant means lacking knowledge or information.
 (4) Oblivious means not aware of something.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (402–406): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
 (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2012)

- 402.** One who eats human flesh
 (a) Carnivore (b) Herbivore
 (c) Glutton (d) Cannibal

Explanation:

- (1) Carnivore means eats the flesh of other animals (animal).
 (2) Herbivore means eats only plants (animal).
 (3) Glutton means an individual who eats too much.

(4) Cannibal means an individual who eats human flesh.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

403. Liable to be easily broken

- (a) Weak (b) Brittle
(c) Thin (d) Hard

Explanation:

- (1) Weak means not strong
(2) Brittle means hard but easily broken
(3) Thin means not fat
(4) Hard means not soft

Hence, the correct option is (b).

404. One who is out to destroy the Government is called

- (a) Anarchist (b) Main
(c) Criminal (d) Enemy

Explanation:

- (1) Anarchist means an individual who believes that laws and governments are not necessary.
(2) Villain means an individual who is morally bad or responsible for causing personal trouble.
(3) Criminal means connected with crime.
(4) Enemy means an individual who hates somebody or something or who acts or speaks against somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

405. One who loves all mankind is called

- (a) Philologist (b) Philosopher
(c) Philanthropist (d) Philatelist

Explanation:

- (1) Philologist means an individual who studies about the development of a language.
(2) Philosopher means an individual who studies or writes about the nature and meaning of the universe and human life.
(3) Philanthropist means a rich person who helps the poor and those in need.
(4) Philatelist means an individual who collects or studies stamps.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

406. A person who cannot make a mistake is called

- (a) Inexplicable (b) Inevitable
(c) Indispensable (d) Infallible

Explanation:

- (1) Inexplicable means that cannot be understood or explained; in comprehensible.
(2) Inevitable means that cannot be avoided; prevented; unavoidable.
(3) Indispensable means essential, too important to be without.
(4) Infallible means never making mistakes.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (407–411): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012)

407. A place of good climate for invalids is called

- (a) Hospital (b) Asylum
(c) Sanatorium (d) Retreat

Explanation:

- (1) Hospital means a large building where people who are ill or sick or injured are given medical treatment and care.
(2) Asylum means a hospital where people who were mentally ill could be cared for, often for a long time.
(3) Sanatorium means a place like a hospital where patients who have a lasting illness or who are getting better after an illness are treated.
(4) Retreat means to move away from a place; to recede; to back off; to retire.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

408. To bite like a rat is called

- (a) Chew (b) Cut
(c) Split (d) Gnaw

Explanation:

- (1) Chew means to bite continuously.
(2) Cut means to make an opening; to divide with a knife.
(3) Split means to divide; to tear means to leave somebody and stop having a relationship with him.
(4) Gnaw means to keep biting or chewing hard.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

409. A style in which a writer makes display of his knowledge

- (a) Ornate (b) Pedantic
(c) Artificial (d) Showy

Explanation:

- (1) Ornate means covered with a lot of decoration.
(2) Pedantic means too worried about small details or rules.
(3) Artificial means not real; made or produced to copy something.
(4) Showy means so brightly coloured, large or exaggerated that it attracts a lot of attention.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

410. A list of books available in a library is called

- (a) Catalogue
(b) Bibliography
(c) Backlist
(d) Index

Explanation:

- (1) Catalogue means a complete list of items, a book or pamphlet containing an examination (a numbered list) of things.
(2) Bibliography means books or articles about a subject or author.
(3) Backlist means the list of books that have been published by a company in the past and are still available.
(4) Index means a list of names or topics that are referred to in a book.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

411. One who performs daring gymnastic feats is called

- (a) Athlete (b) Juggler
(c) Acrobat (d) Conjuror

Explanation:

- (1) Athlete means an individual who competes in sports running, jumping, physical exercises, etc.
(2) juggler means an individual who juggles to throw a set of three or more objects in air and catch and throw them again quickly, one at a time; an entertainer.
(3) Acrobat means an entertainer who performs difficult acts such as balancing on high ropes (at a circus); an athlete who performs acts that need skill, agility and coordination.
(4) Conjuror means an individual who performs magic tricks which seem to make things appear or disappear.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



Directions for questions (412–416): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC DP SI OM Exam. 2012)

- 412.** An office with a salary but no work
 (a) Honorary (b) Sinecure
 (c) Insolvent (d) Sinuous

Explanation:

- (1) Honorary means given as an honour; not paid.
- (2) Sinecure means a job you are paid for even though it involves little or no work.
- (3) Insolvent means not having enough money to pay what you owe.
- (4) Sinuous means turning while moving, in an elegant way; having many curves.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 413.** The study or collection of coins is called

- (a) Nymphomania (b) Numismatics
 (c) Numerology (d) Numeric

Explanation:

- (1) Nymphomania means abnormally intense sexual desire in women.
- (2) Numismatics means the study of coins and medals.
- (3) Numerology means the use of numbers to try to tell somebody what will happen in the future.
- (4) Numeric means relating to numbers; expressed in numbers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 414.** One who hates women is called
 (a) Misogynist (b) Misanthrope
 (c) Feminist (d) Effeminate

Explanation:

- (1) Misogynist means a man who hates women.
- (2) Misanthrope means an individual who hates and avoids other people.
- (3) Feminist means an individual who supports the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men.
- (4) Effeminate means looking, behaving or sounding like a woman or girl.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 415.** A woman with dark brown hair is called

- (a) Blonde (b) Philogynist
 (c) Brunette (d) Dotard

Explanation:

- (1) Blonde means (of hair) pale gold in colour.
- (2) Philogynist means one who esteems women as the higher type of humanity.
- (3) Brunette means a white skinned woman with dark brown hair.
- (4) Dotard means someone whose age has impaired (diminished in strength, quality or utility) intellect.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 416.** Speech for the first time.

- (a) Introductory speech
 (b) Maiden speech
 (c) Concluding speech
 (d) Initial speech

Explanation:

- (1) Introductory speech means said at the beginning of something as an introduction to what follows.
- (2) Maiden speech means the first speech made by an individual.
- (3) Concluding speech means said at the end of something as a conclusion to what happened.
- (4) Initial speech means said at the beginning.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (417–420): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

- 417.** Someone who scientifically studies the birds is called

- (a) Earthologist (b) Orthopaedic
 (c) Orthodontist (d) Ornithologist

Explanation:

- (1) Orthopaedic means the doctor concerned with injuries and diseases of the bones or muscles.
- (2) Indispensable means a dentist who treats problems concerning the position of the teeth and jaws.
- (3) Ornithologist means an individual who studies birds.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 418.** Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist.

- (a) Figment (b) Insight
 (c) Mirage (d) Shadow

Explanation:

- (1) Figment means something that is imagined but does not exist.
- (2) Inevitable means that is sure to happen.
- (3) Mirage means Illusion; an effect caused by hot air in deserts or on roads, that makes you think you can see something, such as water which is not there.
- (4) Shadow means shade within clear boundaries.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 419.** Someone having many skills is called

- (a) Versatile (b) Projectile
 (c) Cyclostyle (d) Anglophile

Explanation:

- (1) Versatile means able to do many different things.
- (2) Projectile means fast and with a lot of force.
- (3) Cyclostyle means print with a cyclostyle a writing implement with a small toothed wheel that cuts small holes in a stencil.
- (4) Anglophile means an individual who is not British but who likes Britain things much.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 420.** To officially take private property away to seize.

- (a) Offer (b) Confiscate
 (c) Annex (d) Hijack

Explanation:

- (1) Offer means to say that you are willing to do something.
- (2) Confiscate means to officially take something away from somebody.
- (3) Annex means to occupy; to take control of a country, region, etc., especially by force.
- (4) Hijack means to use violence or threats to take control of a vehicle (plane) to force it to travel to a different place or to demand something from a government.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (421–425): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 2012 (Paper-I)]

421. The process of deciding the nature of a disease by examination is called

- (a) Test (b) Perusal
- (c) Diagnosis (d) Operation

Explanation:

- (1) Test means an examination conducted for diagnostic purpose; a set of questions or exercises.
 - (2) Perusal means reading carefully with intent to remember.
 - (3) Diagnosis means identifying the nature or cause of some phenomena.
 - (4) Operation means surgery
- Hence, the correct option is (c).

422. That which cannot be easily read is called

- (a) Illegible
- (b) Incomprehensible
- (c) Unreadable
- (d) Unintelligible

Explanation:

- (1) Illegible means difficult or impossible to read.
- (2) Incomprehensible means impossible to understand; unintelligible.
- (3) Unreadable means too dull or difficult to be worth reading; illegible.
- (4) Unintelligible means impossible to understand; incomprehensible.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

423. One who finds nothing good in anything is called

- (a) Critic (b) Satirist
- (c) Cynic (d) Slanderer

Explanation:

- (1) Critic means an individual who expresses opinions about the good and bad qualities of books, music, etc., one who makes harsh and unfair judgements.
- (2) Satirist means an individual who criticizes an individual, an idea or an institution in which you use humour to show his faults or weaknesses.

(3) Cynic means an individual who believes that people only do things to help themselves, rather than for good or sincere reasons.

(4) Slanderer means one who attacks the reputation of another by speaking falsely about him; defamer; backbiter; maligner.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

424. A person who pretends to be what he is not is called

- (a) Explorer (b) Prompter
- (c) Imposter (d) Diviner

Explanation:

- (1) Explorer means an individual who travels to an unknown place to find out more about it.
- (2) Prompter means an individual who reminds the actors what the words are if they forget their lines (in a play).
- (3) Imposter means an individual who pretends to be somebody else to trick individuals.
- (4) Divider means someone who claims to discover hidden knowledge with the aid of supernatural powers.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

425. In a threatening manner

- (a) Ominously (b) Sprightly
- (c) Ghastly (d) Terribly

Explanation:

- (1) Ominously means in a manner that suggests that something bad is going to happen in the future.
- (2) Sprightly means full of life and energy; lively (for older individuals).
- (3) Ghastly means horrible, terrible; frightening and unpleasant, as it involves pain, death, etc.
- (4) Terribly means badly

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (426–430): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam 2012 (Paper-I)]

426. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible is called

- (a) Curmudgeon
- (b) Money grabber

- (c) Scrimp
- (d) Miser

Explanation:

- (1) Curmudgeon means a bad-tempered person, often an old one.
 - (2) Money-grabber means an individual who tries to get a lot of money.
 - (3) Scrimp means to spend little money on the things that you need to live so that you may save it to spend on something else.
 - (4) Miser means an individual who loves money and hates spending it.
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

427. The state of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion is called

- (a) Constriction
- (b) Consternation
- (c) Concentration
- (d) Contraction

Explanation:

- (1) Constriction means a narrowing that reduces the flow through a channel; bottleneck.
- (2) Consternation means worried, sad feeling after you have received an unpleasant surprise; fear resulting from the awareness of danger; dismay.
- (3) Concentration means the ability to direct all your effort and attention on one thing.
- (4) Contraction means the process of becoming smaller.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

428. A person who is fluent is called

- (a) Versatile (b) Expert
- (c) Bilingual (d) Knowledgeable

Explanation:

- (1) Versatile means able to do many different things.
- (2) Expert means an individual with special knowledge skill or training.
- (3) Bilingual means able to speak two languages equally well; written in two languages.
- (4) Knowledgeable means knowing a lot; well-informed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

429. One who eats human flesh is called

- (a) Man-eater (b) Cannibal
- (c) Beast (d) Savage

**Explanation:**

- (1) Man-eater means a wild animal that attacks and eats humans.
 - (2) Cannibal means one who eats human flesh.
 - (3) Beast means a large or dangerous or unusual animal.
 - (4) Savage means aggressive and violent; causing great harm; brutal.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

430. The quality of being polite and demanding is called

- (a) Assertive (b) Bossy
- (c) Aggressive (d) Lordly

Explanation:

- (1) Assertive means expressing opinions or desires strongly and with confidence, so that people may take notice.
- (2) Bossy means always telling people what to do.
- (3) Aggressive means angry, and behaving in a threatening way; ready to attack.
- (4) Lordly means an exclamation of surprise and dismay.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (431–435): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence. [SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2011]

431. To be dogmatic in one's opinions is called

- (a) Plaintive
- (b) Opinionated
- (c) Undoubtable
- (d) Secular

Explanation:

- (1) Plaintive means sounding sad; mournful.
- (2) Opinionated means having strong opinions that you are not willing to change.
- (3) undoubtable means incapable of being doubted; unquestionable.
- (4) Secular means not connected with spiritual or religious matters.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

432. The intense and unreasoned fear or dislike is called

- (a) Horror (b) Phobia
- (c) Fright (d) Scare

Explanation:

- (1) Horror means a feeling of great shock, fear or disgust.
 - (2) Phobia means a strong unreasonable fear or hatred.
 - (3) Fright means a feeling of fear.
 - (4) Scare means a sudden feeling of fear.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

433. Excessively enthusiastic and unreasonably excited about something.

- (a) Spirited (b) Interested
- (c) Fanatical (d) Despotic

Explanation:

- (1) Spirited means full of energy, determination or courage.
- (2) Interested means showing interest and finding something exciting.
- (3) Fanatical means marked by extreme enthusiasm; overzealous.
- (4) Despotic means a ruler with great power, especially one who uses it in a cruel way.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

434. An agreement between two countries or groups to stop fighting.

- (a) Compromise (b) Ceasefire
- (c) Outpost (d) Protocol

Explanation:

- (1) Compromise means an agreement made between two people or groups in which each side gives up some of the things it wants so that both sides may be happy.
- (2) Ceasefire means a time when enemies agree to stop fighting, truce.
- (3) Outpost means a small military camp away from the main army, used for watching an enemy's movements.
- (4) Protocol means a system of fixed rules and formal behaviour used at official meetings.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

435. Full of criticism and mockery.

- (a) Discrimination
- (b) Ridicule
- (c) Satire
- (d) Contempt

Explanation:

- (1) Discrimination means the practice of treating somebody or a group in society less fairly than other.

- (2) Ridicule means mockery; unkind remarks that make fun of somebody or something or make him or it look silly.
- (3) Satire means a way of criticizing an individual, an idea or an institution in which you use humour to show his or its faults or weaknesses.
- (4) Contempt means the feeling that somebody or something is without value and deserves no respect at all.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (436–440): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC Stenographer Grade 'C & D', 2011]

436. To give one's authority to another

- (a) Assign (b) Delegate
- (c) Represent (d) Designate

Explanation:

- (1) Assign means to give somebody something that he can use, or some work or responsibility.
- (2) Delegate means to give part of your work, power or authority to somebody in a lower position than you.
- (3) Represent means to give, show or send something again, especially a cheque, bill, etc., that has not been paid.
- (4) Designate means to say officially that somebody or something has a character or name.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

437. One who intervenes between two or more parties to settle differences is called

- (a) Neutral (b) Intermediary
- (c) Judge (d) Connoisseur

Explanation:

- (1) Neutral means impartial; unbiased.
- (2) Intermediary means mediator; an individual or organization that helps other people or organization to make an agreement by being a means of communication between them.
- (3) Judge means an individual who decides who has won a competition.
- (4) Connoisseur means an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality or skill in art, food or music.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

438. The absence of law and order is called

- (a) Rebellion (b) Mutiny
(c) Revolt (d) Anarchy

Explanation:

- (1) Rebellion means an attempt by some of the people in a country to charge their government using violence.
- (2) Mutiny means the act of refusing to obey the orders of some body in authority, especially by soldiers or sailors.
- (3) Revolt means a protest against authority.
- (4) Anarchy means a situation in a country, an organisation, etc., in which there is no government, order or control.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

439. A voice that cannot be heard is called

- (a) Unheard (b) Faint
(c) Audible (d) Inaudible

Explanation:

- (1) Unheard means that nobody pays attention to.
 - (2) Faint means that cannot be clearly seen, heard or smelt.
 - (3) Audible means that can be heard clearly.
 - (4) Inaudible means that you cannot hear.
- Hence, the correct option is (d).

440. High sea waves caused by underwater earthquake is called

- (a) 'Tsunami (b) Tornado
(c) Hurricane (d) Cyclone

Explanation:

- (1) Tsunami means an extremely large wave in the sea caused by an earthquake; tidal wave.
- (2) Tornado means a violent storm with strong winds which move in a circle.
- (3) Hurricane means a violent storm with strong winds, especially in the western Atlantic Ocean.
- (4) Cyclone means a violent tropical storm in which strong winds move in a circle.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (441–445): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

441. A disease which is spread by direct contact is

- (a) Contagious (b) Infectious
(c) Epidemic (d) Endemic

Explanation:

- (1) Contagious means easily spread from one person to another (disease).
- (2) Infectious means easily spread; caused by infection.
- (3) Epidemic means many cases of a disease happening at the same time in a community.
- (4) Endemic means regularly found in a place or among a group of people and difficult to get rid of.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

442. The study of ancient civilizations is called

- (a) History (b) Anthropology
(c) Ethnology (d) Archaeology

Explanation:

- (1) History means all the events that happened in the past.
- (2) Anthropology means the study of human race, its origin, development, customs and beliefs.
- (3) Ethnology means the scientific study and comparison of human races.
- (4) Archaeology means the study of cultures of the past, and of periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

443. An animal story with a moral is called

- (a) Fable (b) Tale
(c) Anecdote (d) Parable

Explanation:

- (1) Fable means a traditional short story that teaches a moral lesson (animals).
- (2) Tale means a story created using the imagination, especially one that is full of actions and adventure.
- (3) Anecdote means a short, interesting or amusing story about a real person or an event.
- (4) Parable means a short story that teaches a moral or spiritual lesson (told by Jesus as recorded in the Bible).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

444. A thing likely to be easily broken is called

- (a) Vulnerable
(b) Flexible
(c) Brittle
(d) Delicate

Explanation:

- (1) Vulnerable means weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally.
- (2) Flexible means able to change to suit new conditions or situations.
- (3) Brittle means hard but easily broken.
- (4) Delicate means fragile; easily damaged or broken.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

445. A body of singers is called

- (a) Coir (b) Quorum
(c) Quire (d) Choir

Explanation:

- (1) Coir means rough material made from the shells of coconuts, used for making ropes, for covering flowers, etc.
- (2) Quorum means the smallest number of people who must be at a meeting before it can begin or decisions can be made.
- (3) Quire means four sheets of paper folded to make eight leaves.
- (4) Choir means a group of people who sing together (in church services or public performances).

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (446–450): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

446. Murder of a man is called

- (a) Regicide (b) Fratricide
(c) Homicide (d) Genocide

Explanation:

- (1) Regicide means the crime of killing a king or queen.
- (2) Fratricide means the crime of killing your brother or sister.
- (3) Homicide means the crime of killing somebody deliberately; murder.
- (4) Genocide means the murder of a whole race or group of people.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

447. Use of force or threats to get someone to agree to something is called

- (a) Coercion (b) Conviction
(c) Confession (d) Cajolement

Explanation:

- (1) Coercion means the action of making somebody do something that he does not want to do, using force or threatening.
- (2) Conviction means the act of finding somebody guilty of a crime in court.
- (3) Confession means a statement that an individual makes admitting that he is guilty of a crime.
- (2) Germicide means a substance which destroys bacteria, etc.
- (4) Cajolement means making somebody do something by talking to him and being nice to him, coaxing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

448. Animal that feeds on plants is called

- (a) Carnivorous
(b) Herbivorous
(c) Insectivorous
(d) Graminivorous

Explanation:

- (1) Carnivorous means animals that feed on other animals.
- (2) Herbivorous means animals that feed on plants.
- (3) Insectivorous means animals that feed on insects.
- (4) Graminivorous means animals that feed on grasses.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

449. A number of stars grouped together is called

- (a) Orbit
(b) Constellation
(c) Solar system
(d) Comet

Explanation:

- (1) Orbit means a curved path followed by a planet or an object as it moves around another planet, star, moon, etc.
- (2) Constellation means a group of stars that forms a shape in the sky and has a name.
- (3) Solar system means the sun and all the planets that move around it.

(4) Comet means a mass of ice and dust that moves around the sun and looks like a bright star with a tail.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

450. Lasting only for a very short while

- (a) Transparent (b) Temporal
(c) Temporary (d) Temperate

Explanation:

- (1) Transparent means allowing you to see through it.
- (2) Temporal means connected with or limited by time.
- (3) Temporary lasting or intended to last or be used only for a short time.
- (4) Temperate means having a mild temperature.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (451–455): In the following, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

451. A remedy for all diseases is called

- (a) Narcotic (b) Antiseptic
(c) Tonic (d) Panacea

Explanation:

- (1) Narcotic means a powerful illegal drug that affects the mind in a harmful way.
- (2) Antiseptic means disinfectant; a substance that helps to prevent infection in wounds by killing bacteria.
- (3) Tonic means a medicine that makes you feel stronger and healthier, taken when you feel tired.
- (4) Panacea means something that will solve all the problems of a situation.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

452. The killing of whole group of people is called

- (a) Genocide (b) Germicide
(c) Patricide (d) Suicide

Explanation:

- (1) Genocide means the murder of a whole race or a group of people.
- (3) Patricide means the crime of killing your father.
- (4) Suicide means the act of killing yourself deliberately.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

453. The plants and vegetation of a region is called

- (a) Fauna (b) Flora
(c) Landscape (d) Environment

Explanation:

- (1) Fauna means the animals living in an area or in a period of history.
- (2) Flora means the plants of an area, type of environment or period.
- (3) Landscape means everything you can see when you look across a large area of land.
- (4) Environment means the conditions that affect the behaviour and development of somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

454. That which is without opposition

- (a) Unaware (b) Verdict
(c) Unanimous (d) Spontaneous

Explanation:

- (1) Unaware means not knowing or realizing that something is happening or that something exists.
- (2) Verdict means a decision that is made by a jury in a court.
- (3) Unanimous means in complete agreement; acting together as a single undivided whole.
- (4) Spontaneous means doing things without planning; done naturally, without being forced or practiced.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

455. Strong dislike between two persons is called

- (a) Aversion (b) Antipathy
(c) Apathy (d) Despair

Explanation:

- (1) Aversion means a strong feeling of not liking somebody or something.
- (2) Antipathy means a strong feeling of dislike; hostility.
- (3) Apathy means the feeling of not being interested in or enthusiastic.
- (4) Despair means the feeling of having lost all hope.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (456–460): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

456. The place where wine is made is

- (a) Bakery (b) Cloakroom
(c) Tannery (d) Brewery

Explanation: (4)

- (1) Bakery means a place where bread and cakes are made and or sold.
(2) Cloakroom means a room in a public building where people can leave coats, bags, etc., for a time.
(3) Tannery means a place where animal skins are tanned and made into leather.
(4) Brewery means a factory where beer is made.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

457. A paper written by hand is called

- (a) Handicraft (b) Handiwork
(c) Manuscript (d) Thesis

Explanation:

- (1) Handicraft means activities such as sewing and making cloth that use skill with your hands and artistic ability to make things.
(2) Handiwork means work that you do, or something that you have made, especially using your artistic skill.
(3) Manuscript means a copy of a book, piece of music, etc., before it has been printed; handwritten look or document.
(4) Thesis means a long piece of writing completed by a student as a part of a university degree, based on his own research.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

458. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds and fish is called

- (a) Taxonomy (b) Taxidermy
(c) Topology (d) Seismology

Explanation:

- (1) Taxonomy means the scientific process of classifying things arranging them into groups.
(2) Taxidermy means the art of stuffing dead animals, birds and fish with a special material so that they may look like living ones and can be displayed.
(3) Topology means the way the parts of something are arranged and related.
(4) Seismology means the scientific study of earthquakes.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

459. Which of the following is related to moon?

- (a) Solar (b) Moony
(c) Lunar (d) Honeymoon

Explanation:

- (1) Solar means related to the sun.
(2) Moonlit means lit by the moonlight.
(3) Lunar means related to the moon.
(4) Honeymoon means a holiday or vacation taken by a couple who have just got married.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

460. The plants and vegetation of a region is called

- (a) Flora
(b) Fauna
(c) Landscape
(d) Environment

Explanation: See explanation (268)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (461–465): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

461. A general pardon of offenders is called

- (a) Parley (b) Amnesty
(c) Parole (d) Acquittal

Explanation:

- (1) Parley means a discussion between enemies or people who disagree, to try and find a way of solving a problem.
(2) Amnesty means an official statement that allows people who have been put in prison for crimes against the state to go free.
(3) Parole means permission that is given to a prisoner to leave prison before the end of his sentence on condition that he behaves well.
(4) Acquittal means an official decision in court that an individual is not guilty of a crime.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

462. One who practises one of the fine arts is called

- (a) Painter (b) Artist
(c) Designer (d) Architect

Explanation:

- (1) Painter means an individual whose job is painting buildings, walls, etc.; an artist who paints pictures.
(2) Artist means an individual who creates works of art, paintings or drawings.
(3) Designer means an individual whose job is to decide how things such as clothes, furniture, tools, etc., will look or work by making drawings, plans or patterns.
(4) Architect means an individual whose job is designing buildings, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

463. The scale used for measuring the strength of an earthquake is called

- (a) Celsius (b) Newtons
(c) Richter (d) Linear

Explanation:

- (1) Celsius means using a scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100°.
(2) Newtons means of newton, an English mathematician and physicist.
(3) Richter means a system for measuring how strong an earthquake is.
(4) Linear means of or in lines, of length.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

464. Something that kept as a reminder of an event is called

- (a) Trophy (b) Souvenir
(c) Prize (d) Antique

Explanation:

- (1) Trophy means an award for success in war or hunting; something given as a token of victory.
(2) Souvenir means a thing that you buy and or keep to remind yourself of a place, an occasion or a holiday or vacation; memento.
(3) Prize means an award given for victory or for a piece of good work done.
(4) Antique means old and valuable.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

465. Found all over the world

- (a) International (b) Universal
(c) Regional (d) Provincial

Explanation:

- (1) International means connected with two or more countries.



- (2) Universal means involving all the people in the world.
- (3) Regional means relating to a region.
- (4) Provincial means connected with one of the large areas that the same countries are divided into, with its own local government.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (466–470): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2011 Paper-II)

466. To secretly store more than what is allowed is called

- (a) Hoard (b) Store
- (c) Hide (d) Aboard

Explanation:

- (1) Hoard means a collection of money, food, valuables objects, etc. kept on a secret place so that other people may not find or steal them.
- (2) Store means a place where goods are sold or kept.
- (3) Hide means to conceal; to put or keep in place which cannot be seen or found.
- (4) Aboard means on board, on or onto a ship, plane, bus or train.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

467. Very dramatic

- (a) Histrionic (b) Hippocratic
- (c) Hirsute (d) Hoary

Explanation:

- (1) Histrionic means emotional behaviour, intended to attract attention in a way that does not seem sincere.
- (2) Hippocratic means of or relating to Hippocrates or the school of medicine that took his name.
- (3) Hirsute means having a lot of hair on the face or body; hairy.
- (4) Hoary means old and well known and therefore no longer interesting.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

468. A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles.

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Simile
- (c) Personification
- (d) Alliteration

Explanation:

- (1) Metaphor means a word or phrase used for describing somebody or something else, in a way that is different from its normal use, to show that the two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful.
- (2) Simile means a word or phrase that compares something to something else, using the words like or as.
- (3) Personification means the practice of representing objects, qualities, etc., as human in art and literature.
- (4) Alliteration means the use of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words that are close together.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

469. The process by which a person or an organization reduces the amount of money it spends is

- (a) Budgeting
- (b) Retrenchment
- (c) Saving
- (d) Closure

Explanation:

- (1) Budgeting means an itemized summary of estimated expenses for a given period along with proposals for financing them.
- (2) Retrenchment means a cutting down of expenses; a reduction of expenses.
- (3) Saving means an amount of something such as time or money that you do not need to use or spend.
- (4) Closure means the situation when a factory, school, hospital, etc., shuts permanently.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

470. An established principle of practical wisdom is called

- (a) Marxism (b) Maxim
- (c) Neologism (d) Platonism

Explanation: (2)

- (1) Marxism means the political and economic theories of Karl Marx which explain the changes and developments in society as the result of opposition between the social classes.
- (2) Maxim a well-known phrase that expresses something that is usually true or that people think is a rule for sensible behaviour.

(3) Neologism means a new word or expression or a new meaning of a word.

(4) Platonism means the ideas of the ancient Greek philosopher, Plato and those who followed him.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (471–480): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 2011 Paper-II)]

471. A small room in a big house, hotel, ship, etc., where glasses, dishes, spoons, food, etc., are kept is called

- (a) Portico (b) Pantry
- (c) Mezzanine (d) Kitchen

Explanation:

- (1) Portico means a roof that is supported by columns; one that forms the entrance to a large building.
- (2) Pantry means a cupboard or closet or small room in a house, used for storing food; larder.
- (3) Mezzanine means a floor that is built between two floors of a building and is smaller than the other floors.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

472. A foreigner who settles in a country is called

- (a) Immigrant (b) Emigrant
- (c) Alien (d) Visitor

Explanation:

- (1) Immigrant means an individual who has come to live permanently in a country that is not his own.
- (2) Emigrant means an individual who leaves his country to live in another.
- (3) Alien means hostile, strange and frightening; different from what you are used to.
- (4) Visitor means an individual who visits a place or an individual.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

473. Doing something according to one's own free will is called

- (a) Wilfully
- (b) Obliging
- (c) Voluntarily
- (d) Compulsorily

Explanation:

- (1) Wilfully means done deliberately, although the person doing it knows that it is wrong.
- (2) Obligingly means helpfully; willing to help.
- (3) Voluntarily means willingly; without being forced.
- (4) Compulsorily means that must be done because of a law or a rule.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

474. Place that provides refuge

- (a) Shelter (b) House
- (c) Country (d) Asylum

Explanation:

- (1) Shelter means the fact of having a place to live or stay; to give protection from rain, danger or attack.
- (2) House means a place for people to live in.
- (3) Asylum means protection that a government gives to people who have left their own country, because they were in danger for political reasons.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

475. A person who gambles or bets

- (a) Punter (b) Backer
- (c) Customer (d) Client

Explanation:

- (1) Punter means customer; an individual who buys or uses a product or service; someone who bets.
- (2) Hacker means an individual who secretly finds a way of looking at and or changing information on somebody else's computer system without permission.
- (3) Customer means an individual or an organization that buys something from a shop or store or business.
- (4) Client means an individual who uses the services or advice of a professional person or organization.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

476. Art of writing for newspapers and magazines is called

- (a) Literature (b) Journalism
- (c) Biography (d) Artistry

Explanation: (2)

- (1) Literature means pieces of writing that are valued as works of art novels, plays, poems, etc.

- (2) Journalism means the work of collecting and writing news, stories for newspapers, magazines, radio or television.
 - (3) Biography means the story of an individual's life written by somebody else.
 - (4) Artistry means the skill of an artist.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

477. An abandoned child of unknown parents who is found by somebody is called

- (a) Foundling (b) Sibling
- (c) Urchin (d) Orphan

Explanation:

- (1) Foundling means a baby who has been left by its parents and who is found and taken care of by somebody else.
- (2) Sibling means a brother or sister.
- (3) Urchin means a younger child who is poor and dirty, often one who has no home.
- (4) Orphan means a child whose parents are dead.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

478. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank is called

- (a) Swamps (b) Marshes
- (c) Hinterland (d) Isthmuses

Explanation:

- (1) Swamps means marsh; an area of ground that is wet or covered with water and in which plants, trees, etc., are growing.
- (2) Marshes means an area of low land that is always soft and wet because there is nowhere for the water to flow away to.
- (3) Hinterland means the area of a country that is away from the coast from the banks of a large river or from the main cities.
- (4) Isthmuses means narrow strip of land, with water on each side that joins two large pieces of land.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

479. A written statement about someone's character, usually provided by an employer.

- (a) Testimonial
- (b) Memorandum
- (c) Certificate
- (d) Licence

Explanation:

- (1) Testimonial means a formal written statement, often by a former employer, about some body's abilities, qualities and character.
- (2) Memorandum means a record of a legal agreement which has not yet been formally prepared and signed.
- (3) Certificate means an official document that may be used for proving that the facts it states are true.
- (4) License means an official document that shows that permission has been given to do, own or use something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

480. One who does not make mistakes is called

- (a) Pessimist (b) Optimist
- (c) Infallible (d) Hypocrite

Explanation:

- (1) Pessimist means an individual who always expects bad things to happen or something not to be successful.
- (2) Optimist means an individual who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful.
- (3) Infallible means never wrong; making mistakes; that never fails; always doing what it is supposed to do.
- (4) Hypocrite means an individual who pretends to have moral standards or opinions that he does not actually have.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (481–485): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2011)

481. The code of diplomatic etiquette and precedence is called

- (a) Statesmanship
- (b) Diplomacy
- (c) Hierarchy
- (d) Protocol

Explanation:

- (1) Statesmanship means skill in managing state affairs.
- (2) Diplomacy means skill in dealing with individuals in difficult situations without upsetting or offending them; tact.

- (3) Hierarchy means a system, especially in a society or an organization, in which people are organised into different levels of importance from highest to lowest.
- (4) Protocol means a system of fixed rules and formal behaviour used at official meetings.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

482. To renounce a high position of authority or control is called

- (a) Abduct (b) Abandon
(c) Abort (d) Abdicate

Explanation:

- (1) Abduct means to kidnap
(2) Abandon means to leave
(3) Abort means to end or cause to end before something has been completed as it is likely to fail.
(4) Abdicate means to give up the position of being king or queen; to fail or refuse to perform a duty.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

483. Not to be moved by entreaty

- (a) Rigorous (b) Negligent
(c) Inexorable (d) Despotism

Explanation:

- (1) Rigorous means done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail; thorough.
(2) Negligent means failing to give enough care or attention.
(3) Inexorable means that cannot be stopped or changed.
(4) Despotism means a ruler with great power, especially one uses it in a cruel way.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

484. An object or portion serving as a sample is called

- (a) Specification
(b) Spectre
(c) Spectacle
(d) Specimen

Explanation:

- (1) Specification means a detailed description of how something is or should be designed or made.
(2) Spectre means something unpleasant that individuals are afraid might happen in the future.

- (3) Spectacle means a pair of glasses (spectacles); an unusual sight or view or a performance or an event that is impressive and exciting to look at.
(4) Specimen means sample, a small amount of something that shows what the rest of it is like.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

485. The practice of submitting a proposal to popular vote is called

- (a) Election (b) Reference
(c) Popularity (d) Referendum

Explanation:

- (1) Election means the process of choosing an individual or a group of individuals for a position, especially a political position, by voting.
(2) Reference means the act of mentioning or looking for information or asking for help or advice.
(3) Popularity means the state of being liked, enjoyed or supported by many people.
(4) Referendum means an occasion when all the people of a country can vote on an important issue.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (486–490): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

486. An inscription on a tomb is called

- (a) Espionage (b) Epilogue
(c) Epitaph (d) Elegy

Explanation:

- (1) Espionage means spying
(2) Epilogue means a speech at the end of a play or book or film; conclusion.
(3) Epitaph means word written or said about a dead person, especially on a grave stone.
(4) Elegy means a poem or song that expresses sadness, especially for somebody who has died.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

487. The feeling inside you which tells you what is right and what is wrong.

- (a) Cleverness
(b) Conscience
(c) Consciousness
(d) Fear

Explanation:

- (1) Cleverness means intelligence.
(2) Conscience means the fact of behaving in a way that you feel is right even though this may cause problems.
(3) Consciousness means awareness; the state of being able to use your senses and mental powers to understand what is happening.
(4) Fear means a feeling that you are in danger.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

488. Release of a prisoner from jail on certain terms and condition is called

- (a) Parole (b) Parley
(c) Pardon (d) Acquittal

Explanation:

- (1) Parole means permission that is given to a prisoner to leave prison before the end of his sentence on condition that he behaves well.
(2) Parley means a discussion between enemies or individuals who disagree to try and find a way of solving a problem.
(3) Pardon means the action of forgiving.
(4) Acquittal means an official decision in court that an individual is not guilty of a crime.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

489. Loss of memory is called

- (a) Ambrosia (b) Amnesia
(c) Insomnia (d) Forgetting

Explanation:

- (1) Ambrosia means something that is pleasant to eat.
(2) Amnesia means loss of memory.
(3) Insomnia means lack of sleep.
(4) Forgetting means not remembering.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

490. To struggle helplessly is called

- (a) Flounder (b) Founder
(c) Fumble (d) Finger

Explanation:

- (1) Flounder means to struggle to know or say or move in a difficult situation.
(2) Founder means to fail as of a problem or difficulty.
(3) Fumble means to have difficulty speaking clearly or finding the right words to say.

- (4) Finger means to abuse somebody of doing something illegal and tell the police about it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (491–495): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

491. A post with little work but high salary is called

- (a) Director (b) Trustee
(c) Sinecure (d) Ombudsman

Explanation:

- (1) Director means an individual in charge of an activity or department in a company, a college, etc.
(2) Trustee means a member of a group of individuals that controls the financial affairs of a charity.
(3) Sinecure means a job you are paid for even though it involves little or no work.
(4) Ombudsman means an official whose job is to examine and report on complaints made by ordinary people about companies, the government, etc.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

492. Something that causes death is called

- (a) Dangerous (b) Fatal
(c) Brutal (d) Horrible

Explanation:

- (1) Dangerous means likely to injure or harm somebody; likely to damage or destroy something.
(2) Fatal means causing or ending in death.
(3) Brutal means violent and cruel.
(4) Horrible means bad or unpleasant; terrible; nasty.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

493. A person who writes decoratively is called

- (a) Calligrapher (b) Collier
(c) Choreographer (d) Cartographer

Explanation:

- (1) Calligrapher means someone skilled in penmanship (calligraphy beautiful writing done with a special pen or brush).

- (2) Collier means a ship that carries coal.
(3) Choreographer means someone who creates new dance forms.

- (4) Cartographer means an individual who draws or makes maps.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

494. The term which is pertaining to cattle is called

- (a) Canine (b) Feline
(c) Bovine (d) Verminous

Explanation:

- (1) Canine means connected with dogs.
(2) Feline means connected with an animal of the cat family.
(3) Bovine means connected with cows.
(4) Verminous means covered with vermin any of various small animals or insects that are pests means, e.g., cockroaches, rats, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

495. To look at someone in an angry or threatening way is called

- (a) Glower (b) Gnaw
(c) Gnash (d) Grind

Explanation:

- (1) Glower means to look in an angry, aggressive way means glare.
(2) Gnaw means to keep biting or chewing hard till the thing disappears.
(3) Gnash means to grind together (teeth).
(4) Grind means break or crush into small pieces between two hard surfaces or using a special machine.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (496–500): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

496. A person who has no money to pay off his debts is called

- (a) Insolvent (b) Poor
(c) Destitute (d) Pauper

Explanation:

- (1) Insolvent means not having enough to pay what you owe; bankrupt.
(2) Poor means not having enough money for basic needs.

- (3) Destitute means without money, food and other things necessary for life.

- (4) Pauper means a poor person.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

497. The words uttered impiously about God is called

- (a) Amoral (b) Philosophy
(c) Logic (d) Blasphemy

Explanation:

- (1) Amoral means not following any moral rules and not caring about right and wrong.
(2) Philosophy means the study of the nature and meaning of the universe and of human life.
(3) Logic means sensible reasons for doing something.
(4) Blasphemy means behaviour or language that insults or shows a lack of respect for God or religion.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

498. To quibble means

- (a) Premeditate (b) Prenominate
(c) Prevaricate (d) Preponderate

Explanation: Quibble means to argue or complain about a small matter or an unimportant detail; to evade the truth of a point or question by raising irrelevant objections.

- (1) Premeditate means consider beforehand.
(2) Predominate means to mention beforehand.
(3) Prevaricate means to avoid giving a direct answer to a question to hide the truth; beat about the bush.
(4) Preponderate means weigh more heavily.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

499. One who compiles a dictionary is called

- (a) Geographer
(b) Lexicographer
(c) Lapidist
(d) Linguist

Explanation:

- (1) Geographer means an expert in geography.
(2) Lexicographer means an individual who writes and edits dictionaries.



- (3) Lapidist means a skilled worker who cuts and engraves precious stones.
 (4) Linguist means an individual who knows several foreign languages well; an individual who studies languages.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

500. A test in which cells from diseased organs are removed and tested is called

- (a) Biopsy
 (b) Autopsy
 (c) Operation
 (d) Amputation

Explanation:

- (1) Biopsy means the removal of tissue from the body of somebody who is ill and its examination to find out more about the disease.
 (2) Autopsy means post-mortem; an official examination of a dead body by a doctor to discover the cause of death.
 (3) Operation means the process of cutting open a part of an individual's body to remove or repair a damaged part.
 (4) Amputation means a surgical removal of all or a part of a limb.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (501–505): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC CPO (81, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 2011))

501. The speed of an object in one direction is called

- (a) Pace (b) Tempo
 (c) Velodrome (d) Velocity

Explanation:

- (1) Pace means the speed at which somebody or something walks, runs or moves.
 (2) Tempo means the speed of any movement or activity; pace.
 (3) Velodrome means track or building used for cycle racing.
 (4) Velocity means the speed of something in a direction.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

502. The place where public, government or historical records are kept is

- (a) Coffe (b) Pantry
 (c) Archives (d) Scullery

Explanation:

- (1) Coffe means a large strong box, used in the past for storing money or valuable objects.
 (2) Pantry means a cupboard or closed or small room in a house, used for storing food; larder.
 (3) Archives means the place where historical document or records of a government, a family are stored.
 (4) Scullery means a small room next to the kitchen in an old house.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

503. Theft of another person's writings or ideas and passing them off as one's own is called

- (a) Plagiarism (b) Burglary
 (c) Piracy (d) Pilferage

Explanation:

- (1) Plagiarism an act of copying another person's ideas words or works and pretends that they are your own.
 (2) Burglary means the crime of entering building illegally and stealing things from it house breaking.
 (3) Piracy means the crime of attacking ships at sea to steal from them; the act of making illegal copies of DVD's, computer programs, books, etc., to sell them.
 (4) Pilferage means the act of stealing small amounts or small articles.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

504. The study of insects is called

- (a) Anthropology (b) Zoology
 (c) Etymology (d) Entomology

Explanation:

- (1) Anthropology means the study of human race, especially of its origin, development, customs and beliefs.
 (2) Zoology means the scientific study of animals and their behaviour.
 (3) Etymology means the study of the original and history of words and their meanings.
 (4) Entomology means the scientific study of insects.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

505. The list of issues to be discussed at a meeting is called

- (a) Schedule (b) Agenda
 (c) Timetable (d) Plan

Explanation:

- (1) Schedule means a plan that lists all the work that you must do and when you must do each thing; a time table.
 (2) Agenda means a list of items to be discussed at a meeting.
 (3) Timetable means schedule showing the times at which events will happen.
 (4) Plan means something that you intend to do or attain.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (506–510): In the following question, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[BEIC Stenographer (Grade 'C' Exam) 2010]

506. Careful and thorough enquiry is

- (a) Investigation (b) Interview
 (c) Examination (d) Exploration

Explanation:

- (1) Investigation means an inquiry into unfamiliar or questionable activities.
 (2) Interview means the questioning of an individual by a journalist for admission in school, college, etc.
 (3) Examination means inspection, test, scrutiny.
 (4) Exploration means an examination of something to find out about it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

507. A violent storm is called

- (a) Weather (b) Rains
 (c) Breeze (d) Tempest

Explanation:

- (1) Weather means the condition of the atmosphere at a place and time (temperature, wind, rain, sun, etc.)
 (2) Breeze means a light wind.
 (3) Tempest means a violent storm.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

508. A person who dishonestly pretends to be somebody else is called

- (a) Imperialist
 (b) Prisoner
 (c) Implorer
 (d) Impostor/Imposter

Explanation: (4)

- (1) Imperialist means an individual who believes in a powerful country increasing its influence over other countries through business, culture, etc.

- (2) Impressionist means an artist who paints in a style developed in France in the late 19th century that uses colours to show the effects of light on things and to suggest atmosphere rather than showing exact details.
- (3) Implorer means an individual who asks somebody to do something as he wants or needs it very much.
- (4) Impostor means an individual who pretends to be somebody else to trick people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

509. A situation that stops an activity from progressing is called

- (a) Bypass (b) Breach
(c) Bottleneck (d) Blockhead

Explanation:

- (1) Bypass means a road that passes around a town or city rather than through the centre.
- (2) Breach means a failure to do something that must be done by law.
- (3) Bottleneck means a narrow or busy section of road where the traffic often gets slower and stops; logjam.
- (4) Blockhead means a stupid person.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

510. A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials is called

- (a) Association (b) Council
(c) Bar (d) Jury

Explanation:

- (1) Association means an official group of people who love to join for a purpose.
- (2) Council means a group of people elected to govern an area such as a city or country.
- (3) Bar means a room or establishment where alcoholic drinks are served over a counter.
- (4) Jury means a group of members of the public who listen to the facts of a case in a court and decide whether somebody is guilty of a crime.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (511–515): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

511. A person who is physically dependent on a substance is called

- (a) Criminal (b) Martyr
(c) Gladiator (d) Addict

Explanation:

- (1) Criminal means connected with or involving crime.
- (2) Martyr means an individual who suffers much or is killed as of his religious or political beliefs.
- (3) Gladiator means a man trained to fight other men or animals to entertain public.
- (4) Addict means an individual who is interested in something and spends a lot of his free time in it; an individual who is unable to stop taking harmful drugs.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

512. A child born after the death of its father is called

- (a) An orphan
(b) A deprived child
(c) A waif
(d) A posthumous child

Explanation:

- (1) Orphan means a child whose parents are dead.
- (2) Deprived child means a child who is without enough food, education and all the things that are necessary for it to live a happy and comfortable life.
- (3) Waif means a thin child who doesn't have enough to eat.
- (4) Posthumous child means given or happening after someone has died.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

513. A movement of part of the body to express an idea or feeling is called

- (a) Jibe (b) Gesture
(c) Pose (d) Mimicry

Explanation:

- (1) Jibe means an unkind remark about somebody.
- (2) Gesture means a movement made with your hands, head, face to show a specific meaning or feeling or idea.
- (3) Pose means to create a problem, to ask a question to sit or stand in a position.

- (4) Mimicry means the action or skill of being able to copy the voice, movements of others.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

514. A legal agreement by which a person borrows money from a bank usually to buy a house.

- (a) Document (b) Mortgage
(c) Lease (d) Invoice

Explanation:

- (1) Document means an official paper or book that gives information.
- (2) Mortgage means a legal agreement by which a bank lends you money to buy a house.
- (3) Lease means a legal agreement that allows you to use a building, a piece of equipment or some land for a period, usually in return for rent.
- (4) Invoice means a bill.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

515. Failing to discharge one's duty is called

- (a) Debacle (b) Dereliction
(c) Determination (d) Deterrent

Explanation:

- (1) Debacle means an event or a situation that is a complete failure and causes embarrassment.
- (2) Dereliction means the state of not being used or cared for and in bad condition; wilful negligence.
- (3) Determination means the quality that makes you continue trying to do something even when this is difficult.
- (4) Deterrent means a thing that makes somebody less likely to do something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (516–520): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence. [SSC Higher Secondary Level DEO & LDC, 2010]

516. One's ability to use the left hand and right hand equally well is called

- (a) Ambivert
(b) Ambidextrous
(c) Ambivalent
(d) Ambitious

**Explanation:**

- (1) Ambivert means an individual who is both an introvert and an extrovert.
 - (2) Ambidextrous means able to use both the hands equally well.
 - (3) Ambivalent means having or showing both good and bad feelings.
 - (4) Ambitious means determined to be successful, rich, powerful, etc.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

517. One who hates women is called

- (a) Philanthropist
- (b) Ascetic
- (c) Misogamist
- (d) Misogynist

Explanation:

- (1) Philanthropist a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money.
- (2) Ascetic means not allowing yourself physical pleasures, especially for religious reasons.
- (3) Misogamist means an individual who hates marriages.
- (4) Misogynist means a man who hates women.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

518. A system of naming things is called

- (a) Horticulture
- (b) Miniature
- (c) Genocide
- (d) Nomenclature

Explanation:

- (1) Horticulture means the study or practice of growing flowers, fruits and vegetables.
- (2) Miniature means small; much smaller than usual; a small detailed painting or model.
- (3) Genocide means the murder of a whole race or group of people.
- (4) Nomenclature means a system of naming things.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

519. A raised passageway in a building is called

- (a) Walkway
- (b) Walkout
- (c) Walkabout
- (d) Walkover

Explanation:

- (1) Walk way means a path set aside for walking.

- (2) Walkout means to leave a meeting, performance, etc., to stop working; to desert.
 - (3) Walkabout means an occasion when an important person walks among ordinary people to meet and talk to them.
 - (4) Walk over means to treat somebody badly; to defeat somebody easily.
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

520. A cure for all diseases is called

- (a) Laxative
- (b) Panacea
- (c) Antidote
- (d) Purgative

Explanation:

- (1) Laxative means a medicine, food or drink that makes somebody empty his bowels easily.
 - (2) Panacea means something that will solve all the problems of a situation.
 - (3) Antidote means a substance that controls the effects of a poison or disease.
 - (4) Purgative means a substance or medicine that causes your bowels to empty.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (521–525): In the following questions, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/phrase.

[SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010]

521. A person who loves mankind is called

- (a) Misanthrope
- (b) Anthropologist
- (c) Philanthropist
- (d) Mercenary

Explanation:

- (1) Misanthrope means an individual who hates and avoids other people.
- (2) Anthropologist means an individual who studies about humans, its origin, developments, customs and beliefs.
- (3) Philanthropist means a rich person who helps the poor and those in need.
- (4) Mercenary means a soldier who will fight for any country or group that offers payment.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

522. To confirm with the help of evidence is called

- (a) Corroborate
- (b) Implicate
- (c) Designate
- (d) Extricate

Explanation:

- (1) Corroborate means confirm; to provide evidence or information that supports a statement.
 - (2) Implicate means to show or suggest that somebody is involved in something bad or criminal; incriminate.
 - (3) Designate means to say officially that somebody or something has a character or name; to describe in a way.
 - (4) Extricate means to escape or enable to escape from a difficult situation.
- Hence, the correct option is (a).

523. The action of looking within or into one's own mind is called

- (a) Observation
- (b) Examination
- (c) Introspection
- (d) Introvert

Explanation:

- (1) Observation means the act of watching carefully, for a period.
- (2) Examination means test; inspection; scrutiny.
- (3) Introspection means the careful examination of your own thoughts, feelings and reason for behaving in a way.
- (4) Introvert means a quiet person who is more interested in his own thoughts and feelings than in spending time with other people.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

524. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views is called

- (a) Religious
- (b) Fanatic
- (c) Bigot
- (d) God-fearing

Explanation:

- (1) Religious means connected with religion.
- (2) Fanatic means an individual who is extremely enthusiastic; enthusiast.
- (3) Bigot means an individual who has strong, unreasonable beliefs or opinions about race, religion or politics and who will not listen to or accept the opinions of anyone who disagrees.
- (4) God-fearing means living a moral life based on religious principles.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

525. The capability of being interpreted in two ways is called

- (a) Confusing (b) Unclear
(c) Ambiguous (d) Ambivert

Explanation:

- (1) Confusing means not clear; difficult to understand.
- (2) Unclear means not clear, not definite; difficult to understand or be sure about.
- (3) Ambiguous means that can be understood in more than one way; having different meanings.
- (4) Ambivert means an individual who is both an introvert and an extrovert.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (526–530): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2010]

526. An underhand device resorted to in order to justify misconduct.

- (a) Subterfuge (b) Manoeuvre
(c) Stratagem (d) Complicity

Explanation:

- (1) Subterfuge means a secret, usually dishonest, way of behaving.
- (2) Manoeuvre means a clever plan or action or movement that is used for giving somebody an advantage; move.
- (3) Stratagem means a trick or plan that you use to gain an advantage or to trick an opponent.
- (4) Complicity means the act of taking part with another person in a crime; collusion.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

527. Impossible to describe

- (a) Miraculous (b) Ineffable
(c) Stupendous (d) Appalling

Explanation:

- (1) Miraculous means like a miracle; completely unexpected and lucky, extraordinary, phenomenal.
- (2) Ineffable means too great or beautiful to describe in words.
- (3) Stupendous means extremely large or impressive.
- (4) Appalling means shocking; extremely bad.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

528. One who criticizes popular beliefs which he thinks is mistaken or unwise

- (a) Philistine (b) Iconoclast
(c) Imposter (d) Cannibal

Explanation:

- (1) Philistine means an individual who does not like or understand art, literature, music, etc.
- (2) Iconoclast means an individual who criticizes popular belief or established customs and ideas.
- (3) Imposter means an individual who pretends to be somebody else to trick individuals.
- (4) Cannibal means an individual who eats human flesh.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

529. Detaining and confining someone is called

- (a) Interruption (b) Interrogation
(c) Interment (d) Internment

Explanation:

- (1) Interruption means something that temporarily stops an activity or a situation.
- (2) Interrogation means formal systematic questioning; examination.
- (3) Interment means the act of burying a dead person; burial.
- (4) Internment means imprisonment; the act of confining someone in a prison.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

530. Science of the races of mankind is called

- (a) Genealogy (b) Epistemology
(c) Ethnology (d) Sociology

Explanation:

- (1) Genealogy means the study of family history, including the study of who the ancestors of an individual were.
- (2) Epistemology means the part of philosophy that deals with knowledge.
- (3) Ethnology means the scientific study and comparison of human races.
- (4) Sociology means the study and classification of human societies.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (531–535): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2010]

531. One who hides away on a ship to obtain a free passage is called

- (a) Compositor (b) Stoker
(c) Stowaway (d) Shipwright

Explanation:

- (1) Compositor an individual who arranges text on a page before printing.
- (2) Stoker means an individual whose job is to add coal or other fuel to a fire, etc., especially on a ship or a steam train.
- (3) Stowaway means an individual who hides in a ship or plane before it leaves, to travel without paying or being seen.
- (4) Shipwright means reminding or making you think.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

532. Clues available at a scene is called

- (a) Circumstantial (b) Derivative
(c) Inferential (d) Suggestive

Explanation:

- (1) Circumstantial means containing information and details that strongly suggest that something is true but do not prove it.
- (2) Derivative means copied from something else; not having new or original ideas.
- (3) Inferential means relating to or having the nature of inference.
- (4) Suggestive means reminding or making you think.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

533. An unexpected piece of good fortune is called

- (a) Windfall (b) Philanthropy
(c) Benevolence (d) Turnstile

Explanation:

- (1) Windfall means an amount of money that is received unexpectedly.
- (2) Philanthropy means the practice of helping the poor and those in need, especially by giving money.
- (3) Benevolence means an inclination to do kind or charitable acts.
- (4) Turnstile means a gate at the entrance to a public building, stadium, etc., that turns in a circle when pushed, allowing one person to go through at a time.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



534. An emolument over and above fixed income or salary is called

- (a) Honorarium (b) Sinecure
(c) Perquisite (d) Prerogative

Explanation:

- (1) Honorarium means a payment made for somebody's professional services; a fee paid for a nominally free service.
(2) Sinecure means a job that you are paid for even though it involves little or no work.
(3) Perquisite means perk, fringe benefit; an incidental benefit awarded for certain types of employment.
(4) Prerogative means a right or advantage belonging to an individual or group as of his or its importance or social position.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

535. The animals of a particular region is called

- (a) Flora (b) Museum
(c) Zoo (d) Mauna

Explanation:

- (1) Flora means the plants of an area, type of environment or period.
(2) Museum means a building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical and scientific interest are kept and shown to the public.
(3) Zoo means a place where many kinds of wild animals are kept for public to see and where they are studied, bred and protected.
(4) Fauna means all the animals living in an area or in a period of history.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (536–540): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SAS Exam. 2010 (Paper1)]

536. An involuntary action under a stimulus is described as a

- (a) Complex (b) Reflex
(c) Reflection (d) Response

Explanation:

- (1) Complex means complicated
(2) Reflex means an action or a movement of your body that happens naturally in response to something and that you cannot control.

(3) Reflection means a sign that shows the state or nature of something; an image in a mirror.

(4) Response means a spoken or written answer; a reaction to something that has happened or been said.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

537. A continuous process of change is known as

- (a) Transformation
(b) Metamorphosis
(c) Flux
(d) Dynamism

Explanation:

- (1) Transformation means a complete change.
(2) Metamorphosis means a process in which somebody or something changes completely into something different; transformation.
(3) Flux means continuous movement and change.
(4) Dynamism means energy and enthusiasm to make new things happen or to make things succeed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

538. The use of many words where only a few are necessary is called

- (a) Circumlocution
(b) Circumspection
(c) Circumscription
(d) Circumvention

Explanation:

- (1) Circumlocution means using more words than are necessary.
(2) Circumspection means knowing how to avoid distress.
(3) Circumscription means the act of restricting.
(4) Circumvention means the act of escaping by going around.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

539. The circular building or hall with a dome is called

- (a) Edifice (b) Palace
(c) Rotunda (d) Spire

Explanation:

- (1) Edifice means a large impressive building.
(2) Place means the official home of a king queen, president, etc.

(2) Dark means with no or little light.

(3) Rotunda means a round building or hall, especially one with a curved roof.

(4) Spire means a tall pointed structure on the top of a building especially a church.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

540. One who is a citizen not of a country but of the world is called

- (a) Bohemian
(b) Cosmopolitan
(c) Philanthropist
(d) Internationalist

Explanation:

- (1) Bohemian means an individual who is involved with arts, who lives in an informal way without accepted rules of behaviour.
(2) Cosmopolitan means an individual who has the experience of many different parts of the world.
(3) Philanthropist means a rich person who helps the poor and those in need, especially by giving money.
(4) Internationalist means an individual who believes that countries should work together in a friendly way.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (541–545): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/phrase.

[SSC CISF ASI Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

541. To run away with a lover is called

- (a) Deceive (b) Cheat
(c) Escape (d) Elope

Explanation:

- (1) Deceive means to cheat or fool or trick or mislead.
(2) Cheat means to deceive or fool or trick.
(3) Escape means to get away from a place.
(4) Elope means to run away with somebody to marry secretly.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

542. The Science of heredity is called

- (a) Hereditary (b) Genetics
(c) Genesis (d) Inheritance

Explanation:

- (1) Hereditary means given to a child by its parents before it is born.

- (2) Genetics means the scientific study of the ways in which different characteristics are passed from each generation of living things to the next.
 (3) Genesis means the beginning or origin of something.
 (4) Inheritance means the money, property, etc., that you receive from somebody when he dies.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

543. The arrangement in order of occurrence is called

- (a) Timely
 (b) Chronological
 (c) Chronic
 (d) Temporal

Explanation:

- (1) Timely means happening at exactly the right time.
 (2) Chronological means arranged in the order in which they happened (events).
 (3) Chronic means difficult to cure or get rid of; lasting for a long time (disease).
 (4) Temporal means limited by time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

544. Things which tend to occur at night is called

- (a) Nightly (b) Dark
 (c) Neurotic (d) Nocturnal

Explanation:

- (1) Nightly means happening every night.
 (3) Neurotic means caused by or suffering from a mental illness with strong feelings of fear and worry.
 (4) Nocturnal means active at night.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

545. The mode of determining the nature of the disease is called

- (a) Investigate (b) Determine
 (c) Diagnose (d) Detect

Explanation:

- (1) Investigate means to carefully examine the facts of a situation, an event, a crime, etc., to find out the truth about it or how it happened.
 (2) Determine means to discover the facts to calculate exactly; establish.
 (3) Diagnose means to say exactly what an illness or the cause of a problem is.

- (4) Detect means to discover or notice something that is not easy to see, hear, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (546-550): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Investigator Exam. 2010)

546. Person who insists on adherence to formal rules or literary meaning is called

- (a) Scholar (b) Pedant
 (c) Pedagogue (d) Literalist

Explanation:

- (1) Scholar means an individual who knows all about a subject as he has studied it in detail.
 (2) Pedant means an individual who is too concerned with small details or rules especially while learning or teaching.
 (3) Pedagogue means a teacher.
 (4) Literalist means an individual who makes or uses literal or realistic in art or literature.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

547. Calmness and indifference to suffering is called

- (a) Stoicism (b) Despair
 (c) Agony (d) Materialism

Explanation:

- (1) Stoicism means the fact of not explaining or showing what you are feeling when you are suffering.
 (2) Despair means the feeling of having lost all hope.
 (3) Agony means extreme physical or mental pain.
 (4) Materialism means the belief that only material things exist.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

548. The practice of having more than one husband is called

- (a) Polyandry (b) Polygamy
 (c) Bigamy (d) Debauchery

Explanation:

- (1) Polyandry means the custom of having more than one husband at the same time.
 (2) Polygamy means the custom of having more than one wife at the same time.

- (3) Bigamy means the crime of marrying somebody when you are still legally married.

- (4) Debauchery means immoral behaviour involving sex, alcohol or drugs.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

549. Seeing something which is not actually present

- (a) Imagination (b) Presumption
 (c) Hallucination (d) Supposition

Explanation:

- (1) Imagination the ability to create pictures in your mind.
 (2) Presumption means something that is thought to be true or probable.
 (3) Hallucination means the fact of seeing or hearing something that is not there.
 (4) Supposition means an idea that you think is true although you may not be able to prove it; assumption.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

550. The sense of much liveliness and a sense of purpose.

- (a) Lousily (b) Jocularly
 (c) Zealously (d) Jauntily

Explanation:

- (1) Lousily means dirtily or badly
 (2) Jocularly means with humour; humorously
 (3) Zealously means with humour; humorously
 (4) Jauntily means cheerfully; lively

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (551-555): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC CPO SI Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

551. The instrument to measure atmospheric pressure is called

- (a) Metronome (b) Compass
 (c) Pedometer (d) Barometer

Explanation:

- (1) Metronome means a device that makes a regular sound like a clock and is used by musicians for helping them keep the correct rhythm while playing a piece of music.
 (2) Compass means an instrument for finding directions.



- (3) Pedometer means an instrument for measuring how far you have walked.
 (4) Barometer means an instrument for measuring air pressure to show when the weather will change.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

552. One who tends to take a hopeful view of life is called

- (a) Magnate (b) Creator
 (c) Pacifist (d) Optimist

Explanation:

- (1) magnate means an individual who is rich, powerful and successful in business.
 (2) Creator means God; an individual who has made or invented a thing.
 (3) Pacifist means an individual who believes that war and violent are always wrong.
 (4) Optimist means an individual who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

553. Belonging to all parts of the world.

- (a) Common (b) Universal
 (c) Worldly (d) International

Explanation:

- (1) Common means belonging to or participated in by a community public.
 (2) Universal means done by or involving all the individuals in the world or in a group.
 (3) Worldly means connected with the world in which we live rather than with spiritual things.
 (4) International means connected with two or more countries.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

554. To be known for bad acts is known as

- (a) Famous (b) Notorious
 (c) Criminal (d) Terrorist

Explanation:

- (1) Famous means well-known
 (2) Notorious means well known for bad acts.
 (3) Criminal means connected with crime.
 (4) Terrorist means an individual who uses violent action to attain political aims or to force a government to act.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

555. Words of similar meaning is called

- (a) Homonyms (b) Pseudonyms
 (c) Antonyms (d) Synonyms

Explanation:

- (1) Homonyms means words pronounced or spelled the same way but having different meanings.
 (2) Pseudonym means a fictitious name used instead of his real names.
 (3) Antonyms words of opposite meanings.
 (4) Synonyms means words of the same meanings.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (556–560): In the following questions, a group of four alternatives is given. Choose which one can be substituted for the words/sentences.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2008)

556. To feel or express disapproval of something or someone is called

- (a) Declare (b) Deprive
 (c) Depreciate (d) Deprecate

Explanation:

- (1) Declare means to say something officially or publicly; to state firmly and clearly.
 (2) Deprive means to prevent from having or doing something important.
 (3) Depreciate means to become less valuable over a period.
 (4) Deprecate means to feel and express strong disapproval.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

557. Handwriting that cannot be read is called

- (a) Ineligible (b) Decipher
 (c) Ugly (d) Illegible

Explanation:

- (1) Ineligible means not having necessary qualifications to have or do something.
 (2) Decipher means to succeed in finding the meaning of something of that is difficult to read or understand.
 (3) Ugly means not good-looking or beautiful, unpleasant to look at; unattractive, unpleasant or dangerous of an event or a situation.
 (4) Illegible means difficult or impossible to read.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

558. Animals that can live on land and in water is called

- (a) Anthropoids (b) Aquatics
 (c) Amphibians (d) Aquarian

Explanation:

- (1) Anthropoids mean looking like a human.
 (2) Aquatics means growing or living in, or near water.
 (3) Amphibians mean any animal that can live both a land and in water.
 (4) Aquarians means an individual born between 21 January and 19 February.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

559. Easily duped or fooled

- (a) Insensible (b) Perceptible
 (c) Gullible (d) indefensible

Explanation:

- (1) Insensible means unable to feel something or react to it; unaware.
 (2) Perceptible means noticeable great enough for you to notice it.
 (3) Gullible means naive; too willing to believe or accept what other people tell you and therefore easily tricked.
 (4) Indefensible means that cannot be defended or excused as it is morally unacceptable.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

560. The fear of water is called

- (a) Claustrophobia (b) Hydrophobia
 (c) Insomnia (d) Obsession

Explanation:

- (1) Claustrophobia means an extreme fear of being in a small confined place.
 (2) Hydrophobia means extreme fear of water.
 (3) Insomnia means lack of sleep.
 (4) Obsession means the state in which an individual's mind is filled with the thoughts of one thing or an individual in a way that is not normal.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (561–566): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words sentence.

(SSC DEO. 2009)

561. To agree to something

- (a) Assure (b) Assent
 (c) Adapt (d) Adhere

Explanation:

- (1) Assure means to make yourself certain about something; guarantee.
 - (2) Assent means to agree to a request or an idea or a suggestion.
 - (3) Adapt means to adjust; to modify.
 - (4) Adhere means to stick firmly.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

562. A person who withdraws from the world to live in seclusion and often in solitude.

- (a) Iconoclast (b) Recluse
- (c) Sage (d) Priest

Explanation:

- (1) Iconoclast means an individual who criticizes popular beliefs or established customs and ideas.
- (2) Recluse means a person who lives alone and likes to avoid other people.
- (3) Sage means a wise person.
- (4) Priest means an individual who performs religious ceremonies.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

563. A lover of books is called

- (a) Bibliomaniac (b) Bibliophile
- (c) Bibliographer (d) Bilingualist

Explanation:

- (1) Bibliomaniac means excessive fondness for acquiring and possessing books.
- (2) Bibliophile means an individual who loves or collects books.
- (3) Bibliographer means someone trained in compiling a list of books or articles.
- (4) Bilingualist means an individual who speaks more than one language.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

564. Occurring at irregular intervals of time

- (a) Epidemic (b) Endemic
- (c) Temporal (d) Sporadic

Explanation:

- (1) Epidemic means a rapid increase in how often something bad happens.
- (2) Endemic means regularly found in a place or among a group of people and difficult to get rid of.
- (3) Temporal means connected with or limited by time.

- (4) Sporadic means happening only occasionally or at intervals that are not regular; intermittent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

565. To keep a great person or event in people's memory is called

- (a) Communicate
- (b) Commensurate
- (c) Commemorate
- (d) Commiserate

Explanation:

- (1) Communicate means to exchange information, news, ideas, etc.
- (2) Commensurate means to match something in size, importance, quality, etc.
- (3) Commemorate means to remind people of an important person or event from the past with a special action or object.
- (4) Commiserate means to show sympathy when somebody is upset or disappointed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (566–570): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC TA (IT & CM) Exam. 2009]

566. The study of insects is

- (a) Etymology (b) Entomology
- (c) Ecology (d) Embryology

Explanation:

- (1) Etymology means the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings.
- (2) Entomology means the study of insects.
- (3) Ecology means the study of the relation of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment.
- (4) Embryology means the scientific study of the development of embryos.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

567. Careful in the spending of money, time, etc.

- (a) Punctual (b) Economical
- (c) Miserly (d) Calculative

Explanation:

- (1) Punctual means not late; on time.
- (2) Economical means cost effective; reasonable.

- (3) Miserly means stingy; penny-pinching.
 - (4) Calculative means selfish; shrewd.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

568. Reproducing or memorizing word for word is called

- (a) Verbatim (b) Verbose
- (c) Verbiage (d) Verbalism

Explanation:

- (1) Verbatim means exactly as spoken or written; word for word.
- (2) Verbose means using or containing lot of words; long worded.
- (3) Verbiage means the use of numerous words or difficult words than needed.
- (4) Verbalism means a phrase or sentence having little or no meaning.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

569. That which cannot be captured is called

- (a) Untakable (b) Ungrippable
- (c) Impregnable (d) Slippery

Explanation:

- (1) Untakable means strong and impossible to defeat or change; invincible.
- (2) Ungrippable means that can't be apprehended.
- (3) Impregnable means cannot be entered by force.
- (4) Slippery means difficult to hold due to smooth surface.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

570. One who breaks the law is called

- (a) Aggressor (b) Politician
- (c) Transgressor (d) Pedestrian

Explanation:

- (1) Aggressor means an individual, country, etc., that attacks first.
- (2) Politician means an individual connected with politics.
- (3) Transgressor means someone who violates a law or command.
- (4) Pedestrian means an individual who walks on a street rather than use a vehicle.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (571–580): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]



571. The Government by a ruler who has unlimited power is called

- (a) Despotism (b) Autocracy
(c) Monarchy (d) Anarchy

Explanation:

- (1) Despotism means the rule of a ruler with great power, one who uses it in a cruel way.
(2) Autocracy means a system of government of a country in which one person has complete power.
(3) Monarchy means a system of government by a king or queen.
(4) Anarchy means a situation in a country, an organization, etc., in which there is no government, order or control.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

572. An occasion of great importance

- (a) Exemplary (b) Momentous
(c) Herculean (d) Grandiose

Explanation:

- (1) Exemplary means severe punishment used as a warning to others; providing a good example for individuals to copy.
(2) Momentous means important or serious as there may be important results.
(3) Herculean means needing a lot of strength, determination or effort.
(4) Grandiose means seeming impressive but too large, complicated, expensive, etc., to be practical or possible.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

573. A person who is always hopeful and looks upon the brighter side of things is called

- (a) Florist (b) Artist
(c) Theist (d) Optimist

Explanation:

- (1) Florist means an individual who owns or works in a shop or store that sells flowers and plants.
(2) Artist means an individual who creates works of art paintings or drawings.
(3) Theist means one who believes in the existence of God.
(4) Optimist means an individual who always expects good things to happen or things to be successful.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

574. The place of burial is called

- (a) Cave (b) Church
(c) Synagogue (d) Cemetery

Explanation:

- (1) Cave means a large hole in the side of a hill or under the ground.
(2) Church means place of worship of the Christians.
(3) Synagogue means a building where the Jews meet for religious worship and teaching.
(4) Cemetery means an area of land used for burying dead individuals, especially one that is not beside a church.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

575. To have a very high opinion of oneself is called

- (a) Exaggeration (b) Adulation
(c) Abundance (d) Conceited

Explanation:

- (1) Exaggeration means a statement or description that makes something seem larger, better, worse or more important than it is.
(2) Adulations mean admiration and praise that is greater than is necessary.
(3) Abundance means a large quantity that is more than enough.
(4) Conceited means having too much pride in yourself and what you do.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

576. One who believes in giving equal opportunity to women in all fields is

- (a) Fanatic (b) Misogynist
(c) Philanderer (d) Feminist

Explanation:

- (1) Fanatic means an individual who is extremely enthusiastic.
(2) Misogynist means a man who hates women.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

577. The inability to sleep is called

- (a) Hysteria (b) Insomnia
(c) Aphasia (d) Amnesia

Explanation:

- (1) Hysteria means a state of extreme excitement, fear or anger in which an individual, or a group of individuals, loses control of his emotions and starts to cry, laugh, etc.

(2) Insomnia means the condition of being unable to sleep.

(3) Aphasia means the loss of the ability to understand or produce speech as of brain damage.

(4) Amnesia means a medical condition in which somebody party or completely loses his memory.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

578. One who is given to pleasures of the flesh is

- (a) Terrestrial (b) Epicurean
(c) Celestial (d) Pedestrian

Explanation:

- (1) Terrestrial living on the land or on the ground, rather than in water or on trees or in the air.
(2) Epicurean means devoted to pleasure and enjoy yourself.
(3) Celestial means of the sky or heaven.
(4) Pedestrian means an individual walking in the street and not travelling in a vehicle.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

579. A tank where fish or water plants are kept is called

- (a) Aquarium (b) Sanatorium
(c) Nursery (d) Aviary

Explanation:

- (1) Aquarium means a glass tank where fish and water plants are kept.
(2) Sanatorium means a hospital for recovery or for the treatment of severe or chronic diseases.
(3) Nursery means a place where young plants or trees are grown for sale or for planting somewhere else.
(4) Aviary means a place where birds are kept.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

580. A person who never takes alcoholic drinks is called

- (a) Teetotaler (b) Alcoholic
(c) Addict (d) Bagpiper

Explanation:

- (1) teetotaler means an individual who does not drink alcohol.
(2) Alcoholic means an individual who regularly drinks too much alcohol and cannot easily stop drinking.

- (3) Addict means an individual who is unable to stop taking harmful drugs.
(4) Bagpiper means someone who plays the bagpipe.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (581–585): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

581. The belief that God is in everything and that everything is God.

- (a) Atheism (b) Pantheism
(c) Scepticism (d) Animism

Explanation:

- (1) Atheism means the belief that God does not exist.
(2) Pantheism means the belief that God is present in all natural things.
(3) Scepticism means an attitude of doubting that claims or statements that are true and that something will happen.
(4) Animism means the belief that plants, objects and natural things each have a living soul.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

582. A picture of a person or a thing drawn in such a highly exaggerated manner as to cause laughter.

- (a) Cartoon (b) Cacography
(c) Cartography (d) Caricature

Explanation:

- (1) Cartoon means an amusing drawing for fun.
(2) Cacography means poor hand writing.
(3) Cartography means the art of drawing or making maps.
(4) Caricature means a funny drawing or picture of someone that overstates some of his features.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

583. The state of being miserable bereft of all possessions.

- (a) Dependant (b) Complacent
(c) Destitute (d) Omnipresent

Explanation:

- (1) Dependent means an individual, usually a child, who relies on another person.

(2) Complacent means satisfied; self-satisfied.

(3) Destitute means without money, food and the other things necessary for life.

(4) Omnipresent means present everywhere.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

584. That which cannot be called back is called

- (a) Irresponsible (b) Irrevocable
(c) Irredeemable (d) Incalculable

Explanation:

- (1) Irresponsible means reckless; careless.
(2) Irrevocable means that cannot be changed; final.
(3) Irredeemable means unalterable; hopeless.
(4) Incalculable means too large to calculate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

585. One who journeys from place to place is called

- (a) Quack (b) Cannibal
(c) Itinerant (d) Courier

Explanation:

- (1) Quack means an individual who deceitfully claims to have medical knowledge; impostor.
(2) Cannibal means an individual who eats flesh of his own species.
(3) Itinerant means travelling to find work.
(4) Courier means an individual or company whose occupation is to take and deliver packets or letters.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (586–595): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

586. The belief that war and violence are unjustified is

- (a) Neutralization (b) Pessimism
(c) Naturalization (d) Pacifism

Explanation:

- (1) Neutralization means action intended to invalidate the effects of some previous action.

(2) Pessimism means a feeling that bad things will happen and that something will not be successful.

(3) Naturalization means the quality of being brought into conformity with Nature.

(4) Pacifism means the belief that war and violence are always wrong.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

587. A group of girls is called

- (a) Bevy (b) Covey
(c) Troupe (d) Coterie

Explanation:

- (1) Bevy means a large group of people or things of the same kind girls or young women.
(2) Covey means a small collection of people.
(3) Troupe means a group of actors, singers, etc., who work together.
(4) Coterie means a small group of people who have the same interests and do things together but do not like to include others.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

588. Causing or ending in death is

- (a) Fatal (b) Deadly
(c) Serious (d) Dangerous

Explanation:

- (1) Fatal means ending in death or lethal.
(2) Deadly means causing or likely to cause death; extreme; complete.
(3) Serious means bad or hazardous; not only for pleasure; important; not silly; not joking.
(4) Dangerous means likely to hurt or damage.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

589. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama is called

- (a) Prologue (b) Dialogue
(c) Epilogue (d) Monologue

Explanation:

- (1) Prologue means a speech, etc., at the beginning of a play, book, etc., that introduces it.
(2) Dialogue means conversation in a book, play, etc.
(3) Epilogue means a speech, etc. at the end of a play, book, etc.



(4) Monologue means a long speech in a play, movie, etc., spoken by one actor. Hence, the correct option is (c).

690. One who loves books is called
(a) Scholar (b) Bibliographer
(c) Teacher (d) Bibliophile

Explanation:

- (1) Scholar means an individual who knows a lot about a subject as he has studied that in detail.
- (2) Bibliographer means someone trained in compiling books or articles about a subject; author.
- (3) Teacher means an individual who teaches in a school.
- (4) Bibliophile means an individual who loves or collects books.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

591. One who has obstinate and narrow religious views is called

- (a) Theosophist (b) Bigot
(c) Philosopher (d) Theologian

Explanation:

- (1) Theosophist means a believer in a religious system of thought that tries to know God by means of meditation, prayer, etc.
- (2) Bigot means an individual who has strong, unreasonable beliefs or opinions about race, religion or politics and who will not listen to or accept the opinions of anyone who disagrees.
- (3) Philosopher means an individual who thinks deeply about things.
- (4) Theologian means an individual who studies religion and beliefs.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

592. The sound of the funeral bell is

- (a) Knell (b) Spell
(c) Dong (d) Dingdong

Explanation:

- (1) Knell means the sound of a bell sung slowly to announce a death or a funeral or the end of something.
- (2) Spell means a short period during which something lasts.
- (3) Dong means sound made by a bell.
- (4) Dingdong means sound made by a bell.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

593. Military waking signal sounded in the morning is called

- (a) Reveille (b) Lullaby
(c) Anthem (d) Soprano

Explanation:

- (1) Reveille means a tune that is played to wake soldiers in the morning.
- (2) Lullaby means a soft gentle song sung to make a child go to sleep.
- (3) Anthem means a song that has a special importance for a country, an organization or a group of people and is sung on special occasions.
- (4) Soprano means a singing voice with the highest range for a woman or boy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

594. The study of insects is called

- (a) Ecology (b) Embryology
(c) Entomology (d) Biology

Explanation:

- (1) Ecology means the study of the relations of plants and living creatures to each other and to their environment.
- (2) Embryology means the study of the development of animals or plants before birth.
- (3) Entomology means the scientific study of insects.
- (4) Biology means the scientific study of the life and structure of plants and animals.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

595. A person in his seventies is known as

- (a) Sexagenarian
(b) Septuagenarian
(c) Centurion
(d) Patriarch

Explanation:

- (1) Sexagenarian means an individual between the ages of 60 and 69.
- (2) Septuagenarian means an individual between the ages of 70 and 79.
- (3) Centurion means an army officer who commanded 100 soldiers.
- (4) Patriarch means the male head of a family.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (596–600): In the following questions, out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC A (IT & CE) Exam. 2007]

596. A government by officials is called

- (a) Oligarchy (b) Aristocracy
(c) Plutocracy (d) Bureaucracy

Explanation:

- (1) Oligarchy means a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power.
- (2) Aristocracy means nobility; the most powerful members of a society.
- (3) Plutocracy government by the richest individuals of a country.
- (4) Bureaucracy means a system of government in which there are many state officials who are not elected.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

597. One who walks in sleep is called

- (a) Somniloquist (b) Egoist
(c) Somnambulist (d) Altruist

Explanation:

- (1) Somniloquist means someone who talks while asleep.
- (2) Egoist means an individual who thinks he or she is better than other individuals and who thinks and talks too much about himself or herself.
- (3) Somnambulist means someone who walks about in sleep.
- (4) Altruist means someone who makes charitable donations intended to increase human wellbeing.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

598. Commencement of adjacent words with the same letter is called

- (a) Pun
(b) Alliteration
(c) Transferred epithet
(d) Oxymoron

Explanation:

- (1) Pun means the clever or humorous use of a word that has more than one meaning, or of words that have different meanings but sound the same.
- (2) Alliteration means the use of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words that are close together.
- (3) Transferred epithet means the reversal of the usual relationship between two words.
- (4) Oxymoron means a phrase that combines two words that seem to be the opposite of each other.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

599. A specialist who tests eyesight is called

- (a) Optician
- (b) Ophthalmologist
- (c) Ichthyologist
- (d) Neurologist

Explanation:

- (1) Optician means an individual whose job is to examine some individuals' eyes and to recommend and sell glasses.
 - (2) Ophthalmologist means a doctor who studies and treats the diseases of the eye.
 - (3) Ichthyologist means a zoologist who studies fish.
 - (4) Neurologist means a doctor who studies and treats diseases of nerves.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

600. A wall built to prevent the sea or a river from flooding an area is called

- (a) Dam
- (b) Mound
- (c) Dyke
- (d) Embankment

Explanation:

- (1) Dam means a barrier that is built across a river to stop the water from flowing.
- (2) Mound means a large pile of earth or stones; heap.
- (3) Dyke means a long thick wall that is built to stop water flooding onto a low area of land.
- (4) Embankment means a wall of stone or earth made to keep water back or to carry a road or railway or railroad over low ground.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (601–610): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

601. To be biased against

- (a) Partial
- (b) Objective
- (c) Prejudiced
- (d) Predestined

Explanation: (3)

- (1) Partial means not complete or whole; showing or feeling too much support for one person, team, idea, etc., biased.
- (2) Objective means unbiased means not influenced by personal feelings or opinions.

(3) Prejudiced means having an unreasonable dislike of or preference for somebody or something.

(4) Predestined means already decided or planned by God or by fate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

602. The motion of head, hands, etc., as a mode of expression indicating is

- (a) Gesture
- (b) Grin
- (c) Gestation
- (d) Grimace

Explanation:

- (1) Gesture means a movement that you make with your hands your head or your face to show a meaning.
- (2) Grin means to smile widely.
- (3) Gestation means the time that the young of an individual or animal develops inside its mother's body until it is born.
- (4) Grimace means to make an ugly expression with your face to show pain, disgust, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

603. Bitter and violent attack in words

- (a) Diaspora
- (b) Diacriticism
- (c) Diadem
- (d) Diatribe

Explanation:

- (1) Diaspora means the movement of individuals from any nation or group away from their own country.
- (2) Diadem means a crown worn as a sign of royal power.
- (3) Diatribe means a long and angry speech or piece of writing attacking and criticizing somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

604. Treatment by means of exercise and massage is called

- (a) Chemotherapy
- (b) Hydrotherapy
- (c) Physiotherapy
- (d) Psychotherapy

Explanation:

- (1) Chemotherapy means the treatment of disease (cancer) with the use of chemical substances.
- (2) Hydrotherapy means the treatment of disease or injury by doing physical exercises in water.

(3) Physiotherapy means the treatment of disease or injury or weakness in the Joints or muscles by exercises, massage and the use of light and heat.

(4) Psychotherapy means the treatment of mental illness by discussing somebody's problems with him rather than by giving him drugs.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

605. The abandonment of one's country or cause is called

- (a) Defection
- (b) Disloyalty
- (c) Desertion
- (d) Migration

Explanation:

- (1) Defection means withdrawing support or help despite continued support for a political party, religion, ruler, etc.
- (2) Disloyalty means the quality of being unfaithful to your friends, family, country, etc.
- (3) Desertion means abandonment; defection.
- (4) Migration means the movement of many individuals, birds or animals from one place to another.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

606. A place where birds are kept is called

- (a) Aquarium
- (b) Dareen
- (c) Aviary
- (d) Sanctuary

Explanation:

- (1) Aquarium means a large glass container in which fish and other water creatures and plants are kept.
- (2) Den means the hidden home of some types of wild animals bear, lion, etc.
- (3) Aviary means a large cage or building for keeping birds in.
- (4) Sanctuary means an area where wild birds or animals are protected and encouraged to breed; reserve.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

607. A method which never fails is

- (a) Unflinching
- (b) Irreparable
- (c) Irremediable
- (d) Infallible

Explanation:

- (1) Unflinching means remaining strong and determined, even in a difficult or dangerous situation; not shrinking from danger.



- (2) Irreparable means too bad or too serious to repair or put right.
 (3) Irremediable means too bad to be corrected or cured.
 (4) Infallible means never wrong; never making mistakes; that never fails; always doing what it is supposed to do.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

608. Something which cannot be believed is

- (a) Inevitable (b) Ineffable
 (c) Incredible (d) Ineluctable

Explanation:

- (1) Inevitable means unavoidable; that you cannot avoid or prevent.
 (2) Ineffable means too great or beautiful to describe in words.
 (3) Incredible means unbelievable; impossible or difficult to believe.
 (4) Ineluctable means unavoidable; that you cannot avoid.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

609. The body of a human being or animal embalmed for burial is called

- (a) Corpse (b) Mummy
 (c) Morgue (d) Mortuary

Explanation:

- (1) Corpse means a dead body (human).
 (2) Mummy means a body of a human or an animal that has been preserved by treating it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth; embalm.
 (3) Morgue means a building in which dead bodies are kept before they are buried or burned.
 (4) Mortuary means morgue

Hence, the correct option is (b).

610. Of very bad morals; characterized by debasement or degeneration.

- (a) Desultory (b) Dilapidated
 (c) Depraved (d) Dilatory

Explanation:

- (1) Desultory means going from one thing to another, without a definite plan.
 (2) Dilapidated means old and in bad condition (furniture and buildings); ramshackle.
 (3) Depraved means morally bad; wicked; evil.

- (4) Dilatory means not acting quickly enough; causing delay.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (611–615): In each of the following questions, out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(SSC Statistic Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2006)

612. A sly look that is lustful

- (a) Leer (b) Lore
 (c) Lark (d) Littoral

Explanation:

- (1) Leer means to look or smile at somebody in a disagreeable way.
 (2) Lore means knowledge and information related to a subject; wisdom.
 (3) Lark means a thing that you do for fun; joke.
 (4) Littoral means coastal; seaside.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

612. A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes is called

- (a) Wile (b) Yokel
 (c) Wag (d) Aeon

Explanation:

- (1) Wile means the use of tricks to deceive or cheat someone.
 (2) Yokel means not intelligent or interested in culture.
 (3) Wag means an individual who enjoys making jokes; joker.
 (4) Aeon means a major division of time, divided into Eras.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

613. Deep in thought is called as

- (a) Meditation (b) Pensive
 (c) Pesky (d) Purloin

Explanation:

- (1) Meditation means the practice of thinking deeply in silence, for religious reasons or to make your mind calm.
 (2) Pensive means thinking deeply about something because you are sad or worried.
 (3) Pesky means annoying
 (4) Purloin means to steal something or use it without permission.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

614. Without risk of punishment is called

- (a) Impudent
 (b) Impunity
 (c) Inexorable
 (d) Imperturbable

Explanation:

- (1) Impudent means rude; not showing respect for other people; impertinent.
 (2) Impunity means exemption from punishment or loss.
 (3) Inexorable means that cannot be stopped or changed relentlessly.
 (4) Imperturbable means not easily upset or worried by a difficult situation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

615. Excessive preoccupation with one's health is

- (a) Hypochondria (b) Malaise
 (c) Disaffected (d) Malingering

Explanation:

- (1) Hypochondria means a state in which somebody worries all the time about his health and believes that he is ill or sick when there is nothing wrong with him.
 (2) Malaise means a general feeling of being ill or sick, unhappy or not satisfied, without signs of any problem; unease.
 (3) Disaffected means disillusioned; dissatisfied.
 (4) Malingering means pretend to be sick to evade work.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (616–620): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2006]

616. The worship of idols or images is called

- (a) Atheism (b) Theism
 (c) Idolatry (d) Iconoclasm

Explanation:

- (1) Atheism means the belief that God does not exist.
 (2) Theism means belief in the existence of God.
 (3) Idolatry means the practice of worshipping statues as gods.

- (4) Iconoclasm means the act of criticizing popular belief or established customs or ideas.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

617. Something that is poisonous or unhealthy is called

- (a) Trivial (b) Toxic
(c) Torpid (d) Tragic

Explanation:

- (1) Trivial means not important or serious; not worth considering.
(2) Toxic means containing poison; poisonous.
(3) Torpid means not active; with no energy or enthusiasm; lethargic.
(4) Tragic means making you feel sad as somebody has died or suffered a lot.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

618. A remedy for all diseases is called

- (a) Amnesia (b) Panacea
(c) Intelligentsia (d) Parasol

Explanation:

- (1) Amnesia means a medical condition in which somebody partly or completely loses his memory.
(2) Panacea means something that will solve all the problems of a situation.
(3) Intelligentsia means the people in a country or society who are well educated and are interested in culture, politics, literature, etc.
(4) Parasol means a large umbrella that is used on beaches or outside restaurants to protect people from the hot sun.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

619. A hater of mankind is called

- (a) Misanthrope
(b) Misogynist
(c) Philanthropist
(d) Misogamist

Explanation:

- (1) Misanthrope means an individual who hates and avoids other people.
(2) Misogynist means a man who hates women.
(3) Philanthropist means a rich person who helps the poor and those in need.
(4) Misogamist means an individual who hates marriage.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

620. Irresistible craving for alcoholic drinks is called

- (a) Megalomania
(b) Dipsomania
(c) Kleptomania
(d) Pyromania

Explanation:

- (1) Megalomania means a mental illness or condition in which one has an exaggerated belief in one's own importance or power.
(2) Dipsomania means an intense persistent desire to drink alcoholic beverages to excess; alcoholism.
(3) Kleptomania means a mental illness in which one has a strong desire, which one cannot control, to steal things.
(4) Pyromania means a mental illness that causes a strong desire to set fire to things.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (621-630): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

621. One who deserts his principles or party is called

- (a) Apostle (b) Proselyte
(c) Renegade (d) Critic

Explanation:

- (1) Apostle means an individual who strongly believes in a policy or an idea and tries to make other people believe in it.
(2) Proselyte means an individual who has been converted to another religious or political belief.
(3) Renegade means an individual who leaves one political, religious, etc., group to join another that has different views.
(4) Critic means an individual who expresses disapproval of somebody or something and talks about his bad qualities, especially publicly.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

622. One who intervenes between two or more parties to settle differences is called

- (a) Neutral (b) Intermediary
(c) Judge (d) Connoisseur

Explanation:

- (1) Neutral means not supporting or helping either side in a disagreement, competition, etc., impartial; unbiased.
(2) Intermediary means an individual or organisation that helps other people or organisations to make an agreement by a means of communication between them; mediator.
(3) Judge means an individual who has the necessary knowledge or skills to give his opinion about the value or quality of somebody or something.
(4) Connoisseur means an expert on matters involving the judgement of beauty, quality or skill in art, food or music.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

623. The habit of always admiring oneself is

- (a) Psychosis (b) Neurosis
(c) Narcissism (d) Paranoia

Explanation:

- (1) Psychosis means a serious mental illness that affects the whole personality.
(2) Neurosis means a mental illness in which an individual suffers strong feelings of fear and worry.
(3) Narcissism means the habit of admiring yourself too much, especially your appearance.
(4) Paranoia means a mental illness in which an individual may wrongly believe that other people are trying to harm him, that he is important, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

624. To take back, withdraw or renounce is called

- (a) Repent (b) Retrace
(c) Refuse (d) Recant

Explanation:

- (1) Repent means to feel or show that you are sorry for something bad or wrong that you have done.
(2) Retrace means to go back along the same path or route that you have come along.
(3) Refuse means to deny
(4) Recant means to say, often publicly, that you no longer have the same belief or opinion that you had before.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



625. A pen for small animals is called

- (a) Hutch (b) Lair
(c) Den (d) Cage

Explanation:

- (1) Hutch means a house for keeping rabbits or other small animals.
(2) Lair means a place where a wild animal sleeps or hides; den.
(3) Den means the hidden home of some types of wild animals, etc.
(4) Cage means a house in which animals or birds are kept.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

626. A woman having more than one husband at the same time.

- (a) Polyandry (b) Polygamy
(c) Polyphony (d) Polygyny

Explanation:

- (1) Polyandry means the custom of having more than one husband at the same time.
(2) Polygamy means the custom of having more than one wife at the same time.
(3) Polyphony means the combination of several different patterns as of musical notes sung together to form a single piece of music.
(4) Polygyny means having more than one wife at a time; polygamy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

627. Feeding on food made both of plants and flesh is called

- (a) Carnivorous (b) Omnipotent
(c) Omnivorous (d) Optimist

Explanation:

- (1) Carnivorous means flesh eating animals.
(2) Omnipotent means having total power; able to do anything.
(3) Omnivorous means eating all types of food, especially both plants and meat.
(4) Optimist means an individual who always expects good things to happen.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

628. One who destroys images or attacks popular beliefs is called

- (a) Imagist (b) Misanthropist
(c) Iconoclast (d) Masochist

Explanation:

- (1) Imagist means a poet who uses common speech in his verses.
(2) Misanthropist means someone who dislikes people in general.
(3) Iconoclast means an individual who criticizes popular beliefs or established customs and ideas; image breaker.
(4) Masochist means someone who obtains pleasure from receiving punishment; sadist.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

629. Violation of something holy and sacred is

- (a) Pollution (b) Pilferage
(c) Sacrilege (d) Pittance

Explanation:

- (1) Pollution means the process of making air, water, soil, etc., dirty; harmful or annoying levels of noise or of artificial light at night.
(2) Pilferage means the act of stealing small amounts or small articles.
(3) Sacrilege means an act of treating a holy thing or place without respect.
(4) Pittance means a small amount of money that is hardly sufficient to live on.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

630. A place where nuns live and work is

- (a) Church (b) School
(c) Abode (d) Convent

Explanation:

- (1) Church means a place of worship for Christians.
(2) School means a place where children go to be educated.
(3) Abode means a place where somebody lives.
(4) Convent means a place where nuns live and work.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (631-640): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

631. General view of a person's character

- (a) Biography (b) Profile
(c) Introduction (d) Sketch

Explanation:

- (1) Biography means the story of a person's life written by somebody else.
(2) Profile means a description of somebody or something that gives useful information.
(3) Introduction means the first section of a communication; the act of beginning something new; formally making a person known to another or to the public, a new proposal.
(4) Sketch means a simple picture that is drawn quickly and does not have many details.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

632. Wild and noisy disorder is called

- (a) Agitation
(b) Revolution
(c) Pandemonium
(d) Stir

Explanation:

- (1) Agitation means worry and anxiety that you show by behaving in a nervous way.
(2) Revolution means a great change in conditions, ways of working, beliefs, etc., that affects many people.
(3) Pandemonium means a situation in which there is a lot of noise, activity and confusion, as people are angry or frightened; chaos.
(4) Stir means to try to cause trouble.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

633. The first public speech delivered by a person is called

- (a) Maiden speech
(b) Inaugural speech
(c) Trial speech
(d) Marathon speech

Explanation:

- (1) Maiden speech means the first speech made by an individual.
(2) Inaugural speech means an official speech marking the beginning of something important.
(3) Trial speech means the speech which is tried or tested or practiced before being delivered.
(4) Marathon speech means a long speech that needs prolonged effort and attention.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

634. One who does not follow the usual rules of social life is called

- (a) Bohemian (b) Artisan
(c) Partisan (d) Physician

Explanation:

- (1) Bohemian means an individual who is involved with the arts, who lives in an informal way without following accepted rules of behaviour.
- (2) Artisan means an individual who does skilled work making things with his hands; craftsman.
- (3) Partisan means an individual who strongly supports a leader, group or idea; follower.
- (4) Physician means a doctor, who is a specialist in general medicine and not surgery; general practitioner.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

635. Placing a thing beside another is

- (a) Impose (b) Repose
(c) Juxtapose (d) Expose

Explanation:

- (1) Impose means to introduce a new law, rule, tax, etc., to force to have a deal that is difficult or unpleasant.
- (2) Repose means a state of rest, sleep or feeling calm.
- (3) Juxtapose means to put people or things together to show a contrast or a new relationship between them.
- (4) Expose means to make known to the public, information that was previously known only to a few people or that was meant to be kept a secret.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

636. Expert in the scientific study of birds is called

- (a) Dermatologist (b) Zoologist
(c) Ornithologist (d) Astronaut

Explanation:

- (1) Dermatologist means a doctor who studies and treats skin diseases.
- (2) Zoologist means a scientist who studies animals and their behaviour.
- (3) Ornithologist means an individual who studies birds.
- (4) Astronaut means an individual whose job involves travelling and working in a spacecraft.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

637. Building in which dead bodies are kept for a time is

- (a) Mortuary (b) Monastery
(c) Sanatorium (d) Crematorium

Explanation:

- (1) Mortuary means a room or building in which dead bodies are kept before they are buried or cremated.
- (2) Monastery means a building in which monks live together.
- (3) Sanatorium means a place like a hospital where patients who have a lasting illness or who are getting better after an illness are treated.
- (4) Crematorium means a building in which the bodies of dead people are burned.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

638. One who believes that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life is called

- (a) Hedonist (b) Pessimist
(c) Misanthrope (d) Philistine

Explanation:

- (1) Hedonist means an individual who believes that pleasure is the most important thing in life.
- (2) Pessimist means an individual who always expects bad things to happen.
- (3) Misanthrope means an individual who hates and avoids other people.
- (4) Philistine means an individual who does not like or understand art, literature, music, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

639. One who breaks the established traditions and image is

- (a) Fatalist (b) Fanatic
(c) Iconoclast (d) Philogynist

Explanation:

- (1) Fatalist means an individual who believes in fate or destiny.
- (2) Fanatic means an individual who is extremely enthusiastic; enthusiast; extremist.
- (3) Iconoclast means an individual who criticizes popular beliefs or established customs.
- (4) Philogynist means an individual who esteems woman as the higher type of humanity.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

640. Property handed down after the death of a person.

- (a) Legacy (b) Legend
(c) Patrimony (d) Inheritance

Explanation:

- (1) Legacy means money or property that is given to you by somebody when he dies; inheritance.
- (2) Legend means a story from ancient times about people and events, that may or may not be true; myth.
- (3) Patrimony means property that is given to somebody when his father dies; inheritance.
- (4) Inheritance means the money, property, etc., that you receive from somebody when he dies.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (641-645): In the following questions out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

(88C Section (Audit) Exam. 2005)

641. One who collects coins is

- (a) Archaeologist (b) Numismatist
(c) Philatelist (d) Connoisseur

Explanation:

- (1) Archaeologist means an individual who studies cultures of the past, and of periods of history by examining the remains of buildings and objects found in the ground.
- (2) Numismatist means an individual who collects or studies coins or medals.
- (3) Philatelist means an individual who collects or studies stamps.
- (4) Connoisseur means an expert on matters involving the judgement.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

642. A system of Government in which only one political party is allowed to function is

- (a) Oligarchy
(b) Dictatorship
(c) Totalitarianism
(d) Theocracy

Explanation:

- (1) Oligarchy means a form of government in which only a small group of people hold all the power.



- (2) Dictatorship means a form of government by a ruler who has complete power over a country, especially one who has gained it using military force.
- (3) Totalitarianism means a form of government in which there is only one political party that has complete power and control over the people.
- (4) Theocracy means a form of government run by religious leaders.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

643. Customs and habits of a particular group

- (a) Mores (b) Traditions
(c) Rites (d) Rituals

Explanation:

- (1) Mores mean the customs and behaviour that are considered typical of a social group or community; conventions.
- (2) Traditions mean beliefs, customs or way of doing something that has existed for a long time among a group of people.
- (3) Rites mean ceremonies performed by a group of people, for religious purposes.
- (4) Rituals mean series of actions that are always performed in the similar way as a part of religious ceremonies.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

644. A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials is

- (a) Association (b) Council
(c) Bar (d) Jury

Explanation:

- (1) Association means an official group of people who have joined together for a purpose.
- (2) Council means a group of people who are elected to govern an area such as a city or a district, etc.
- (3) Bar means the profession of a barrister; a lawyer in a higher court.
- (4) Jury means a group of members of the public who listen to the facts of a case in a court and decide whether somebody is guilty of a crime.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

645. Indifference to pleasure or pain is

- (a) Perseverance (b) Tolerance
(c) Stoicism (d) Reticence

Explanation:

- (1) Perseverance means the quality of continuing to try to attain an aim despite difficulties.
- (2) Tolerance means the willingness to accept the situation or person.
- (3) Stoicism means the fact of not complaining or showing what you are feeling when you are suffering.
- (4) Reticence means the trait of being uncommunicative.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (646–655): In the following questions, a group of words is given in each question. Below it are given four words which can be substituted for the given group of words.

(SSC Statistical Jave atom Grade-IV Exam. 2005)

646. Concluding part of a literary work

- (a) Epilogue (b) Bibliography
(c) Soliloquy (d) Episode

Explanation:

- (1) Epilogue means a speech, etc., at the end of a play, book or film or movie that comments on or acts as a conclusion to what has happened.
- (2) Bibliography means a list of books or articles about a particular subject or by a particular author.
- (3) Soliloquy means a dramatic speech; monologue.
- (4) Episode means an event, a situation, or a period in somebody's life, a novel, etc., that is important or interesting in some way; incident.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

647. One who is beyond reform is

- (a) Optimistic (b) Incurable
(c) Indefatigable (d) Notorious

Explanation:

- (1) Optimistic means expecting good things to happen or something to be successful; positive.
- (2) Incurable means having bad habits which cannot be changed or improved; incurable.
- (3) Indefatigable means never giving up or getting tired of doing something.
- (4) Notorious means well-known for being bad.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

648. The Science of diseases is

- (a) Philology
(b) Pathology
(c) Psychology
(d) Virology

Explanation:

- (1) Philology means the scientific study of the development of language or of a language.
- (2) Pathology means the scientific study of diseases.
- (3) Psychology means the scientific study of the mind and how it influences behaviour.
- (4) Virology means the scientific study of viruses and diseases caused by them.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

649. One who secretly listens to the talk of others is

- (a) Spy (b) Detective
(c) Emissary (d) Eavesdropper

Explanation:

- (1) Spy means an individual who tries to get secret information about another country, organization or person, especially somebody who is employed by a government or the police.
- (2) Detective means an individual, especially a police officer, whose job is to examine crimes and catch criminals.
- (3) Emissary means an individual who is sent to deliver an official message from one country to another or to perform a special task; envoy.
- (4) Eavesdropper means an individual who listens secretly to what other people are saying.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

650. One who believes in no, government and therefore incites disorder in a State is

- (a) Monarchist (b) Anarchist
(c) Autocrat (d) Naxalite

Explanation:

- (1) Monarchist means an individual who believes that a country should be ruled by a king or queen.
- (2) Anarchist means an individual who believes that laws and governments are not necessary.
- (3) Autocrat means a ruler who has complete power.

- (4) Naxalite means a member of a group who believes in political revolution in order to change the system of how land is owned.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

651. A mild or indirect expression substituted for an offensive or harsh one is

- (a) Euphemism (b) Truism
(c) Favouritism (d) Altruism

Explanation:

- (1) Euphemism means an indirect word or phrase that people often use to refer to something embarrassing or unpleasant.
(2) Truism means a statement that is clearly true and does not add anything interesting or important to a discussion.
(3) Favouritism means the act of unfairly treating one person better than others because you like him better.
(4) Altruism means the fact of caring about the needs and happiness of other people more than your own.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

652. The murder of parent or a near relative is

- (a) Patricide (b) Parricide
(c) Matricide (d) Homicide

Explanation:

- (1) Patricide means the crime of killing your father.
(2) Parricide means the crime of killing your father, mother or a close relative.
(3) Matricide means the crime of killing your mother.
(4) Homicide means the crime of killing somebody deliberately; murder.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

653. Animals who live in herds is

- (a) Sociable (b) Gregarious
(c) Carnivorous (d) Social

Explanation:

- (1) Sociable means enjoying spending time with other people; gregarious.
(2) Gregarious means liking to be with other people; sociable; living in groups (animals).
(3) Carnivorous means animals that eat meat.

- (4) Social means sociable; marked by friendly companionship with others.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

654. A broad road bordered with trees is

- (a) Boudoir (b) Boulevard
(c) Avenue (d) Façade

Explanation:

- (1) Boudoir means a woman's small private room or bedroom.
(2) Boulevard means a wide city street, often with trees on either side.
(3) Avenue means a street in a town or city.
(4) Façade means the front of a building.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

655. Violation of something holy or sacred is called

- (a) Profanity (b) Sedition
(c) Sacrilege (d) Slander

Explanation:

- (1) Profanity means behaviour that shows a lack of respect for God or holy things.
(2) Sedition means the use of words or actions that are intended to encourage people to oppose a government; insurrection.
(3) Sacrilege means an act of treating a holy thing or place without respect.
(4) Slander means a false spoken statement intended to damage the good opinion people have of somebody.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (656–665): In the following questions out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam 2005]

656. Simple, fast spreading plant without flowers or leaves, which can often cause disease is

- (a) Bacteria (b) Amoeba
(c) Virus (d) Fungus

Explanation:

- (1) Bacteria means the simplest and smallest forms of life.
(2) Amoeba is a small living creature that consists of only one cell.
(3) Virus means a living thing too small to be seen without a microscope that causes infectious diseases in people, animals and plants.

- (4) Fungus means any plant without leaves, flowers or green colouring, usually grown on other plants or on decaying matter.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

657. One who is greedy is called

- (a) Voracious (b) Avaricious
(c) Carnivorous (d) Omnivorous

Explanation:

- (1) Voracious means greedy; eating or wanting in large amounts of food.
(2) Avaricious means extreme desire for wealth.
(3) Carnivorous means animals that eat meat.
(4) Omnivorous means eating all types of food (plants and meat).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

658. An area of land that is controlled by a ruler

- (a) Colony (b) Dominion
(c) Country (d) Municipality

Explanation:

- (1) Colony means a country or an area that is governed by people from another, more powerful country.
(2) Dominion means an area of land controlled by one ruler.
(4) Formalism means a style or method in art, music, literature science, etc., that pays more attention to the rules and the correct arrangement and appearance of things than to inner meanings and feelings.
(3) Country means an area of land that has or used to have its own government and laws.
(4) Municipality means a town, city or district with its own local government.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

659. A place where Jews worship according to their religion is called

- (a) Cathedral (b) Synagogue
(c) Chapel (d) Demagogue

Explanation:

- (1) Cathedral means the main church of a district, under the care of a Bishop (a priest of high rank).
(2) Synagogue means a building where the Jews meet for religious worship and teaching.

- (3) Chapel means a small building or room used for Christian worship in a school, prison, large private house, etc.
- (4) Demagogue means a political leader who tries to win support by using arguments based on emotion rather than reason.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

660. One who is indifferent to pleasure and pain is called

- (a) Ascetic (b) Esoteric
(c) Stoic (d) Sceptical

Explanation:

- (1) Ascetic means not allowing yourself physical pleasures, especially for religious reasons.
- (2) Esoteric means likely to be understood or enjoyed by only a few people with a special knowledge or interest.
- (3) Stoic means an individual who is able to suffer pain or trouble without complaining or showing what he is feeling.
- (4) Sceptical means having doubts that a claim or statement is true or that something will happen.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

661. The study of religion and religious ideas and beliefs is

- (a) Theocracy (b) Theosophy
(c) Theology (d) Theism

Explanation:

- (1) Theocracy means government of a country by religious leaders.
- (2) Theosophy means a religious system of thought that tries to know God by means of meditation, prayer, etc.
- (3) Theology means the study of religion and beliefs.
- (4) Theism means belief in the existence of God.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

662. Dissection of a dead body to find the cause of death is

- (a) Biopsy (b) Investigation
(c) Surgery (d) Autopsy

Explanation:

- (1) Biopsy means the removal and examination of tissue from the body of somebody who is ill or sick, to find out more about his disease.

(2) Investigation means an official examination of the facts about a situation, crime, etc.

(3) Surgery means medical treatment of injuries or diseases that involves cutting, opening an individual's body and often removing or replacing some parts.

(4) Autopsy means an official examination of a dead body by a doctor in order to discover the cause of death; post-mortem.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

663. A person without training or experience in a skill or subject is called

- (a) Chaplain (b) Mason
(c) Artisan (d) Novice

Explanation:

(1) Chaplain means a priest or other Christian minister who is responsible for the religious needs of people in a prison, hospital, etc., or in the armed forces.

(2) Mason means an individual who builds using stone or works with stone.

(3) Artisan means an individual who does skilled work, making things with his hands; craftsman.

(4) Novice means an individual who is new and has little experience in a skill, job or situation.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

664. One who stays away from school with permission is

- (a) Pedant (b) Supplicant
(c) Mendicant (d) Truant

Explanation:

(1) Pedant means an individual who is too concerned with small details or rules especially while learning or teaching.

(2) Supplicant means an individual who asks, especially God or a powerful person for something in a humble way.

(3) Mendicant means living by asking people for money and food (especially of members of religious groups).

(4) Truant means a child who stays away from school without permission.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

665. The act of killing a whole group of people, especially a whole race is called

- (a) Patricide (b) Parricide
(c) Matricide (d) Genocide

Explanation:

(1) Patricide means the crime of killing your father.

(2) Parricide means the crime of killing your father, mother or a close relative.

(3) Matricide means the crime of killing your mother.

(4) Genocide means the murder of a whole race or group of people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (666–670): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentences.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam 2005]

666. A government in which all religions are honoured is

- (a) Communist (b) Socialistic
(c) Secular (d) Capitalist

Explanation:

(1) Communist means an individual who believes in or supports living together and sharing possessions and responsibilities.

(2) Socialist means an individual who believes in or supports the belief that everyone has an equal right to share a country's wealth and that the government should own and control the main industries.

(3) Secular means living among ordinary people rather than in a religious community.

(4) Capitalist means an individual who supports the fact that a country's businesses and industry are controlled and run by private owners rather than by the government.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

667. A place where government/public records are kept is called

- (a) Archive (b) Museum
(c) Shelf (d) Cellar

Explanation:

(1) Archive means a collection of historical documents or records of a government, a family, a place or an organization; the place where records are stored.

- (2) Museum means a building in which objects of artistic, cultural, historical or scientific interest are kept and shown to the public.
 (3) Shelf means a flat board, made of wood, metal, glass, etc., fixed to the wall or forming part of a cupboard or closet, bookcase, etc., for things to be placed on.
 (4) Cellar means an underground room often used for storing things.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

668. Living together of a man and woman without being married to each other is called

- (a) Marriage (b) Equipage
 (c) Lineage (d) Concubinage

Explanation:

- (1) Marriage means the legal relationship between a husband and wife.
 (2) Equipage means equipment and supplies of a military force.
 (3) Lineage means the series of families that somebody comes from originally; ancestry.
 (4) Concubinage means living together (as spouses) without being legally married.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

669. Too much official formality is called

- (a) Bureaucracy (b) Red Tapism
 (c) Nepotism (d) Formalism

Explanation:

- (1) Bureaucracy means the system of official rules and ways of doing things that a government or an organization has, especially when these seem to be too complicated.
 (2) Red-tapism means the system of strictly following official procedures.
 (3) Nepotism means favouritism; partiality towards near and dear.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

670. Dry weather with no rainfall is called

- (a) Draught (b) Draft
 (c) Drought (d) Desert

Explanation:

- (1) Draught means a flow of cool air.
 (2) Draft means a rough written version which is not final.

(3) Drought means a long period of no or minute rain.

(4) Desert means large area of land that has little water and plants.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (671–675): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2004]

671. That which lasts for a short time is

- (a) Regular (b) Transitory
 (c) Rotatory (d) Repository

Explanation:

- (1) Regular means done or happening often.
 (2) Transitory means continuing for only a short time; temporary.
 (3) Rotatory means of or relating to or causing rotation.
 (4) Repository means a place where something is stored in large quantities.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

672. Ready to believe anything.

- (a) Credible (b) Incredible
 (c) Credulous (d) Incredulous

Explanation:

- (1) Credible means that can be believed or trusted.
 (2) Incredible means unbelievable; implausible.
 (3) Credulous means gullible, easily believable.
 (4) Incredulous means disbelieving; sceptical.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

673. A four footed animal is

- (a) Tetrapod
 (b) Quadraped
 (c) Polyped
 (d) Double paired

Explanation:

- (1) Tetrapod means any vertebrate that has four limbs or descended from four limbed ancestors.
 (2) Quadraped means any creature with four feet.
 (3) Polyped means something having many legs.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

674. A person who believes in the total abolition of war

- (a) Socialist (b) Communist
 (c) Fascist (d) Pacifist

Explanation:

- (1) Socialist means an individual who believes in or supports the belief 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.
 (2) Communist means an individual who believes in or supports living together and sharing possessions and responsibilities.
 (3) Fascist means an individual who supports an extreme political system or attitude which is in favour of strong central government and which does not allow any opposition.
 (4) Pacifist means an individual who believes that war and violence are always wrong.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

675. Constant efforts to achieve something

- (a) Patience (b) Vigour
 (c) Attempt (d) Perseverance

Explanation:

- (1) Patience means tolerance towards any unpleasant situation.
 (2) Vigour means energy; vitality.
 (3) Attempt means effort to do something hard, often without success.
 (4) Perseverance means the quality of continuing to try to attain an aim despite difficulties.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (676–685): In the following questions out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

676. Give and receive mutually

- (a) Present (b) Reciprocate
 (c) Compromise (d) Approve

Explanation:

- (1) Present means a thing that you give to somebody as a gift.
 (2) Reciprocate means to behave or feel towards somebody in the same way as he behaves or feels towards you; give in return.



- (3) Compromise means an agreement made between two people or groups.
 (4) Approve means to think that somebody or something is acceptable or suitable.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

677. One who can think about the future with imagination and wisdom.

- (a) Dreamer (b) Seer
 (c) Idealist (d) Visionary

Explanation:

- (1) Dreamer means an individual who has ideas or plans that are not practical or realistic.
 (2) Seer means an individual who claims that he can see what is going to happen in the future.
 (3) Idealist means someone guided more by ideals than by practical considerations.
 (4) Visionary means original and showing the ability to think about or plan the future with great imagination and intelligence.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

678. A doctor who treats children

- (a) Paediatrician (b) Pedagogue
 (c) Pedestrian (d) Paedophile

Explanation:

- (1) Paediatrician means a doctor who treats children.
 (2) Pedagogue means a teacher.
 (3) Pedestrian means an individual walking and not travelling in a vehicle.
 (4) Paedophile means an individual who is sexually attracted to children.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

679. One who studies election trends by means of opinion polls.

- (a) Entomologist
 (b) Psephologist
 (c) Demagogue
 (d) Eugenist

Explanation:

- (1) Entomologist means a zoologist (person) who studies insects.
 (2) Psephologist means an individual who studies election trends.
 (3) Demagogue a political leader who tries to win support by using arguments based on emotion rather than reason.

- (4) Eugenist means an individual who studies methods of improving the quality of humans especially by selective breeding.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

680. One who believes in offering equal opportunities to women in all spheres.

- (a) Male chauvinist (b) Feminist
 (c) Fatalist (d) Futurist

Explanation:

- (1) Male chauvinist means a man who believes men are more important, intelligent, etc.
 (2) Feminist means an individual who supports the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men.
 (3) Fatalist means an individual who believes in fate or destiny.
 (4) Futurist means an individual who predicts the future.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

681. Killing of a child is

- (a) Homicide (b) Genocide
 (c) Infanticide (d) Suicide

Explanation:

- (1) Homicide means the crime of killing somebody deliberately; murder.
 (2) Genocide means the murder of a whole race or group of people.
 (3) Infanticide means the crime of killing a baby.
 (4) Suicide means the act of killing yourself deliberately.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

682. The art of good eating is

- (a) Gastronomy (b) Astronomy
 (c) Vegetarianism (d) Gourmet

Explanation:

- (1) Gastronomy means the art and practice of cooking and eating good food.
 (2) Astronomy means the scientific study of the sun, moon, stars, planets, etc.
 (3) Vegetarianism means a diet excluding all meat and fish.
 (4) Gourmet means an individual who knows a lot about good food and wines and who enjoys choosing, eating and drinking them.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

683. One who is Indifferent to pleasure or pain.

- (a) Stoic (b) Stylist
 (c) Cynic (d) Psychic

Explanation:

- (1) Stoic means an individual who can suffer pain or trouble without complaining or showing what he is feeling.
 (2) Stylist means an artist who is a master of a style.
 (3) Cynic means someone who is critical of the motives of others.
 (4) Psychic means an individual sensitive to things beyond the natural range of understanding.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

684. Lasting only for a moment is

- (a) Momentous (b) Momentary
 (c) Trivial (d) Petty

Explanation:

- (1) Momentous means important or serious; historic.
 (2) Momentary means lasting for a small time; brief.
 (3) Trivial means not important or serious, not worth considering.
 (4) Petty means small and unimportant; minor.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

685. To seize control of a vehicle in order to force it to go to a new destination or demand something.

- (a) Attack (b) Contract
 (c) Hijack (d) Detour

Explanation:

- (1) Attack means an act of violence to try to hurt or kill somebody.
 (2) Contract means an official written agreement.
 (3) Hijack means to use violence or threats to take control of a vehicle, to force it to travel to a different place or to demand something from a government.
 (4) Detour means to take a longer route to avoid a problem or to visit a place.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (686–695): In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[89e SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

687. One who goes to settle in another country.

- (a) Immigrant (b) Alien
(c) Citizen (d) Emigrant

Explanation:

- (1) Immigrant means an individual who has come to a country to live in it permanently.
(2) Alien means strange and frightening; different from what you are used to; hostile.
(3) Citizen means an individual who has the legal right to belong to a country.
(4) Emigrant means an individual who leaves his country to live in another.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

687. One who hates mankind.

- (a) Philanthropist (b) Terrorist
(c) Misanthrope (d) Misogynist

Explanation:

- (1) Philanthropist means a rich person who helps the poor and those in need.
(2) Terrorist means an individual who takes part in terrorism.
(3) Misanthrope means an individual who hates and avoids other people.
(4) Misogynist means a man who hates women.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

688. Belonging to all parts of the world.

- (a) Versatile
(b) Universal
(c) Cosmopolitan
(d) Secular

Explanation:

- (1) Versatile means able to do many things.
(2) Universal means done by or involving all the people in the world or in a group.
(3) Cosmopolitan means an individual who has experience of many different parts of the world.
(4) Secular means living among ordinary people rather than in a religious community.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

689. One who walks on ropes.

- (a) Funambulist (b) Upholsterer
(c) Acrobat (d) Aviator

Explanation:

- (1) Funambulist means an individual who performs on a tight rope or a slack rope.
(2) Upholsterer means an individual whose job is to upholster.
(3) Acrobat means a performer who performs tough acts such as balancing on high ropes.
(4) Aviator means an individual who flies an aircraft.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

690. The study of the origin and history of words is

- (a) Linguistics (b) Etymology
(c) Verbose (d) Anthology

Explanation:

- (1) Linguistics means the scientific study of a language.
(2) Etymology means the study of the origin and history of words and their meanings.
(3) Verbose means using or containing more words than are needed.
(4) Anthology means a collection of poems, stories, etc. That have been written by different people and published together in a book.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

691. A person who breaks into a house to steal is

- (a) Poacher (b) Bandit
(c) Intruder (d) Burglar

Explanation:

- (1) Poacher means an individual who illegally hunts birds, animals or fish on somebody else's property.
(2) Bandit means a member of an armed group of thieves who attack travellers.
(3) Intruder means an individual who enters an area illegally.
(4) Burglar means an individual who enters a building illegally to steal.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

692. The study of maps is

- (a) Cartography (b) Geography
(c) Geology (d) Atlas

Explanation:

- (1) Cartography means the art or process of drawing or making maps.

- (2) Geography means the scientific study of the earth's surface, physical features, divisions, products, population, etc.
(3) Geology means the scientific study of the earth.
(4) Atlas means a book of maps.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

693. The tough tissues in joints is

- (a) Ligaments (b) Endoderm
(c) Muscles (d) Fibre

Explanation:

- (1) Ligaments mean a strong band of tissues in the body that connects bones and supports organs and keeps them in position.
(2) Endoderm means the inner germ layer that develops into the digestive and respiratory systems.
(3) Muscles mean a piece of body tissue that you contract and relax to move a part of the body.
(4) Fibre means the part of food that helps to keep an individual healthy by keeping bowels working and moving other food quickly through the body; roughage.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

694. The first model of a new device is

- (a) Prototype (b) Sculpture
(c) Icon (d) Photograph

Explanation:

- (1) Prototype means the first design of something from which other forms are copied.
(2) Sculpture means a work of art that is a solid figure or object made by carving.
(3) Icon means a small symbol on a computer screen that represents a program or file; a famous person or thing that people admire and see as a symbol of a particular idea.
(4) Photograph means a picture that is made by using a camera that has a film sensitive to light inside it.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

695. A building where an audience sits is

- (a) Aquarium
(b) Gymnasium
(c) Auditorium
(d) Stadium

**Explanation:**

- (1) Aquarium means a large glass container in which fish and other water creatures and plants are kept.
- (2) Gymnasium means athletic facility equipped for sports or physical training.
- (3) Auditorium means the area of a theatre or concert hall where the audience sits.
- (4) Stadium means a large sports ground surrounded by rows of seats and other buildings.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (696-705): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam 2001]

696. Succession of rulers belonging to one family.

- (a) Dynasty
- (b) Lineage
- (c) Ancestry
- (d) Progeny

Explanation:

- (1) Dynasty means a series of rulers of a country who all belong to the same family.
- (2) Lineage means pedigree or descent from ancestor.
- (3) Ancestry means family or the race of people.
- (4) Progeny means descendants; offspring.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

697. To cut something into two pieces.

- (a) Severe
- (b) Sever
- (c) Sewer
- (d) Sow

Explanation:

- (1) Severe means extremely bad or undesirable.
 - (2) Sever means cut; split
 - (3) Sewer means an underground pipe that is used for carrying, waste.
 - (4) Sow means spread; propagate.
- Hence, the correct option is (b).

698. Flat metal or porcelain plate fixed on a wall as an ornament or memorial.

- (a) Tabloid
- (b) Poster
- (c) Board
- (d) Plaque

Explanation:

- (1) Tabloid means a newspaper with small pages.
- (2) Poster means a sign posted in a public place as an advertise merit.
- (3) Board means a flat piece of material designed for a special purpose.
- (4) Plaque means a flat piece of stone, metal, etc., with a name and date on attached to a wall in memory of an individual or an event.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

699. Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money.

- (a) Fraud
- (b) Robbery
- (c) Pickpocket
- (d) Theft

Explanation:

- (1) Fraud means an act of deceiving somebody to make money.
- (2) Robbery means the crime of stealing money or goods from a bank, shop or store, person using violence or threat.
- (3) Pickpocket means an individual who steals money, etc., from other people pockets, especially in crowded places.
- (4) Theft means the crime of stealing something from an individual or place.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

700. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama.

- (a) Prologue
- (b) Dialogue
- (c) Epilogue
- (d) Monologue

Explanation:

- (1) Prologue means a speech at the beginning of a play, book, or film or movie that introduces it.
- (2) Dialogue means conversations in a look, play or film or movie.
- (3) Epilogue means a speech at the end of a play, book, or film or movie that comments on or acts as a conclusion to what has happened.
- (4) Monologue means a long speech by one person during a conversation that stops other people from speaking or expressing an opinion.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

701. Capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses and therefore not definite.

- (a) Amphibious
- (b) Ambiguous
- (c) Amorphous
- (d) Confusing

Explanation:

- (1) Amphibious means able to live both on land and in water.
- (2) Ambiguous means not clearly defined or stated.
- (3) Amorphous means having no certain shape.
- (4) Confusing means a state of not being certain.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

702. A person who is unable to pay his debts.

- (a) Solvent
- (b) Banker
- (c) Insolvent
- (d) Lender

Explanation:

- (1) Solvent means having enough to pay your debts.
- (2) Banker means an individual who owns a bank or has an important job at a bank.
- (3) Insolvent means not having enough money to pay what you owe.
- (4) Lender means an individual or an organisation that lends money.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

703. Anything which is no longer in use.

- (a) Obscure
- (b) Obsolete
- (c) Pristine
- (d) Lapsed

Explanation:

- (1) Obscure means not well known; unknown.
- (2) Obsolete means no longer in use.
- (3) Pristine means fresh and clean.
- (4) Lapsed means no longer valid.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

704. A person coming to a foreign land to settle there.

- (a) Immigrant
- (b) Emigrant
- (c) Tourist
- (d) Settler

Explanation:

- (1) Immigrant means an individual who has come to live permanently in a country.
- (2) Emigrant means an individual who leaves his country to live in another.
- (3) Tourist means an individual who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.

(4) Settler means an individual who goes to live in a new country or region.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

705. Something capable of being done.

- (a) Probable (b) Feasible
(c) Thimble (d) Explicable

Explanation:

- (1) Probable means likely to happen, to exist or to be true.
(2) Feasible means that is possible and likely to be attained.
(3) Tenable means easy to defend against attack or criticism.
(4) Explicable means that can be explained or understood.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (706–715): In these questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 1997]

706. A person with a long experience of any occupation

- (a) Veteran (b) Genius
(c) Seasoned (d) Ambidextrous

Explanation:

- (1) Veteran means an individual with extensive experience of any profession.
(2) Genius means an individual who is remarkably intelligent or skilled.
(3) Seasoned means an individual having experience of an activity.
(4) Ambidextrous means an individual who can use both hands equally well.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

707. Words written on a tomb

- (a) Epithet (b) Epigraph
(c) Soliloquy (d) Epitaph

Explanation:

- (1) Epithet means nickname; description.
(2) Epigraph means an engraved inscription.
(3) Soliloquy means a speech; monologue.
(4) Epitaph means inscription on a tomb.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

708. Stealthily done

- (a) Devious (b) Nefarious
(c) Surreptitious (d) Villainous

Explanation:

- (1) Devious means conduct yourself in a deceitful way.
(2) Nefarious means wicked; evil.
(3) Surreptitious means secretly done; sly.
(4) Villainous means criminal; heinous.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

709. Something no longer in use

- (a) Desolate (b) Absolute
(c) Obsolete (d) Primitive

Explanation:

- (1) Desolate means deserted without people, isolated.
(2) Absolute means total; complete.
(3) Obsolete means out-dated; no longer in usage.
(4) Primitive means embryonic; nascent.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

710. One not concerned with right or wrong

- (a) Moral (b) Amoral
(c) Immoral (d) Immortal

Explanation:

- (1) Moral means ethical; principled.
(2) Amoral means unethical; not caring about right or wrong.
(3) Immoral means corrupt; dishonest.
(4) Immortal means that lives or lasts forever; unforgettable.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

711. A person who opposes war or use of military force

- (a) Fascist (b) Pacifist
(c) Narcissist (d) Fatalist

Explanation:

- (1) Fascist means an individual who supports an attitude which is in favour of strong central government and which does not allow any opposition.
(2) Pacifist means an individual who opposes war or use of military force.
(3) Narcissist means an individual who has the habit of admiring himself too much.
(4) Fatalist means an individual who believes in fate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

712. Severely abusive writing in Journals

- (a) Imaginary (b) Speculative
(c) Scurrilous (d) Sarcastic

Explanation:

- (1) Imaginary means unreal; fantasy.
(2) Speculative means hypothetical; decision based on presumption.
(3) Scurrilous means making or spreading scandalous claims.
(4) Sarcastic means expressing of ridicule using irony.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

713. Call upon God or any other power (like law), etc., for help or protection

- (a) Invocation (b) Involution
(c) Inundation (d) Revocation

Explanation:

- (1) Invocation means Call upon God or law for help.
(2) Involution means the action of acceptance something.
(3) Inundation means flood or abundance of something.
(4) Revocation means the act of annulment.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

714. Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space

- (a) Agoraphobia
(b) Claustrophobia
(c) Xenophobia
(d) Paranoia

Explanation:

- (1) Agoraphobia means a fear of being in public places.
(2) Claustrophobia means an extreme fear of being in a small confined place.
(3) Xenophobia means a fear of people from other countries.
(4) Para phobia means a fear of other people without reason.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

715. One who has become dependent on something or drugs is

- (a) Adamant (b) Edict
(c) Addict (d) Derelict

Explanation:

- (1) Adamant means obstinate; unyielding.
(2) Edict means an official order given by someone in authority.
(3) Addict means an individual who is obsessed of drugs.
(4) Derelict means in a poor condition because of neglect and inattention.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

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Idioms and Phrases

Directions for questions (1–10): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the **Idiom/Phrase** printed in **bold** in the sentence. Choose the alternative which **best expresses the meaning** of the **Idiom/Phrase**.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 2016)

1. He advised her to **give a wide berth** to malicious people.

- (a) Pay more attention to
- (b) Give a larger bed to
- (c) Share her seat with
- (d) To stay away from

Explanation: Give somebody a wide berth means to not go too near somebody; to avoid.

He gave his manager a wide berth.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

2. Russel Peters really **brought the house down** with his spectacular performance at the club yesterday.

- (a) Passed a bill unanimously
- (b) Amused the audience greatly
- (c) Pulled down
- (d) Defamed a family building

Explanation: Bring the house down means to make everyone laugh or cheer.

She brought down the house with her comedy show.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

3. Tripti gave her report quoting **chapter and verse**.

- (a) Spoke like a preacher
- (b) Taught like a teacher
- (c) Referred to religious books
- (d) Provided minute details

Explanation: Chapter and verse means the exact details of something.

I can't give chapter and verse, but that's what we have could find so far.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

4. Sunil's **dog in a manger** attitude did not help to settle the matter.

- (a) Cold
- (b) Selfless
- (c) Selfish
- (d) Warm

Explanation: A dog in the manger means someone who prevents others from enjoying what he or she would not use or does not want.

Stop being such a dog in the manger and let your friend play with your ball, if you're not using it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

5. If the speaker continues with his boring speech, the audience will probably **vote with their feet**.

- (a) Kick him out
- (b) Show their disapproval
- (c) Stop him from speaking
- (d) Choose him as leader

Explanation: Vote with your feet means to reflect opinion by going or not going somewhere.

Shoppers voted with their feet and avoided the store.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

6. I **threw up my cards** for want of funds.

- (a) Put my whole income at stake
- (b) Looked out for help
- (c) Gave up my plan
- (d) Gambled all my money

Explanation: Throw up cards means to give in; to accept defeat.

The situation is bleak but do not throw up the cards now.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

7. He worked hard to **feather his nest**.

- (a) Trap birds
- (b) Decorate his home
- (c) Be the envy of others
- (d) Provide for his own needs

Explanation: Feather your nest means to make yourself richer by spending money on yourself.

Raju's early stints with stocks enabled him to feather his nest quite comfortably.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

8. Shyam Prasad was a **chip of the old block**.

- (a) A being of the old generation
- (b) An experienced old man
- (c) A common boy of the locality
- (d) Someone similar in character to one's father

Explanation: A chip off the old block means a person very like their parents in their look or behaviour.

She enjoys shopping like her mother; she's a real chip off the old block!

Hence, the correct option is (d).

9. My father is undoubtedly an **arm-chair critic**.

- (a) Someone who gives advice based on theory not practice
- (b) Someone who gives advice based on practice not theory
- (c) Someone who gives advice based on experience
- (d) Someone who never gives advice

Explanation: An arm-chair critic means knowing a subject through books and television, rather than by experience.

The film critics are mostly armchair critics.
Hence, the correct option is (a).



10. He was punished for **taking French leave**.

- (a) Being absent without permission
- (b) Leaving without intimation
- (c) Giving lame excuse
- (d) Resigning without giving notice

Explanation: Take French leave means to take leave without first taking permission.

The caretaker had taken French leave.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (11–15): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold**. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2016]

11. The manager is not dismissed, but he is definitely **under a cloud**.

- (a) Under suspension
- (b) Under suspicion
- (c) Under scrutiny
- (d) Warned severely

Explanation: Under a cloud means being suspicious of.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

12. Do not **pull a long face**.

- (a) Look ugly
- (b) Look tired
- (c) Look dejected
- (d) Look happy

Explanation: Pull a long face means unhappy or disappointed look; dejected.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

13. Who will believe your **cock and bull story**?

- (a) Ambiguous story
- (b) Authentic story
- (c) Absurd story
- (d) Common story

Explanation: Cock and bull story means a story that is unlikely to be true but is used as an excuse.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

14. For years I could not **shake off** the trauma of that day.

- (a) Forget
- (b) Remember
- (c) Imagine
- (d) None of these

Explanation: Shake off means to get away from somebody who is chasing or following you; forget.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

15. **Sit on the fence**.

- (a) To be in a tricky situation
- (b) To be relaxed and comfortable
- (c) Halting between two opinions
- (d) To be defeated and dejected

Explanation: Sit on the fence means to avoid getting involved or influence something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (16–25): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

16. Sheila's **tall tales** have no meaning.

- (a) Jealousy
- (b) Greed
- (c) Boasting
- (d) Pride

Explanation: My uncle claims that he was raised in a drainage ditch, but it's just another of his tall tales.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

17. The bridge **gave way** under the heavy weight

- (a) Collapsed
- (b) Endured
- (c) withstood
- (d) stooped

Explanation: His reply completely floored me.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

18. His plan was so complicated that it **floored** his listeners.

- (a) Encouraged
- (b) Annoyed
- (c) Entertained
- (d) Puzzled

Explanation: Floor means to surprise or confuse somebody so that he may not sure what to say or do; puzzle.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

19. My uncle's business **has gone to the dogs**.

- (a) Is ruined
- (b) Is dead
- (c) Is sick
- (d) Is angry

Explanation: Gone to the dogs means to go into a very bad state.

This firm has gone to the dogs since the new management took over.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

20. Despite the highs and lows, life tends to **average itself out**.

- (a) Balance itself
- (b) Be unvarying
- (c) Show equal value
- (d) Get compatible

Explanation: Sometimes I pay, sometimes he pays; it seems to average out our budget.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

21. On **second thoughts** she refused to accept his invitation.

- (a) On reconsidering
- (b) Reviewing leisurely
- (c) Moral grounds
- (d) Seeing his brashness

Explanation: You're not having second thought is about it, are you?

Hence, the correct option is (a).

22. I stirred the **hornet's nest** by my honest statement.

- (a) Responded to criticism angrily
- (b) Caused anger in many people
- (c) Stopped people criticizing someone
- (d) Acted with energy and interest

Explanation: Hornets' nest means a difficult situation.

His letter to the papers stirred up a real hornets' nest.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

23. He knows how to **break in** horses.

- (a) Rear
- (b) Tend
- (c) Train
- (d) Force

Explanation: Broken in means to train for a skill.

The young horse was not yet broken in.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

24. The judge declared the agreement **null and void**.

- (a) Empty
- (b) Annulled
- (c) Unavoidable
- (d) Not binding

Explanation: Null and Void means having not valid.

The appointment was declared null and void.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

25. We should **bury the hatchet** and become friends.

- (a) Obtain
- (b) Influence friends
- (c) Make peace
- (d) Keep a secret

Explanation: After not speaking to each other for years, the two brothers decided to bury the hatchet.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (26–35): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 2015)

26. We consider the 14th of February a **red letter day**.

- (a) A day to write with red pens
- (b) A day marked in red
- (c) A day to write letters
- (d) An important day

Explanation: A red-letter day means an important day.

Independence Day is a red-letter day in Indian History.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

27. You need to improve your work because it is not **up to the mark**.

- (a) Up to the potential displayed
- (b) According to the required standard
- (c) As good as the others
- (d) Marked properly and accurately

Explanation: Up to the mark means not as good as it should be.

Your work isn't up to the mark.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

28. Your report of the matter is **all moonshine**.

- (a) Familiar
- (b) Acceptable
- (c) Concocted
- (d) Excellent

Explanation: All moonshine means silly talk; nonsense.

That's just moonshine! I don't believe a word.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

29. At the police station, he **showed a clean pair of heels**.

- (a) Ran away
- (b) Displayed clean heels
- (c) Kneeled down
- (d) Showed courage

Explanation: Show a clean pair of heels means to run away fast; to flee swiftly.

Bobby showed them all a clean pair of heels as he raced for the finishing line.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

30. I am sure the girls win **fight tooth and nail** for their rights.

- (a) With all their might
- (b) Without any weapon
- (c) In a cowardly manner
- (d) With all their rights

Explanation: Tooth and nail means with all strength.

The residents are fighting tooth and nail to stop the new development.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

31. The President **gave away** the prizes to the winners.

- (a) Let go
- (b) Released
- (c) Gave back
- (d) Distributed

Explanation: The mayor gave away the prizes at the school sports day.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

32. The manager gave his assistant a **piece of his mind**.

- (a) Suggestion
- (b) Advice
- (c) Gist
- (d) Scolding

Explanation: Give somebody a piece of your mind means to tell somebody that you disapprove of their behaviour or are angry with them.

There's the car that almost hit us this afternoon I'm going to give those people a piece of my mind.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

33. His observations were **beside the mark**.

- (a) Irrelevant
- (b) Criticized
- (c) Valid
- (d) Excellent

Explanation: Beside the mark means not to be accurate, hence irrelevant.

That's very Interesting, but beside the mark.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

34. He wanted this agreement **in black and white**.

- (a) In writing
- (b) Orally
- (c) In discourse
- (d) In detail

Explanation: In black and white means in writing.

I never thought they'd put it in black and white on the front page.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

35. The principal of this school is a **hard nut to crack**.

- (a) Generous
- (b) Difficult
- (c) Careless
- (d) Kind

Explanation: A hard nut to crack means a difficult situation or problem to deal with.

A company whose product has sold well in the states may find the European market a or nut to crack.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (36–40): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

36. **To cut the Gordian knot**

- (a) To perform a difficult task
- (b) To cut a piece of cloth
- (c) To perform an easy task
- (d) To do a job perfunctorily

Explanation: To cut the Gordian knot means to solve a problem by taking action.

I'm trying to devise a way by which we can cut the Gordian knot.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

37. The shopping mall is a **bee hive** of activity.

- (a) A busy place
- (b) A secure place
- (c) A sweet place
- (d) A costly place

Explanation: A beehive is a place where busy people are assembled; a crowded, busy place.

Where ever you go an airport a railway station, etc., all seem to be a beehive.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



38. We must **draw the line** somewhere.

- (a) Put the screw on
- (b) Fix a limit
- (c) Aim at the sky
- (d) Turn the tables

Explanation: To draw the line means to set a limit. We have given huge privileges to our employees, but you must draw the line somewhere.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

39. The officer **was in the soup** when there was a raid in his office.

- (a) Preparing soup
- (b) Drinking soup
- (c) Distributing soup
- (d) To be in trouble

Explanation: In the soup means in trouble. Our lies have landed us in the soup now. Hence, the correct option is (d).

40. **To win laurels**

- (a) To be victorious in a game
- (b) To memorize
- (c) To be disappointed
- (d) To earn great prestige

Explanation: Laurels means accolade or honour for an achievement.

Sindhu won laurels for here silver medal in Olympics.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (41–45): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

41. The minister took a **birds eye** view of the problem.

- (a) Vision of a bird
- (b) Visualize
- (c) See without giving attention
- (d) A general view from above

Explanation: A bird's eye view means a view from above at an object.

From the top of the hill you get a d bird's-eye view of the entire valley.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

42. He is a fine man, but to call him a saint is **laying it on thick**.

- (a) An exaggeration
- (b) A compulsion
- (c) A development
- (d) A reality

Explanation: Lay it on thick means exaggerating; overstating.

Don't lay it on too thick; truth will always be out.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

43. I was **taken aback** when he proposed to marry my daughter.

- (a) Surprised
- (b) Pleased
- (c) Hurt
- (d) Shocked

Explanation: Be taken aback means to be shouted or surprised.

She was completely taken aback by his anger.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

44. She played **ducks and drakes** with her money.

- (a) Lent
- (b) Spent lavishly
- (c) Did not spend
- (d) Borrowed

Explanation: Play ducks and drakes means squandering away one's money.

He lost his job for playing ducks and drakes with the fund of corporation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

45. He had to **eat humble pie** for his intense rudeness.

- (a) Earn praise
- (b) Suffer humiliation
- (c) Modest behaviour
- (d) Determine

Explanation: To eat humble pie means to be humble and apologetic when wrong.

He thinks he is always right, but this time he must eat humble pie.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (46–50): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

46. Their attempt to get back the stolen necklace proved to be a **wild goose chase**.

- (a) Delayed action
- (b) Wise decision
- (c) Useless search
- (d) Timely action

Explanation: Wild goose chase means a search that is futile.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

47. The day the new product was launched, people **made a beeline** to purchase it.

- (a) Went online
- (b) Rushed
- (c) Were doubtful
- (d) Refused

Explanation: Make a beeline means to head straight to something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

48. **At his wit's end**, he turned to his old trade.

- (a) Overjoyed
- (b) After careful thinking
- (c) Confidently
- (d) Not knowing what to do

Explanation: At One's wit's end means at the limits of one's mental resources.

I'm at my wit's end with this problem.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

49. When it comes to dancing, he is **all-thumbs**.

- (a) Lazy
- (b) An expert
- (c) A trainer
- (d) Clumsy

Explanation: All thumbs means clumsy; things fall off the hand.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

50. He usually goes to bed very early and **rises with the lark**.

- (a) At midnight
- (b) Very late
- (c) Very early
- (d) After sunrise

Explanation: Get up or rise with the lark means to get out of bed early in the morning.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (51–55): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

51. He's **as daft as a brush**. Don't believe a word of what he says.

- (a) A liar
- (b) Very funny
- (c) Really silly
- (d) Unreliable

Explanation: As daft as a brush means very silly; amusing.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

52. I hope you will **back me** at the meeting.

- (a) Criticize
- (b) Speak after I do
- (c) Follow
- (d) Support

Explanation: Backup plans means to give help or support to.

We could not get police backup on time. Hence, the correct option is (d).

53. A **closefisted man** does not know the significance of human life.

- (a) A poor man
- (b) A rich man
- (c) A miser
- (d) An ill-mannered man

Explanation: Close fisted means not willing to spend money; stingy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

54. I shall always remember my **alma mater** with gratitude.

- (a) Institution where I got education
- (b) Teacher who inspired me
- (c) Mother's loving care
- (d) Kindergarten days

Explanation: Alma mater means the school or college that somebody attended.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

55. I and my friend always **go Dutch** when we eat out.

- (a) Drive together
- (b) Pay for each other's meal
- (c) Go together
- (d) Divide the costs

Explanation: Go Dutch means to share the cost or bill.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (56–60): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

56. Instead of keeping his promise of helping me with office work, he just **left me high and dry**.

- (a) Left me without a drop of water
- (b) Left me in a state of anger
- (c) Left me alone to do the work
- (d) Left me feeling like a fool

Explanation: High and dry means in a difficult situation without help or money.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

57. Unless you **make amends for the loss**, nobody is prepared to excuse you.

- (a) Improve
- (b) Confess
- (c) Compensate
- (d) Pay debt

Explanation: Unless you make amends for the loss means unless you compensate the loss.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

58. Before the report reached the authority, the media **spilled the beans**.

- (a) Hinted at the consequences
- (b) Dropped the charges
- (c) Spilled the content of the package
- (d) Revealed the secret information

Explanation: Spill the beans means to tell something that was secret or private.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

59. Amit said to Rekha, "**Don't make a mountain out of a mole hill**."

- (a) Exaggerate a minor problem
- (b) Attempt an impossible task
- (c) Create problems
- (d) Start looking for mole hills in mountains

Explanation: Make a mountain out of a molehill means making an insignificant matter appear important.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

60. His friend turned out to **be snake in the grass**.

- (a) Cowardly and brutal
- (b) A hidden enemy
- (c) An unreliable and deceitful person
- (d) Low and mean

Explanation: A snake in the grass means someone who pretends to be a friend but cannot be trusted.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (61–65): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015)

61. He and his neighbour are always **at loggerheads**.

- (a) Agree on everything
- (b) Disagreeing on everything
- (c) Aloof from each other
- (d) Abusing each other

Explanation: At loggerheads means in solid disagreement.

The two governments are still at loggerheads over Kashmir.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

62. I am going to stay at home because I am feeling **under the weather** today.

- (a) Unhappy
- (b) Depressed
- (c) Irritated
- (d) Sick

Explanation: Under the weather means not feeling well; sick or ill.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

63. Even in the middle of the fire he **kept a level head**.

- (a) Was impulsive
- (b) Was sensible
- (c) Was crazy
- (d) Was self-centred

Explanation: Seep a level head means to be calm and sensible in a difficult situation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

64. The winning team decided to **go for the jugular** in the last quarter of the match.

- (a) Forfeit the match
- (b) Give easy opportunities to the opposite team
- (c) Give reserve players a chance
- (d) Attack all out

Explanation: Go for the jugular means to attack weak point of someone in a discussion.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

65. Everybody thought Asha and Ashok were a happy couple, but it was all just **make believe**.

- (a) Hatred
- (b) Treachery
- (c) Reality
- (d) Pretence

Explanation: Make believe that means to pretend something is true when it is not.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (66–75): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the **Idiom/Phrase** written in **bold** in the sentence. Choose the alternative which **best expresses the meaning** of the **Idiom/Phrase**.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

66. To set the Thames on fire

- (a) Do a heroic deed
- (b) Do something to suit one's own purpose
- (c) To bum someone alive
- (d) Destroy with fire

Explanation: To set the Thames on fire means to do something that requires a strenuous effort.

To qualify the IAS is like setting the Thames on fire.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

67. You cannot expect even a single penny from him, he is a **closefisted man**.

- (a) Miser
- (b) Boxer
- (c) Courageous
- (d) Generous

Explanation: A close - fistied person means someone not open to spending; miser.

She has always been a close-fisted person. Hence, the correct option is (a).

68. 15th August is a **red-letter day** in the history of India.

- (a) An important day
- (b) Blood-donation day

- (c) Holiday
- (d) A historical occasion

Explanation: A red-letter day means an important day.

Republic Day is a red-letter day in our history.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

69.

- A: Can you help me?
- B: Sure, I'll **be finished with this** in a second.

- (a) Be thorough
- (b) Be satisfied
- (c) Be exhausted
- (d) Be through

Explanation: Finish with something means complete something.

I'll be finished with exercise within this week.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

70. I have a **feeling in my gut** that her husband is cheating her.

- (a) Strong instinct
- (b) Slight hint
- (c) Lot of Proof
- (d) Strong fear

Explanation: Gut feeling means based on intuition rather than logic.

My gut feeling is that it will rain today.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

71. Out of sorts

- (a) Not rich
- (b) Out of reach
- (c) Out of sight
- (d) Not well

Explanation: Out of sorts means tired and sick.

She was out of sorts by the time her turn came.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

72. To keep the wolf away from the door

- (a) To keep off starvation
- (b) To guard against wild animals
- (c) To guard against enemies
- (d) To keep aloof from disputed matters

Explanation: To keep the wolf away from the door means to have just enough to avoid going hungry.

I just make enough to keep the wolf from the door.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

73. The future of Kashmir is still a **vexed question**.

- (a) Controversial
- (b) None of the given options
- (c) Important
- (d) confused

Explanation: A vexed question means a problem which is difficult to deal with; thorny.

The board spent days on the vexed question of power sharing of the board and CEO.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

74. A golden mean

- (a) Comfortable and easy work
- (b) Middle course between two extremes
- (c) A sudden sad event
- (d) A subject of contention

Explanation: A golden mean a course of action that is not extreme.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

75. I have **clean hands**, so why should I be afraid of any one.

- (a) Beautiful
- (b) Faulty
- (c) Innocent
- (d) Hygienic

Explanation: Clean hands means done nothing illegal or immoral.

I'm clean hands, so I am open to interrogation.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (76–80): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the **Idiom/Phrase** printed in **bold** in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the **Idiom/Phrase** as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 2015)

76. Anand is a nice guy, but sometimes he really **gets on my nerves**.

- (a) Makes me nervous
- (b) Shakes my self-confidence
- (c) Annoys me
- (d) Makes me uncomfortable

Explanation: Get on somebody's nerves means to annoy somebody.

It gets on my nerve when people criticize their own parents.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

77. As a student, you should **catch time by the forelock**.

- (a) Speed up
- (b) Set up clock back
- (c) Slowdown
- (d) Seize opportunity

Explanation: Catch time by the forelock means not slip an opportunity; act quickly and decisively.

Wise men catch time by the forelock.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

78. Receiving his first award was a **shot in the arm** for him.

- (a) Something that gives encouragement
- (b) Something that is painful
- (c) Something that needs attention
- (d) Something done with a purpose

Explanation: Shot in the arm means act of encouragement.

The opening of a new research Centre will give a much needed shot in the arm.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

79. It is sometimes wiser to rely on **horse sense** than on the advice of colleagues.

- (a) Advice of parents
- (b) Advice of teachers
- (c) Advice of colleagues
- (d) Basic common sense

Explanation: Horse sense means common sense.

He is not a scholar but has a lot of horse sense.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

80. Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was a **man of letters**.

- (a) A great letter-writer
- (b) A great politician
- (c) A literary person
- (d) A great patriot

Explanation: A man of letters means a man who is ardent literate or scholar.

Our Principal is a man of letters.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (81–83): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold** in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best

expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2015]

81. I have **taken fancy to** this car.

- (a) Given imaginative touches
- (b) Revised
- (c) Developed liking for
- (d) Improved

Explanation: Take fancy means to like somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

82. **Carry out**

- (a) Bring
- (b) Continue
- (c) Complete something
- (d) To take in

Explanation: Carry out means to complete a task.

Extensive search operations have been carried out along the border areas.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

83. He **beats about the bush**.

- (a) Talks sensibly
- (b) Talks continuously
- (c) Speak well
- (d) Does not talk specifically

Explanation: Beat about the bush means talking without coming to the main point.
Stop beating about the bush and explain me the real situation.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (84–86): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2015]

84. Television has become **part and parcel** of our lives.

- (a) Status symbol
- (b) Unavoidable luxury
- (c) Important part
- (d) Showy part

Explanation: Part and parcel means an essential part; an important part.

Keeping records is part and parcel of this job.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

85. My **kith and kin** congratulated me on my brilliant success.

- (a) Niece and nephew
- (b) Father and mother
- (c) Relatives
- (d) Colleagues

Explanation: Kith and Kin means friends and relatives.

Bring all your kith and Kin to the party.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

86. His frequent Journeys are **telling upon** his health.

- (a) Threatening
- (b) Improving
- (c) Informing
- (d) Affecting

Explanation: Telling upon means showing effectively; having strong effect.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (87–90): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

87. She paid a **flying visit** to Mumbai to see her ailing father.

- (a) Went by aeroplane
- (b) A very long visit
- (c) A very short visit
- (d) A surprise visit

Explanation: A flying visit means a very short visit

He paid a flying visit to his mother before the exams.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

88. **To take after**

- (a) To remove
- (b) To resemble
- (c) To cheat
- (d) To write down

Explanation: To take after means to behave like an older member of the family.

Your son doesn't take after you at all.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

**89. Have a finger in every pie**

- (a) To be greedy
- (b) To be meddlesome
- (c) To be efficient
- (d) To be quarrelsome

Explanation: Have a finger in every pie means to be involved in a lot of different activities

Hence, the correct option is (b).

90. The Jury is out

- (a) No decision has been reached
- (b) A jury member is absent
- (c) The entire jury decides to stay out of the proceedings
- (d) The jury has taken a break between hearings

Explanation: The jury is (still) out on something means something is still not certain.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (91–94): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold**. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

91. Raman was on cloud nine when she heard that she had won the lottery.

- (a) Frustrated
- (b) Very happy
- (c) Shocked
- (d) Confused

Explanation: On cloud nine means extremely happy.

I was on cloud nine when it was declared that I topped the University.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

92. My brother puts by a little money every month.

- (a) Saves
- (b) Loses
- (c) Gives away
- (d) Spends carefully

Explanation: Put something by means to save for a purpose.

I am putting by part of my pocket money to buy a cycle.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

93. I was in two minds whether to buy a new television or a new computer.

- (a) To be firm
- (b) To be undecided
- (c) To take two decisions
- (d) To lose one's mind

Explanation: Be in two minds about something means to be unable to decide.

I am in two minds about joining politics.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

94. To call it a day

- (a) Put off work for another day
- (b) The day was marvellous
- (c) Decide to finish working
- (d) Give the day a name

Explanation: To call it a day means to decide to stop doing something.

After 25 years of service, it was time for me to call it a day.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (95–98): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold**. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

95. To make up one's mind.

- (a) To decide what to do
- (b) To remember things clearly
- (c) To remind oneself of something
- (d) To think creatively

Explanation: To make up one's mind means to decide something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

96. International monetary affairs are governed by the gnomes of Zurich.

- (a) Witchcraft of Zurich
- (b) Foreign leaders
- (c) Big international bankers
- (d) Guardians of treasure

Explanation: The gnomes of Zurich is a slang term for Swiss bankers.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

97. To put in a nut-shell.

- (a) To be long and exhaustive about something

- (b) To state something very concisely
- (c) To place something
- (d) To be blunt about something

Explanation: To put in a nut-shell means to summarize; explain clearly in a few words.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

98. Nowadays it has become a fashion to take French Leave.

- (a) Seeking permission from French Embassy
- (b) Saying goodbye in French style
- (c) Absenting oneself without permission
- (d) Taking leave to go to France

Explanation: To take French Leave means to leave work without permission.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (99–102): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold**. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

99. To be in a quandary

- (a) To be in a confusing situation
- (b) To be in an unenviable position
- (c) To be on the alert
- (d) To be in a commanding position

Explanation: To be in a quandary means in dilemma, indecisive.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

100. A false friend never hesitates to shed crocodile tears.

- (a) To move from one place to another
- (b) To show false happiness
- (c) To feel disappointed
- (d) To pretend to be sympathetic

Explanation: Shed crocodile tears means pretending to be sad and effected.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

101. Take the bull by the horns is

- (a) To be helpful
- (b) To win the battle
- (c) To be sensitive
- (d) To face a difficulty courageously

Explanation: Take the bull by the horns means to face a tough situation directly with courage.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

102. Sail in the same boat

- (a) Be In the same situation
- (b) Suspect something uncanny
- (c) Suspect something wrong
- (d) Be in a different situation

Explanation: Sail in the same boat means to be in the same tough condition.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (103–106): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

103. He has made a **dog's breakfast** of these accounts.

- (a) A breakfast for the dogs
- (b) An accurate summary
- (c) A total mess
- (d) A breakfast being served by the dogs

Explanation: A dog's breakfast means something done badly; mess.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

104. A Sacred Cow

- (a) A person never to be criticised
- (b) A saintly person
- (c) A helpful person
- (d) A very religious person

Explanation: A sacred cow means a custom or system that cannot be questioned or criticized.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

105. You will be reminded of **the seamy side** of life if you visit the slum tenements.

- (a) The unpleasant aspects
- (b) The gentler aspects
- (c) The softer aspects
- (d) The pleasanter aspects

Explanation: Seamy side means unpleasant and immoral.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

106. To shun evil company.

- (a) To kick Out evil company
- (b) To let loose evil company
- (c) To give up evil company
- (d) To put off evil company

Explanation: Shun evil company means to avoid bad company.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (107–110): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

107. Rohini reached the examination hall in **the nick of time**.

- (a) Just after time
- (b) Just in time
- (c) very late
- (d) Just before time

Explanation: In the nick of time means at the last moment.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

108. To be down to earth.

- (a) To be unreasonable
- (b) To be pretentious
- (c) To be realistic
- (d) To be Impractical

Explanation: To be down to earth means sensible and practical.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

109. This argument does not **hold water**.

- (a) Seem rejectable
- (b) Seem logical
- (c) Seem approvable
- (d) Seem acceptable

Explanation: Not hold water means that cannot be believed.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

110. The truant school boy told **cock-and-bull** stories to escape punishment.

- (a) Drab and boring
- (b) Authentic and realistic
- (c) Interesting and thrilling
- (d) Absurd and unbelievable

Explanation: Cock and bull stories means absurd and unbelievable excuse.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (111–120): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISP ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

111. To get into hot waters.

- (a) To be impatient
- (b) To suffer loss
- (c) To get into trouble
- (d) To be in a confused state of mind

Explanation: Be in or get into hot water means to be in or get into trouble.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

112. My student is one who **knows how many beans make five**.

- (a) Knows mathematical calculations
- (b) Is fiercely loyal
- (c) Well informed and intelligent
- (d) Is accurate and precise

Explanation: Not know beans about something means to know nothing about a subject.

Know how many beans make five well informed and intelligent.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

113. I can work for six hours **at a stretch**.

- (a) Continuously
- (b) Occasionally
- (c) Maximum
- (d) Minimum

Explanation: At a stretch means a continuous period.

At full stretch means using as much energy as possible.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

114. It was he who **put a spoke in my wheel**.

- (a) Tried to cause an accident
- (b) Helped in the execution of the plan
- (c) Thwarted in the execution of the plan
- (d) Destroyed the plan

Explanation: Put a spoke in somebody's wheel means to prevent somebody from putting their plans into operation.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



115. Our fleet **bore down upon** the enemy.

- (a) moved quickly backwards
- (b) Moved quickly to the left
- (c) Moved quickly to the right
- (d) Moved quickly towards

Explanation: Bear down means to move quickly towards somebody or something in a determined or threatening way.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

116. The rock concert proved to be a **big draw**.

- (a) Favourite
- (b) Huge attraction
- (c) Gain
- (d) Big bang

Explanation: A big draw means to get attraction or attention; success.

Draw a blank means to get no response.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

117. **Look sharp** or you will miss the opportunity.

- (a) Be confident
- (b) Pay attention
- (c) Take control
- (d) Make haste

Explanation: Pay attention

Hence, the correct option is (b).

118. Our old Rolls Royce has become a **white elephant**.

- (a) A costly but useless possession
- (b) Antique item or possession
- (c) Any traditional possession
- (d) A unique item or possession

Explanation: A costly but useless possession

Hence, the correct option is (a).

119. Since the children were young, their parents have always taught them **to cut one's coat according to one's cloth**.

- (a) Be thrifty
- (b) Live life to the full
- (c) Live within one's means
- (d) Be fair

Explanation: Live within one's means

Hence, the correct option is (c).

120. The lawyer's closing arguments were full of **red herrings**.

- (a) Sound judgement
- (b) References and allusions to previous crimes
- (c) Clues intended to distract or mislead
- (d) Loopholes

Explanation: Red herring means an unimportant fact, idea, event, etc., that takes people's attention from the important ones.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (121–125): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

121. With great difficulty, he was able **to carve out a niche** for himself.

- (a) Became a sculptor
- (b) Did the best he could do
- (c) Destroyed his career
- (d) Developed a specific position for himself

Explanation: Carve out a niche means to work hard to have a successful career, reputation, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

122. You will succeed if you follow my advice **to the letter**.

- (a) About writing letters
- (b) Written in the letters
- (c) In every detail
- (d) Very thoughtfully

Explanation: To the letter means doing or following exactly what somebody or something says, paying attention to every detail.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

123. A critic's work is to **read between the lines**.

- (a) To comprehend the meaning
- (b) To appreciate the inner beauty
- (c) To understand the inner meaning
- (d) to read carefully

Explanation: To read between the lines means to look for or discover a meaning in something that is not openly stated.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

124. Where discipline is concerned I **put my foot down**.

- (a) Take a firm stand
- (b) Take a light stand
- (c) Take a heavy stand
- (d) Take a shaky stand

Explanation: Put your foot down means to be very strict in opposing what somebody wishes to do.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

125. The convict claimed innocence and **stood his ground** in spite of the repeated accusations.

- (a) Knelt
- (b) Surrendered
- (c) Kept standing
- (d) Refused to yield

Explanation: Stand or hold your ground means to continue with your opinions or intentions when somebody is opposing you.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (126–130): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

126. The two friends are now **at daggers drawn** over a petty issue.

- (a) Angry
- (b) Frustrated
- (c) Enemies
- (d) Competitors

Explanation: At daggers drawn means If two people are at daggers drawn, they are very angry with each other.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

127. His work seems to **be a Penelope's web**.

- (a) Endless
- (b) Difficult
- (c) Declining
- (d) In his best form

Explanation: A Penelope's web means a job that never ends; an endless job.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

128. Goods will be delivered if you **pay on the nail**.

- (a) Pay within the given time
- (b) Pay the full amount
- (c) Pay promptly in cash
- (d) Pay promptly

Explanation: Pay on the nail means payment without delay.

They are good customers who always pay on the nail.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

129. If people do not mend their ways, they are sure **to go to the dogs**.

- (a) To fight
- (b) To be ruined
- (c) To be united
- (d) To be rough

Explanation: Go to the dogs means to get into a very bad situation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

130. Despite the doctor's advice he still **eats like a horse**.

- (a) Eats slowly
- (b) Eats a lot of food
- (c) Does not like to eat
- (d) Swallows his food

Explanation: Eat like a horse means to eat a lot.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (131–135): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

131. The trial **made a mockery** of justice.

- (a) People mocked at the judgement
- (b) It was a mock trial
- (c) There was no serious outcome
- (d) Made the system look ridiculous

Explanation: Make a mockery of something means to make something seem ridiculous or useless.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

132. His recent statement is **an about turn**.

- (a) A good announcement
- (b) A declaration of war
- (c) Complete change of opinion
- (d) A bold statement

Explanation: An about turn means a complete change of opinion, plan or behaviour, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

133. When he left he was extremely disappointed. I think he's gone **for good**.

- (a) To seek good fortune
- (b) To a good place
- (c) To a foreign country
- (d) Permanently

Explanation: For good means permanently; forever.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

134. **To grease the palm**

- (a) To rub oil on the hand
- (b) To lubricate the machine parts
- (c) To bribe
- (d) To cut the tree

Explanation: To grease the palm means to give somebody money to persuade them to do something dishonest; bribe.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

135. You find a black sheep in every community.

- (a) One who does not Cooperate
- (b) Person with bad reputation
- (c) One who lives the life of shame
- (d) One who is always doing wrong

Explanation: Sheep means a person who is considered bad or embarrassing.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (136–138): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 2014]

136. He was the **bad egg** in the family.

- (a) Greedy
- (b) Worthless
- (c) Valuable
- (d) Unwanted

Explanation: A bad egg (Id.) means someone who behaves in a bad or dishonest way; worthless

He's a bad egg; don't believe anything he says.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

137. **To get into hot water**

- (a) To have a hot bath
- (b) To keep warm
- (c) To get into trouble
- (d) To get drowned

Explanation: I of into hot water with my wife last night when she found me drunk.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

138. **A wild-goose chase**

- (a) Run after a bird
- (b) A fruitful search
- (c) Long pursuit
- (d) Fruitless pursuit

Explanation: A search for something that is impossible for you to find or that does not exist, that makes you waste a lot of time.

The police had been sent on a wild goose chase.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (139–141): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2014)

139. **Took to her heels**

- (a) Bent down
- (b) Ran off
- (c) Kicked off her shoes
- (d) Rubbed her heels

Explanation: The man took to his heels to try to get to the bus stop before the bus left.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

140. **Was plain sailing**

- (a) Was very easy
- (b) Was complicated
- (c) Was competitive
- (d) Was uncomfortable

Explanation: The roads were busy as we drove out of the city, but after that it was plain sailing all the way.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

141. A bolt from the blue

- (a) Struck by thunder
- (b) A piece of bad luck
- (c) A flash of lighting
- (d) A complete surprise

Explanation: Her dismissal came as a bolt from the blue.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (142–144): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 2014]

142. I have recently changed my job and I am going to have **teething problems**.

- (a) Difficulties at the start
- (b) Difficulties at the end
- (c) Difficulties all the time
- (d) Problem with my teeth

Explanation: New cars often suffer from teething problems.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

143. The soldiers fought **tooth and nail** to save their country.

- (a) Using unfair means
- (b) With strength and fury
- (c) With weapons
- (d) As best as they could

Explanation: The residents are fighting tooth and nail to stop the new development.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

144. Chetan is very upset because the new manager always **picks on** him.

- (a) Advises
- (b) Warns severely
- (c) Selects
- (d) Treats badly

Explanation: My sister always picks on me.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (145–149): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013 & 2014)

145. After his business failed, he had to work very hard to **keep the wolf from the door**.

- (a) Keep away extreme poverty
- (b) Earn an honest living
- (c) Regain his lost position
- (d) Defend from enemies

Explanation: We have a small amount of money saved, hardly enough to keep the wolf from the door.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

146. The mention of her former husband's name still makes Rita **foam at the mouth**.

- (a) Angry
- (b) Vomit
- (c) Shy
- (d) Fall sick

Explanation: She was foaming at the mouth over the judge's ruling.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

147. We must **husband our resources** against hard times.

- (a) Save
- (b) Support
- (c) Sing
- (d) Concede

Explanation: Times are hard and we must hold our resources.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

148. The newly elected Chief Minister has promised to **bring about** changes in the state.

- (a) Produce
- (b) Make
- (c) Carry
- (d) Cause to happen

Explanation: What brought about the change in his attitude?

Hence, the correct option is (d).

149. He **gave vent** to his pleasure with a smile.

- (a) Shared
- (b) Allowed
- (c) Expressed
- (d) Enjoyed

Explanation: Children give vent to their anger in various ways.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (150–154): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-2013 & 2014)

150. If you read between the lines, you will appreciate what he writes.

- (a) Can read leaving lines in between
- (b) Can read a lot quicker
- (c) Know what the writer thinks
- (d) Can read and write in the language

Explanation: Reading between the lines, I think she needs money.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

151. To throw dust in one's eyes.

- (a) To harm someone
- (b) To deceive
- (c) To show false things
- (d) To make blind

Explanation: She threw dust in the eyes of the jeweller by pretending to be a well-to-do lady and then stole the necklace.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

152. He is **a cut above** all the other boys in the group.

- (a) Quite taller than
- (b) More active than
- (c) A little rougher than
- (d) Rather superior to

Explanation: Cut above the rest means to be the best.

His latest movie is a cut above the rest.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

153. As soon as the police arrived, the bank robbers **showed the white flag**.

- (a) Calmly left the scene
- (b) Surrendered
- (c) Ran away
- (d) Were incensed

Explanation: lay down your guns means accepting defeat.

After 30 days of gunfire, the Naxalist laid down their guns.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

154. To cut one short.

- (a) To love one
- (b) To insult one
- (c) To criticize one
- (d) To interrupt one

Explanation: To cut one short means to interrupt one.

It is bad to cut one short in a discussion.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (155–159): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

(SSC CAPPs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

155. We must work with **all our might and main** otherwise we cannot succeed.

- (a) Full force
- (b) Complete trust
- (c) Exceptional skill
- (d) Full unity

Explanation: The huge warrior, with all his might and main, could not break his way through the castle gates.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

156. The sailors **nailed their colours to their mast**.

- (a) Put up a colourful mast
- (b) Refused to climb down
- (c) Took over the ship
- (d) Decided to abandon the ship

Explanation: They nailed their colours to the mast of youth revolt.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

157. We had better **batten down the hatches**. The weather is unpredictable.

- (a) Stay in-door
- (b) Prepare for a difficult situation
- (c) Go somewhere safe
- (d) Face the obstacles

Explanation: A natural tendency in times of recession is to batten down the hatches and think about our own needs.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

158. It is difficult to have a sensible discussion with her as **she files off at a tangent**.

- (a) Gets carried away
- (b) Starts discussing something irrelevant
- (c) Loses her temper easily
- (d) Does not really understand anything

Explanation: He never sticks to the point but going off at a tangent.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

159. The students found it hard to **go at equal speed** with the professor.

- (a) Get away from
- (b) Put up with
- (c) Keep up with
- (d) Race against

Explanation: Keep up with means to advance at the same rate as someone or something.

You're running so fast that I can-not keep up with or you or be at equal speed with you.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (160–164): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC CAPPs SI, CISP ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

160. Let us **bury the hatchet** and be friends again.

- (a) Hide the axe
- (b) Keep the secret
- (c) Forget the quarrels
- (d) Work together

Explanation: After not speaking to each other for years, the two brothers decided to bury the hatchet.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

161. The thief managed to escape **by the skin of his teeth**.

- (a) By running very fast
- (b) By getting help from his friend,
- (c) By the narrowest margin
- (d) By disguising himself

Explanation: He escaped defeat by the skin of his teeth.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

162. William left us with a heart-wrenching **swan song**.

- (a) Last cry
- (b) Last gift
- (c) Last prayer
- (d) Last performance

Explanation: The building turned out to be the swan song of Victorian architecture.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

163. The hunter began to suspect that he had been sent on a **wild goose chase** as there was no white elephant in the forest.

- (a) To hunt
- (b) A foolish and useless enterprise
- (c) A violent chase
- (d) To speak harshly

Explanation: Wild goose chase; a search for something that is impossible for you to find.

I wasted all my life on a wild goose chase. Hence, the correct option is (b).

164. The Director's ideas for the development of the company are **all moonshine**.

- (a) Non-sense
- (b) Superficial
- (c) Out-dated
- (d) Exemplary

Explanation: That's all moonshine don't believe a word.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (165–169): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 2013 & 2014)

165. To be a successful lawyer, one must know how to **dot one's i's and cross one's t's**.

- (a) Complete one task at a time
- (b) Write great letters
- (c) Deal with paperwork
- (d) Be detailed and exact

Explanation: The negotiations are nearly finished, but we still must dot the i's and cross the t's.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



166. When Ramu lost the money, he was **down in the dumps**.

- (a) Accusing others of stealing
- (b) Searching everywhere (check spelling)
- (c) Sad and depressed
- (d) Very angry at himself

Explanation: He'd been down in the dumps since there was a theft at his place. Hence, the correct option is (c).

167. He **turned up his nose at my offer**.

- (a) Was taken aback by my offer
- (b) Found it hard to believe my offer
- (c) Treated my offer with contempt
- (d) Could not accept my offer

Explanation: They turned their apses up at the only hotel that was available. Hence, the correct option is (c).

168. There are no **hard and fast** rules that cannot be relaxed on such an occasion.

- (a) That is difficult to solve
- (b) That can be altered
- (c) That is very quick
- (d) That cannot be altered

Explanation: This situation isn't hard and fast.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

169. Her father **strained every nerve**

- (a) To enable her to get settled in life.
- (b) Worked very hard
- (c) Spent a huge amount
- (d) Tried all tricks

Explanation: He strained every nerve to snatch victory from defeat.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (170–174): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013 & 2014)

170. The present manner of delimitation has been done in a **gerrymandering way**.

- (a) In a legal and constitutional manner
- (b) In a judicial and fair way
- (c) In a manipulative and unfair way
- (d) In a dictative manner like the Germans

Explanation: The city had been gerrymandered so that the party might retain the control.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

171. The performance of the lead actors in the play **brought the house down**.

- (a) Made the audience applaud enthusiastically
- (b) Made the audience leave
- (c) Made the audience cry
- (d) Made the audience request an encore

Explanation: The clown sang a duet with the talking horse, which brought the house down.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

172. People like her, who are **salt of the earth**, are very difficult to find.

- (a) Dedicated to better the world
- (b) Good, honest and ideal
- (c) Extraordinary
- (d) One with the common folk

Explanation: Farmers are described as the salt of the earth.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

173. The Alpha and Omega

- (a) Beginning and end
- (b) A Shakespearean play
- (c) A Greek song
- (d) A Swiss watch

Explanation: Alpha and omega means the first and the last; the most important. He was forced to learn the alpha and omega of science.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

174. Jane earned **pin money** working part-time as a waitress.

- (a) Saved money
- (b) Additional money
- (c) A small amount of money
- (d) Money to be spent only for luxuries and treats

Explanation: Pin a small amount of money.

She earns a little pin money doing ironing for other people.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (175–179): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

175. Indians are **going places** in the field of software technology.

- (a) Going abroad
- (b) Going to spaces
- (c) Talented and successful
- (d) Friendly and amicable

Explanation: Mary is a talented writer; she's going places.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

176. She is a person who **pulls no punches**.

- (a) Speaks politely
- (b) Speaks frankly
- (c) Speaks rudely
- (d) Speaks sweetly

Explanation: Pull no punches means to deal with something honestly without hiding anything.

The doctor pulled no punches but telling us the truth.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

177. For any group work to be successful, it is important that everyone is **on the same page**.

- (a) Present for the meeting
- (b) Registered for the work
- (c) Willing to pay the same fees
- (d) Thinks in a similar way

Explanation: It was an effort to get us all on the same page.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

178. Our plan to go to London is **in the air**.

- (a) Undecided
- (b) Certain
- (c) Under consideration
- (d) For approval

Explanation: Excitement was in air.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

179. My efforts at pest control went in vain; I have to go **back to the drawing board**.

- (a) Plan it all over again
- (b) Take professional help
- (c) Spend some time researching abroad
- (d) Work at night

Explanation: They rejected our proposal, so it's back to the drawing board.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (180–184): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

180. There is no **cut and dried method** for doing this.

- (a) Simple
- (b) Honest
- (c) Readymade
- (d) Understandable

Explanation: The inquiry is by no means cut and dried.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

181. Suddenly the man **blackened out** during the parade and had to be helped to a quiet place.

- (a) Lost temper
- (b) Lost control over himself
- (c) Lost consciousness
- (d) Lost balance

Explanation: The driver had probably blacked out at the wheel.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

182. **Hold your horses** for a moment while I make a phone call.

- (a) Be patient
- (b) Stay out
- (c) Be quiet
- (d) Wait

Explanation: Dad asked me to hold my horses on shopping.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

183. Sachin Tendulkar's batting skills make him **a cut above** the rest.

- (a) Taller than
- (b) Superior to
- (c) Senior to
- (d) Different from

Explanation: Our new luxury apartment is a cut above the rest.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

184. I am very interested to know the outcome of the debate, kindly keep me **in the loop**.

- (a) Out of it
- (b) Informed about the fees
- (c) Informed about the last date of joining
- (d) Informed regularly

Explanation: In the loop means provided with information regularly.

I don't know what's going on because I'm not in the loop.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (185–189): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

185. The secretary's thoughtless remark **added fuel to the fire**.

- (a) Added humour to the situation
- (b) Worsened the difficult situation
- (c) Helped in improving the situation
- (d) Prevented the situation

Explanation: Shouting at a crying child is adding fuel to the fire.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

186. He could not get money from his master because he **rubbed him up the wrong way**.

- (a) Irked or irritated him
- (b) Asked him to speed up
- (c) Suggested a wrong method
- (d) Advised him to be strict

Explanation: She tends to rub people up the wrong way.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

187. Ask Mr Das. He can give you all the news you need: he is always **in the swim**.

- (a) Giving news to others
- (b) At the swimming pool
- (c) In search of news
- (d) Well-informed and up-to-date

Explanation: Since leaving the company, he's no longer in the swim of things.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

188. You have been trying to solve this puzzle for a long time, be careful so that you avoid **barking up the wrong tree**.

- (a) Trying to solve problems
- (b) Trying to find something at a wrong place
- (c) Keep working constantly
- (d) Climbing the wrong tree

Explanation: You're barking up the wrong tree if you're expecting us to lend you any money.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

189. I'll be able to do my job very well when I **know the ropes**.

- (a) Become bolder
- (b) Work in silence
- (c) Learn the procedures
- (d) Gain confidence

Explanation: Don't worry about Surna's taking over that reporter's job; she already knows the ropes.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (190–194): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

190. Deepak did not care for his family; he wanted **to gather roses only**.

- (a) To save money miserly
- (b) To paint a rosy picture of the past
- (c) To seek all enjoyments of life
- (d) To obtain fame by hard work

Explanation: To gather roses only means to seek all the enjoyments of life.

Gathering roses only, without taking care of parents is not a good quality in any child.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

191. A close-fisted person

- (a) A powerful person
- (b) A miser



- (c) A close friend
(d) A cowardly person

Explanation: My uncle is a close-fisted person.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

192. To feather one's nest

- (a) To harbour ill feelings
(b) To build one's house
(c) To enrich oneself when opportunity occurs
(d) To get something in abundance

Explanation: Bob's many profitable assignments enabled him to feather his nest comfortably.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

193. Our school is within a stone's throw of the railway station.

- (a) Within a certain radius
(b) Very far off
(c) At a short distance
(d) Within a definite distance

Explanation: We are just a stone's throw from here.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

194. I want to tell you in a nut shell, lust for money and power ruined her life.

- (a) To tell as objectively as possible
(b) Confidentially
(c) In detail
(d) In a brief manner

Explanation: To put in a nutshell, we are bankrupt.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (195–199): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

195. A close shave.

- (a) A narrow escape from danger
(b) Stubble
(c) Very short hair
(d) Hairless skin

Explanation: The speeding car passed only a few inches from us, a real close shave.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

196. Please be as brief as you can, I have other fish to fry.

- (a) To cook the food
(b) To take rest
(c) Some important work to attend to
(d) To attend the friends

Explanation: He declined to come along to the movie, saying he had other fish to fry.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

197. His argument does not hold water.

- (a) To have effect
(b) To influence
(c) To check the flow of water
(d) Sound logical fact

Explanation: Hold water means to stand up to critical examination.

Your explanation doesn't hold water.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

198. It was her maiden speech on the stage and she performed well.

- (a) Unprepared speech
(b) Sudden speech
(c) Primary speech
(d) First speech

Explanation: She was terrified of making her maiden speech.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

199. The detective went abroad in search of a culprit but his journey proved to be a wild goose chase.

- (a) Expensive
(b) Full of difficulties
(c) Unprofitable adventure
(d) Ill advised

Explanation: After two hours spent wandering in the snow, I realized we were on a wild goose chase.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (200–204): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best

expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

200. He spoke well though it was his maiden speech.

- (a) Long speech
(b) First speech
(c) Brief speech
(d) Emotional speech

Explanation: Her maiden speech fell flat on the audience.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

201. The students were all ears, when the speaker started talking about the changes in the exam.

- (a) Smiling (b) Silent
(c) Restless (d) Attentive

Explanation: Tell your story; we're all ears.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

202. In his salad days he was quite a dandy.

- (a) Childhood
(b) Adolescence
(c) Schooldays
(d) Old age

Explanation: I met her in my salad days.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

203. He is cool about working at night.

- (a) Ready to work
(b) Not ready to work
(c) Excited about working
(d) Grudgingly working

Explanation: Cool about working means not tense about working.

She's cool about working in any shift.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

204. You cannot throw dust into my eyes.

- (a) Terrify me (b) Cheat me
(c) Hurt me (d) Abuse me

Explanation: To throw dust into one's eyes means to confuse or mislead; to deceive.

He threw dust into our eyes by pretending to be a jeweller and then disappeared with the diamonds.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (205–209): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

205. The girl **took after** her father. She is very amiable like him.

- (a) Similar to (b) Different
(c) Behind (d) Takes

Explanation: Took after means to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father.

Your daughter doesn't take after you at all. Hence, the correct option is (a).

206. Your behaviour is simply **beyond the pale**.

- (a) Outside commonly accepted standards
(b) Beyond sorrow
(c) Uninteresting
(d) Something acceptable

Explanation: His remarks were clearly beyond the pale.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

207. The much hyped event turned out to be a **nine days' wonder**.

- (a) An event that lasted for nine days
(b) Created awe for nine days
(c) A dazzling spectacle of great value
(d) A dazzling short-lived spectacle of no real value

Explanation: Nine days' wonder means a person or thing that makes people excited for a short time but does not last very long.

The elopement of Bob and Anne was a nine days' wonder.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

208. Listening to the lecture was **watching grass grow**.

- (a) Very boring
(b) Very interesting
(c) Very confusing
(d) Very informative

Explanation: To watch somebody fishing is like watching grass grow.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

209. Suddenly **the balloon goes up** in the middle of the conversation.

- (a) The situation turns unpleasant or serious
(b) A sudden shift in the topic of conversation
(c) The conversation takes a lighter note
(d) An abrupt silence takes place

Explanation: We must get out of here before the balloon goes up.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (210–214): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

210. The departmental store is open **around the clock**.

- (a) At different timings
(b) Early morning
(c) Day and night
(d) Throughout the afternoon

Explanation: Doctors and nurses worked around the clock to help the people injured in the train crash.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

211. Through the reporter's efforts, many unknown facts have **come to light**.

- (a) Ignited
(b) Flared up
(c) Brightened
(d) Been revealed

Explanation: Come to light means to become known to people look at the sentence.

New evidence has recently come to light. Hence, the correct option is (d).

212. I do not **see eye to eye with** you in this matter.

- (a) To give a correct decision
(b) To obtain suitable punishment
(c) To have the same eyesight
(d) To have the same opinion

Explanation: The two of them have never seen eye to eye on politics.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

213. The boy was **in Dutch** with his friends.

- (a) In love (b) In good terms
(c) In awe (d) In trouble

Explanation: In Dutch means in trouble. I'm in Dutch with my parents for my low grades.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

214. Their attempt to get back the stolen necklace became a **wild goose chase**.

- (a) Wise decision
(b) Useless search
(c) Timely action
(d) Delayed action

Explanation: Wild goose chase means a futile search or pursuit.

I think she sent us on a wild goose chase looking for our beach house.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (215–224): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)

215. Your remarks during the discussion **added fuel to the fire**.

- (a) Got others angry
(b) Ignited the fireplace
(c) Worsened matters
(d) Created warmth all around

Explanation: She was upset, and your making fun of her added fuel to the fire.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

216. Why do you **fight shy** of me?

- (a) Fight with (b) Avoids
(c) Embarrass (d) Shout at

Explanation: I know the danger; I see it and I tell myself that I must fight of it.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

217. They have **latched on to** tourism as a way of boosting the local economy.

- (a) Promoted (b) Discovered
(c) Exposed (d) Explored

Explanation: The stray dog latched onto the children and wouldn't go home.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



218. When he asked me the way to the cafeteria, I told him to **follow his nose**.

- (a) To find it by himself
- (b) To ask someone else
- (c) To follow me
- (d) To go straight ahead

Explanation: Follow your nose; to act per what seems right or reasonable, rather than following any rules.

The garage is a mile ahead up the hill; just follow your nose.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

219. Winning the competition was quite a **feather in my cap**.

- (a) Rewarding
- (b) An exciting moment
- (c) An achievement
- (d) A joy for my parents

Explanation: A new television series will be another feather in his cap.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

220. My father's dealings are open and **above board**.

- (a) To everyone's liking
- (b) Mandatory
- (c) Without any secret
- (d) Very clear

Explanation: Don't worry; the deal was completely above-board.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

221. After the public meeting, the crowd **went haywire**.

- (a) Were in jubilation
- (b) Protested
- (c) Became out of control
- (d) Left the venue

Explanation: The clock seems to have gone.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

222. He **broke off** in the middle of the story.

- (a) Fainted
- (b) Suddenly stopped
- (c) Divided his narrative
- (d) Took time off

Explanation: He broke off in the middle of a sentence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

223. Some shots were fired **at random**.

- (a) Without any aim
- (b) For a long time
- (c) To end quarrel
- (d) Thoroughly

Explanation: Without deciding in advance what is going to happen or without any regular pattern.

She opened the book at random and started reading.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

224. I can finish the work by myself, but she always tries to be a **backseat driver**.

- (a) Person who misjudge others
- (b) Person who wants to do things by herself
- (c) Person who falsely accuses others
- (d) Person who gives unwanted advice

Explanation: My mom drives us all crazy with her instructions; she's an incurable back seat driver.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (225–227): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

225. Her mother **saw through** the excuse she gave.

- (a) Revealed
- (b) Detected
- (c) Viewed
- (d) Hacked

Explanation: Saw through means to realize the truth about somebody or something.

You can't fool me anymore. I can see through you and all your tricks.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

226. She **has a bee in her bonnet** and can say anything.

- (a) Is a crazy person
- (b) Is a frank person
- (c) Is a foolish person
- (d) Is a proud person

Explanation: Has a bee in her bonnet means to think or talk about something all the time and to think that it is very important; that is not normal; an obsession.

Mary has a bee in her bonnet about recycling.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

227. Some people have the habit of working **by fits and starts**.

- (a) Very seriously
- (b) Excitedly
- (c) Consistently
- (d) Irregularly

Explanation: By fits and starts means irregularly.

A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (228–230): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

228. I expect my friends to **stand by** me.

- (a) Energise
- (b) Support
- (c) Accompany
- (d) Release

Explanation: Stand by means support; help I'll stand by you at any cost.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

229. The music group **broke up** unceremoniously.

- (a) Went bankrupt
- (b) Broke each other's instruments
- (c) Disturbed the neighbourhood
- (d) Disbanded itself

Explanation: Broke up means the ending of a relationship or an association; the division of a large group into smaller parts.

Personal tensions broke the band up.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

230. She vaguely **takes after** her grandmother.

- (a) Constitutes
- (b) Follows
- (c) Resembles
- (d) Accepts

Explanation: Took after means to look or behave like an older member of your family.

She took after her grandfather in her talent for design.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (231–233): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

231. The mother always insists on keeping the house **spick and span**.

- (a) Locked (b) Safe
(c) Tidy (d) Open

Explanation: Spick and span means neat and clean.

I need the house spick and span when I return from office.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

232. The man **changed colours** when I questioned him on the allocation of funds.

- (a) Got numbed (b) Turned happy
(c) Got motivated (d) Turned pale

Explanation: Changed colours means to turn pale.

He changed colours when I asked about the truth.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

233. We cannot depend on him for this assignment as it needs careful handling and he is **like a bull in a China shop**.

- (a) A clumsy person
(b) A tactful person
(c) A nonsense person
(d) A felicitous person

Explanation: Like a bull in a China shop means a person who conducts awkwardly where skill is needed.

With all those fine cutlery, he is like a bull in a China shop.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (234–236): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

234. He made a few statements, but all were **wide off the mark**.

- (a) Irrelevant (b) Crucial
(c) Important (d) Unreasonable

Explanation: Wide off the mark means not accurate; far from the target.

Tara's attempt at the project was wide off the mark.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

235. The prices are going up **by leaps and bounds**.

- (a) Gradually
(b) Irregularly
(c) Rapidly
(d) Systematically

Explanation: By leaps and bounds means very rapidly; very quickly.

Economy is progressing by leaps and bounds.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

236. I did not **give in** to his request.

- (a) Approve (b) Like
(c) Permit (d) Yield

Explanation: Give in means to agree to do something; yield.

The Indian shutters are not likely to give in this time.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (237–239): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

237. In the last few years, India has advanced **by leaps and bounds** in Industrial sector.

- (a) Very pathetically
(b) Very slowly
(c) Very rapidly
(d) Very competently

Explanation: By leaps and bounds means very rapidly; very quickly.

Economy is progressing by leaps and bounds.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

238. The whole problem has been **swept under the carpet**, but that is not the solution.

- (a) Kept hidden (b) Ignored
(c) Solved (d) Detected

Explanation: Swept under the carpet means to hide a fact or hide an act that is improper or illegal.

There was an accident and some one was hurt. You can't sweep this under the carpet.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

239. The strawberry dessert you made was **out of this world**.

- (a) Extraordinary (b) Ordinary
(c) Bitter (d) Tasteless

Explanation: Out of this world means something so beautiful.

This place is just out of this world.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (240–242): In the Following questions, alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

240. I **take my hat off** to all those who donate blood regularly.

- (a) Congratulate (b) Welcome
(c) Admire (d) Encourage

Explanation: My hat off means to admire someone for their act or skills.

He took his hat off for Ruhan, when Ruhan came back after scoring a century.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

241. You must admire the way she **sticks to her guns**.

- (a) Maintains her opinion
(b) Holds on to the pistol
(c) Does not let her weapon go
(d) Refuses to shoot

Explanation: Sticks to her guns means held on to her decision

I stick my guns in this decision to terminate him.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

242. You better learn **to toe the line** to avoid consequences.

- (a) To be indifferent to rules
(b) To disobey rule
(c) To follow the lead
(d) To make your own rules



Explanation: To toe the line means to do what is governed by law or a rule.

Not everyone was happy with the decision, but had to toe the line.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (243–247): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 2013)

243. He promised to **look into** the matter.

- (a) To investigate
- (b) To question
- (c) To peer closely at
- (d) To take care of

Explanation: Look into means to examine something.

Please to look into the matter, before this goes out of control.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

244. It is bad to try to **fish in troubled waters**.

- (a) Make a profit out of a disturbance
- (b) Go for fishing and cause trouble
- (c) Fish in hot weather
- (d) Catch fish in disturbed waters

Explanation: Fish in troubled waters means to take advantage of a disturbed or troubled situation.

I am fishing in troubled waters by investing in the plan.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

245. Thousands put on a daily light to **keep the wolf from the door**.

- (a) Ward off mosquitoes
- (b) Keep oneself healthy
- (c) Avoid starvation
- (d) Guard from pickpockets

Explanation: Keep the wolf from the door means to have just enough to avoid going hungry.

I make just enough to keep the wolf from the door.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

246. How did you **break the ice** in the party?

- (a) Shatter peace
- (b) Cause harm
- (c) break free
- (d) Initiate something

Explanation: Break the ice means start a meeting with an introduction.

We must break the ice for the new joiners at the social meet.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

247. The policy has been declared to be **null and void**.

- (a) Valid
- (b) Impossible
- (c) Invalid
- (d) Empty

Explanation: Null and void means not valid; having no legal force.

The offer is null and void after 15th of this month.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (248–252): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

248. He is known for blowing his own trumpet.

- (a) Clattering
- (b) Shouting
- (c) Clamouring
- (d) Boasting

Explanation: Blowing his own trumpet means boasting.

She never blows her own trumpet despite her being best in the fraternity.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

249. He **cut the Gordian knot** by practising what he preached.

- (a) Lessened the difficulty
- (b) Let the difficulty remain as it was
- (c) Removed the difficulty
- (d) Add to the difficulty

Explanation: Cut the Gordian of means to solve a problem by taking action.

He cut the Gordian by strategically planning against all odds.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

250. He **took a leap in the dark** with his latest investment in stocks,

- (a) Took a risk
- (b) Was hesitant
- (c) Was confused
- (d) Was cocksure

Explanation: Took a leap in the dark means taking an action without knowing the consequence.

I was new to the city; hence talking against its systems was a bit of a leap in the dark.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

251. Communicative English is the **Achilles' heel** for the job aspirants.

- (a) Weak spot
- (b) Source of strength
- (c) What they cherish most
- (d) Top priority

Explanation: Achilles' heel means a feeble point.

Her Achilles' heel was that she could not cook.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

252. He is leaving the USA **for good**.

- (a) Urgently
- (b) Permanently
- (c) Temporarily
- (d) Immediately

Explanation: For good means forever

I'm moving to my home town for good.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (253–257): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

253. What **egged you on** to become a social worker?

- (a) Urged
- (b) Dampened
- (c) Hindered
- (d) Discouraged

Explanation: Egged you on means to encourage somebody to do something against their will.

He wouldn't have stolen the artefacts if his brother hadn't egged him on.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

254. Many politicians in India **are not fit to hold a candle** to Mahatma Gandhi.

- (a) Superior
- (b) Equal
- (c) Inferior
- (d) Indifferent

Explanation: Not fit to hold a candle means comparatively not very good.

Padma is a good badminton player, but not to hold a candle to her.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

255. She must be **paying through the nose** for the face left.

- (a) Paying less than necessary
- (b) Paying too much
- (c) Paying the right amount
- (d) Paying reluctantly

Explanation: Paying through the nose means to pay too much money.

We paid through the nose for that house. Hence, the correct option is (b).

256. He is **putting the cart before the horse** by purchasing furniture before buying a house.

- (a) Doing a thing in the wrong way
- (b) Doing a thing in the right way
- (c) Committing a great crime
- (d) Doing things meticulously

Explanation: Putting the cart before the horse means doing things in the wrong order.

Launching the marketing before the final product is ready is like putting the cart before the horse.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

257. Casting pearls before swine.

- (a) Speaking nice words and convincing them
- (b) Offering good things to undeserving people
- (c) Uplifting the needy for their welfare
- (d) Doing worthwhile things to unknown people

Explanation: Casting pearls before swine means to offer valuables to those who do not understand their value.

Advising her is just casting pearls before swine.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (258–262): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

258. To play second fiddle.

- (a) To reduce the importance of one's senior
- (b) Take a subordinate role
- (c) To do back seat driving
- (d) To be happy, cheerful and healthy

Explanation: To play second fiddle means to be treated as less important than the other.

Mohan is second fiddle to his brother in business.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

259. Mary broke a dining-room window and had to **face the music** when her father got home.

- (a) Listen carefully
- (b) Ask a lot of questions
- (c) Listen to music
- (d) Accept the punishment

Explanation: Face the music means bear the consequences.

She now will face the music for her behavior at the office meeting.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

260. Villagers always **call a spade a spade.**

- (a) To speak in a straightforward manner
- (b) To call someone a spade
- (c) To speak ill about someone
- (d) To speak about spades

Explanation: Call a spade a spade means to say exactly what you think.

I wish to see a politician who can call a spade a spade and is fearless.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

261. I am **out of my wits** and therefore cannot find a way to solve the problem immediately.

- (a) Greatly confused
- (b) Helpless without power
- (c) Totally ignorant
- (d) Not intelligent enough

Explanation: Out of my wits means to be extremely confused and frightened.

The preponement of the exams made her out of her wits.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

262. Why are you **jumping down my throat**? I wasn't even in the house when it happened.

- (a) Making a joke
- (b) Scolding me
- (c) Forcing me to cat
- (d) Running away

Explanation: Jumping down my throat means to react very angrily to somebody. Just because I admitted being there; you needn't jump down my throat.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (263–267): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

263. Hard work pays **in the long run.**

- (a) Always
- (b) Over a period of time
- (c) Indefinitely
- (d) Never

Explanation: In the long run means concerning a longer period in the future.

He realized that in the long their argument wouldn't seem so useless.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

264. I felt a **fish out of water** among the lawyers.

- (a) Special
- (b) Happy
- (c) Uncomfortable
- (d) Proud

Explanation: A fish out of water means to feel uncomfortable.

All the other children in the school were from rich families, So, she was feeling like a out of water.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

265. The Cauvery water issue led to **apple of discord** between the two Governments.

- (a) Cause of anger
- (b) Cause of hatred
- (c) Cause of quarrel
- (d) Cause of animosity

Explanation: Apple of discord means cause of.

envy; a subject of quarrel animosity means a strong feeling of dislike or hatred.

The property is an apple of discord between the two.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



266. The construction remains unfinished and the workers have **let the grass grow under their feet**.

- (a) Grown grass all over the lawn
- (b) Gone on a luxury tour
- (c) Delay doing the work
- (d) Demanded more benefits

Explanation: Let the grass grow under their feet means delay in getting things done.

Write your application today; don't let the grass grow under your feet.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

267. The police **smelt the rat** behind the death of the girl.

- (a) Got very much confused
- (b) Identified the cause of death
- (c) Suspected that something is fishy
- (d) Jumped to the conclusion

Explanation: Smell the rat means to suspect that something is wrong about a situation.

I don't think this was an accident. **I Smell a rat.**

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (268–270): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. [SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

268. I have told you **time and again** not to make this mistake.

- (a) Always
- (b) Often
- (c) Sometimes
- (d) Rarely

Explanation: Time and again means often; on many or all occasions.

He was warned time and again not to be late to office.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

269. He handled the situation with an **iron fist**

- (a) Strictly
- (b) Leniently
- (c) Softly
- (d) Wayward

Explanation: Iron fist means treat people in a severe manner or strictly.

She governs the country with an iron fist.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

270. She is leaving the country **for good**.

- (a) For the time being
- (b) For good times
- (c) Temporarily
- (d) Permanently

Explanation: For good means permanently. I'm moving to Hong Kong for good.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (271–273): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. [SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

271. **It poured cats & dogs.**

- (a) Rained heavily
- (b) Rained lightly
- (c) Dazzled
- (d) Hailstorm

Explanation: Pound cats and dogs means raining very heavily.

It's pouring cats and dogs. Do not go out.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

272. The Manager was **above board** in all his dealings with his employees.

- (a) Dishonest
- (b) Rude
- (c) Honest
- (d) Charitable

Explanation: Above board means legal and honest.

His financial dealings were always above board.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

273. Whenever **I feel blue** I like to listen to slow music.

- (a) Happy
- (b) Gleeful
- (c) Troubled
- (d) Gloomy

Explanation: Feel blue means depressed.

Upon his exit, I am feeling blue.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (274–278): In the following questions, four alternatives are given, for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

274. My ten year old son is an incredible **live-wire**.

- (a) Lazy
- (b) Dangerous
- (c) Naughty
- (d) Energetic

Explanation: Live-wire means a person who is lively and full of energy.

Susan is a real live-wire; she brightens up any party.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

275. He had to **cool his heels** before he could get an appointment with the doctor.

- (a) To be kept waiting
- (b) To make publicly known
- (c) To exercise influence
- (d) To lose one's temper

Explanation: Cool his heels means to have to wait.

I've been cooling my heels for at least an hour to meet the minister.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

276. The captains of the rival teams should, try to **bury the hatchet**.

- (a) Put up a stiff competition
- (b) Make peace
- (c) Win the game
- (d) Forget the past

Explanation: Bury the hatchet means to stop being unfriendly and become friends again.

Bury the hatchet, before it is too late.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

277. He stopped at the bar to **wet his whistle**.

- (a) Have a nap
- (b) Be happy
- (c) Have a problem
- (d) Have a drink

Explanation: Wet his whistle means to moisten one's throat; to have a drink.

I'm just going to wet my whistle before going out.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

278. Over the years, we remained loyal through **thick and thin**.

- (a) To our principles
- (b) To employers and subordinates
- (c) In married life
- (d) In spite of all the difficulties

Explanation: Thick and thin means despite troubles and or difficulties.

They remained friends through thick and thin.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (279–283): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

279. The issues were settled in court, but after a few days it was **back to square one**.

- (a) To return to the starting point
- (b) To run to the first square
- (c) To start and return
- (d) To come to a stop

Explanation: Back to square one means a return to the situation you were in at the beginning.

Failure of this project has brought us back to square one.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

280. Politicians enjoy **blowing their own trumpets**.

- (a) To boast about their achievements
- (b) To use one's own trumpet
- (c) To blow their trumpet loudly
- (d) To praise others trumpeting

Explanation: Blowing their own trumpets means boasting.

She never blows her own trumpet despite being an academy award recipient.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

281. Students must learn to keep their belongings **in apple pie order**.

- (a) Orderly preparation of apple pie
- (b) In perfect order
- (c) Ordering for apple pie
- (d) Arranging apples neatly

Explanation: In apple pie order means in complete order; in perfect order.

I always put my bed in apple pie order before leaving.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

282. Scientific knowledge is no longer a **closed book** in this 21st century.

- (a) An unopened book
- (b) A covered book
- (c) A mystery
- (d) A mysterious book

Explanation: A closed book means a person that you know nothing about.

He is a closed book to me; how can I befriend him.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

283. It takes a **month of Sundays** to chop all that wood.

- (a) A short period
- (b) No time
- (c) A long time
- (d) A special Sunday

Explanation: A month of Sundays means used to emphasize that something will never happen; a long time.

It will take you a month of Sundays to complete the book.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (284–288): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

284. **Let sleeping dogs lie**

- (a) Dogs can raise tempers
- (b) Do not allow dogs to stand
- (c) Prevent dog mobility
- (d) Do not bring up an old controversial issue

Explanation: Let sleeping dogs lie means to avoid mentioning a subject to avoid any arguments.

I rather let the sleeping dogs lie than start a discussion on her past life.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

285. To get admission in present day educational institutions, all children should **be born with a silver spoon in the mouth**

- (a) Always hold a silver spoon
- (b) Be born with silver spoon
- (c) Be born in a rich family
- (d) Be born to silver spoon manufacturer

Explanation: Be born with a silver spoon in the mouth means having rich parents.

Most of the students of this school are born with silver spoons in their mouths.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

286. **'a man of straw'**

- (a) An unreasonable person
- (b) A man of no substance
- (c) A very active person
- (d) A worthy fellow

Explanation: A man of straw means without substantial means; a person who is weak and easy to defeat.

Compared to their predecessors, the current bunch of leaders seems to be men of straw.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

287. Children complain about their parents' gifts. They should learn **not to look a gift horse in the mouth**.

- (a) Not to find fault with the gifts received
- (b) Not to ask for more gifts
- (c) Not to find goodness in the gifts
- (d) Not to look at a horse's mouth

Explanation: Not to look a gift horse in the mouth means not to refuse or criticize something that is given to you for nothing.

Never look a gift horse in the mouth.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

288. Acquiring a job is a **Cakewalk** for a student who has good academic performance coupled with good attitude.

- (a) A difficult achievement
- (b) A walkway made with cakes
- (c) An easy achievement
- (d) Walk away with a cake

Explanation: A cake walk; something that is extremely easy to do.

She is world No.1. Beating a world number 134 will be a cake walk for her.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (289–293): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CAFFs SI & CISP ASI Exam. 2013)

289. I tried to **feel his pulse** on the issue, but in vain.

- (a) Find his views
- (b) Enlighten him
- (c) Argue with him
- (d) Guide him



Explanation: Feel his pulse means to find what one is thinking on some point.

The exit polls feel the pulse of the voters. Hence, the correct option is (a).

290. For this act of indifference he will be **taken to task** by the authority.

- (a) He will get an official reprimand from the authority.
- (b) He will be rewarded by the authority.
- (c) He will tender his resignation to the authority.
- (d) He will be entrusted with an official job.

Explanation: Taken to task means punished.

The teacher took the student to task for his misbehaviour.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

291. You need to **have something up your sleeve** if the present plan does not work

- (a) Have some honest means
- (b) Have some hidden sources of money
- (c) Have a secret pocket in the sleeve
- (d) Have an alternative plan

Explanation: Have something up your sleeve means to keep a plan or an idea secret until you need to use it.

I have something up my sleeve that will solve all your problems.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

292. The new manager **ruled the roost** to everyone.

- (a) Exercised authority
- (b) Rushed through work
- (c) Got paid very handsomely
- (d) Created good impression

Explanation: Ruled the roost means to be the most powerful member of a group; to be the manager.

Our new office manager really rules the roost.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

293. Despite his initial arrogance he had to **eat humble pie**.

- (a) He had to yield under pressure
- (b) He maintained composure
- (c) He failed to protest eventually
- (d) He accepted the food offered

Explanation: Eat humble pie means act submissively and apologetically.

The company had to eat humble for misrepresenting the facts.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (294–303): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase. (SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2013)

294. He **broke down** when he heard the news of his son's death.

- (a) Resigned his job
- (b) Ceased to smile
- (c) Stopped working
- (d) Wept bitterly

Explanation: Broke down means cried.

When she heard the news of her uncle's accident, she broke down.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

295. "Don't try to **throw dust into my eyes**. You will not succeed."

- (a) To blind me with dust
- (b) To protect my eyes
- (c) Blind me with dust
- (d) To mislead or confuse me

Explanation: Throw dust into my eyes to mislead; to deceive.

The witness threw dust in his eyes by misleading him with wrong information.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

296. A man of straw

- (a) A man of no substance
- (b) A very active person
- (c) A worthy fellow
- (d) An unreasonable person

Explanation: See explanation (455)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

297. We visit the shopping **mall off and on**.

- (a) Up and about
- (b) Often
- (c) Realty and truly
- (d) Once upon a time

Explanation: Off and on means now and again.

She has to visit the doctor off and on.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

298. Life is an event of **give and take**.

- (a) Adjustment
- (b) Make believe
- (c) Always
- (d) Giving

Explanation: Give and take means willingness to take something and give up something.

Every contract involves some give and take.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

299. Don't mix with the **bad bats**.

- (a) People with bad hats
- (b) People of bad character
- (c) People selling bad hats
- (d) People of poor status

Explanation: Bad hats mean someone who deliberately stirs up trouble.

He is a bad hat; he always creates problems for others.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

300. The personality development, class started with an **ice breaking session**.

- (a) Having breakfast
- (b) Starting conversation
- (c) Introducing chief guest
- (d) Making speeches

Explanation: Ice-breaking means to initiate a meeting by opening a conversation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

301. He **chickened out** when he confronted opposition.

- (a) Ate chicken
- (b) Released chicken
- (c) Hatched eggs
- (d) Withdrew

Explanation: Chickened out means to decide not to do something because you are afraid.

Gaurav chickened out of the plan to go for trekking.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

302. Try to **make do** with what you have.

- (a) Create
- (b) Do
- (c) Produce
- (d) Manage

Explanation: To make do means to manage.

You'll have to make do with this much next year.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

303. The scientist worked for **donkey's years** to arrive at the formula.

- (a) A long time (b) A short time
(c) For donkeys (d) For few years

Explanation: Donkey's years means a very long time.

I haven't seen her in donkey's years.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (304–306): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

304. The manager hesitated to assign the job to the newcomer as he was **wet behind the ears**.

- (a) Young and inexperienced
(b) Drenched in the rain
(c) Unpunctual and lethargic
(d) Stupid and slow-witted

Explanation: Wet behind the ears means young and inexperienced.

Chandu is too young to take on a job. He is still wet behind the ears.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

305. Mrs Roy **keeps an open house** on Saturday evening parties—you'll find all kinds of people there.

- (a) Keeps the gates open for a few persons
(b) Welcomes all members
(c) Welcomes a select group of people
(d) Keeps the doors of the house open

Explanation: Keeps an open means tope entertainment to all visitors at any time.

This is an open house for artists and writers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

306. The police **cordoned off** the area after the explosion.

- (a) Did not allow anyone to leave
(b) Filled
(c) Isolated
(d) Checked everyone In

Explanation: Cordoned off I to stop people from getting into an area by surrounding it with police, soldiers, etc.

The police cordoned off the scene of crime.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (307–309): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

307. **I saw through** the trick and was on guard.

- (a) Anticipated
(b) Detected
(c) Witnessed
(d) Defeated

Explanation: Saw through means to realize the truth.

You can't fool me anymore. I can see through you and all your tricks.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

308. He is not a good lawyer but he has **the gift of the gab**.

- (a) Talk very fast
(b) Speak very well
(c) A good voice
(d) Pretend convincingly

Explanation: The gift of the gab means ability to speak well.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

309. We have to **put up with** the sorrows of life.

- (a) Bear patiently
(b) Fight against
(c) Welcome cheerfully
(d) Treat with indifference

Explanation: Put up with means to bear; to endure.

I cannot put up with your constant complaining any longer.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (310–312): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam, 2013]

310. **The die is cast** and nothing can be done now.

- (a) The game has been played
(b) There has been a failure
(c) The effect has worn out
(d) The decision has been taken

Explanation: The die is cast means 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.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

311. He is in the habit of **picking holes in** everything.

- (a) Delving deep into
(b) Finding fault with
(c) Causing trouble to
(d) Asking questions about

Explanation: Picking holes in means to find the weak points.

The lawyer placed holes in the witness's story.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

312. The member **took exception** to the secretary's remark about the current political situation in the State.

- (a) Accepted readily
(b) Laughed at
(c) Objected
(d) Granted

Explanation: Took exception means objected.

The manager took exception to the statement about having only three employees.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (313–315): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

313. The young servant **goes about** with the old master.

- (a) Tries to know more about
(b) Adjusts well
(c) Moves around
(d) Goes around



Explanation: Goes about means goes around; to continue to do something.

She is going about with her mistress. Hence, the correct option is (d).

314. The mother was right in **giving a piece of her mind** to the daughter.

- (a) Speaking sadly
- (b) Speaking sharply
- (c) Speaking kindly
- (d) Speaking cheerfully

Explanation: Going a piece of her mind means to tell somebody that you disapprove of his behaviour or are angry with him.

I've had enough of Raju. I'm going to give him a piece of my mind. Hence, the correct option is (b).

315. After getting a severe scolding from his mother, Raghu **got down to business**.

- (a) Began to work seriously
- (b) Joined his father's business
- (c) Started a business
- (d) Became business-like

Explanation: Got down to business means to give serious intention.

There has been enough chit chat. Let's get down to business. Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (316–317): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC Constable (GD) & Rifler (GD) Exam. 2012]

316. To eat a humble pie

- (a) To feel downtrodden
- (b) To accept defeat
- (c) To be humiliated
- (d) To accept abuse

Explanation: To eat a humble pie means to pay for mistake that you made.

The school had to eat humble pie for not giving admission to the poor children. Hence, the correct option is (d).

317. To break the ice

- (a) To start doubting
- (b) To start a quarrel
- (c) To start a conversation
- (d) To break a friendship

Explanation: To break the ice means to say or do something to make people relaxed.

The joke, broke the ice at the introduction meeting.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions (318–319): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC Constable (GD) & Rifleman (GD); Exam. 2012]

318. Not my cup of tea

- (a) A refreshing drink
- (b) A routine work
- (c) Not what I like
- (d) Not liked by me

Explanation: Not my cup of tea means not what somebody is interested in.

Gaming is not my cup of tea.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

319. To have second thoughts

- (a) To change decision
- (b) To plan carefully
- (c) To take someone
- (d) To reconsider

Explanation: To have second thoughts means to change your opinion after thinking.

On second thought, I will like to come over to the social gathering organized by the company.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (320–323): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(FCI Assistant Grade-El Exam. 2012 Paper-I)

320. Annie gush of gratitude

- (a) Gradual recovery
- (b) Friendly feeling
- (c) Excessive labour
- (d) Excessive enthusiasm

Explanation: A little gush of gratitude means a feeling of gratefulness.

I felt a little gush of gratitude when I was helped by my mentor.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

321. To lose ground

- (a) To become less powerful
- (b) To become less popular
- (c) To lose foundation
- (d) To be without a leader

Explanation: To lose ground means to lose an advantage.

Stores are losing ground to online portals selling hordes of items at much cheaper rates.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

322. To fall back on

- (a) To oppose something important
- (b) To suffer an injury on the back in an accident
- (c) To fail to do something important in time
- (d) To seek support out of necessity

Explanation: To fall back on means to seek support; to use something when in difficulty.

I fall back on my family in time of need.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

323. To make one's blood boil

- (a) To make somebody furious
- (b) To develop fever
- (c) To get excited
- (d) To make someone nervous

Explanation: To make one's blood boil means to make somebody angry.

Whenever my son criticizes his nation, it makes my blood boil.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (324–328): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012 (Paper-I)]

324. To speak one's mind.

- (a) To be frank and honest
- (b) To think aloud
- (c) To talk about one's ideas
- (d) To express one's thoughts

Explanation: To speak one's mind means to say exactly what one thinks, in a very direct way.

One should speak out one's mind rather than agree with everything that is said. Hence, the correct option is (a).

325. To make a mountain of a molehill
(a) To make advantage of a small thing
(b) To give great importance to little things
(c) To get into trouble
(d) To see a thing with prejudiced mind

Explanation: To make a mountain of a molehill means to make an unimportant matter seem important.

You are making a mountain of a molehill. You wrote one bad essay; it doesn't mean you are going to fail.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

326. Hand in glove
(a) In close relationship
(b) Non-cooperative
(c) Critical
(d) On bad terms

Explanation: Hand in glove means working closely with somebody secretly or by illegal means.

The assistant and major were hand in glove in this project.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

327. To add fuel to the fire
(a) To make matters bright
(b) To cause additional anger
(c) To bring matters to a conclusion
(d) To start a revolt

Explanation: To add fuel to the fire means aggravating something to make things worse or lead to an argument.

Criticizing the efforts when one is disturbed adds fuel to the fire.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

328. Wear and tear
(a) A brand name
(b) Damage
(c) Lot of sorrow
(d) A warning

Explanation: Wear and tear means the damage to objects due to normal use.

The bike has endured a lot of wear and tear.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (329–338): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2012)

329. Sarala is always ready to **eat anyone's salt**.

- (a) To be one's guest
(b) To cook tasty dishes
(c) An Infectious disease
(d) To deceive someone

Explanation: Eat anyone's salt to be anyone's guest.

When you are eating someone's salt, you can help him around the house.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

330. He will certainly **come to grief** if he does not leave his present friends.

- (a) Addicted
(b) Go upto the extreme
(c) Suffer
(d) Enjoy

Explanation: Come to grief means suffer.

In the end, he came to grief because he could not give away gambling.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

331. If you develop friendship with an individual you must attend by him through thick and thin

- (a) Think about his/her welfare
(b) Under all circumstances
(c) To accompany through a thick forest
(d) In day and night

Explanation: Through thick and thin means under all difficult situations.

We've been together through thick and thin.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

332. Nowadays one gets good literary books **once in a blue moon**.

- (a) From renowned publisher
(b) At very low cost
(c) When moon gives blue light
(d) Rarely

Explanation: Once in a blue moon means very rarely.

I meet my old friends only once in a blue moon.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

333. He decided to **bury the hatchet**.

- (a) To keep a secret
(b) To make peace
(c) To fool someone
(d) To bury the wealth

Explanation: Bury the hatchet means to stop being unfriendly and become friends again.

Bury the hatchet, you both have been friends.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

334. Reena is a kind of person who **wears her heart on her sleeve**.

- (a) Expresses her emotions freely
(b) Expresses her emotions by curbing
(c) Suppresses her emotions openly
(d) Suppresses her excitement sparingly

Explanation: Wears her heart on her sleeve means making one's feeling visible to others.

Never wears your heart on your sleeve, else people will hurt your feelings.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

335. I hope **to talk him over** to our view.

- (a) Oppose
(b) Analyse
(c) Convince
(d) Support

Explanation: To talk him over means to discuss something thoroughly for an agreement.

We talked them over to sign up this deal.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

336. Fresh out of college. Ram found it difficult to get a job as he was **wet behind the ears**.

- (a) Unsuitable
(b) Inexperienced
(c) Unhealthy
(d) Irresponsible

Explanation: Wet behind the ears means young and without experience; naive.

Rohan cannot ride the bike as he is still wet behind the ears.

Hence, the correct option is (b).



337. The officer **kicked rap a row over** the issue.

- (a) Gave a kick in the air
- (b) Made a great fuss
- (c) Avoided the issue
- (d) Gave strict orders

Explanation: Kicked up a row means to complain loudly about something.

The food was so bad that the customers kicked up a row.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

338. "If he does not perform his duties properly, I will **send him packing**", said the manager.

- (a) Send him to packing department
- (b) Give him a warning
- (c) Serve him a notice
- (d) Terminate his services

Explanation: Send him packing means to tell somebody to go away.

The owner sent the salesman packing after he was caught stealing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (339–343): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

339. **At the eleventh hour**

- (a) At a late stage
- (b) At the beginning
- (c) At 11 o'clock
- (d) At an early stage

Explanation: At the eleventh hour means at a late stage; at the last moment.

She always revises for her exams at the eleventh hour.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

340. **A shot in the dark**

- (a) To love to go out on adventures
- (b) Be able to work very quickly
- (c) Be very violent
- (d) An attempt to guess something

Explanation: A shot in the dark means a guess.

When I got the job, it was just a shot in the dark.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

341. **In a nutshell**

- (a) Angrily
- (b) Casually
- (c) Writing
- (d) Brief

Explanation: In a nutshell means to summarize, using few words.

He described his plan for the tournament in a nutshell.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

342. **From the bottom of my heart**

- (a) Sincerely
- (b) Lowest position
- (c) Totally
- (d) Wholly

Explanation: From the bottom of the heart means in a way that is sincere.

I thanked him from the bottom of my heart for helping me with money when I needed it the most.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

343. **For better or worse**

- (a) Sometimes
- (b) Always
- (c) In good times
- (d) In bad times

Explanation: For better or worse means that things cannot be changed, whatever the result is good or bad.

He trusts no one, for better or worse.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (344–348): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

344. **A hard nut to crack**

- (a) A foolish search
- (b) A difficult problem
- (c) An easy question
- (d) Expensive thing

Explanation: A hard nut to crack means a difficult problem or situation to deal with.

He is a hard nut to crack.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

345. **Hand in glove**

- (a) Very difficult
- (b) Open enemy
- (c) Very intimate
- (d) Very rude

Explanation: Hand in glove means working closely with somebody, especially in a secret and or illegal way.

The teacher and the Principal work hand in glove.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

346. **A lame excuse**

- (a) Unsatisfactory explanation
- (b) Good explanation
- (c) Useless talk
- (d) Ill feelings

Explanation: A lame excuse means weak and difficult to believe; unconvincing.

He always gives lame excuses for coming late.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

347. **At a loss**

- (a) Expert
- (b) Unable
- (c) Able
- (d) Defeat

Explanation: At a loss means not knowing what to say or do.

I was at a loss for words looking at her beauty.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

348. **In black and white**

- (a) Useless
- (b) In writing
- (c) In short
- (d) In full swing

Explanation: In black and white means in writing or in print.

I want to put your statement in black and white.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (349–353): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

349. **Standby**

- (a) Support
- (b) Postpone
- (c) Stand up
- (d) Resist

Explanation: Stand by means to help somebody or be friends with him.

I will be standing by you at any cost.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

350. To give vent to

- (a) Cause trouble (b) Lose courage
(c) Circulate (d) Express

Explanation: To give vent to means to express a feeling, especially anger.

Radha gave vent to her feeling by insulting Sheela.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

351. Part and parcel

- (a) Partly
(b) Unnecessary part
(c) Essential element
(d) Large part

Explanation: Part and parcel means an essential part of something.

Meeting principals of schools is a part and parcel of my job.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

352. To get wind

- (a) To forget
(b) Come to know
(c) To tell
(d) To fly

Explanation: To get wind means to hear about something secret or private.

The teacher got the wind of the leaked question papers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

353. Under the thumb of

- (a) Beyond control of
(b) Under the nose of
(c) Active
(d) Under control of

Explanation: Under the thumb of means under control.

The committee is definitely under his thumb and will agree to his demands.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (354–358): In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

354. Fall flat

- (a) To fail to stand
(b) To fail to realise

- (c) To fail to maintain
(d) To fail to produce intended effect

Explanation: Fall flat means fail to amuse or to have no effect.

His jokes fell flat with the audience.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

355. Carry weight

- (a) To carry burden
(b) Carry the day
(c) Be important
(d) Carry through

Explanation: Carry weight means important influence or strength.

Her opinion carries a lot of weight in the social circle.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

356. To pass away

- (a) To ignore (b) Walk past
(c) Die (d) Revise

Explanation: To pass away means to die.

My grandmother passed away last week.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

357. Turn down

- (a) To accept (b) Reject
(c) Twist (d) Weave

Explanation: Turn down means to reject or to refuse.

The board turned down the demand laid down by the union.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

358. Die hard

- (a) Unwilling to change
(b) Ready to change
(c) Egoist
(d) Arrogant

Explanation: Die hard means strongly opposing change and new ideas.

These ancient traditions die hard in the isolated communities of rural India.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (359–363): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

359. Turn up

- (a) Twist (b) Appear
(c) Curt (d) Wind

Explanation: Turn up means to be found; to appear;

Let me see who turns up on my wedding day.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

360. Bad blood

- (a) Low blood pressure
(b) Feeling of love
(c) Feeling of hatred
(d) High blood pressure

Explanation: Bad - blood means feeling of hatred.

There is no bad blood between us.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

361. By fits and starts

- (a) Regularly (b) Irregularly
(c) Certainly (d) Fairly

Explanation: By fits and starts means irregularly.

Success comes to people who work hard regularly not by fits and starts.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

362. To put an end to

- (a) Continue (b) Start
(c) Stop (d) Enforce

Explanation: To put an end to means to close; to cease.

They put an end to their marriage.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

363. To hail from

- (a) Call (b) Receive
(c) Come from (d) Arrive

Explanation: To hail from means to come from.

He hails from a small town in Uttar Pradesh.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (364–368): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]



364. I took exception to his remarks and left the meeting.

- (a) Objected (b) Suggested
(c) Heard (d) Excused

Explanation: Took exception means to object; objected.

The manager took exception to the decision of giving free lunch.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

365. He turned a deaf ear to his parents' advice.

- (a) Listen carefully
(b) Refused to obey
(c) Big help
(d) Attentively

Explanation: Turn a deaf ear refuse to pay attention.

Magistrate turned a deaf ear to our pleadings.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

366. Most people live from hand to mouth these days because of Inflation.

- (a) Lavishly
(b) Happily
(c) Comfortably
(d) Miserably

Explanation: Live from hand to mouth means to have money to provide for the basic needs only.

During recession, we had to live from hand to mouth.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

367. There are no hard and fast rules for admission to this college.

- (a) Easy (b) Strict
(c) Fixed (d) Slow

Explanation: No hard and fast means fixed we have no hard and fast rules for this procedure.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

368. Please hold your tongue in this matter, otherwise you will repent.

- (a) be silent (b) Give advice
(c) defend (d) Argue

Explanation: Hold your tongue means to not share your opinion.

Hold your tongue until the results are out. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (369–373): In the following question, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2012)

369. If you want to be happy, cut your coat according to your cloth.

- (a) Be honest in your dealings
(b) Work according to your capacity
(c) Live within your means
(d) Don't be too ambitious

Explanation: Cut your coat according to your cloth means to do only what you have enough money to do and no more.

We can't afford a vacation abroad; we must cut our coat according to our cloth.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

370. She broke down in the middle of her speech.

- (a) Could not proceed
(b) Fell down
(c) Became angry
(d) Cried

Explanation: Broke down means to lose control.

When she heard the news of her uncle's accident, she broke down.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

371. He says out fifty per cent of his income on bonds and shares.

- (a) Allots (b) Distributes
(c) Allocates (d) Spends

Explanation: Lays out means to spend money; fork out.

The rich couple laid out a lavish feast for the wedding.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

372. I will do the work If I am allowed a free hand in the choice of materials.

- (a) Complete liberty
(b) An expense account
(c) To employ men to work
(d) Unlimited funds

Explanation: Allowed a hand means to give an opportunity to do what you want to do and to make your own decisions.

He was allowed a hand in the project and he accomplished it very well.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

373. He is as hard as a nail, never moved by anything.

- (a) Tough
(b) Emotionless
(c) Physically strong
(d) Hard working

Explanation: As hard as a nail means to show no sympathy, kindness.

She'll be a good business woman; she's as hard as a nail.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (374–378): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012)

374. He left the town under a cloud.

- (a) Of his own accord
(b) In disgrace
(c) With a heavy heart
(d) When it was raining

Explanation: Under a cloud means being subject to suspicion.

As he acted in an uncharacteristic way, his activities were under a cloud.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

375. The young boy's act put his father in a pickle.

- (a) In a funny position
(b) In a serious position
(c) In a sad situation
(d) In an embarrassing or awkward situation

Explanation: In a pickle means in a difficult or unpleasant situation.

I was in a pickle, when I missed my flight to America.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

376. They got on well with each other the moment they met.

- (a) Had an agreement
(b) Had a misunderstanding
(c) Had a friendly relationship
(d) Fell in love

Explanation: Got on well means had a friendly relationship.

She doesn't get on well with her roommate. Hence, the correct option is (c).

377. She tried to **slip off**, but was caught immediately.

- (a) Steal quietly (b) Go quickly
(c) Leave quietly (d) Slide quickly

Explanation: Slip off means to leave quietly they slipped off and no one saw them leave.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

378. I am **looking forward to** her arrival.

- (a) Afraid of
(b) Expecting with pleasure
(c) Expecting
(d) Confident of

Explanation: Looking forward to means to be thinking with pleasure about something that is going to happen.

I'm look forward to your performance next week.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (379–383): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC DP (SI) Exam. 2012]

379. **Rides the high horse**

- (a) Superior
(b) Went on a vacation
(c) Started gambling
(d) Bought a horse

Explanation: Rides the high horse means behaves in a way that shows that he feels he is better than other people.

She is riding the high horse because of her father's recent success in the business.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

380. **Rack and ruin**

- (a) Successful (b) Debt
(c) Destroyed (d) Ransacked

Explanation: Rack and ruin means to get into a bad condition.

The lovely old house on the corner is going to rack and ruin.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

381. **To take to task**

- (a) Pass over (b) Reward
(c) Punish (d) Disappoint

Explanation: To take to means punish.

The teacher took Shilu to task for her disobedience.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

382. **Iron will**

- (a) Good health
(b) Strong determination
(c) Sticks to the point
(d) Has high haemoglobin

Explanation: Iron will means a feeling of strong determination.

One must have an iron will.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

383. **Weal and woe**

- (a) Ups and downs
(b) Joys and sorrows
(c) Whole heartedly
(d) Under suspicion

Explanation: Weal and woe means happiness and misery.

weal and woe come in every-body's life.

One should learn to live with them.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (384–388): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

384. I could have continued my higher studies if I wanted but, that's **water under the bridge**.

- (a) Something I cannot change
(b) The time I met with an accident near the bridge
(c) Something my family did not want
(d) The time I went on a cruise

Explanation: Water under the bridge means something that happened in the past and is now forgotten or no longer important.

To have peace of mind we should let water under the bridge pass.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

385. My parents want me to study science, but I will **stick to my guns** and graduate in Economics.

- (a) Prefer to disobey them
(b) Hold on to my decision
(c) Refuse to listen to them
(d) Show them that they are wrong

Explanation: Stick to my guns means to refuse to change your mind about something even when other people are trying to persuade you that you are wrong.

To stick to my guns in this matter.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

386. The manager dismissed the proposal **out of hand** and said that it was not at all practical.

- (a) Completely (b) Directly
(c) Simply (d) Quickly

Explanation: Out of hand means out of control; at once; immediately.

The second surgeon rejected the doctor's treatment plan of hand.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

387. The people of this village are **the salt of the earth**.

- (a) Rich (b) Educated
(c) Quarrelsome (d) Kind

Explanation: The salt of the earth means very good and honest; kind.

Farmers are described as the salt of the earth, particularly when their products are needed to feed the army.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

388. He accused her of **talking through her hat** and refused to accept a word of what she said.

- (a) Talking straight
(b) Talking nonsense
(c) Talking tough
(d) Talking sense

Explanation: Talks through the hat means to talk nonsense.

He was talking through his hat when he described the accident.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (389–393): In the following four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/



Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

389. To take to heart
 (a) To be encouraged
 (b) To grieve over
 (c) To like
 (d) To hate

Explanation: To take to heart means to be very upset or take something very seriously.

She took the rejection of college to heart.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

390. Yeoman's service
 (a) Medical help
 (b) Excellent work
 (c) Social work
 (d) Hard work

Explanation: Yeoman's service means good work.

We should all put in yeoman's service to achieve success.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

391. To face the music
 (a) To enjoy a musical recital
 (b) To bear the consequences
 (c) To live in a pleasant atmosphere
 (d) To have a difficult time

Explanation: To face the music means to be punished; to bear the consequences.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

392. To put up with
 (a) To accommodate
 (b) To adjust
 (c) To understand
 (d) To tolerate

Explanation: To put up with means to tolerate or cannot put up with your constant complaining any longer.
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

393. To call it a day
 (a) To conclude proceedings
 (b) To initiate proceedings
 (c) To work through the day
 (d) None of the above

Explanation: To call it a day means to decide or agree to stop doing something; to retire.

Let's call it a day after this meeting.
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (394–398): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given idiom/phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

394. A damp squib
 (a) Rainy weather
 (b) A disappointing result
 (c) A skirt in a laundry
 (d) None of the above

Explanation: A damp squib means an event that fails to meet expectation.

The gathering turned out to be of a damp squib.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

395. In cold blood
 (a) Angrily (b) Deliberately
 (c) Excitedly (d) Slowly

Explanation: In cold blood means acting in a way that is deliberately cruel.

The killer shot the woman in cold blood.
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

396. To take someone for a ride
 (a) To give a ride to someone
 (b) To deceive someone
 (c) To be indifferent
 (d) To disclose a secret

Explanation: To take someone for a ride means to cheat or trick somebody.

Nowadays, the advertisements take us air a ride.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

397. To move heaven and earth
 (a) To cause an earthquake
 (b) To try everything possible
 (c) To pray to all Gods
 (d) To travel in a rocket

Explanation: To move heaven and earth means to do everything possible to achieve something.

I would move heaven and earth to get a job here.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

398. To smell a rat
 (a) To smell foul
 (b) To see a rat
 (c) To chase a rat
 (d) To be suspicious

Explanation: To smell a rat means to suspect that something is wrong about a situation.

I don't think this was an accident I smell a rat.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (399–403): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(esd CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

399. A bolt from the blue
 (a) A delayed event
 (b) An inexplicable event
 (c) An unexpected event
 (d) An unpleasant event

Explanation: A bolt from the blue means an event or a piece of work which is sudden and unexpected; a complete surprise.

Her resignation from the job came as a bolt from the blue.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

400. Cold comfort
 (a) Absurdity
 (b) Deception
 (c) Slight satisfaction
 (d) Foolish proposal

Explanation: Cold comfort means no consolation despite explanations.

It was cold comfort to her that she was better off than many in her colony.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

401. To be all at sea.
 (a) A family voyage
 (b) Lost and confused
 (c) In the middle of the ocean
 (d) A string of islands

Explanation: To be all at sea means confused and not knowing what to do.

I'm all at sea with the new policy.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

402. To take to one's heels

- (a) To walk slowly
- (b) To run away
- (c) To march forward
- (d) To hop and jump

Explanation: To take to one's heels means to run away from somebody or something.

As soon as the thief saw the police, he took to his heels.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

403. To bite the dust

- (a) Eat voraciously
- (b) Have nothing to eat
- (c) Eat roots
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: To bite the dust means to fail; to be defeated or destroyed.

Pakistanis bit the dust in 1972.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (404–408): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

404. To strain every nerve

- (a) To make utmost efforts
- (b) To feel weak and tired
- (c) To be a diligent worker
- (d) To be methodical in work

Explanation: To strain every nerve means to try as hard as you can to do something.

I was straining every nerve to listen to the speech.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

405. To flog a dead horse

- (a) To whip a dead horse
- (b) To attempt to do the impossible
- (c) Waste one's efforts
- (d) To take advantage of a weakness

Explanation: To flog a dead horse means to waste your effort by trying to do something that is no longer possible.

He was warned again and again, but now I think there is no use flogging a dead horse.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

406. To show a clean pair of heels

- (a) To hide
- (b) To escape
- (c) To pursue
- (d) To follow

Explanation: To show a clean pair of heels means to escape by superior speed; to outrun.

Samim showed them all a clean pair of heels as he raced for the finishing line.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

407. To die in harness

- (a) Premeditated murder
- (b) Dying young in an accident
- (c) To die while in service
- (d) To be taken by surprise

Explanation: To die in harness means to die while in service (job or work).

My friend, Ravi, who was a soldier, died in harness.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

408. To feather one's nest

- (a) To make a residential house
- (b) Something that lasts for a short time
- (c) To profit in a dishonest way
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: To feather one's nest means to make oneself rich, especially in a way that is wrong and dishonest.

Ravish feathered his nest through his connection with big business houses.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (409–413): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC CPO (81, ASI & IO Exam. 2011 (Paper-I)]

409. The teacher's announcement to conduct a snap test came as a bolt from the blue to many students.

- (a) Imaginary
- (b) Unexpected
- (c) Forbidden
- (d) Heavenly

Explanation: A bolt from the blue means astonishment.

Her sudden decision to resign from the job came as a bolt from the blue.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

410. He and his friend are sailing in the same boat.

- (a) Sailing together in the same boat
- (b) Sharing the financial and social condition
- (c) Being in the same difficult situation
- (d) Getting rid of the difficult situation

Explanation: Sailing in the same boat means to be in the same tough condition. "We're all sailing in the same boat", said the boss.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

411. To be successful in today's world, we require the gift of the gab.

- (a) Ability to speak well
- (b) Good interpersonal skills
- (c) Divine help and guidance
- (d) A fierce competitive spirit

Explanation: Gift of the gab means the ability to persuade others with words.

As an HR, one must have a gift of gab.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

412. Winter was so bad that the nomadic tribesmen found it difficult to keep the wolf from the door.

- (a) Hunt wild animals
- (b) Escape starvation
- (c) Get woollen clothes
- (d) Walk on ice

Explanation: To keep the wolf from the door means to make enough to avoid going hungry.

I tried enough to keep the wolf from the door.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

413. There is no soft option to the crisis now.

- (a) Popular opinion
- (b) Popular solution
- (c) Easy and agreeable option
- (d) Difficult choice

Explanation: Soft option means an easier choice requiring less effort.



The reviewer took the soft option and passed the boy.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (414–423): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase made bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom phrase.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

414. Yesterday in a collision between a truck and a car he had a close shave.

- (a) Maintain cleanliness
- (b) Remove the entire hair
- (c) A narrow escape
- (d) Close relations

Explanation: A close shave means a narrow escape.

We had a narrow escape on the rainy day when our breaks failed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

415. The piece of parental property has created bad blood between the two brothers.

- (a) Impure relation
- (b) Ill-matched temper
- (c) Active enmity
- (d) Bad parentage

Explanation: Bad blood means unfriendly feelings or animosity.

There is no bad blood between us.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

416. Since you couldn't accept a timely warning, it's no use repenting now. Why cry over spilt milk?

- (a) Cry over irreparable loss
- (b) To regret uselessly
- (c) Cry needlessly
- (d) Feel guilty of

Explanation: Cry over spilt milk means to waste time worrying about something that has no value.

What is the use of crying over spilt; move on in life now.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

417. After fifteen years of marriage she did not expect her husband to leave her in the lurch.

- (a) Listen to her
- (b) Provoke her
- (c) Ignore her
- (d) Desert her

Explanation: Leave her in the lurch means unable to extend help.

I don't want to leave my teacher in the lurch, so I must participate despite being ill.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

418. Who are we to sit in judgement over their choices?

- (a) Lecture
- (b) Criticize
- (c) Speak
- (d) Communicate

Explanation: Sit in judgement means to decide whether somebody's behaviour is right or wrong, especially when you have no right to do this.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

419. The teacher took me to task for not completing my homework.

- (a) Gave me additional homework
- (b) Punished me
- (c) Took me to the principal
- (d) Reduced my homework

Explanation: Took me to task means scold someone on his actions.

The teacher took Shilu to task for her disobedience.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

420. Do not lose your head when faced with a difficult situation.

- (a) Forget anything
- (b) Neglect anything
- (c) Panic
- (d) Get jealous

Explanation: Lose your head means to become unable to act in a calm or practical way.

Do not lose their head while driving.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

421. When I entered the house everything was at sixes and sevens.

- (a) A quarrel among six or seven people
- (b) To have six or seven visitors at a time
- (c) In disorder or confusion
- (d) An unpleasant argument

Explanation: At sixes and sevens means in confusion; disorganized.

Roger is always at sixes and sevens when at home by himself.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

422. He was pulled up by the Director of the Company.

- (a) Assaulted
- (b) Dragged
- (c) Pulled up
- (d) Cleared

Explanation: Pulled up means to censure somebody for something that is wrong.

They were pulled up for coming late.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

423. The storm brought about great destruction in the valley.

- (a) Invited
- (b) Caused
- (c) Succeeded
- (d) Halted

Explanation: Brought about means to enable to something happen; cause.

His teachings brought about a great change in my life.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (424–428): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the bold idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

424. The police **closed the book** on the murder case.

- (a) Solved the case of
- (b) Stopped working on
- (c) Handed the case over to another agency
- (d) Refused to take up

Explanation: Closed the book on means to consider the matter complete.

Sachin closed the book on her career at cricket with a century knock.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

425. His arguments **cut no ice** with me.

- (a) Had no influence on me
- (b) Did not hurt me
- (c) Did not benefit me
- (d) Did not make me proud

Explanation: Cut no ice with me means to have no influence or effect on.

Your position or money cuts no ice with me.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

426. There was a job for me **to cut my teeth on**.

- (a) To gain experience
- (b) To try
- (c) To sharpen my wits
- (d) To earn a decent salary

Explanation: To cut my teeth on means to do something to get first-hand experience of doing

I cut my teeth on singing.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

427. The carrot and stick policy pays dividends in every organization.

- (a) Fair and foul
- (b) Continuous vigilance
- (c) Democratic
- (d) Reward and punishment

Explanation: Carrot and stick means reward and punishment.

I had to take the carrot-and-stick approach to discipline our workforce.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

428. Unless you **grease his palms** he will not do your work.

- (a) Talk to him
- (b) Flatter him
- (c) Beat him
- (d) Bribe him

Explanation: Grease his palms means to bribe.

If you want to get something done in this organization, you must grease someone's palms.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (429–433): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given idiom/phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

429. I had to pull strings to put up a good show.

- (a) Play music
- (b) Use personal influence
- (c) Use the instrument
- (d) Play a song

Explanation: Pull strings means to control events or the actions.

His father pulled some strings to get him a job.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

430. You can easily overcome this situation if you keep your head.

- (a) Keep faith in
- (b) Remain calm
- (c) Believe in
- (d) Trust the others

Explanation: Keep your head means to be able to act in a calm or sensible way.

One should keep their head while driving.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

431. It is clear that the ideas of both reformers ran in the same groove.

- (a) Promoted each other
- (b) Clashed with each other
- (c) Moved in harmony
- (d) Moved in different directions

Explanation: Ran in the same groove means to be in harmony.

The success of any game is when the coach and the players run in the same groove.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

432. This place affords a bird's eye view of the green valley below.

- (a) A beautiful view
- (b) A narrow view
- (c) An overview
- (d) An ugly view

Explanation: A bird's eye view means a view from the top (elevation).

We got a bird's eye view of the valley from the tip of the mountain.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

433. He works in fits and starts

- (a) Consistently
- (b) Irregularly
- (c) In high spirits
- (d) Enthusiastically

Explanation: Fits and starts means irregularly.

To be successful, one must work hard regularly, not by fits and starts.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (434–438): In the following questions four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

434. Build castles in the air

- (a) Waste time
- (b) Daydream
- (c) Build houses
- (d) Work hard

Explanation: Build castles in the air means plans or dreams that are not likely to happen or come true.

I like to sit at the beach, building castles in the air.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

435. Sought after

- (a) Highly paid
- (b) Pursued by
- (c) In great demand
- (d) With great talent

Explanation: Sought after wanted by many people, because it is of very good quality or difficult to get or to find.

He was much sought after as a throat specialist, particularly by singers.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

436. All at sea

- (a) Very proud
- (b) Overjoyed
- (c) Puzzled
- (d) Excited

Explanation: All at sea means confused and not knowing what to do.

I'm all at sea with these new rules and regulations.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

437. To hit below the belt

- (a) To punish
- (b) To tie with a belt
- (c) To hit with a belt
- (d) To attack unfairly

Explanation: To hit below the belt means to be unfair or cruel (attack).

The boxer hit the contender below the belt and the crowd began to behave furiously.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

438. Pot-luck dinner

- (a) Dinner where everybody brings something to eat



- (b) Dinner where everybody pays for his food
- (c) Dinner where only soup is served
- (d) Dinner where people eat and play games at the same time

Explanation: Pot-luck dinner means a meal to which each guest brings some food, which is then shared out among the guests.

All the friends want to get together. So, they decided to arrange a pot-luck dinner.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (439–443): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

- 439. At one's beck and call**
- (a) To attend a call
 - (b) To be helped by someone
 - (c) To be useful to someone
 - (d) To be dominated by someone

Explanation: At one's beck and call means always ready to obey somebody's orders.

There were a dozen of maids and waiters at our beck and call.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 440. To explore every avenue**
- (a) To search all streets
 - (b) To scout the wilderness
 - (c) To find adventure
 - (d) To try every opportunity

Explanation: To explore every avenue means to investigate every possible means to find a solution to a given problem or to achieve a desired outcome.

We've explored all avenues but I just can't see how we can continue living in this house.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 441. A red-letter day**
- (a) A dangerous day in one's life
 - (b) A sorrowful day in one's life
 - (c) An important or joyful occasion in one's life
 - (d) Both a dangerous and sorrowful day in one's life

Explanation: A red-letter day means an important day.

15th August is a Red-letter day in the history of India.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 442. To have something up one's sleeve**
- (a) To hide something in the sleeve
 - (b) To play a magician trick
 - (c) To have a secret plan
 - (d) To play hide and seek

Explanation: To have something up one's sleeve means to have a secret plan.

I have something up my sleeve that will solve all your problems.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 443. On the spur of the moment**
- (a) To act at once
 - (b) to ride a horse in a race
 - (c) To act deliberately
 - (d) To act at the appointed time

Explanation: On the spur of the moment means sudden without planning in advance.

We decided to go on the spur of the moment.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (444–448): In the following questions, four alternatives are given, for the idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

- 444. To bring to light**
- (a) To reveal
 - (b) To conceal
 - (c) to provide luminescence
 - (d) to appeal

Explanation: To bring to light to make new information known to people.

After careful investigation, all the facts of the case were brought to light.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 445. To hit the jackpot**
- (a) To gamble
 - (b) To get an unexpected victory
 - (c) To be wealthy
 - (d) To make money quickly

Explanation: To hit the jackpot 15 being successful; to win a huge amount of money in a game of chance He hit the jackpot in a big contest.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 446. To bum the candle at both ends**
- (a) To spend cautiously
 - (b) To be stingy
 - (c) To be extravagant
 - (d) To survive difficulty

Explanation: To burn the candle at both ends means to burn oneself or one's resources by leading a hectic or extravagant life.

Jenny has been baring the candle at both ends for weeks working two jobs during the week.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 447. Status quo**
- (a) Unchanged position
 - (b) Excellent place
 - (c) Unbreakable statue
 - (d) Long queue

Explanation: Status quo means the situation as of now, or was until the change.

We like the status quo of our team.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 448. by fair means or foul**
- (a) Without using common sense
 - (b) Without difficulty
 - (c) In any way honest or dishonest
 - (d) Having been instigated

Explanation: By fair means or foul means using deceitful methods.

He was determined to become the CEO, by fair means or foul.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (449–453): In the questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

- 449. To look down one's nose**
- (a) To show anger
 - (b) To retaliate
 - (c) To insult in the presence of others
 - (d) To regard with contempt

Explanation: To look down one's nose means to treat others lowly because one considers himself to be superior.

People look down their nose those who are poor.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

450. To shed crocodile tears

- (a) To weep profusely
- (b) To pretend grief
- (c) To grieve seriously
- (d) To mock something

Explanation: To shed crocodile tears means to pretend to be sad.

She shed crocodile tears on the departure of her teacher.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

451. By putting two and two together

- (a) To mix several things
- (b) To make an arithmetical calculation
- (c) To keep people in pairs
- (d) To deduce from given facts

Explanation: By putting two and two together means to guess the truth from what you see, hear, etc.

I put two and two together and identified the culprit.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

452. To go scot-free

- (a) To walk like a native of Scotland
- (b) To get something free
- (c) To escape without punishment
- (d) To save tax

Explanation: To go scot-free means to escape the punishment.

Ravi stole a book and got caught, but he went free.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

453. At the eleventh hour

- (a) At eleven O'clock
- (b) At the wrong time
- (c) At the last possible moment
- (d) At the initial moment itself

Explanation: At the eleventh hour means at the last possible time.

She studies at the eleventh hour.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (454–458): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

454. Birds of the same feather

- (a) Persons of same caste
- (b) Persons of same colour
- (c) Birds with same type of feather
- (d) Persons of same character

Explanation: Birds of the same feather means people of the same nature.

Chaya Nika and Aadi are birds of the same feather.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

455. to fight tooth and nail

- (a) To fight a losing battle
- (b) To fight heroically
- (c) To fight cowardly
- (d) To make every possible effort

Explanation: To fight tooth and nail means to fight in a very determined way for what you want.

They vowed to fight the new legislation tooth, and nail.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

456. To call a spade a spade

- (a) To be frank
- (b) To be shy
- (c) To be rude
- (d) To be diplomatic

Explanation: To call a spade a spade means to say exactly what you think without trying to hide your opinion. Vinay is a person who calls a spade and is fearless.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

457. A white elephant

- (a) An extinct species of elephant found in Burma
- (b) A report by the government to give information
- (c) Huge and colossal waste of human energy
- (d) Costly and troublesome possession useless to its owner

Explanation: A white elephant means costly and useless possession.

The new office block has become an expensive white elephant.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

458. To miss the bus

- (a) To miss, the bus that one regularly takes
- (b) To miss an opportunity
- (c) To have something to fall back upon
- (d) To find fault with others

Explanation: To miss the bus to unable to take advantage of something because you are too late.

She missed the bus when she did not apply for the entrance exams, this year.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (459–463): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

459. As a businessman, my father always maintained that his transactions constituted **an open book**.

- (a) An account book always open
- (b) A book of open confessions
- (c) An opening for new ventures
- (d) Straight forward and honest dealings

Explanation: An open book means to understand somebody easily and know everything about him.

Your health secrets will be an open -book to anyone who can do an online search.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

460. The project advanced **by leaps and bounds**.

- (a) Rapidly
- (b) Slowly
- (c) Sharply
- (d) Simply

Explanation: By leaps and bounds means rapidly.

India is progressing by leaps and his bounds.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



461. She is **too fond of her own voice**.

- (a) Loves singing
- (b) Very selfish
- (c) Does not listen properly to anyone else
- (d) Very talkative

Explanation: Too fond of her own voice means to like talking a lot or too much, usually without wanting to listen to other people.

Akshita is too fond of her own voice.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

462. Indian police is, on the whole, **high handed** in dealing with dozens.

- (a) Kind
- (b) Overbearing
- (c) Prompt
- (d) Adept

Explanation: High-handed means overbearing; using authority in an irrational way.

He is an arrogant and high-handed man.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

463. I **take exception** to your statement that I am bad tempered.

- (a) Do not agree
- (b) Feel unhappy
- (c) Object
- (d) Feel angry

Explanation: Take exception means to object strongly.

The manager took exception to the statement about having free lunch.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (464–468): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

464. The officer **called for** an explanation from the cashier for the shortage of cash.

- (a) Asked
- (b) Begged
- (c) Served a notice
- (d) Demanded

Explanation: Called for means to ask.

Rajat was called for his poor performance in the exam by his Head Master.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

465. The actress **took cue from** her brother and became successful.

- (a) Some help
- (b) A hint
- (c) Some money
- (d) Learnt acting

Explanation: Took cue from means to replicate someone's behaviour or action.

I took cue from the situation and prevented the debacle.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

466. We wanted the gift to be a surprise for my mother, but my sister **gave the game stray**.

- (a) Lest the game
- (b) Gave out the secret
- (c) Gave away the gift
- (d) Withdrew from the plan

Explanation: Gave the game away means to tell a secret by accident.

Though they were the most trusted yet, they gave the game away.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

467. Let us have a **heart to heart** talk to solve this problem.

- (a) Good talk
- (b) Emotional talk
- (c) Frank talk
- (d) Loving talk

Explanation: Heart - to - heart talk means candid talk; to speak honestly and frankly.

I had a heart -to-heart talk with my boss about my career.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

468. His speech **fell short** on the audience.

- (a) Had no effect
- (b) Moved the audience
- (c) Impressed the audience
- (d) Was quite short

Explanation: Fell short means to fail to reach the standard that was expected or needed;

The GDP growth fell short of the expectations.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (469–473): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the

alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

469. He **put across** his ideas to the Minister.

- (a) Made available
- (b) Effectively conveyed
- (c) Strongly expressed
- (d) Laid aside

Explanation: Put across means to communicate ideas, feelings to others successfully.

She put across her views during the interview.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

470. George and I are neighbours, but we don't **see eye to eye** with each other.

- (a) Like
- (b) Interact
- (c) Agree
- (d) Fight

Explanation: See eye to eye means to think alike.

I and my colleague seem to see to eye in every context.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

471. The question of unemployment is a **hard nut to crack**.

- (a) Difficult task
- (b) Different matter
- (c) Impossible task
- (d) Inexplicable problem

Explanation: A hard nut to crack means a difficult situation to deal with.

He is a hard nut to crack.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

472. The **rat race** among the leaders is revolting.

- (a) Corruption
- (b) Nepotism
- (c) Favouritism
- (d) Fierce competition for power

Explanation: Rat race means fierce competition for success.

I am fed up of this rat race in the cities.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

473. People were **dropping like flies** in the intense heat.

- (a) Collapsing in large numbers
- (b) Getting infected with many diseases
- (c) Taking leave in large numbers
- (d) Sitting down in the shade

Explanation: Dropping like flies means to fall in large numbers.

The blast saw people dropping like flies. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (474–478): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

474. He knows the **ins and outs** of the case.

- (a) Entry and exit
- (b) Separate ways
- (c) Route
- (d) Full details

Explanation: Ins and outs means complete detail.

Saloni knows the ins and outs of running this business.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

475. The news of the President's death **spread like wild fire**.

- (a) Spread rapidly
- (b) Caused a major confusion
- (c) Was a wild rumour
- (d) Set the nation on fire

Explanation: Spread like wildfire means spread the reach very quickly.

The news of the fall of The Mathurs spread like wildfire.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

476. Negative arguments generally **end up in smoke** when team members sit together to discuss important strategies.

- (a) Create hard feelings
- (b) Lead to bad habits
- (c) Spoil good understanding
- (d) Become useless finally

Explanation: End up in smoke means efforts that come to nothing or are useless.

All the meetings to bring the two companies together ended up in smoke.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

477. When my friend was in Kolkata, he **ran into** an old friend at the theatre.

- (a) Hit
- (b) Met accidentally
- (c) Planned to meet
- (d) Invited

Explanation: Ran into means to meet by chance.

I ran into my class sixth teacher at the market the other day.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

478. Going abroad for a holiday was **out of the question**.

- (a) Undesirable
- (b) Impossible
- (c) Unpleasant
- (d) Irresistible

Explanation: Out of the question means impossible or not allowed.

Postponing the exams again is out of the question.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (479–483): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2011 Paper-II)

479. To foam at one's mouth

- (a) To brush properly
- (b) To get very angry
- (c) To salivate on seeing food
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: To foam at one's mouth means to be very angry.

The decision of the board left the COO foaming at his mouth.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

480. To feel like a fish out of water

- (a) Disgusted
- (b) Uncomfortable
- (c) Disappointed
- (d) Homeless

Explanation: To feel like a fish out of water means to feel uncomfortable or awkward.

The child was feeling like fish out of water on the first day to the new school.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

481. At the eleventh hour

- (a) Too late
- (b) Too early
- (c) Immediately
- (d) At the last moment

Explanation: At the eleventh hour means at the last moment.

She always revises for her exams at the eleventh hour.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

482. To burn one's fingers

- (a) To get hurt physically
- (b) To suffer financial losses
- (c) To find work
- (d) To suffer nervous breakdown

Explanation: To burn one's fingers means to get into trouble.

I'm staying away from risky stocks; I've burnt my fingers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

483. To add fuel to fire

- (a) To investigate
- (b) To insulate
- (c) To initiate
- (d) To incite

Explanation: To add fuel to fire means to worsen a talk or conversation or argument; to incite

shouting at a crying child just adds fuel to fire.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (484–493): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC CPO SI, ASI & IO Exam. 2011 Paper-II)

484. She was **on the horns of a dilemma** as she had either to leave her job or divorce her husband.

- (a) In nervous condition
- (b) In terrible mood
- (c) In difficult situation
- (d) In suspense

Explanation: On the horns of a dilemma means in a situation in which you must make a choice between things that are equally unpleasant.



I didn't know which dress to choose; I'm on the horns of a dilemma.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

485. He died in harness.

- (a) Ceased to live
- (b) Died of a disease
- (c) Died for his country
- (d) Died while working

Explanation: Died in harness means died while in service.

My friend, Raman, died in harness.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

486. All his schemes ended in smoke.

- (a) Came to nothing
- (b) Got on fire
- (c) Burnt up
- (d) Attracted everybody

Explanation: Ended in smoke means become useless.

All his arrangements ended in smoke.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

487. The young boy was kicking his heels in spite of his mother's stern warnings.

- (a) Playing happily
- (b) Kicking someone
- (c) Wasting time
- (d) Passing a gesture of disrespect

Explanation: Kicking his heels means to relax and relish.

She kicked her heels at the beach.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

488. Fathima felt that she had been made a scapegoat for her son's incompetence.

- (a) Fool
- (b) Witness
- (c) Fall guy
- (d) Proxy

Explanation: Scapegoat means to blame for a wrong done by someone else.

Tanuj was made scapegoat for project that failed.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

489. She denied point-blank her involvement in the crime.

- (a) Directly
- (b) Desperately
- (c) Stubbornly
- (d) Rudely

Explanation: Point-blank means very definite and direct; blunt.

He shot the culprit with a point blank revolver.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

490. It is hard to strike a bargain with a woman.

- (a) To finalize a deal
- (b) To negotiate a deal
- (c) To negotiate
- (d) To deal

Explanation: Strike a bargain means reach an arrangement; negotiate a deal.

They struck a bargain with the authorities.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

491. You had better get up now or you will be late for school.

- (a) Should
- (b) May
- (c) Might
- (d) Can

Explanation: Had better means used for telling somebody what you think he 'should' do.

You had better finish your work now.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

492. He took his father's advice to heart.

- (a) Casually
- (b) Patiently
- (c) Seriously
- (d) Quietly

Explanation: Took to heart means to be very upset by something that somebody says or does.

She took the failure to her heart.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

493. Can you give me a hand with this luggage?

- (a) Keep a watch on
- (b) Handle
- (c) Provide me with
- (d) Help me with

Explanation: Give me a hand with means to help.

I'll give you a hand with your bundle.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (494–498): In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC SAS Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

494. It is high time he came out of his shell.

- (a) Appeared suddenly
- (b) Became more sociable
- (c) Became a loser
- (d) Removed his clothes

Explanation: Came out of his shell means giving up shyness and become more outgoing.

Anju used to be an introvert but she's coming out of her shell now.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

495. Every political party is at present playing to the gallery

- (a) Adopting cheap tactics
- (b) Befooling the common man
- (c) Fighting for votes
- (d) Appeasing the masses

Explanation: Playing to the gallery means to seek to win approval.

Akshay is a competent actor, but he tends to play to the gallery.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

496. His blood ran cold when he heard his uncle was murdered.

- (a) He was frightened
- (b) He was horrified
- (c) He was disgusted
- (d) He was depressed

Explanation: His blood ran cold means become very frightened.

The thought of the damage such a bomb could do made my blood run cold.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

497. This is so simple that even a man in the street can understand it.

- (a) An ordinary person
- (b) An illiterate person
- (c) An unknown person
- (d) A stranger

Explanation: Man in the street means an ordinary person.

The common man in the street has little interest in poetry.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

498. When he came to claim insurance for his car, the agent said he hadn't a leg to stand on.

- (a) Had been injured in an accident
- (b) Was lame
- (c) Did not have much hope of getting it
- (d) Would have to wait for some time

Explanation: Hadn't a leg to stand on means unable to prove something or explain.

He doesn't have a leg to stand on in this discussion.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (499–503): In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold the- sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC CISF ASI Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

499. The angry hockey players **gave vent** to their feelings.

- (a) To express
- (b) To emphasize
- (c) To suppress
- (d) To dismiss

Explanation: Gave vent to their feelings means to express a feeling, especially anger, strongly.

Suman gave vent to her feeling by getting Rohan terminated.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

500. I trust you will **bear with me** a few minutes more.

- (a) Have patience with
- (b) Support
- (c) Carry the burden for
- (d) Be in control for

Explanation: Bear with means to be patient with somebody or something.

Just bear with me while I finish downloading this file.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

501. As usual he is **blowing his own trumpet**.

- (a) Refusing to use anybody else's trumpet
- (b) Playing a tune on the trumpet
- (c) Praising himself
- (d) Praising himself and others

Explanation: Blowing his own trumpet means praising oneself; boasting.

Anyone will tell you she's one of the best journalists we have got, although she never blows her own trumpet.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

502. When trade was brisk, he worked hard and made his fortune; he believes in **making hay while the sun shines**.

- (a) Taking advantage of a favourable opportunity
- (b) Earning money through dishonest means
- (c) Earning money at the cost of others
- (d) Taking advantage of the inflationary trends

Explanation: Making hay while the sun shines mean to make good use of opportunities, conditions, etc., while they last.

Car sales have finally improvised so we're making hay while the sun shines.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

503. When they were surrounded from all sides, the dacoits **laid down** their arms.

- (a) Put their arms on the ground
- (b) Fought bravely
- (c) Surrendered
- (d) Became nervous

Explanation: Laid down their arms fighting.

The prisoners were hash to lay down their arms.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (504–508): In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/phrase.

[SSC CPO (SI) Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

504. Helena was **over head and ears** in love with Demetrius.

- (a) Carefully
- (b) Completely
- (c) Brilliantly
- (d) Cautiously

Explanation: Over head and ears means completely; very much.

He was overhead and ears in trouble.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

505. Gopi works by **fits and starts**.

- (a) Consistently
- (b) Irregularly
- (c) In high spirits
- (d) Enthusiastically

Explanation: See explanation (47)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

506. Naresh Goyal had **to stand on his feet** very early in his life.

- (a) To be physically strong
- (b) To be independent
- (c) To stand erect
- (d) To be successful

Explanation: To stand on his feet means independent and can care of yourself.

You should learn to stand at your own feet.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

507. The possession of Jerusalem is a **bone of contention** between Israel and Palestine.

- (a) A subject of peace
- (b) A subject of trade
- (c) A subject of dispute
- (d) A subject of exports

Explanation: A bone of contention means object which causes distress and arguments.

The question of choosing a captain has become a bone of contention.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

508. My friend **turned a deaf ear** to my tale of loss and refused to help me.

- (a) Paid no heed
- (b) Went far away
- (c) Listened carefully
- (d) Turned his ear away

Explanation: Turned a deaf ear means paid no attention.

The magistrate turned a deaf ear to our pleadings.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (509–518): In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2010]

509. Even though the new clerk was given a difficult task, he remained cool as a cucumber.

- (a) Not nervous or emotional
- (b) Caught cold
- (c) Was happy
- (d) Was scared



Explanation: Cool as a cucumber means calm and composed in a trying situation.

The minister is as cool as a cucumber; she never gets agitated or disturbed.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

510. The car broke down just as it reached the edge of a cliff. It was indeed a close shave.

- (a) To share one's brand
- (b) Very risky
- (c) Narrow escape from danger
- (d) To be happy

Explanation: A close shave means a narrow escape.

It was a close shave for us on the rainy night when the brakes of our car failed.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

511. When she realised that she had bought a fake product, she knew that her money had gone down the drain.

- (a) Was lost forever
- (b) Dropped in the drain
- (c) Got washed away
- (d) Her money was safe

Explanation: Had gone down the drain means to be wasted.

All his efforts to save his father went down the drain.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

512. George Bernard Shaw was blessed with the gift of the gab.

- (a) Enormous wealth
- (b) Ability to work hard
- (c) Ability to speak impressively
- (d) Luck on one's side

Explanation: Gift of the gab means the ability to speak easily.

My boss has gift of the gab. He can convince anyone of anything.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

513. You have been caught cheating; now you must face the music.

- (a) Face the unpleasant consequences
- (b) Stand up to unpleasant consequences
- (c) Be debarred
- (d) Be insulted publicly

Explanation: Face music means to bear the consequences of an action.

She had to face the music for her absence from the board meeting.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

514. His position in the company was on the brink of disaster.

- (a) At the top of
- (b) At the point of
- (c) On the side of
- (d) On the back of

Explanation: On the brink of means at the verge of.

His business, today, is on the brink of collapse due to his alcoholism.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

515. The parents are in high spirits as their son has got a decent job.

- (a) In good position
- (b) Drunk
- (c) Cheerful
- (d) Shocked

Explanation: In high spirits means cheerful; full of hope and enthusiasm.

When she came to know that she would receive an award that evening, she was in high spirits.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

516. The police caught the thief red handed.

- (a) In a red uniform
- (b) With blood in hands
- (c) At the time of committing the crime
- (d) After reading the rules

Explanation: Red-handed means caught at the time of doing something wrong or committing a crime.

Many car thieves are caught red-handed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

517. I was so disappointed when my close friend left me in the lurch.

- (a) Went away without waiting for me
- (b) Helped me in difficult times
- (c) Abandoned me when I needed help

Explanation: Left me in the lurch means unable to extend help.

I hope you will leave me in the lurch.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

518. Some people do not grease anybody's paint on any account.

- (a) Bribe
- (b) Flatter
- (c) Cheat
- (d) Fight

Explanation: Grease anybody's palm means to bribe; to give money to get your work done.

If you want to get something done in this organization, you must grease anybody's palm.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (519–523): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

519. Tagore was a **man of letters**.

- (a) Of wide contacts
- (b) An excellent letter dictator
- (c) A great writer of letters
- (d) Proficient in literary art

Explanation: A man of letter means a scholar; learned.

Our Principal is a man of letters.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

520. His friends beat the boy **to pay off old scores**.

- (a) To refund old dues
- (b) To take revenge
- (c) To force him to be a scorer in a match
- (d) Because he had not scored well earlier

Explanation: To pay off old scores means to take revenge on.

Rohit paid off old scores by getting Rakesh terminated from his job.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

521. Chintan is so innocent that he **wears his heart on his sleeve**.

- (a) Wears dress that does not match
- (b) Expresses his feelings openly
- (c) Wears colourful dresses
- (d) Expresses his feelings with the shape of a heart printed on its sleeve

Explanation: Wear his heart up his sleeve means make your feelings visible to others.

People take advantage of you, if you wear your heart up your sleeve.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

522. It was a **red-letter day** in the history of the world.

- (a) A day with bloodshed.
- (b) A dangerous note about the destruction
- (c) A day memorable for some joyful event
- (d) A day with love and warmth

Explanation: Red letter day means an important day.

15th August is a Red-letter day in the history of India.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

523. The poor subordinates are made scapegoats by their superiors.

- (a) Punished for others misdeeds
- (b) Developed poor relations
- (c) Treated humbly and respectfully
- (d) Scolded with arrogant reactions

Explanation: Scapegoats means blaming someone for the fault of someone else.

Mohan was made the scapegoat for the failure of this project.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (524–528): in the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

524. The Manager **doctored the accounts** of the company.

- (a) To make changes in account books
- (b) To clear the doctors bill
- (c) To verify the accounts in detail
- (d) To manipulate the accounts

Explanation: Doctored the accounts means to manipulate the accounts or documents to fool others Satyam Corporation doctored the accounts, which got them huge investments.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

525. She could never **measure up** to her parent expectation.

- (a) Reach the level
- (b) Work as hard
- (c) Assess the amount
- (d) Increase her height

Explanation: Measure up means to compare; match up.

This job doesn't measure up to my expectations.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

526. The little girl with her flawless performance **stole the show**.

- (a) Stole something from the show
- (b) Crept into the show
- (c) Won everybody's praise
- (d) Disappeared from the show

Explanation: Stole the show means to attract all the attention and acclaim.

The play was interesting but Karena's acting stole the show.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

527. The thief was **on good terms** with the police.

- (a) Kept terms and conditions
- (b) Was friendly
- (c) Followed the rules
- (d) Agreed with them

Explanation: On good terms means to have a cordial relationship; friendly with.

Vinay is on good terms with the management.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

528. John's offer of help was **turned down** by the police.

- (a) Sent back
- (b) Twisted around
- (c) Refused
- (d) Handed over

Explanation: Turned down means to reject or refuse to consider an offer, a proposal, etc.

I turned down the invitation for party today as I am unwell.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (529–533): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. Held on : 2010)

529. Having no arguments to defend his point, the speaker began to **beat about the bush**.

- (a) Wander across the words
- (b) Speak in a haphazard manner
- (c) Speak in a round-about manner
- (d) Make use of irrelevant reference

Explanation: To beat about the bush means to talk about something for a long time without coming to the main point.

Let us stop beating about the bush and rather find a solution.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

530. They were offered six months' rent in lieu of notice to vacate the building

- (a) In spite of
- (b) In place of
- (c) Despite of
- (d) In addition to

Explanation: In lieu of means instead of.

We fed the poor in lieu of organizing a dinner for friends and family.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

531. The reputed company is in the red due to the recession

- (a) Making money
- (b) Losing money
- (c) In danger
- (d) Spending money

Explanation: In the red means to owe money to your bank because you have spent more than you have in your account.

Then company's financial status is in the red for the first time.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

532. When the Principal was entering the class, all my friends quietly disappeared, leaving me alone to face the music.

- (a) To listen to him
- (b) To enter into the class
- (c) To bear the criticism
- (d) To listen to a favourable comment

Explanation: To face the music means to bear the consequences or criticism.

He is prepared to face the music for his conduct at the meeting.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

533. The Kenyan team proved to be the dark horse in the ICC World Cup Cricket.

- (a) A strong intruder
- (b) A skilled team
- (c) The most powerful
- (d) An unexpected winner



Explanation: A dark horse means a person whose skills and abilities are a mystery.

Deepa is a dark horse in our race for achieving a gold medal in Olympics.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (534–543): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the bold or given idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the bold or given idiom/phrase.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2009]

534. His parents **cut him off** without a shilling.

- (a) Disinherited him
- (b) Snubbed him
- (c) Gave him only a shilling
- (d) Sent him away with a shilling

Explanation: Cut him off, without a shilling means disinherit; to refuse to let somebody receive any of your property after you have died.

Mrs Dsouza cut her son off without a shilling.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

535. The carefully worked-out plan **fell through** because of an unexpected event.

- (a) Came out successfully
- (b) Had a steep fall
- (c) Was shattered
- (d) Failed

Explanation: Fell through means not to be completed, or not to happen.

Hope our plans don't fall through.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

536. He has **too many irons in the fire**.

- (a) Is engaged in too many enterprises at the same time
- (b) Has several problems
- (c) Has many ideas in his head
- (d) Has a fire burning constantly in his house

Explanation: Too many irons in the fire means to be involved in numerous happenings or areas of business at the same time.

It is better if you don't have too many irons in the fire.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

537. We wanted to give Rita a surprise party but John **let the cat out of the bag**.

- (a) Spoilt the party with a cat
- (b) Gave her a party himself
- (c) Told her about it unintentionally
- (d) Prevented her from attending it

Explanation: Let the cat out of the bag means to tell a secret carelessly or by mistake.

Mom let cat out of the bag and told us that Achill was moving to Europe.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

538. Why should you **read between the lines** whenever I say this to you?

- (a) Read the lines with great speed
- (b) Interpret the lines wrongly
- (c) Find more meaning than the words appear to express
- (d) Read a text line-by-line slowly

Explanation: Read between the lines means find more meanings than the words appear to express.

Reading between the lines of the letter, she could identify the culprit.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

539. The Earl of Leicester **threw down the glove**.

- (a) Accepted defeat
- (b) Rejected the prize
- (c) Resorted to wrong tactics
- (d) Gave a challenge

Explanation: Threw down the glove means gave a challenge.

Rajesh threw down the glove to his opponents.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

540. Ravi fought **to the bitter end**.

- (a) Fought to the last point of enemy's position
- (b) Died fighting
- (c) Carried on a contest regardless of the consequences
- (d) Fought a losing battle

Explanation: Fought to the bitter end means continue fighting till the end and try winning regardless of consequences.

The climbers fought to the bitter end till they reached the summit.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

541. I joined college late and found it difficult **to catch up** with other students.

- (a) To compete with
- (b) To come to their level
- (c) To overtake them
- (d) To hold them and stop

Explanation: To catch up with means to reach the same level or standard as somebody who was better or more advanced.

Ramesh finally caught up with his brother in wealth.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

542. They have made many changes in the policy, but how many of these changes are going to affect the **man in the street**?

- (a) The homeless man
- (b) The ordinary man
- (c) The man who works on the street
- (d) The man who repairs roads

Explanation: The man in the street means an average or ordinary person.

The man in the street has little interest in poetry.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

543. The students wanted a holiday, but the Principal **put his foot down** and said, 'No'.

- (a) Asserted his authority
- (b) Kicked them
- (c) Stepped out
- (d) Came downstairs

Explanation: Put his foot down means assert determinedly.

She put her foot down on her decision to move out.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (544–548): in the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC DEO Exam 2009)

544. Do not run down your friends in public.

- (a) Fight with
- (b) Follow
- (c) Make a mention of
- (d) Criticize

Explanation: Run down means to criticize rudely.

You cannot run down your subordinates all the time.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

545. Most parents find it difficult to make both ends meet because of inflation.

- (a) To lead a lavish life
- (b) To live within one's income
- (c) To live a miserly life
- (d) To lead an active life

Explanation: To make both ends meet means to earn just enough to manage one's needs.

I must work extra hours to make both ends meet.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

546. The students were advised to pore over the lessons thoroughly.

- (a) Go through (b) Go down
- (c) Go off (d) Go out

Explanation: Pour over; to examine; to look at or read something very carefully.

She poured over the reports, looking for errors.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

547. The two famous writers crossed swords with each other on every issue.

- (a) Fought physically
- (b) Crossed the road on meeting
- (c) Took different routes
- (d) Disagreed

Explanation: Crossed swords means argue with somebody.

The CEO and COO always cross swords with each other.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

548. The traffic came to a standstill after the heavy downpour of rain.

- (a) Complete halt
- (b) Accident spot
- (c) Diversion
- (d) Confused disorder

Explanation: Standstill means a situation wherein everything has stopped moving.

The accident of his parents brought his life to a standstill.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (549–553): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given in bold in the sentence, Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase given in bold.

(SSC Statistical In to Grade-IV Exam. 2008)

549. As the bomb exploded people ran scattered alter.

- (a) In great fear
- (b) In disorderly haste
- (c) In haste
- (d) In great sorrow

Explanation: Scattered halter means done in a hurry and in a way, that lacks unity.

Clothes were scattered halter.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

550. He was progressing by leaps and bounds because of his hard work.

- (a) Rapidly (b) Slowly
- (c) Peacefully (d) Strongly

Explanation: Leaps and bounds means very quickly; in large amounts.

India is progressing by leaps and bounds. Hence, the correct option is (a).

551. Our founder had done a Herculean by constructing this great educational institution.

- (a) A work of no worth
- (b) An effortless job
- (c) A work requiring very great effort
- (d) A work requiring very great intelligence

Explanation: Herculean task means a task needing a lot of strength, determination or effort.

It was a matter of Herculean for him to be selected for the Olympic Games.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

552. My close friend got the sac from his first job recently.

- (a) Resigned
- (b) Got rid of
- (c) Was demoted from
- (d) Was dismissed from

Explanation: Got the sac means dismissed from a job.

Ravi got the sack today. He is always late. Hence, the correct option is (d).

553. I can no longer put up with her insolence.

- (a) Endure (b) Evade
- (c) Suppress (d) Assume

Explanation: Put up with to accept somebody or something that is annoying, unpleasant, etc., without complaining.

- (a) Deuce means to bear; to experience and deal with something that is painful or unpleasant, especially without complaining.
- (b) Evade means to escape from somebody or something or avoid meeting somebody.
- (c) Suppress means to put an end, often by force.
- (d) Assume means to think or accept that something is true but without having proof of it.

I cannot put up with your constant complaining any longer.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (554–558): In the following questions, four alternative are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2008)

554. He is always praised for his gift of the gab.

- (a) Being lucky
- (b) Getting something free
- (c) Talent for speaking
- (d) Great skill

Explanation: Gift of the gab means the ability to speak easily to influence others.

My teacher can convince anyone of anything. She has a gift of the gab.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

555. The teacher's extra hours of coaching went a long way in improving the student's performance.

- (a) Took great effort
- (b) Spent a lot of time
- (c) Extended widely
- (d) Helped considerably

Explanation: Went a long way means to last a long time.



Your strategy went a long way in helping us overcome the setback in business. Hence, the correct option is (d).

556. The administration found it difficult to cope with the striking employees.

- (a) Move (b) Compromise
(c) Handle (d) Subdue

Explanation: Cope with means to deal with something tough successfully.

I can cope with any problems with your support.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

557. The criminal was pardoned at the eleventh hour just as he was about to be hanged.

- (a) At eleven o'clock
(b) Suddenly
(c) At the very last moment
(d) At midnight

Explanation: At the eleventh hour means at the last moment.

She always reaches for the meeting at the eleventh hour.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

558. He spoke well though it was his maiden speech.

- (a) Long speech
(b) Brief speech
(c) First speech
(d) Emotional speech

Explanation: Maiden speech means first speech.

Mrs Trump's maiden speech did not go very successful.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (559–568): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the bold or given idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the bold part or given idiom/phrase.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

559. The principal has to carry out the orders issued by the higher authorities.

- (a) Obey
(b) Communicate
(c) Execute
(d) Modify

Explanation: To carry out means to do a task; complete a task.

The police were asked to carry out the order at the earliest.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

560. The young engineer was hauled up for spilling the beans about the new project to the competitor.

- (a) Suppressing the information
(b) Hiding the details
(c) Revealing the information indiscreetly
(d) Spoiling the plans

Explanation: Spilling the beans means to reveal what was supposed to be a secret or private.

The officer spilled the beans during his interrogation for forgery.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

561. The government claims that Indian industry is progressing by leaps and bounds.

- (a) Intermittently
(b) Leisurely
(c) At a rapid pace
(d) At a desired pace

Explanation: By leaps and bounds means rapidly; increasingly.

The opportunities for the youth are increasing by leaps and bounds.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

562. Laying off thousands of workers is inevitable under the new economic policy.

- (a) Dismissal from jobs of
(b) Offering new jobs to
(c) Reduction of workers' wages of
(d) Sending on leave

Explanation: Lay off means removing people from their job; asking employees to resign or terminate.

Due to recession thousands of people were laid off from work.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

563. "I take thee at thy word", said Romeo to Juliet.

- (a) Listen to you carefully
(b) Do not believe you
(c) Fee angry with you
(d) My believe you

Explanation: Take thee at thy words means to believe someone completely.

I told my boss, 'I take thee at thy word'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

564. People who do not lay out their money carefully, soon come to

- (a) Earn (b) Spend
(c) Distribute (d) Preserve

Explanation: Lay out means to spend a lot of money.

The old couple lay out a fortune on treatment of their only son.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

565. Having bought the house, they decided to go the whole hog and buy all the furniture needed.

- (a) To live there
(b) To do it completely
(c) To go all the way
(d) To go in the fog

Explanation: To go the whole hog means to do something thoroughly or completely.

It was going to cost as much to repair my fridge, so I thought I would go the whole hog and buy a new one.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

566. There is a lot of bad blood between them.

- (a) Jealousy
(b) Fight
(c) Angry feeling
(d) Distrust

Explanation: Bad blood means feelings of hatred or strong dislike.

There is no bad blood between us.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

567. The village headman pretends to be a good Samaritan.

- (a) A religious person
(b) A helpful person
(c) A citizen of Samaria
(d) A law-abiding citizen

Explanation: A good Samaritan means a person who helps people and appeals sympathetic to people who need it.

He's such a good Samaritan. He goes shopping for his granny when she is ill.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

568. The beleaguered politician was anxious to set the record straight.

- (a) Give a speech
- (b) Win party support
- (c) Give a correct account
- (d) Make a confession

Explanation: Set the record straight means to give people the correct information about something in order to make it clear that what they previously believed was in fact wrong.

The manager told that Rahul was to blame, but he soon set the record straight. Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (569–578): In the following question four alternatives are given for the bold or given idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the bold part or given idiom/phrase.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

569. The bus had a close shave as its driver swerved to safety a split second before the oncoming truck could run into it.

- (a) Serious accident
- (b) Close collision
- (c) Narrow escape
- (d) Deep dent

Explanation: Close shave means a situation in which you only just manage to avoid an accident, etc.

The car passed so close to us; it was really a close shave.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

570. Fits and starts

- (a) Slowly
- (b) Not regularly
- (c) Continuously
- (d) Quickly

Explanation: Fits and starts means irregularly.

A sincere student works regularly, not by fits and starts.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

571. When the Inspector entered the class, some of the students shook in their shoes.

- (a) Stamped the ground with their shoes
- (b) Showed signs of anger
- (c) Trembled with fear
- (d) Stood up to salute

Explanation: Shook in their shoes means to be very frightened or nervous.

She shook in her shoes after the accident. Hence, the correct option is (c).

572. Fin high spirits

- (a) Full of hope and enthusiasm
- (b) Under tremendous stress
- (c) Under the influence of liquor
- (d) Mentally deranged

Explanation: In high spirits means cheerful and full of hope and enthusiasm.

When she came to know that she would receive an award that evening, she was in high spirits.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

573. He amassed his wealth through sharp practices.

- (a) Dishonest means
- (b) Illegal means
- (c) Intelligent decisions
- (d) Quick decisions

Explanation: Sharp means clever but possibly dishonest.

The firm is known for its practice so I would rather not deal with it.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

574. He is not in the good book of his boss.

- (a) A lover of good books
- (b) In favour with
- (c) Not of the same opinion as
- (d) As good as

Explanation: In the good books means in favour with. I cleaned the bathroom yesterday. So, I am in mum's good books.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

575. The officer is fed up with the complaints made against the clerk.

- (a) Annoyed
- (b) Disgusted
- (c) Pleased
- (d) Satisfied

Explanation: Fed up means bored or unhappy, especially with a situation that has continued for too long.

I'm fed up with her; she always keeps me waiting.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

576. A white elephant

- (a) A rare species of elephants
- (b) An expensive gift

(c) A costly but useless possession

(d) A worthless thing

Explanation: A white elephant means a costly but useless possession.

The new office block has become an expensive white elephant.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

577. Ins and outs

- (a) Entry and exit points
- (b) Full details
- (c) Tactical moves
- (d) Complexity of character

Explanation: Ins and outs mean all the details, especially the complicated or difficult ones.

Jatin knows the ins and outs of repairing computers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

578. All his ventures went to the winds.

- (a) Dissipated
- (b) Spread all over
- (c) Got speed of the winds.
- (d) Became well-known

Explanation: See explanation (70)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (579–588): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

579. Don't worry about the silly row. It was just **a storm in a tea cup**.

- (a) Important matter dealt with ease
- (b) Hot tea being served
- (c) Commotion over a trivial matter
- (d) Confusion and chaos

Explanation: Storm in a tea cup means a lot of anger or worry about something that is not important.

The argument at the office turned into a storm in a tea cup.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

580. The Rajput warriors **set their face against** the invader.

- (a) Became enemies
- (b) Turned away from



- (c) Faced difficulty
(d) Opposed strongly

Explanation: Set their face against means to be determined to oppose some-body or something.

Mother had set her face against my having music lessons with this teacher in the city. Hence, the correct option is (d).

581. Syria is now **currying favour** with America.

- (a) Pleasing
(b) Favouring
(c) Obliging
(d) Ingratiating itself with

Explanation: Currying favour with means to try to get somebody to like or support by praising or helping him a lot through obsequious means. The government has promised lower taxes to curry favour with the voters.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

582. Our Principal is not a man **to mince matters**.

- (a) To confuse issues
(b) To say something mildly
(c) To mix everything together
(d) To be very modest

Explanation: To mince matters means to disapprove something quite politely.

I hope she doesn't mince matters anymore. Hence, the correct option is (a).

583. We tend to **take for granted** the conveniences of modern life.

- (a) To consider
(b) To admit
(c) To accept readily
(d) To care for

Explanation: Take for granted means to take things as certainly true; to accept readily.

We take things for granted in our life. Hence, the correct option is (c).

584. The prodigal son was **left high and dry** by his friends, when he lost all his money,
(a) Wounded (b) Alone
(c) Depressed (d) Neglected

Explanation: High and dry means to leave someone helpless.

They walked out of the partnership, leaving me high and dry. Hence, the correct option is (d).

585. The success of his first novel completely **turned his head**.

- (a) Made him vain
(b) Made him look back
(c) Changed him completely
(d) Made him think

Explanation: Turned his head means to make a person feel too proud.

Sudden affluence has turned his head. Hence, the correct option is (c).

586. She **pays up her nose** at this kind of dress.

- (a) Despises
(b) loves
(c) Sees no harm in
(d) Can just tolerate

Explanation: Up her nose at means to reject or dismiss scornfully.

He turned his nose up at my offer of soup.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

587. At last **the notes fell back**.

- (a) Fell on the ground
(b) Yielded
(c) Ran back
(d) Turned back

Explanation: Fell back means to move or turn back.

Finally, the army at the LOC had to fall back.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

588. The Madagascar Coup attempt ended in **a fiasco**.

- (a) Had no effect
(b) Was an utter failure
(c) Resulted in blood-shed
(d) Was a disaster

Explanation: Ended in a fiasco means a total failure.

Fiasco means something that fails.

The party ended in a fiasco.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (589–593): in the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in bold in

the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

589. There is **no love lost** between any two neighbouring countries in the world.

- (a) Stop loving
(b) Not on good terms
(c) Forming a group
(d) Have good understanding

Explanation: See explanation (18)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

590. He is accused of **sitting on the fence**.

- (a) Observing the scene
(b) Resting on fence
(c) Hesitating which side to take
(d) Sitting back and enjoying the fun

Explanation: Sitting on the fence means to avoid involvement or influence in the decision.

The CEO is sitting on the fence in the quarrel of the Board.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

591. You have to **read between the lines** to understand most of the symbolic writing.

- (a) Read again and again
(b) Understand the hidden meaning
(c) Know the symbols
(d) Look for many meanings

Explanation: Between the lines means trying to find meanings that are not stated.

Reading between the lines of the order, she realized that it was for the general benefit of the people.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

592. The ruling party has been warned not to **play to the gallery**.

- (a) To give importance to the common man
(b) To try to be clever
(c) To seek to win approval
(d) To side-track the issue

Explanation: To play to the gallery means to behave in an exaggerated way to attract people's attention.

Incompetent actors generally play to the gallery.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

593. In the securities scam, the national credibility was **at stake**.

- (a) On trial
- (b) Under pressure
- (c) In danger
- (d) Challenged

Explanation: At stake means chances of win or lose.

I have everything at stake on this tender. Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (594–603): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the bold idiom/phrase.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2007]

594. The passing of anti-defection law struck a chill to the heart of every opportunistic legislator.

- (a) Caused anger
- (b) Caused relief
- (c) Aroused fear
- (d) Awakened bitterness

Explanation: A chill to the heart means to scare someone; create fear.

Sudden load shedding at the campus struck a chill to the heart of all the students.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

595. Our house is within a stone's throw from the Red Building.

- (a) Far off
- (b) Far away
- (c) Very near to
- (d) Beside

Explanation: Within a stone's throw means at a very short distance.

Her school is within a stone's throw from her home.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

596. He has a bone to pick with his cousin.

- (a) Reasonable agreement
- (b) Cause of quarrel
- (c) Cause of doubt
- (d) Difference of opinion

Explanation: Bone to pick means to be angry with someone that needs to be settled; to have grounds for a quarrel.

I have a bone to pick with my friend.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

597. The day I graduated was a red-letter day for me.

- (a) A dangerous day
- (b) An important day
- (c) An eventful day
- (d) A formidable day

Explanation: A red-letter day means an important day.

15th August is a red-letter day in the history of India.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

598. Many young artists were dropping names at the party to impress the gathering.

- (a) Talking proudly about their family members
- (b) Using pet names
- (c) Hinting at high connections
- (d) Talking informally

Explanation: Dropping names means to refer famous people to impress others.

Dropping names to impress others is a cheap trick.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

599. The teacher announced that she had no blue-eyed boys in the class.

- (a) Royal children
- (b) Young boys
- (c) Foreigners
- (d) Favourites

Explanation: Blue-eyed boy means special treatment to someone.

He is the blue-eyed boy in his school.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

600. The company has run into a lot of debts.

- (a) Incurred
- (b) Settled
- (c) Opened up
- (d) Avoided

Explanation: Run into means to face some difficulties.

We have run into extra expenses with buying that house.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

601. He was confident that all his present sufferings will soon blow over.

- (a) Increase
- (b) Pass off
- (c) Be looked into
- (d) Be taken care of

Explanation: Blow over means to fade without any serious impact.

The issue will soon blow over.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

602. The teacher advised the students to take into account the advice given by the elders.

- (a) To obey
- (b) To neglect
- (c) To consider
- (d) To reject

Explanation: To take into account means to consider all angles before taking a decision.

I hope you'll take your parent's advice into account before applying for that job.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

603. The lawyer asked his assistant to collect the details regarding the pros and cons of the case.

- (a) Ups and downs
- (b) In and out
- (c) Weak and strong
- (d) For and against

Explanation: Pros and cons means arguments or considerations for and against something; advantages and disadvantages.

We should look at the pros and cons of various options before buying a car.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (604–613): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2006]

604. She is a fair-weather friend.

- (a) A good friend
- (b) A friend who meets difficulties calmly
- (c) A friend deserts you in difficulties
- (d) A favourable friend

Explanation: A fair-weather friend means somebody who stops being a friend when you are in trouble.

I had a lot of money and I knew a lot of people, but most of them turned out to be fair-weather friends.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



605. To die in harness means to die while

- (a) Riding a horse
- (b) In a stable
- (c) In a uniform
- (d) Still in service

Explanation: To die in harness means to die at one's work.

My friend, Rash, died in harness.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

606. To keep under wraps means to keep something

- (a) Covered
- (b) Protected
- (c) Unpacked
- (d) Secret

Explanation: To keep under wrap means being kept secret until sometime in the future.

We kept the plan under wraps until after the election.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

607. After independence Indian agriculture **rose a ph** due to the Green Revolution.

- (a) With a new life
- (b) With a start
- (c) With royal gait
- (d) With vengeance

Explanation: Like a phoenix means to be powerful or successful again.

Phoenix is a magic bird often referred in mythologies as a being which rises from its ashes or reborn.

The Indian industry has risen like a phoenix after Independence.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

608. His failure at the election has been a **sore point** with him for a long time.

- (a) Something which hurts
- (b) Something that brings fear to
- (c) Something memorable for
- (d) Something pleasurable to

Explanation: A sore point with means a subject that makes you feel angry or upset when it is mentioned.

Sore means annoyed means upset and angry.

I tried not to make any reference to his drinking habits. I know its a sore point with his wife now.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

609. The student is **on the brink of breakdown**.

- (a) On the verge of
- (b) At the outset of
- (c) In the midst of
- (d) At the risk of

Explanation: On the verge of means very near to the moment when somebody does something or something happens.

Brink means in a very new, dangerous or existing situation; the extreme edge of land.

Outset means at or from the beginning of. Sara was on the verge of tears when she heard the news.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

610. My repeated attempts to get refund from the civic authorities were **of no avail**.

- (a) Unsuccessful
- (b) Postponed
- (c) Useless
- (d) Delayed

Explanation: Of no avail means of little or no use.

Everything I did to help her was of no avail.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

611. He was progressing by **leaps and bounds** because of his hard work.

- (a) Rapidly
- (b) Slowly
- (c) Peacefully
- (d) Strongly

Explanation: See Explanation (82)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

612. To emerge out of thin air means to

- (a) Appear suddenly
- (b) Descend gradually
- (c) Fall down quickly
- (d) Enter from space

Explanation: Out of thin air means from nowhere or nothing, as if by magic suddenly.

Out of thin air, the messenger appeared.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

613. The news of the accident came as a **bolt from the blue**.

- (a) Something unexpected
- (b) Something unpleasant
- (c) Something horrible
- (d) Something unexpected and unpleasant

Explanation: A bolt from the blue means an event or a piece of news which is sudden and unexpected; a complete surprise.

She seemed to be very involved in her job, so her resignation came as a bolt from the blue.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (614–618): Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase printed in bold.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

614. The story of the train accident as narrated by one of the survivors made my **flesh creep**.

- (a) Thrilled me
- (b) Horrified me
- (c) Excited me
- (d) Frightened me

Explanation: Made my flesh creep means made me feel afraid or full of disgust.

The story of the killings made my flesh creep.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

615. He has resigned his job and **burnt his boats** so far as government service is concerned.

- (a) Felt dejected
- (b) Blasted his hopes
- (c) Ruined himself
- (d) Left no means of retreat

Explanation: Burnt his boats means to do something that makes it impossible to return to the previous situation later.

Retreat means to move away or back, turning down one job before you have another lead to burning your boats.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

616. He cannot **hold a candle** to his elder brother.

- (a) Equal to
- (b) Not as clever as
- (c) Cannot be compared to
- (d) Duller than

Explanation: Cannot hold a candle means it is not so good as.

This hotel can't hold a candle to the palace.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

617. The question of higher membership fees was **brought up** at the last meeting.

- (a) Discussed at great length
- (b) Introduced for discussion
- (c) Criticized vehemently
- (d) Vaguely referred to

Explanation: Brought up means raise; to care for a child, teaching him how to behave; to mention a subject or start to talk about it.

We were having a pleasant chat until someone brought up politics.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

618. His arguments **cut no ice** with me.

- (a) Had no influence on me
- (b) Did not hurt me
- (c) Did not benefit me
- (d) Did not make me proud

Explanation: Cut no ice with me means to have no influence or effect.

I don't care who you are, it cuts no ice with me.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (619–628): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase in bold.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

619. The **green-eyed monster** strikes a woman the moment she sees her husband talking to another pretty woman.

- (a) Anger
- (b) Hatred
- (c) Envy
- (d) Jealousy

Explanation: The green-eyed monster means used to show jealousy.

Do you think his disapprovals for Mohini is just a case a green-eyed monster?

Hence, the correct option is (d).

620. To fight **tooth and nail**

- (a) To fight a losing battle
- (b) To oppose resolutely
- (c) To have a physical fight
- (d) To lodge a formal protest

Explanation: To fight tooth and nail means a determined fight against something.

I vow to fight the new rule to tooth and nail.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

621. At one's wit's end

- (a) To understand thoroughly
- (b) To be puzzled
- (c) To be a stupid person
- (d) To behave irrationally

Explanation: At one's wit's end means puzzled.

After seeing all the hard work going down the drain, I am at my wit's end.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

622. The clerk turned a **deaf ear** to his officer's advice.

- (a) Disputed
- (b) Paid attention to
- (c) Disregarded
- (d) Acknowledged gratefully

Explanation: Turned a deaf ear means refused to listen; ignore.

Raman turned a deaf ear to the requests of his brother.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

623. He expects his subordinates to be always at his **beck and call**.

- (a) At rest
- (b) At work
- (c) At his disposal
- (d) At their desks

Explanation: To be always at his beck and call means always available to obey instructions.

All my servants are at my beck and call.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

624. In the long run

- (a) Permanently
- (b) Universally
- (c) Occasionally
- (d) Ultimately

Explanation: In the long run means long into the future.

In the long run, all our differences faded away.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

625. If you are **in the good books** of the boss, you are sure to rise quickly.

- (a) Work well for the boss
- (b) Praise the boss
- (c) In favour with the boss
- (d) Co-operate with boss

Explanation: In the good books means somebody is pleased with the person.

I am a good student and in the good books of all my teachers.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

626. The population of our country is increasing by **leaps and bounds**.

- (a) Very slowly
- (b) Very quickly
- (c) Irregularly
- (d) Very systematically

Explanation: By leaps and bounds means very quickly.

Our nation is developing by leaps and bounds.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

627. To weigh up the **pros and cons** is to

- (a) Measure the ingredient
- (b) Observe etiquette
- (c) Consider all facts
- (d) Postpone action

Explanation: The pros and cons means for and against something; advantage and disadvantages.

We will discuss all the pros and cons before moving ahead with this decision.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

628. My close friend **got the sack** from his first job recently

- (a) Resigned
- (b) Got rid of
- (c) Was demoted from
- (d) Was dismissed from

Explanation: See explanation (84)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (629–638): In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005]

629. He didn't tell me directly, but reading between the lines. I think he is not happy with them.

- (a) Reading slowly and haltingly
- (b) Understanding the sense rather than the actual words



- (c) Understanding the meaning of words and not the sense
(d) Reading superficially

Explanation: Reading between the lines means looking for or discovering a meaning which is not stated.

Reading between the lines of the letter, she could identify the culprit.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

630. Gopi works by fits and starts.

- (a) Consistently
(b) Irregularly
(c) In high spirits
(d) Enthusiastically

Explanation: By fits and starts means impulsively and irregularly.

Success comes to those who work hard regularly, not by fits and starts.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

631. I cannot put up with your misconduct any longer.

- (a) Excuse (b) Refuse
(c) Accept (d) Tolerate

Explanation: Put up with means to accept somebody or something that is annoying or unpleasant.

I cannot put up with this kind of life anymore.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

632. I did not mind what he was saying; he was only talking through his hat.

- (a) Talking nonsense
(b) Talking ignorantly
(c) Talking irresponsibly
(d) Talking insultingly

Explanation: Talking through his hat means to say something about a topic that you have least knowledge about.

He was talking through his hat when he described the life of Picasso.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

633. He is so furious that he would go through fire and water to revenge himself on his foe.

- (a) Approach everybody for help
(b) Avail himself of any opportunity
(c) Use any conceivable method
(d) Undergo any risk

Explanation: Go through fire and water means face difficulty in achieving something.

They went through fire and water to get justice.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

634. The watchdogs were asleep when the bulls ran riot.

- (a) Behaved cleverly
(b) Acted without restraint
(c) Wandered aimlessly
(d) Had the best of time

Explanation: Ran riot means to act without restraint or control.

The children ran riot when there was nobody at home.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

635. In spite of the immense pressure exerted by the militants, the Government, has decided not to give in.

- (a) Accede (b) Yield
(c) Oblige (d) Conform

Explanation: Give in means to admit defeat.

The terrorist are not likely to give in.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

636. The young and the old sat cheek by jowl in the large audience.

- (a) Very near
(b) Very far
(c) Tongue tied
(d) Irritated

Explanation: Cheek by Jowl means side by side, close together.

The two families lived cheek by jowl in one house.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

637. We wanted to keep the gift as a surprise for mother but my sister gave the game away.

- (a) Lost the game
(b) Gave out the secret
(c) Played badly
(d) Withdrew from the game

Explanation: Giving the game away means to reveal a secret that was a surprise.

The investors were giving the game away.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

638. I don't think the law will interfere with us as we are just trying to turn an honest penny.

- (a) Make a legitimate living
(b) Make a good living
(c) Have dealings in white money
(d) Become more honest

Explanation: Turn an honest penny means to earn money honestly.

I believe in turning an honest penny.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (639–648): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase mentioned below. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

(SSC Statistical investigator Grade-IV Exam. 2005)

639. A dark horse.

- (a) An unforeseen competitor
(b) A black horse
(c) A nightmare
(d) An unknown person

Explanation: A dark horse means a person whose ability is a mystery until revealed that surprises others.

Sindhu was our dark horse for the medal in the Olympiad.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

640. To run across

- (a) To have an appointed meeting
(b) To meet by chance
(c) To run in the playground
(d) To run very fast

Explanation: To run across means to meet some-body or find something by chance.

I ran across some old networks at the market.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

641. To get one's own back

- (a) To get one's revenge
(b) To get control over someone
(c) To get one's position back
(d) To get hold of someone

Explanation: To get one's own back means to have one's revenge.

She finally saw a chance to get her own back.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

642. To steer clear of

- (a) drive carefully (b) Avoid
- (c) Explain clearly (d) Escape

Explanation: To steer clear of means to evade a person or thing as it may cause difficulties.

Our teacher warned us to steer clear of anyone who claims to offer help during exams.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

643. To beat a retreat

- (a) To withdraw in defeat or humiliation
- (b) To withdraw after scoring a victory
- (c) To march back after a ceremonious parade
- (d) To run away in fear

Explanation: To beat a retreat means withdraw from a place to avoid something unpleasant.

Soldiers beat a retreat to their own cardan.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

644. To blaze a trail

- (a) To lead the way as a pioneer
- (b) To light a track
- (c) To set up a fire
- (d) To wear a blazer while running

Explanation: To blaze a trail, to make and mark a trail.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

645. Red-letter day

- (a) A colourful day
- (b) Fatal day
- (c) Happy and significant day
- (d) Hapless day

Explanation: Red-letter day means an important day.

15th August is a red-letter day in the history of India.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

646. Have the last laugh

- (a) Be of a cheerful nature
- (b) Laugh only after understanding something

- (c) To be victorious at the end of an argument

- (d) To crack the final joke

Explanation: Have the last laugh means to make someone who has criticized you, look small.

Riya had the last laugh when she could bag the award for best author.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

647. Turn a deaf ear

- (a) Disregard (b) Defy
- (c) Disobey (d) Dismiss

Explanation: Turn a deaf ear means to ignore or refuse to listen to somebody or something.

Magistrate turned a deaf ear to our pleadings.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

648. To smell a rat

- (a) To experience bad smell
- (b) To misunderstand
- (c) To see a hidden meaning
- (d) To suspect a trick

Explanation: To smell a rat means to suspect that something is wrong about a situation.

I don't think this was an accident. I smell a rat.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (649–653): In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase made bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]

649. A few days before his death, he made a clean breast of everything.

- (a) Confessed
- (b) Took off his shirt
- (c) Suffered
- (d) Spoke ill

Explanation: Make a clean breast of means to speak the truth about something that you longer feel guilty.

You'll feel better if you make a clean breast of the incident.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

650. I am done for.

- (a) Ruined (b) Rewarded
- (c) Answered (d) Questioned

Explanation: Done for to be in a very bad situation; to be certain to fail.

I'm song. This whole scheme is done for. Hence, the correct option is (a).

651. For a healthy and lasting friendship one must be **on the level**.

- (a) Equally rich
- (b) Mentally compatible
- (c) Honest and sincere
- (d) Ready for sacrifices

Explanation: On the level means honest; legal.

You can trust Shivam. He is strictly on the level.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

652. The foolish young man soon made **ducks and drakes** of the vast property his father left him.

- (a) Squandered
- (b) Distributed
- (c) Spent
- (d) Gave in charity

Explanation: Made ducks and drakes of means to squander; to waste.

Ritesh made ducks and drakes of the vast property he had possessed.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

653. All his ventures went to the winds.

- (a) Dissipated
- (b) Spread all over
- (c) Got speed of the winds
- (d) Became well-known

Explanation: Went to the winds means to be dissipated; to be utterly lost.

All his hard work and sincerity went to the winds, when he failed to achieve the target.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (654–663): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given idiom/phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]



654. At one's wit's/wits' end

- (a) To work hard
- (b) To be intelligent
- (c) To get puzzled
- (d) To be stupid

Explanation: At one's wits, end means to be so worried by a problem that you do not know what to do next; to be puzzled.

I've tried every possible source but without success, and now I'm at my wits, end. Hence, the correct option is (c).

655. To take someone to task

- (a) To scold someone
- (b) To assign work to someone
- (c) To take someone to his place of work
- (d) To praise someone for the work done

Explanation: To take someone to task means to criticize somebody strongly for something he has done.

The teacher took Shalu to task for her misbehaviour.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

656. To face the music

- (a) To be greeted rudely
- (b) To be offered warm hospitality
- (c) To enjoy a music programme
- (d) To bear the consequences

Explanation: To face the music means to expect or deal with criticism or punishment for something you have done.

He is prepared to face the music for his conduct at the meeting.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

657. To blow one's own trumpet

- (a) To play on one's own trumpet
- (b) To praise one's own self
- (c) To create noisy disturbances
- (d) To have a high-pitched voice

Explanation: To blow one's own trumpet means to boast.

Anyone will tell you she's one of the best journalists we have got, although she never blows her own trumpet.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

658. To run one down

- (a) To be in a hurry
- (b) To be weak and tired
- (c) To disparage someone
- (d) To run down a lane

Explanation: To run one down means to criticize somebody or something in an unkind manner; to suggest that somebody or something is not important or valuable; belittle.

Shefali was always run down by her friends.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

659. At snail's pace

- (a) To do things very slowly
- (b) To walk like a snail
- (c) To lack interest in work
- (d) To do things in methodical manner

Explanation: At a snail's pace means very slowly.

Things are moving at a snail's pace, not sure if we will be able to finish within time.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

660. To turn a deaf ear

- (a) To be hard of hearing
- (b) To be indifferent
- (c) To be attentive
- (d) To be obstinate

Explanation: To turn a deaf ear means to ignore or refuse to listen to somebody or something.

Sheela turned a deaf ear to our pleadings.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

661. To take to one's heels

- (a) To run off
- (b) To show one's heels
- (c) To turn around
- (d) To walk leisurely

Explanation: Took to one's heels means to run away.

As soon as the thief saw the police, he took to his heels.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

662. To have some trap one's sleeves

- (a) Having a practical plan
- (b) Having an important project
- (c) Having an ambitious plan
- (d) Having a secret plan

Explanation: To have something up one's sleeve means to keep a plan or an idea secret until you need to use it.

I have a plan up my sleeve that will help you get out of this mess.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

663. To end in

- (a) To have a smoking session
- (b) To be on fire
- (c) To come to nothing
- (d) To burn slowly

Explanation: To end in means efforts that come to nothing or are useless.

All his schemes ended in.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (664–673): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2004]

664. He went on **sowing wild oats**; he reaped suffering in his later life.

- (a) Inviting troubles as a boy
- (b) Warning others as a young
- (c) Irresponsible pleasure seeking in young age
- (d) Sowing grains called oats when young

Explanation: Sowing wild oats means wild conduct during youth.

He sowed his wild oats in his youth but now has turned wiser.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

665. I don't know why she has become **stand-offish** recently

- (a) Angry
- (b) Hilarious
- (c) Indifferent
- (d) Unmanageable

Explanation: Stand-offish means not friendly towards other people.

He is quite stand-offish even to his friends.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

666. Why don't you put an end to **blowing your own trumpet**?

- (a) Playing your own trumpet to produce music
- (b) Making too much noise
- (c) Praising your own abilities and achievements
- (d) None of these

Explanation: Blowing your own trumpet means to praise your own abilities and achievements; boast.

She never blows her own trumpet in spite of being such a renowned author.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

667. I knew he had **an axe to grind** and turned down his offer of help.

- (a) A blunt axe
- (b) A sharp tongue
- (c) A private interest to serve
- (d) A tendency to fight

Explanation: An axe to grind means to have reasons for being involved or for arguing for a cause

He claimed to be impartial, but I knew he had an axe to grind.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

668. The saint's life was **an open book**,

- (a) An uncomplicated one
- (b) One that held no secrets
- (c) An example to all
- (d) An interesting biography

Explanation: An open book means can easily understand and know everything about somebody.

His life is an open book; he has nothing hidden.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

669. Reading between the lines I realised that my friend wanted to keep something from me.

- (a) Looking for meanings that are not actually expressed
- (b) Reading carelessly
- (c) Reading with anxiety
- (d) Glancing over the lines

Explanation: Reading between the lines means looking for or discovering a meaning which is not stated.

Reading between the lines of the letter, she could identify the culprit.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

670. Sometimes, it happens that we have **to give the devil his due**.

- (a) To give credit to even a notorious person
- (b) To give encouragement even to the enemy
- (c) To invite the devil
- (d) To stand in the way of the devil

Explanation: To give the devil his due means to give some merit to an adversary.

I don't like her but still I give the devil her due for her gift of the gab.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

671. The king had been made **to eat humble pie**.

- (a) To eat slowly
- (b) To have an excellent dish
- (c) To eat a good pie
- (d) To apologize

Explanation: To eat humble pie means acting humbly or apologetically.

The company had to eat humble pie for misrepresenting the books of account.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

672. He was given **Hobson's choice** by the employer.

- (a) Excellent choice
- (b) No real choice at all
- (c) Choice to live or die
- (d) First choice

Explanation: Hobson's choice a situation in which somebody has accept what is offered or gets nothing.

We didn't want to take that position, but it was a case of Hobson's choice.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

673. He has a very nice manner, but you would better take what he says with a grain of salt.

- (a) To listen to something with considerable doubt
- (b) To talk sensibly
- (c) To criticize
- (d) To complement

Explanation: Take with a grain of salt means accepting a view with doubt.

You must take anything she says with a grain of salt.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (674–678): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 18.11.2003]

674. When he saw the snake he **took to his heels**.

- (a) Ran away in fear
- (b) Went slowly
- (c) Walked in fear
- (d) Jumped fast

Explanation: Took to his heels means ran away.

As soon as the children saw their Principal approaching, they took to their heels.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

675. He has to abide by the **hard and fast** rule of the company.

- (a) Flexible
- (b) Strict
- (c) Difficult
- (d) Honest

Explanation: Hard and fast means that cannot be altered under any conditions.

One must abide by the hard and fast rules of this organization.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

676. She goes to her mother's house **off and on**.

- (a) Frequently
- (b) Rarely
- (c) Occasionally
- (d) Sometimes

Explanation: Off and on means from time to time; occasionally.

She keeps visiting her grandmother off and on.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

677. The robber murdered, the woman **in cold blood** for the sake of the jewels.

- (a) A murder done without feeling
- (b) A murder done in revenge
- (c) A murder done in great anger
- (d) A murder done in enmity

Explanation: Murdered in cold blood means murdering in a cruel way (with no pity).

He murdered his sibling in cold blood.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

678. Indians was **going places** in the field of software technology.

- (a) Going abroad
- (b) Going to spaces
- (c) Talented and successful
- (d) Friendly and amicable

Explanation: Going places means becoming more and more successful in life or career.



Meera is going places because of her dancing skills.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (679–688): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase given in bold.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

679. The poet **drew on his fancy** not his knowledge of Nature, when he wrote his poem on birds.

- (a) Used his understanding
- (b) Used his knowledge
- (c) Used his imagination
- (d) Used his skill

Explanation: Drew on his fancy means used imagination.

Artists draw on their fancy in their art forms.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

680. My neighbour had to **pay through his nose** for a brand new car.

- (a) Pay huge loans
- (b) Pay a reasonable price
- (c) Pay an extremely high price
- (d) Make a quick buck

Explanation: Play through his nose means to pay lot of money for something.
He paid through the nose for that house.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

681. Very ambitious people do not like to **rest on their laurels**.

- (a) To be unhappy
- (b) To be motivated
- (c) To be impatient
- (d) To be complacent

Explanation: Rest on their laurels means content with what has been achieved to try no more.

Despite our victory, this is not the time to rest on our laurels.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

682. If he phones again, I am going to give him **a piece of my mind**.

- (a) To be nice to him
- (b) To take revenge on him
- (c) To reprimand him
- (d) To support him

Explanation: To give him a piece of my mind means to inform of your disapproval of other person's behaviour or action.

I am going to give my boss a piece of my mind.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

683. The party high command wanted to **stave off** an open battle.

- (a) Postpone
- (b) Wait and see
- (c) Allow it to take its own course
- (d) Prevent

Explanation: To stave off means to prevent something to cause an impact for the time being; to delay something.

He could stave off argument with his boss.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

684. Ramesh **takes after** his father.

- (a) Follows
- (b) Imitates
- (c) Obeys
- (d) Resembles

Explanation: Takes after means to look or behave like an older member of your family, especially your mother or father.

John takes after his grandfather.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

685. They **made no bones** about acknowledging their debt to his genius.

- (a) Did not have any hesitation in
- (b) Did not have any faith in
- (c) Demanded compensation for
- (d) Had problems in

Explanation: Made no bones about means to be honest and open about something; not to hesitate to do something.

She made no bones about accepting her defeat at the Olympics.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

686. It is evident from the minister's statement that **heads will roll** in the Secretariat.

- (a) Transfers will take place
- (b) Heads will be cut off
- (c) People will die
- (d) Dismissals will occur

Explanation: Heads will roll means someone will be punished because of something that has happened.

When the company's year-end results are known, heads will roll.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

687. During the last moments of his life, the criminal made **a clean breast of** everything he had done.

- (a) Showed his breast
- (b) Fought like a hero
- (c) Confessed without reserve
- (d) Faced bravely

Explanation: Made a clean breast of means to tell the truth about some wrongdoing.

You'll feel better if you make a clean breast of the incident.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

688. She tries very hard to **keep up** with her rich neighbours.

- (a) To imitate
- (b) To keep in touch
- (c) To avoid
- (d) To be on par

Explanation: To keep up means to continue to be in contact with somebody.

He couldn't keep up with his peers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (689–698): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given in bold. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase given in bold.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001]

689. The failure of crops in successive years put the farmer in **a tight corner**.

- (a) In a closed room
- (b) In a small field
- (c) In a difficult situation
- (d) In a meadow

Explanation: In a tight corner means a hard situation.

Questions from the public put him in a tight corner.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

690. The effort to trace the culprit was a **wild goose chase**.

- (a) Fruitful hunting
- (b) Futile search
- (c) Ideal seeking
- (d) Genuine effort

Explanation: A wild goose chase means a search for something that is impossible for one to find or that does not exist.

I cannot escort you in your wild goose chase.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

691. The story does not **hold water**.

- (a) Does not deserve appreciation
- (b) Does not fulfil the requirements
- (c) Cannot be believed
- (d) Cannot be valued

Explanation: Does not hold water means not possible; not to be believed.

His explanation on his conduct is baseless and does not hold water.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

692. Raj couldn't pay the bill, so he asked the owner **to put it on the cuff**.

- (a) On credit
- (b) Against his credit card
- (c) In his bank account
- (d) In his friend's account

Explanation: On the cuff means on credit.

I helped my friend to fix his car, so he gave me on the cuff.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

693. His statement is **out and out** a lie.

- (a) Totally
- (b) Simply
- (c) Merely
- (d) Slightly

Explanation: Out and out means in every way; complete.

The explanation of the politician was out and out a lie.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

694. The luxury car that they bought turned out to be **a white elephant**.

- (a) A rare article
- (b) Useful mode of transport
- (c) Costly or troublesome possession
- (d) A proud possession

Explanation: A white elephant means a thing that is useless and no longer needed and costs a lot for its upkeep.

This old car has become an expensive white elephant.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

695. If you are **fair and square** in your work you will prosper.

- (a) Active
- (b) Honest
- (c) Business like
- (d) Authoritative

Explanation: Fair and square means honest and as per the rules.

He is fair and square in his dealings with the vendors.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

696. There is **no love lost** between any two neighbouring countries in the world.

- (a) Stop loving
- (b) Not on good terms
- (c) Forming a group
- (d) Have good understanding

Explanation: No love lost between means do not like each other; hate each other.

There is no love lost between the two neighbours.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

697. The heavy downpour **played havoc** in the coastal area.

- (a) Caused destruction
- (b) Caused diseases
- (c) Caused floods
- (d) Caused hardship

Explanation: Played havoc means caused damaged, destruction or confusion.

The tsunami played havoc along the coast.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

698. To have **a green thumb** means

- (a) One's nails are painted green
- (b) One is artistic
- (c) To have a natural interest in gardening
- (d) One has a green tattoo on the thumb

Explanation: Green thumb means a person good at making plants grow.

Her kitchen garden shows that she has a green thumb.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (699–708): In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase given in bold.

699. For his alleged involvement in espionage, he is **under a cloud** these days.

- (a) Experiencing cloudy weather
- (b) Enjoying favourable luck
- (c) Under suspicion
- (d) Under observation

Explanation: Under a cloud means under suspicion.

His absence from the crime scene put his intent under a cloud.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

700. We have appealed to him again and again; there is no use **flogging a dead horse** now.

- (a) Repeating our request
- (b) Making him see reason
- (c) Beating about the bush
- (d) Wasting time in useless effort

Explanation: Flogging a dead horse means wasting energy in trying to do something that is no more possible.

The business has doomed, there is no use flogging a dead horse.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

701. We shouldn't **look down upon** the wretched of the earth.

- (a) Sympathise with
- (b) Hate intensely
- (c) Be indifferent to
- (d) Regard with contempt

Explanation: Look down upon means thinking oneself to be superior to others.

He always looks down upon his colleagues.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

702. Because of his misbehaviour, he is bound to **face the music**.

- (a) Get finished
- (b) Get reprimanded
- (c) Feel sorry
- (d) Listen to the music

Explanation: Face the music means to deal with disapproval or punishment for an action.

She is prepared to face the music for his behaviour at the ceremony.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

703. The working of the factory was disrupted because of **a token strike** by the workers.



- (a) Total strike
- (b) Carefully planned strike
- (c) Short strike held as a warning
- (d) Sudden call of strike

Explanation: Token strike means a short-term strike planned to convey the disapproval of an issue done to show strength.

The workers went on a one-day token strike to get their demands fulfilled. Hence, the correct option is (c).

704. By opposing his proposal he **fell foul** of him.

- (a) Quarrel with
- (b) Felt annoyed with
- (c) Agreed with
- (d) Got into trouble with

Explanation: Fell foul of means to come against; to assault.

The boy fell foul of his teacher, when he disagreed to adhere to the opinion of his teacher.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

705. Those who work by **fits and starts** seldom show good results.

- (a) Rarely
- (b) Disinterestedly
- (c) Irregularly
- (d) Regularly

Explanation: By fits and starts means impulsively and erratically.

One can achieve success by working regularly, not by fits and starts. Hence, the correct option is (c).

706. The new manager thought that he would give employees **enough rope** for the first six months after which he would check the work done himself.

- (a) Many directives and orders
- (b) Sufficient advice
- (c) All the material they needed
- (d) Enough freedom for action

Explanation: Enough rope means to give freedom to do what one wants.

The policies of the company gave enough rope to the employees in terms of innovation. Hence, the correct option is (d).

707. He was all **at sea** when he began his new job.

- (a) Happy
- (b) Sad
- (c) Puzzled
- (d) Triumphant

Explanation: All at sea means being confused; not knowing what to do.

I'm all at sea with these new tax regulations. Hence, the correct option is (c).

708. The **sweeping statement** by the boss left the conscientious workers disgusted.

- (a) Rash statement
- (b) Unpremeditated statement
- (c) Thoughtless statement
- (d) Generalized statement

Explanation: Sweeping statement means overgeneralization; falling to think or understand.

His sweeping declaration left everybody speechless. Hence, the correct option is (c).

Selection of Misspelt Word/ Correctly Spelt Word

Directions for questions (1–3): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

1.

- (a) Misscellaneous
- (b) Misscelanious
- (c) Misscelleneous
- (d) Miscellaneous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is miscellaneous.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

2.

- (a) Accommodation
- (b) Accomodation
- (c) Acommodation
- (d) Accomodetion

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is accommodation.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

3.

- (a) Ingreedient (b) Ingridient
- (c) Ingredeint (d) Ingredient

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ingredient.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (4–6): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

4.

- (a) Lethargy (b) Lethurgy
- (c) Lethergy (d) Lathergy

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is lethargy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

5.

- (a) Abbsentia (b) Inertiae
- (c) Amnmesia (d) Amnesia

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is amnesia.

The spellings of other words are: absentia, inertia.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

6.

- (a) Miscellaneous
- (b) Miscellenious
- (c) Miscillaneous
- (d) Miscalleneous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is miscellaneous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (7–11): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 2015]

7.

- (a) Aberrance (b) Naseating
- (c) Maditation (d) Delibarate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is aberrance.

The spellings of rest of the words is nauseating, meditation, deliberate.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

8.

- (a) Antecedant (b) Antecedent
- (c) Entecedent (d) Intecedent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is antecedent.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

9.

- (a) Curiosity (b) Quriocity
- (c) Curioucity (d) Curiously

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is curiosity.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

10.

- (a) Ancestral (b) Ansestral
- (c) Encestral (d) Ansastral

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ancestral.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

11.

- (a) Cemetery (b) Cemetry
- (c) Symetry (d) Cemetary

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is cemetery.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (12–16): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 2015]

12.

- (a) Broadcaster (b) Broodcaster
- (c) Boardcaster (d) Brodcaster

Explanation: Broadcaster means a person whose job is presenting or talking on television or radio programmes.

The accurately spelt word is broadcaster. Hence, the correct option is (a).



13.
(a) Sanquin (b) Sanguin
(c) Sanguine (d) Sangune

Explanation: Sanguine means optimistic; cheerful and confident.

The accurately spelt word is sanguine.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

14.
(a) Immediacy (b) Immedeacy
(c) Irnearliasy (d) Imedeacy

Explanation: Immediacy means lack of delay; speed.

The accurately spelt word is immediacy.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

15.
(a) Amnezia (b) Algeimer
(c) Schizophrenia (d) Gonoria

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is schizophrenia.

The spellings of other words are: amnesia, Alzheimer, gonorrhoea.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

16.
(a) Rhapsody (b) Phanacea
(c) Intrinshic (d) Soccour

Explanation: Rhapsody means the expression of great enthusiasm or happiness in speech or writing. The accurately spelt word is rhapsody.

The spellings of other words are: panacea, intrinsic, succour.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (17–18): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC COL Tier-I Exam, 2015]

17.
(a) Fasimmile (b) Facsimile
(c) Facsimilee (d) Fasimile

Explanation: Facsimile means an exact copy of something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

18.
(a) Aquarim (b) Acquarium
(c) Aquarium (d) Acqueritun

Explanation: Aquarium means a large glass container in which fish and other water creatures and plants are kept.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (19–20): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015]

19.
(a) Coherant
(b) Commendation
(c) Tonunorow
(d) Advicable

Explanation: Commendation

Hence, the correct option is (c).

20.
(a) Aneurysm (b) Annonymous
(c) Clisipate (d) Carcas

Explanation: Aneurysm is an area of extreme swelling. Other words are - anonymous, dissipate; carcass (dead body of an animal).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (21–22): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015]

21.
(a) Deffusion (b) Defusion
(c) Diffussion (d) Diffusion

Explanation: Diffusion

Hence, the correct option is (d).

22.
(a) Circumlocution
(b) Circurnlocation
(c) Circumlocutien
(d) Circmlocution

Explanation: Circumlocution

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (23–24): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam, 2015]

23.
(a) Fortuitous (b) Cornissioned
(c) Resurgense (d) Haphaazard

Explanation: Resurgence means the return and growth of an activity that had stopped, commissioned.

Haphazard means without order.

Fortuitous means happening by chance.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

24.
(a) Gruesom (b) Merth
(c) Appretiate (d) Connoisseur

Explanation: Mirth means happiness; laughter.

Gruesome means ghastly; filled with horror. Appreciate means to recognize the good qualities of someone/something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (25–27): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 2015)

25.
(a) Histry (b) Chemistry
(c) Psychiatry (d) Palmistry

Explanation: The wrongly spelt word is histry.

The accurate spelling is history.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

26.
(a) Congregate
(b) Conglomerate
(c) Cajoule
(d) Confiscate

Explanation: The wrongly spelt word is ca joule.

The accurate spelling is cajole.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

27.
(a) Beleive (b) Perceive
(c) Receive (d) Deceive

Explanation: The wrongly spelt word is beleive.

The accurate spelling is believe.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (28–29): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam, 2015)

28.

- (a) Diploreable (b) Deploreable
(c) Deplorable (d) Diplorable

Explanation: Deplorable is an adjective which means something turning bad; unacceptable; appalling.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

29.

- (a) Surreptious (b) Surreptitious
(c) Sureptitious (d) Surrepititious

Explanation: Surreptitious is an adjective which means something done covertly or quickly; furtive.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (30–32): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2015]

30.

- (a) Juvinnile (b) Juvenile
(c) Juvenile (d) Juvinile

Explanation: Juvenile means young people who are not yet adults.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

31.

- (a) Knowledgeble
(b) Knoledgeable
(c) Knowledgable
(d) Knowledgeable

Explanation: Knowledgeable means one who is well-informed; conversant.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

32.

- (a) Deterriorate (b) Deteriorrate
(c) Deteriorate (d) Detariorate

Explanation: Deteriorate means to become worse.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (33–35): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam, 2015]

33.

- (a) Complacency (b) Complacensy
(c) Cumplacency (d) Complicency

Explanation: Complacency means a feeling of fulfilment with self.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

34.

- (a) Compelsory (b) Compulsory
(c) Compulsorry (d) Compulsory

Explanation: Compulsory is an adjective which means a work that must be done because of a law or rule; mandatory.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

35.

- (a) Entusiasim (b) Enthussiasm
(c) Enthusiasm (d) Enthusaism

Explanation: Enthusiasm means a strong feeling of excitement and anticipation in something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (36–38): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (SSC COL Tier-II Exam, 2015)

36.

- (a) Compitation (b) Fascination
(c) Assemilation (d) Vindicasion

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is fascination.

The spellings of rest of the words are competition, assimilation, vindication.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

37.

- (a) Curlculum (b) Aggreable
(c) Professor (d) Reffresher

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is professor.

The spellings of rest of the words are curriculum, agreeable, refresher.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

38.

- (a) Emminent (b) Nuisence
(c) Magnificent (d) Nigardly

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is magnificent.

The spellings of rest of the words are eminent, nuisance, niggardly.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (39–42): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

39.

- (a) Ingenous (b) Ingenous
(c) Ingeneous (d) Ingenious

Explanation: Ingenious is an adjective which means appropriate for a specific purpose and after ingenious new ideas.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

40.

- (a) Acommodation
(b) Accommodation
(c) Acomodation
(d) Accomodation

Explanation: Accommodation means lodgings; a place to live.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

41.

- (a) Plagearist (b) Plagiarist
(c) Plagraist (d) Plegiarist

Explanation: Plagiarist means one who copies another person's ideas, words or work and pretends them to be his own.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

42.

- (a) Puritannical
(b) Puritanical
(c) Purritanical
(d) Purritaniccal

Explanation: Puritanical is an adjective which means having stringent moral attitudes.

Hence, the correct option is (b).



Directions for questions (43–46): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

43.

- (a) Preferennce (b) Preference
(c) Preference (d) Prefference

Explanation: Preference means a thing that is favoured over other; having greater interest.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

44.

- (a) Remarkable (b) Remarkebel
(c) Remarkable (d) Remarkabel

Explanation: Remarkable means extraordinary; outstanding; astonishing.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

45.

- (a) Advretise (b) Advertiez
(c) Adverties (d) Advertise

Explanation: Advertise means to market or promote a product/service/person.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

46.

- (a) Revarberation (b) Riverberation
(c) Revirberation (d) Reverberation

Explanation: Reverberation means echo; to be repeated several times; repercussion.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (47–50): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

47.

- (a) Pedestrean (b) Pedestrian
(c) Padestrian (d) Pedistrian

Explanation: Pedestrian means walking on the street and not commuting in a vehicle.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

48.

- (a) Laboratory (b) Laborortory
(c) Laboratery (d) Laborratory

Explanation: Laboratory

Hence, the correct option is (a).

49.

- (a) Humane (b) Humein
(c) Humaen (d) Humain

Explanation: Humane

Hence, the correct option is (a).

50.

- (a) Equanimous (b) Equanamous
(c) Ecuanemous (d) Ecuanimous

Explanation: Equanimeous refers to a calm state of mind.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (51–54): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

51.

- (a) Patritism (b) Patrotism
(c) Patriotism (d) Pattriotism

Explanation: Patriotism

Hence, the correct option is (c).

52.

- (a) Obidient (b) Obediemt
(c) Obedient (d) Obeydient

Explanation: Obedient

Hence, the correct option is (c).

53.

- (a) Jewillery (b) Jewellery
(c) Jewelery (d) Jewelry

Explanation: Jewellery

Hence, the correct option is (b).

54.

- (a) Diffuse (b) Difusse
(c) Diffusse (d) Difuse

Explanation: Diffuse

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (55–58): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

55.

- (a) Accumulate (b) Accumulate
(c) Accumullate (d) Acurrunulate

Explanation: Accumulate means to amass; gather; collect.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

56.

- (a) Prediliction (b) Predalection
(c) Pricillection (d) Predilection

Explanation: Predilection means fondness; preference.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

57.

- (a) Restuarent (b) Restaurent
(c) Restuarant (d) Restaurant

Explanation: Restaurant is a place where one can buy a meal and even sit a consume it; eatery.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

58.

- (a) Manoeuvre (b) Manuverere
(c) Manouvre (d) Manouevr

Explanation: Manoeuvre refers to a movement performed with great care and expertise; movement.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (59–62): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

59.

- (a) Millenium (b) Millennium
(c) Millennium (d) Millanium

Explanation: Millennium is a period of 1000 years.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

60.

- (a) Alkale (b) Alkali
(c) Aiken (d) Alkalie

Explanation: Alkali is defined as a chemical substance that reacts with acids to form salt.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

61.

- (a) Decesive (b) Decesieve
(c) Deciseev (d) Decisive

Explanation: Decisive is an adjective which means very significant for the concluding outcome of a situation.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

62.

- (a) Amature (b) Amateur
(c) Axnateaur (d) Amatuer

Explanation: Amateur is a person who is not expert; new to the skill/work.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (63–65): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 2014)

63.

- (a) Tobaco (b) Tobacco
(c) Tabocco (d) Toobaco

Explanation: Tobacco

Hence, the correct option is (b).

64.

- (a) Succesively
(b) Acquaintance
(c) Commissionner
(d) Exaggerrate

Explanation: The misspelt word is successively.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

65.

- (a) Pneumatic (b) Rhumatic
(c) Emphatick (d) Symtomatic

Explanation: The misspelt word is Emphatick.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (66–67): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

66.

- (a) Plebeian (b) Plibeian
(c) Plebian (d) Plebiean

Explanation: Plebeian means lacking in culture: people from a lower social class.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

67.

- (a) Suroundings (b) Surroundings
(c) Sarroundings (d) Suronding,s

Explanation: Surroundings means environment; everything that is around somebody/something.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (68–72): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

68.

- (a) Excessive (b) Excessive
(c) Ekcessive (d) Excusive

Explanation: Excessive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

69.

- (a) Coreograph (b) Eradcate
(c) Retrieve (d) Exaxperate

Explanation: Retrieve

Hence, the correct option is (c).

70.

- (a) Acommodate
(b) Accommodate
(c) Aconunodate
(d) Acomodate

Explanation: Accommodate

Hence, the correct option is (b).

71.

- (a) Machiavilian
(b) Machiavellian
(c) Machiavelian
(d) Machaivelian

Explanation: Machiavellian

Hence, the correct option is (b).

72.

- (a) Vetarinary (b) Veterinary
(c) Veretinary (d) Veratinary

Explanation: Veterinary

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (73–77): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

73.

- (a) Massacar (b) Masacre
(c) Messacre (d) Massacre

Explanation: Massacre means the killing of many people.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

74.

- (a) Mecliocar (b) Midiocre
(c) Mediocre (d) Midiocar

Explanation: Mediocre means average level: of only average standard.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

75.

- (a) Sumptious (b) Sumtous
(c) Sumtious (d) Sumptuous

Explanation: Sumptuous means very expensive and looking very impressive.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

76.

- (a) Rihearsel (b) Riharsel
(c) Rehearsel (d) Rehearsal

Explanation: Rehearsal means time that is spent practicing a play, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

77.

- (a) Satellite (b) Settletite
(c) Satelight (d) Setelite

Explanation: Satellite means a natural/artificial object that moves around a larger natural object.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



Directions for questions (78–83): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 2014)

78.

- (a) Occassion (b) Occasion
(c) Occation (d) Ocassion

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is occasion.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

79.

- (a) Abductor (b) Abdactor
(c) Abdactor (d) Abductor

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is. abductor.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

80.

- (a) Disasterous (b) Disastrous
(c) Disastrus (d) Disasterus

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is disastrous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

81.

- (a) Maternity (b) Matternity
(c) Maternitty (d) Matarnity

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is maternity.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

82.

- (a) Teution (b) Tution
(c) Tuituon (d) Tuituon

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is tuition.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

83.

- (a) Recomendation
(b) Recomendation
(c) Recommendation
(d) Recommendation

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is recommendation.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (84–89): In each of the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff (Patna) Exam. 2014)

84.

- (a) Higyne (b) Hygene
(c) Hygeine (d) Hygiene

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is hygiene.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

85.

- (a) Privilege (b) Previlege
(c) Priviledge (d) Privelege

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is privilege.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

86.

- (a) Courageous
(b) Coeourageous
(c) Couragous
(d) Courageaus

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is courageous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

87.

- (a) Truely (b) Truly
(c) Truelly (d) Trully

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is truly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

88.

- (a) Parachute (b) Parrachute
(c) Parashute (d) Parashoot

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is parachute.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

89.

- (a) Gypsy (b) Gypsi
(c) Zypsi (d) Jypsi

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is gypsy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (90–95): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Tech.) Staff Exam. 2014]

90.

- (a) Embarassment
(b) Embarasment
(c) Emmbarassment
(d) Embarrassment

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is embarrassment.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

91.

- (a) Perseverence (b) Perseverance
(c) Parseverance (d) Persiverance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is perseverance.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

92.

- (a) Inntelligence (b) Intelegence
(c) Intelligence (d) Intellegence

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is intelligence.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

93.

- (a) Affiliete (b) Affilliate
(c) Afilaita (d) Affiliate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is affiliate.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

94.

- (a) Accommodation
(b) Acconundation
(c) Acomrnodation
(d) Accomodation

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is accommodation.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

95.

- (a) Consentious
(b) Conscientious
(c) Concientious
(d) Concintious

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is conscientious.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (96–97): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC COL Tier-I Re-Exam-. 2013 & 2014)

96.

- (a) Possession (b) Possesian
(c) Posseseon (d) Possessian

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is possession.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

97.

- (a) Immakulate
(b) Immaculate
(c) Imrnaculate
(d) Imakulate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is immaculate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (98–99): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam-. 2013 & 2014)

98.

- (a) Misionerry (b) Missionary
(c) Misionary (d) Missionery

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is missionary.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

99.

- (a) Propellar (b) Propeler
(c) Propeller (d) Propeire

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is propeller.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (100–104): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 2014)

100.

- (a) Resillient (b) Presuade
(c) Dubious (d) Deplete

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is dubious.

The spellings of rest of the words are: resilient, persuade, deplete.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

101.

- (a) Ineffectual (b) Iniffectual
(c) Inefecttual (d) Inefictual

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ineffectual.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

102.

- (a) Massacer (b) Massecre
(c) Masacre (d) Massacre

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is massacre.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

103.

- (a) Conciance (b) Consience
(c) Conscience (d) Connscience

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is conscience.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

104.

- (a) Nirvana (b) Nirvena
(c) Nirvarma (d) Nyrvana

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is nirvana.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (105–109): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam. 2014)

105.

- (a) Bouquet (b) Bowkay
(c) Bookay (d) Bowquet

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is bouquet.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

106.

- (a) Recepient (b) Recipient
(c) Resipient (d) Receepint

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is recipient.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

107.

- (a) Voceferous (b) Tennacious
(c) Piccaresque (d) Opulent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is opulent.

The spellings of rest of the words are: vociferous, tenacious, picaresque.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

108.

- (a) Accellerate (b) Exaggerate
(c) Liberrate (d) Perpatrate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is exaggerate.

The spellings of rest of the words are: accelerate, liberate, perpetrate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

109.

- (a) Startegy (b) Stratagie
(c) Strategy (d) Stratagy

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is strategy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (110–111): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is spelled correctly. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013 & 2014]

110.

- (a) Conoiseur (b) Conoisseeur
(c) Connoisseur (d) Cannoisseur

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is connoisseur.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

111.

- (a) Miscellaneous
(b) Miscelaneous
(c) Misscellaneous
(d) Miscelleneous



Explanation: The accurately spelt word is miscellaneous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (112–113): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2013 & 2014]

112.

- (a) Silhouete (b) Silhouette
(c) Silohoutte (d) Silhoutte

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is silhouette.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

113.

- (a) Kleptomaniec
(b) Eleptomaniac
(c) Kleptomaniac
(d) Cleptomeniac

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is kleptomaniac.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (114–115): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014]

114.

- (a) Accessible (b) Akcessible
(c) Accesible (d) Accesible

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is accessible.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

115.

- (a) Camouflage (b) Camaflouge
(c) Cemouflege (d) Cemouflage

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is camouflage.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (116–117): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

116.

- (a) Corrolative (b) Correlative
(c) Corilative (d) Correletive

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is correlative.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

117.

- (a) Sychologicai (b) Psychological
(c) Psykological (d) Sykological

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is psychological.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (118–119): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2014)

118.

- (a) Inteligibelly
(b) Inteligibillity
(c) Intelligibity
(d) Intelligibility

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is intelligibility.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

119.

- (a) Exterpate (b) Extirpeit
(c) Extirpate (d) Extripaite

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is extirpate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (120–124): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014)

120.

- (a) Planeing (b) Planning
(c) Planing (d) Planinng

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is planning.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

121.

- (a) Ubiquitous (b) Ubequitous
(c) Ubiquitous (d) Ubequitus

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ubiquitous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

122.

- (a) Exenerate (b) Exonerate
(c) Elxanrate (d) Exonarate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is state.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

123.

- (a) Noticible (b) Noticeible
(c) Noticable (d) Noticeable

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is noticeable.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

124.

- (a) Bilieve (b) Beleive
(c) Believe (d) Beleeve

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is believe.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (125–129): In each of the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

125.

- (a) Saimultaneous
(b) Simultaenous
(c) Simultaneous
(d) Simultaneous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is simultaneous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

126.

- (a) Honourarium
(b) Honorarium
(c) Honourerium
(d) Honourrarium

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is honorarium.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

127.

- (a) Fortuneate (b) Fortuneit
(c) Forchunate (d) Fortunate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is fortunate.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

128.

- (a) Misfourtune (b) Miscelaneous
(c) Misdemeanoure (d) Misspelt

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is misspelt.

The spellings of other words are: misfortune, miscellaneous, misdemeanour.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

129.

- (a) Nuisense (b) Nuisanse
(c) Nuissance (d) Nuisance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is nuisance.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (130–134): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014)

130.

- (a) Happened (b) Happenned
(c) Hapened (d) Hapenned

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is happened.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

131.

- (a) Sentimentalist
(b) Sentimentelist
(c) Sentimentalist
(d) Santirnentalist

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is sentimentalist.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

132.

- (a) Laibertarlan (b) Libertarian
(c) Liebertarian (d) Liberterian

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is libertarian.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

133.

- (a) Emphatec (b) Emphattic
(c) Emphatick (d) Emphatic

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is emphatic.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

134.

- (a) Mountainer (b) Mountaineer
(c) Mouteener (d) Mountineer

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is mountaineer.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (135–139): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014)

135.

- (a) Spontaneous (b) Spontaneus
(c) Spontenious (d) Spontanous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is spontaneous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

136.

- (a) Passanger (b) Symptum
(c) Quarelling (d) Referee

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is referee.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

137.

- (a) Palatible (b) Flexeble
(c) Illegible (d) Invinceble

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is illegible.

The spellings of other words are: palatable, flexible, invincible.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

138.

- (a) Addept (b) Inferrnal
(c) Ambiguous (d) Confusse

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ambiguous.

The spellings of other words are: adept, infernal, confuse.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

139.

- (a) Juivinile (b) Juvieline
(c) Juvinile (d) Juvenile

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is juvenile.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (140–144): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014)

140.

- (a) Necessary (b) Neccesarry
(c) Necesarry (d) Necessary

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is necessary.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

141.

- (a) Narsicissism (b) Narcicicism
(c) Narcissism (d) Narclsism

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is narcissism.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

142.

- (a) Seedge (b) Pharoah
(c) Laison (d) Portuguese

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is Portuguese.

The spellings of other words are: siege, pharaoh, liaison.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

143.

- (a) Acoustics (b) Accoustics
(c) Acusticts (d) Accuoustics

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is acoustics.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

144.

- (a) Repertoire (b) Repartoire
(c) Repertwah (d) Repertiore

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is repertoire.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (145–147): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)



145.

- (a) Auxiliary (b) Axiliary
(c) Awdliury (d) Atvdlary

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is auxiliary.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

146.

- (a) Sanctimonous
(b) Sanctirnoneous
(c) Sanctimonious
(d) Sanctiminious

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is sanctimonious.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

147.

- (a) Privilege (b) Previlege
(c) Prevelege (d) Privelage

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is privilege.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (148–153): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

148.

- (a) Mischievous (b) Mischievous
(c) Mischevous (d) Mischeivous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is mischievous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

149.

- (a) Inddantally (b) Inoidantelly
(c) Incidentally (d) Incidantally

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is incidentally.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

150.

- (a) Proffession (b) Profetion
(c) Profesion (d) Profession

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is profession.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

151.

- (a) Ordinance (b) Ordenence
(c) Ordinance (d) Ordinnance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ordinance.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

152.

- (a) Sparro (b) Sparrow
(c) Sperrow (d) Sparraw

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is sparrow.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

153.

- (a) Inergy (b) Energy
(c) Enerzy (d) Enerjy

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is energy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (154–159): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

154.

- (a) Acknowlege
(b) Acknoledge
(c) Aknowledge
(d) Acknowledge

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is acknowledge.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

155.

- (a) Installation (b) Instalation
(c) Insttallation (d) Installasion

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is installation.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

156.

- (a) Cirtificate (b) Certificate
(c) Cartifikate (d) Certefecate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is certificate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

157.

- (a) Addimittion (b) Admission
(c) Admition (d) Admisin

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is admission.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

158.

- (a) Occassionally (b) Ocasionaly
(c) Occasionally (d) Occasionally

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is occasionally.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

159.

- (a) Successful (b) Sucessful
(c) Succesful (d) Sucesful

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is successful.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (160–165): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

160.

- (a) Calender (b) Celendar
(c) Calendar (d) Calender

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is calendar.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

161.

- (a) Objectioneable
(b) Objecktionable
(c) Objectionablle
(d) Objectionable

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is objectionable.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

162.

- (a) Appology (b) Apalogy
(c) Apology (d) Apalogy

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is apology.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

163.

- (a) Excellence (b) Excellencce
(c) Exillance (d) Excellence

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is excellence.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

164.

- (a) Grammer (b) Gramer
(c) Gramer (d) Grammar

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is grammar.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

165.

- (a) Ommitted (b) Omitted
(c) Oमित (d) Ommited

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is omitted.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (166–171): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

166.

- (a) Vagebond (b) Vegabonde
(c) Vegabond (d) Vagabond

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is vagabond.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

167.

- (a) Manared (b) Manerred
(c) Mannared (d) Mannered

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is mannered.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

168.

- (a) Territory (b) Territorry
(c) Territery (d) Teritory

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is territory.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

169.

- (a) Precaution (b) Pricauton
(b) Precotion (d) Precaution

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is precaution.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

170.

- (a) Determinasion
(b) Detirmination
(c) Determination
(d) Detrmination

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is determination.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

171.

- (a) Sensotion (b) Sansassion
(c) Sensetion (d) Sensation

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is sensation.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (172–177): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

172.

- (a) Earring (b) Gourrmet
(c) Torrent (d) Carrying

Explanation: The misspelt word is gourmet.

The accurately spelt word is gourmet.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

173.

- (a) Rationally (b) Rationing
(c) Rational (d) Rationale

Explanation: The misspelt word is rationally.

The accurate spelling is rationally.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

174.

- (a) Asessment (b) Harassment
(c) Nourishment (d) Punishment

Explanation: The misspelt word is assessment.

The accurate spelling is assessment.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

175.

- (a) Horrefic (b) Horror
(c) Horrid (d) Horrible

Explanation: The misspelt word is horrific.

The accurate spelling is horrific.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

176.

- (a) Successful (b) Succession
(c) Succesor (d) Succeed

Explanation: The misspelt word is successor.

The accurate spelling is successor.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

177.

- (a) Unnerve (b) Unnerving
(c) Unnecessary (d) Unnecesserily

Explanation: The misspelt word is unnecessarily.

The accurate spelling is unnecessarily.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (178–180): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013]

178.

- (a) Retrospect (b) Rrospect
(c) Inspector (d) Presept

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is prospect.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are retrospect, inspector, precept.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

179.

- (a) Utterance (b) Uterance
(c) Uttarance (d) Utterence

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is utterance.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

180.

- (a) Conscience (b) Consience
(c) Consiense (d) Conscience

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is conscience.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (181–183): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word. [SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013]

181.

- (a) Beginning (b) Ordinery
(c) Disguising (d) Dignitary

Explanation: The misspelt word is ordinary.

The accurate spelling is ordinary.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

182.

- (a) Illiterate (b) Tolarate
(c) Co-operate (d) Irritate



Explanation: The misspelt word is tolerate.

The accurate spelling is tolerate.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

183.

- (a) Continuance (b) Continuity
(c) Continutie (d) Continual

Explanation: The misspelt word is coati-nutty.

The accurate spelling is continuity.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (184–185): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013]

184.

- (a) Perjary (b) Perjury
(c) Paljury (d) Perjery

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is perjury.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

185.

- (a) Hetrogenous
(b) Heterogeneous
(c) Heterogenious
(d) Heterogeneous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is heterogeneous.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (186–187): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013]

186.

- (a) Conivance (b) Connivanse
(c) Connivance (d) Conivence

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is connivance.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

187.

- (a) Maintennance (b) Manteinance
(c) Maintenance (d) Mentenance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is maintenance.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (188–189): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

188.

- (a) Equpped (b) Equiped
(c) Equepped (d) Equipped

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is equipped.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

189.

- (a) Foreegn (b) Forlgen
(c) Foreign (d) Foriegn

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is foreign.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (190–191): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

190.

- (a) Humorous (b) Humourous
(c) Humor (d) Humour

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is humorous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

191.

- (a) Narcisism (b) Narcissism
(c) Narcisim (d) Narsisism

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is narcissism.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (192–194): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013]

192.

- (a) Elcution (b) Elocution
(c) Elocotion (d) Elocetion

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is elocution.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

193.

- (a) Juxtaposition
(b) Juxstaposition
(c) Jaxtaposition
(d) Jaustaposition

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is juxtaposition.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

194.

- (a) Hazardous (b) Hazardos
(c) Hazzardous (d) Hazardus

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is hazardous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (195–197): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Constable (GD) Exam. 2013)

195.

- (a) Omission (b) Ocassion
(c) Commision (d) Posesion

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is omission.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are occasion, commission, possession.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

196.

- (a) Comemorate
(b) Commemorate
(c) Comemorate
(d) Comemorrate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is commemorate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

197.

- (a) Indigenious (b) Indigenous
(c) Indiginous (d) Indeginous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is indigenous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (198–199): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

198.

- (a) Anihilate (b) Annihilate
(c) Anihillate (d) Annihillate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is annihilate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

199.

- (a) Embarased
(b) Embarassed
(c) Embarrassed
(d) Embarrased

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is embarrassed.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (200–201): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

200.

- (a) Campagnes (b) Campeigns
(c) Campagnes (d) Campaigns

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is campaigns.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

201.

- (a) Rhythm (b) Rhithm
(c) Rhythm (d) Rhythym

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is rhythm.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (202–203): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2013)

202.

- (a) Bussyniss (b) Business
(c) Bussyness (d) Busyness

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is business.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

203.

- (a) Questiormair
(b) Questionaire
(c) Questionnare
(d) Questionnaire

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is questionnaire.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (204–208): In the following questions, four words are given. In each group, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC CAPFs SI & CISF ASI Exam. 2013)

204.

- (a) Rhythm (b) Rhithim
(c) Rhythim (d) Rhythm

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is rhythm.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

205.

- (a) Indeganeous (b) Indigenous
(c) Indegenous (d) Indigenous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is indigenous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

206.

- (a) Saccarine (b) Sacarine
(c) Saccharine (d) Saccharine

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is saccharine.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

207.

- (a) Revolutionize
(b) Revoulutionize
(c) Revvolutionize
(d) Revollutionize

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is revolutionize.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

208.

- (a) Dysentry (b) Dysentry
(c) Diesentry (d) Dysentery

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is dysentery.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (209–211): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly/wrongly spelt. Find the correctly/wrongly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2013)

209.

- (a) Prestige (b) Precipitate
(c) Prerequisite (d) Premases

Explanation: The misspelt word is premases.

The accurate spelling is premises.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

210.

- (a) Unnecessary
(b) Unscruplous
(c) Unparalleled
(d) Unprecedented

Explanation: The misspelt word is unscruplous.

The accurate spelling is unscrupulous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

211.

- (a) Endeavour (b) Endaeavour
(c) Endevour (d) Endeavore

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is endeavour.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (212–213): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013)

212.

- (a) Rejuvenation (b) Rejvenation
(c) Rejuenation (d) Rejevanation

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is rejuvenation.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

213.

- (a) Dysantery (b) Dysentry
(c) Dysentery (d) Dysentary



Explanation: The accurately spelt word is dysentery.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (214–215): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

214.

- (a) Satellite (b) Satelitte
(c) Satallite (d) Satellite

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is satellite.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

215.

- (a) Wellful (b) Wilfull
(c) Wilful (d) Willfull

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is willful.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (216–217): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

216.

- (a) Acquaintence
(b) Acquintance
(c) Acquiantance
(d) Acquaintance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is 'acquaintance'.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

217.

- (a) Deteriarate (b) Deteriorate
(c) Detireorate (d) Detiorrate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is deteriorate.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (218–219): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

218.

- (a) Intermitantly (b) Intarmittantly
(c) Intermittently (d) Intarmitantly

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is _intermittently.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

219.

- (a) Coleeague (b) Coligue
(c) Coleague (d) Colleague

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is colleague.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (220–221): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

220.

- (a) Duration (b) Dustur
(c) Electrिसity (d) Economicel

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is duration.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are duster, electricity, economical.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

221.

- (a) Restorent (b) Restaurent
(c) Restarent (d) Restaurant

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is restaurant.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (222–223): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

222.

- (a) Deesal (b) Diesel
(c) Dezel (d) Desal

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is diesel.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

223.

- (a) Villege (b) Vilage
(c) Vilege (d) Village

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is village.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (224–226): In the following questions, there are four different words, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2012)

224.

- (a) Consumerism (b) Communlism
(c) Passirism (d) Optemism

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is consumerism.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are communalism, pessimism, optimism.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

225.

- (a) Conunitinent
(b) Estableshment
(c) Announcment
(d) Commencement

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is commencement.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are commitment, establishment, announcement.

Hence, the correct option is (ad).

226.

- (a) Entrepreneurship
(b) Leadsip
(c) Scholership
(d) Partneraship

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is entrepreneurship.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are leadership, scholarship, partnership.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (227–228): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

227.

- (a) Thorough (b) Thorouh
(c) Thorough (d) Thorogh

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is thorough.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

228.

- (a) Honorary (b) Honerary
(c) Honerery (d) Honorery

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is honorary.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (229–230): In each of the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

229.

- (a) Dissatisfied (b) Disatisfied
(c) Disatesfied (d) Disatisfeid

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is dissatisfied.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

230.

- (a) Monnotonus (b) Monotonus
(c) Monotonous (d) Monotonas

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is monotonous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (231–232): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

231.

- (a) Jealous (b) Jelous
(c) Jealus (d) Jeales

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is jealous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

232.

- (a) Peece (b) Peice
(c) Piece (d) Peac

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is piece.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (233–234): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

233.

- (a) Embarus (b) Embarrass
(c) Embarass (d) Embaruss

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is embarrass.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

234.

- (a) Release (b) Relese
(c) Rilese (d) Reliase

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is release.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (235–239): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC GL Tier-I Exam. 2012]

235.

- (a) Consistency (b) Consistancy
(c) Consistensy (d) Consistansy

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is consistency.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

236.

- (a) Adolscence
(b) Adolesence
(c) Adolescence
(d) Adolecence

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is adolescence.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

237.

- (a) Beligerant (b) Belligerent
(c) Bellijerent (d) Beligerent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is belligerent.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

238.

- (a) Dynosaur (b) Dinosaur
(c) Dinoser (d) Dienosaur

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is dinosaur.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

239.

- (a) Pariphery (b) Periphary
(c) Pariphary (d) Periphery

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is periphery.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (240–244): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012]

240.

- (a) Literate (b) Litterate
(c) Litarate (d) Litarete

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is literate.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

241.

- (a) Ettiquet (b) Etiquette
(c) Etiquet (d) Etiquet

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is etiquette.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

242.

- (a) Shcolar (b) Scholar
(c) Scoler (d) Scholor

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is scholar.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

243.

- (a) Consensus
(b) Consenzas
(c) Concensus
(d) Concensas

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is consensus.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

244.

- (a) Upheval (b) Uphieval
(c) Upheaval (d) Upheival

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is upheaval.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (245–249): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 2012 Paper-I)



245.

- (a) Correspondant
- (b) Corraspondent
- (c) Corraspondant
- (d) Correspondent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is correspondent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

246.

- (a) Deceit
- (b) Deceipt
- (c) Decept
- (d) Deciept

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is Deceit.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

247.

- (a) Psuedonm
- (b) Pseudonym
- (c) Peudonym
- (d) Seudonym

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is pseudonym.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

248.

- (a) Jellousey
- (b) Jealousy
- (c) Jelousey
- (d) Jealousey

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is jealousy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

249.

- (a) Mischevious
- (b) Mischivous
- (c) Mischievous
- (d) Mischivuos

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is mischievous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (250–254): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.

(SSC Delhi Police Sub-Inspector (SI) Exam. 2012)

250.

- (a) Vacum
- (b) Manoeuvre
- (c) Reluctent
- (d) Burocracy

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is manoeuvre.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are vacuum, reluctant, bureaucracy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

251.

- (a) Perepherel
- (b) Peripheral
- (c) Perepheral
- (d) Periphrial

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is peripheral.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

252.

- (a) Mathematician
- (b) Mathamatisian
- (c) Mathematican
- (d) Mathematishen

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is mathematician.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

253.

- (a) Ceremoniel
- (b) Cerimoneal
- (c) Ceremonal
- (d) Ceremonial

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ceremonial.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

254.

- (a) Diffidence
- (b) Rabit
- (c) Ninty
- (d) Avenuue

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is diffidence.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are rabbit, ninety, avenue.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (255–256): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

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255.

- (a) Manoeuvre
- (b) Manueover
- (c) Manuovere
- (d) Maneouvre

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is manoeuvre.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

256.

- (a) Venerable
- (b) Vanerable
- (c) Venereble
- (d) Venarable

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is venerable.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (257–261): In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2011)

257.

- (a) Oscillate
- (b) Deliberate
- (c) Ennumerate
- (d) Narrate

Explanation: The misspelt word is enumerate.

The accurate spelling is enumerate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

258.

- (a) Hurdle
- (b) Cuddel
- (c) Puddle
- (d) Meddle

Explanation: The misspelt word is cuddel.

The accurate spelling is cuddle.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

259.

- (a) Composition
- (b) Grammer
- (c) Literature
- (d) Poetry

Explanation: The misspelt word is grammar.

The accurate spelling is grammar.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

260.

- (a) Pneumonia
- (b) Diarrheoa
- (c) Xenophobia
- (d) Amnesia

Explanation: The misspelt word is diarrhoea.

The accurate spelling is diarrhoea.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

261.

- (a) Commission
- (b) Omission
- (c) Possession
- (d) Occassion

Explanation: The misspelt word is occasion.

The accurate spelling is occasion.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (262–266): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & IO Exam. 2011)]

262.

- (a) Dominent (b) Domenant
(c) Domenent (d) Dominant

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is dominant.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

263.

- (a) Obsarve (b) Obsarving
(c) Observer (d) Observent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is observer.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

264.

- (a) Aknowledge (b) Acknowledge
(c) Acknowledge (d) Acknolege

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is acknowledge.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

265.

- (a) Posess (b) Possess
(c) Posese (d) Possus

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is possess.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

266.

- (a) Lesure (b) Lezure
(c) Leisure (d) Lisure

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is leisure.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (267–271): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2011]

267.

- (a) Bisciuit (b) Biscuit
(c) Biskit (d) Biscket

Explanation: The correctly spelt word is biscuit.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

268.

- (a) Interupt (b) Interrept
(c) Interrupt (d) Intrrupt

Explanation: The accurately spelt word

is interrupt.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

269.

- (a) Accessibility
(b) Aecessibility
(c) Accesibility
(d) Acesibility

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is accessibility.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

270.

- (a) Sugestion (b) Suggestion
(c) Sugesstion (d) Suggestion

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is suggestion.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

271.

- (a) Cabage (b) Kabage
(c) Cabbage (d) Cabbage

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is cabbage.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (272–276): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

272.

- (a) Calculate (b) Articulate
(c) Vacilate (d) Gesticulate

Explanation: The misspelt word is vacilate.

The accurate spelling is vacillate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

273.

- (a) Careful (b) Skilfull
(c) Beautiful (d) Unmindful

Explanation: The misspelt word is skilfull.

The accurate spelling is skillful.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

274.

- (a) Telepathy (b) Antepathy
(c) Sympathy (d) Apathy

Explanation: The misspelt word is antepathy.

The accurate spelling is antipathy.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

275.

- (a) Earnest (b) Infest
(c) Detest (d) Against

Explanation: The misspelt word is against.

The accurate spelling is against.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

276.

- (a) Literature (b) Literal
(c) Literacy (d) Literary

Explanation: The misspelt word is literacy.

The accurate spelling is literacy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (277–281): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

277.

- (a) Budgetery (b) Bugetary
(c) Budgetary (d) Budgetry

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is budgetary.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

278.

- (a) Occurence (b) Occurrence
(c) Ocurence (d) Occurance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is occurrence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

279.

- (a) Pidistrian (b) Pedistrian
(c) Pedestrian (d) Pedestran

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is pedestrian.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

280.

- (a) Seperately (b) Separately
(c) Seperatley (d) Separately

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is separately.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

281.

- (a) Embarrassed (b) Embarassed
(c) Embarrased (d) Embarased

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is embarrassed.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (282–286): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

282.

- (a) Definitely (b) Definately
(c) Definitley (d) Definetely

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is definitely.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

283.

- (a) Cemetary (b) Semetary
(c) Cemetery (d) Cematerly

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is cemetery.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

284.

- (a) Recesion (b) Reccesion
(c) Reccession (d) Recession

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is recession.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

285.

- (a) Millonare (b) Millionare
(c) Millonaire (d) Millionaire

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is millionaire.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

286.

- (a) Inconvenienced
(b) Inconvenenced
(c) Inconvineinced
(d) Inconvermeinced

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is inconvenienced.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (287–291): In the following questions, group of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

287.

- (a) Livelihood (b) Livelyhood
(c) Livlihood (d) Livelyhud

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is livelihood.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

288.

- (a) Foyere (b) Foayer
(c) Foyer (d) Fouyer

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is foyer.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

289.

- (a) lassivous (b) lacivoius
(c) lascivious (d) lasivious

Explanation:

Hence, the correct option is (c).

290.

- (a) enemyty (b) enemity
(c) enmity (d) enmety

Explanation:

Hence, the correct option is (d).

291.

- (a) irelevant (b) irrelavent
(c) irelevent (d) irrelevant

Explanation:

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (292–296): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011]

292.

- (a) Mandatary (b) Circulatory
(c) Temporary (d) Regulatory

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is temporary.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are mandatory, circulatory, regulatory. Hence, the correct option is (c).

293.

- (a) Convinience
(b) Initative
(c) Concesional
(d) Exaggerate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is exaggerate.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are convenience, initiative, concessional. Hence, the correct option is (d).

294.

- (a) Dialogue (b) Giraff
(c) Scissors (d) Humourous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is scissors.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are dialogue, giraffe, humorous. Hence, the correct option is (c).

295.

- (a) Asiduous (b) Nefarious
(c) Macaber (d) Loquacios

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is nefarious.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are assiduous, macabre, loquacious. Hence, the correct option is (b).

296.

- (a) Cortege (b) Damege
(c) Milege (d) Plumege

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is cortege.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are damage, mileage, plumage. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (297–301): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011]

297.

- (a) Gastalt (b) Imbrolios
(c) Ampasse (d) Recondite

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is recondite.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are gestalt, imbroglios, impasse. Hence, the correct option is (d).

298.

- (a) Hindrance
- (b) Correspondence
- (c) Insurence
- (d) Assurance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is hindrance.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are correspondence, insurance, assurance. Hence, the correct option is (a).

299.

- (a) Adversery
- (b) Adultary
- (c) Advisory
- (d) Arbitrary

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is advisory.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are adversary, adultery, arbitrary. Hence, the correct option is (c).

300.

- (a) Rogeu
- (b) Colleague
- (c) Diluge
- (d) Alleege

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is colleague.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are rogue, deluge, allege. Hence, the correct option is (b).

301.

- (a) Malignant
- (b) Impertinant
- (c) Independant
- (d) Neglegent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is malignant.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are impertinent, independent, negligent. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (302–306): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011]

302.

- (a) Agnostik
- (b) Accomplice
- (c) Advercity
- (d) Acrimous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is accomplice.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are agnostic, adversity, acrimonious. Hence, the correct option is (b).

303.

- (a) Dysentery
- (b) Momentary
- (c) Cemetary
- (d) Commentery

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is dysentery.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are momentary, cemetery, commentary. Hence, the correct option is (a).

304.

- (a) Ebulient
- (b) Jubilant
- (c) Iminent
- (d) Tolerent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is jubilant.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are ebullient, imminent, tolerant. Hence, the correct option is (b).

305.

- (a) Malaign
- (b) Arraign
- (c) Asigne
- (d) Degine

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is arraign.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are malign, assign, design. Hence, the correct option is (b).

306.

- (a) Harasment
- (b) Embarrasment
- (c) Fulfilment
- (d) Denoument

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is fulfilment.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are harassment, embarrassment, denouncement. Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (307–311): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011]

307.

- (a) Persistance
- (b) Thesaurus
- (c) Conspicous
- (d) Renaissance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is thesaurus.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are persistence, conspicuous, renaissance. Hence, the correct option is (b).

308.

- (a) Acoustic
- (b) Norcoctic
- (c) Pesimist
- (d) Permentant

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is acoustic.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are narcotic, pessimist, permanent. Hence, the correct option is (a).

309.

- (a) Impetous
- (b) Ignoable
- (c) Ignominious
- (d) Idiosyncrazy

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ignominious.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are impetus, ignoble, idiosyncrasy. Hence, the correct option is (c).

310.

- (a) Inconsistant
- (b) Repentant
- (c) Exponant
- (d) Excultents

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is repentant.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are inconsistent, exponent, exultant. Hence, the correct option is (b).

311.

- (a) Demagogue
- (b) Deliverence
- (c) Delinquancy
- (d) Deliberative

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is demagogue.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are deliverance, delinquency, deliberative. Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (312–316): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CPO SI. ASI & IO Exam. 2011 (Paper-I)]

312.

- (a) Separetion
- (b) Separation
- (c) Seperetion
- (d) Separation



Explanation: The accurately spelt word is separation.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

313.

- (a) Discrepancy (b) Descrepancy
(c) Discripancy (d) Discrepeny

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is discrepancy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

314.

- (a) Adviceable (b) Advicable
(c) Advisable (d) Adviseable

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is advisable.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

315.

- (a) Millenium (b) Millennium
(c) Milennium (d) Milennium

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is millennium.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

316.

- (a) Embarass (b) Embarrass
(c) Embaras (d) Embarase

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is embarrass.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (317–321): In the following questions, groups of words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word four.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

317.

- (a) Abandant (b) Abendent
(c) Abundent (d) Abundant

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is abundant.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

318.

- (a) Asassin (b) Assassin
(c) Assasin (d) Asasin

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is assassin.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

319.

- (a) Magnificent (b) Magnifecent
(c) Magnifiscient (d) Magnificent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is magnificent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

320.

- (a) Eccumenfical (b) Ecumenical
(c) Ecuemenicel (d) Elcumanical

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ecumenical.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

321.

- (a) Supercede (b) Superzede
(c) Supersede (d) Superceed

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is supersede.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (322): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

322.

- (a) Systematically
(b) Systematically
(c) Systimatically
(d) Systematicelly

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is systematically.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (323–326): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

323.

- (a) Earthines (b) Eerthiness
(c) Erthiness (d) Earthiness

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is earthiness.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

324.

- (a) Truely (b) Truly
(c) Truily (d) Trueily

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is truly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

325.

- (a) Alienete (b) Aliermate
(c) Alienatte (d) Alienate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is alienate.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

326.

- (a) Vaeilltation (b) Vasillation
(c) Vacillation (d) Vacilation

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is vacillation.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (327–331): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

327.

- (a) Circuitous (b) Circuitus
(c) Circutous (d) Circutous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is circuitous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

328.

- (a) Asassinate (b) Asasinite
(c) Assassinate (d) Asasinate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is assassinate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

329.

- (a) Malleable (b) Maleable
(c) Mailable (d) Malliable

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is malleable.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

330.

- (a) Plateau (b) Plataeu
(c) Plataue (d) Plateue

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is plateau.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

331.

- (a) Embarrass (b) Embarrass
(c) Embarass (d) Embarras

Explanation: See explanation (222)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (332–336): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CGL Tier-I Exam.2010]

332.

- (a) Collaborate
(b) Comemorate
(c) Colate
(d) Choclade

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is collaborate.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are commemorate, collate, chocolate.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

333.

- (a) Circuiteous
(b) Clairvoyant
(c) Chivelery
(d) Cavalcede

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is clairvoyant.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are circuitous, chivalry, cavalcade.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

334.

- (a) Severety (b) Sovereignty
(c) Superiorty (d) Serenity

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is serenity.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are severity, sovereignty, superiority.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

335.

- (a) Cummulative
(b) Comemorative
(c) Accununulative
(d) Accommodative

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is accommodative.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are cumulative, commemorative, accumulative.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

336.

- (a) Benidiction (b) Besmerch
(c) Beneficient (d) Benevolence

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is benevolence.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are benediction, besmirch, beneficent.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (337–341): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. [SSC CGL Tier-I Exam.2010]

337.

- (a) Parapharnelia (b) Parsimonious
(c) Peccadilo (d) Peatliatrics

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is parsimonious.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are paraphernalia, peccadillo, paediatrics.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

338.

- (a) Measureable (b) Manageable
(c) Marriagable (d) Manoevrable

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is manageable.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are measurable, marriageable, manoeuvrable.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

339.

- (a) Tussel (b) Tunnle
(c) Tumble (d) Trable

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is tumble.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are tussle, tunnel, treble.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

340.

- (a) Populus
(b) Pompuous
(c) Prelious
(d) Presumptuous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is presumptuous.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are populous, pompous, perilous.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

341.

- (a) Impromptue (b) Illustrious
(c) Illusery (d) Impetous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is illustrious.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are impromptu, illusory, impetus.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (342–346): In the following question groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. [SSC SAS Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

342.

- (a) Aromatic (b) Aurobatic
(c) Antartic (d) Altrustic

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is aromatic.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are acrobatic, Antarctic, altruistic.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

343.

- (a) Misogynist (b) Momentery
(c) Monotheeism (d) Morotoriurn

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is misogynist.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are momentary, monotheism, moratorium.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

344.

- (a) Assessment (b) Rucliment
(c) Retrenchement (d) Bereavment

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is assessment.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are rudiment, retrenchment, bereavement.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

345.

- (a) Tinker (b) Plumeber
(c) Despacher (d) Sailer



Explanation: The accurately spelt word is tinker.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are plumber, dispatches; sailor
Hence, the correct option is (a).

346.

- (a) Psychiatrist (b) Punctilious
(c) Pursuance (d) Pseudonym

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is pseudonym.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are psychiatrist, punctilious, pursuance.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (347–351): In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CISF ASI Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

347.

- (a) Grammatical (b) Gremmatical
(c) Gramatical (d) Gramatical

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is grammatical.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

348.

- (a) Omitted (b) Orrunitted
(c) Orrunited (d) Oमित

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is omitted.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

349.

- (a) Privelege (b) Familiar
(c) Usualy (d) Nuisence

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is familiar.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are commemorate, collate, chocolate.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

350.

- (a) Rumble (b) Treple
(c) Stumblе (d) Jumblе

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is rumble.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are stumble, jumble, triple.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

351.

- (a) Separate (b) Seperate
(c) Seperait (d) Separrate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is separate.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (352–356): In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC Investigators Exam. 2010]

352.

- (a) Voluminous (b) Voluptous
(c) Voceferous (d) Virtuous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is virtuous.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are voluminous, voluptuous, vociferous.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

353.

- (a) Lision (b) Benine
(c) Aqueous (d) Bavine

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is aqueous.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are liaison, benign, bovine.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

354.

- (a) Prolifirate (b) Propitiate
(c) Apropritate (d) Apreciate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is propitiate.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are proliferate, appropriate, appreciate.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

355.

- (a) Fragrent (b) Fragmant
(c) Flurocent (d) Flamboyant

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is flamboyant.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are fragrant, fragment.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

356.

- (a) Mammal (b) Mamman
(c) Mammath (d) Membran

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is mammal.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are mamma, mammoth, membrane.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (357–361): In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC CPO (SI) Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

357.

- (a) Onvelope (b) Envelope
(c) Envalope (d) Envelap

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is envelope.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

358.

- (a) Character (b) Charecter
(c) Charactar (d) Chaerector

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is character.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

359.

- (a) Drunkeness (b) Drunkenness
(c) Durnkness (d) Drunkennes

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is drunkenness.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

360.

- (a) Surprise (b) Supprise
(c) Suprise (d) Surprize

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is surprise.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

361.

- (a) Comitee (b) Committee
(c) Committie (d) Cornmittee

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is committee.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (362–371): In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2010]

362.

- (a) Receive (b) Recieve
(c) Reeceive (d) Resieve

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is receive.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

363.

- (a) Repitition (b) Repetition
(c) Repitition (d) Repitition

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is repetition.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

364.

- (a) Judicious (b) Juditious
(c) Juclicious (d) Judicius

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is judicious.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

365.

- (a) Mischeivous (b) Miscariage
(c) Misdemeanour (d) Misnomar

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is misdemeanour.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

366.

- (a) Casset (b) Cassette
(c) Casete (d) Cassat

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is cassette.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

367.

- (a) Differintiate (b) Deferentiate
(c) Differentiate (d) Diffrentiate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is differentiate.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

368.

- (a) Embarass (b) Embarras
(c) Embaras (d) Embarrass

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is embarrass.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

369.

- (a) Business (b) Dissappear
(c) Pleashure (d) Indigistion

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is business.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are disappear, pleasure, indigestion. Hence, the correct option is (a).

370.

- (a) Haroscope (b) Harosecope
(c) Horoscope (d) Haroescope

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is horoscope.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

371.

- (a) Strom (b) Piel
(c) Tempest (d) Hurricane

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is tempest.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are storm, gaily, hurricane.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (372–381): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the word that is your answer.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2009]

372.

- (a) Quadruple (b) Quagmaire
(c) Quadrangle (d) Quadrant

Explanation: The misspelt word is quagmaire.

The accurate spelling is quagmire.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

373.

- (a) Postar (b) Pastor
(c) Posture (d) Pasture

Explanation: The misspelt word is postar.

The accurate spelling is poster.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

374.

- (a) Reference (b) Preference
(c) Difference (d) Performance

Explanation: The misspelt word is peformance.

The accurate spelling is performance.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

375.

- (a) Agreeably (b) Cruelly
(c) Doubtfully (d) Fatally

Explanation: The misspelt word is agreeably.

The accurate spelling is agreeably.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

376.

- (a) Nomenclature
(b) Non-interference
(c) Nonchalant
(d) Non-commissioned

Explanation: The misspelt word is non-interference.

The accurate spelling is non-interference. Hence, the correct option is (b).

377.

- (a) Insolvency (b) Legitimacy
(c) Hypocrisy (d) Idiosyncrasy

Explanation: The misspelt word is ideosyncrasy.

The accurate spelling is idiosyncrasy.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

378.

- (a) Anniversery (b) Bureaucracy
(c) Heresy (d) Secrecy

Explanation: The misspelt word is anniversary.

The accurate spelling is anniversary.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

379.

- (a) Embankment (b) Deliberately
(c) Preceding (d) Proleferous

Explanation: The misspelt word is proleferous.

The accurate spelling is proliferous.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

380.

- (a) Inexplicable
(b) Inevitable
(c) Inextinguishable
(d) Inexpressable

Explanation: The misspelt word is inexpressable.

The accurate spelling is inexpressible.

Hence, the correct option is (d).



381.
(a) Representation (b) Verification
(c) Amplification (d) Liberalization

Explanation: The misspelt word is liberalization.

The accurate spelling is liberalization.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (382–386): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (SSC DEO Exam. 2009)

382.
(a) Columen (b) Autumn
(c) Condamn (d) Symptom

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is autumn.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are column, condemn, symptom.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

383.
(a) Precarius (b) Precede
(c) Premier (d) Preperation

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is premier.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are precarious, precede, preparation.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

384.
(a) Correspondent (b) Commandent
(c) Superintendent (d) Attendent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is superintendent.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are correspondent, commandant, attendant.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

385.
(a) Imaginery (b) Dictionary
(c) Itinerary (d) Stationery

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is dictionary.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are imaginary, itinerary, stationery.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

386.
(a) Pronunciation (b) Repercution
(c) Rehabilitation (d) Tution

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is rehabilitation.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are pronunciation, repercussion, tuition.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (387–391): In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

387.
(a) Independance
(b) Independence
(c) Independens
(d) Independance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is independence.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

388.
(a) Hypocrisy (b) Hypocresy
(c) Hypocrisi (d) Hipocrecy

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is hypocrisy.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

389.
(a) Aeroplane (b) Airoplane
(c) Aeroplain (d) Airopplain

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is aeroplane.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

390.
(a) Loanly (b) Lonly
(c) Lonelie (d) Lonely

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is lonely.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

391.
(a) Cerimony (b) Ceremoney
(c) Ceremony (d) Cerimoney

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ceremony.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (392–396): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find that word. (SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008)

392.
(a) Poignant (b) Relevent
(c) Prevalent (d) Malignant

Explanation: The misspelt word is relevant.

The accurate spelling is relevant.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

393.
(a) Seize (b) Achieve
(c) Wierd (d) Leisure

Explanation: The misspelt word is wierd.

The accurate spelling is weird.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

394.
(a) Repent (b) Serpent
(c) Flagrent (d) Reverent

Explanation: The misspelt word is flagrent.

The accurate spelling is flagrant.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

395.
(a) Dining
(b) Shining
(c) Determining
(d) Begining

Explanation: The misspelt word is begining.

The accurate spelling is beginning.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

396.
(a) Vendetta
(b) Verisimilitude
(c) Vicarious
(d) Vociferrate

Explanation: The misspelt word is vociferrate.

The accurate spelling is vociferate.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (397–406): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the misspelt word. (SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008)

397.
(a) Prioratise (b) Picturize
(c) Visualize (d) Individualize

Explanation: The misspelt word is prioratise.

The accurate spelling is prioritize.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

398.

- (a) Mendacious (b) Obnoxious
(c) Pernicious (d) Ferocious

Explanation: The misspelt word is obnoxious.

The accurate spelling is obnoxious.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

399.

- (a) Penetrate (b) Irritate
(c) Hesitate (d) Perforate

Explanation: The misspelt word is penetrate.

The accurate spelling is penetrate.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

400.

- (a) Passageway (b) Causeway
(c) Subway (d) Straightway

Explanation: The misspelt word is passagway.

The accurate spelling is passageway.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

401.

- (a) Rapport (b) Support
(c) Repport (d) Purport

Explanation: The misspelt word is repport.

The accurate spelling is report.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

402.

- (a) Stationery
(b) Dictionery
(c) Revolutionary
(d) Voluntary

Explanation: The misspelt word is dictionery.

The accurate spelling is dictionary.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

403.

- (a) Temperature
(b) Temperament
(c) Tempastuous
(d) Temptation

Explanation: The misspelt word is tempastuous.

The accurate spelling is tempestuous.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

404.

- (a) Whether (b) Weathere
(c) Whither (d) Wither

Explanation: The misspelt word is weathere.

The accurate spelling is weather.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

405.

- (a) Legible
(b) Communicible
(c) Incorrigible
(d) Eligible

Explanation: The misspelt word is communicible.

The accurate spelling is communicable.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

406.

- (a) Audacious (b) Auspicious
(c) Caprisious (d) Credulous

Explanation: The misspelt word is caprisious.

The accurate spelling is capricious.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (407–411): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2008)

407.

- (a) Despondant (b) Detremental
(c) Diaphenous (d) Dilapidated

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is dilapidated.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are despondent, detrimental, diaphanous.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

408.

- (a) Seperate (b) Confidance
(c) Referance (d) Prosperous

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is prosperous.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are separate, confidence, reference.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

409.

- (a) Reprimond (b) Resplendant
(c) Repository (d) Requisite

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is requisite.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are reprimand, resplendent, repository.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

410.

- (a) Necter (b) Necassary
(c) Punctuation (d) Pungent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is pungent.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are nectar, necessary, punctuation.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

411.

- (a) Irrelavance (b) Maintenance
(c) Exuberance (d) Acquieintance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is exuberance.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are irrelevance, maintenance, acquaintance.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (412–416): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

[SSC SO (Commercial Audit) Exam. 2007]

412.

- (a) Courageous (b) Outrageous
(c) Languoreous (d) Spacious

Explanation: The misspelt word is languoreous.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

413.

- (a) Lapped (b) Murmered
(c) Deterred (d) Worshipped

Explanation: The misspelt word is murmered.

The accurate spelling is murmured.
Hence, the correct option is (b).



414.

- (a) Sergeant
- (b) Silhouette
- (c) Session
- (d) Somnambulist

Explanation: The misspelt word is sergent.

The accurate spelling is sergeant.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

415.

- (a) Facade
- (b) Inept
- (c) Quotation
- (d) Persuasive

Explanation: The misspelt word is persusive.

The accurate spelling is persuasive.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

416.

- (a) Demeanour
- (b) Deodorize
- (c) Demonstrator
- (d) Demoralize

Explanation: The misspelt word is demonstrator.

The accurate spelling is demonstrator.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (417–426): In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2007)

417.

- (a) Metaphor
- (b) Expletive
- (c) Allegory
- (d) Parody

Explanation: The misspelt word is allegery.

The accurate spelling is allegory.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

418.

- (a) Neurosurgeon
- (b) Homoeopath
- (c) Bureaucrat
- (d) Veteinary

Explanation: The misspelt word is veteinary.

The accurate spelling is veterinary.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

419.

- (a) Variety
- (b) Anxiety
- (c) Gaiety
- (d) Society

Explanation: The misspelt word is gaiety.
The accurate spelling is gaiety.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

420.

- (a) Assesment
- (b) Assignment
- (c) Alignment
- (d) Inherent

Explanation: The misspelt word is assesment.

The accurate spelling is assessment.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

421.

- (a) Synonimous
- (b) Anonymous
- (c) Unanimous
- (d) Pseudonymous

Explanation: The misspelt word is synonimous.

The accurate spelling is synonymous.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

422.

- (a) Condom
- (b) Condemn
- (c) Contampt
- (d) Content

Explanation: The misspelt word is contampt.

The accurate spelling is contempt.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

423.

- (a) Accumulate
- (b) Challenge
- (c) Beginning
- (d) tolerent

Explanation: The misspelt word is tolerent.

The accurate spelling is tolerant.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

424.

- (a) Peruse
- (b) Persuade
- (c) Pursuit
- (d) Pursue

Explanation: The misspelt word is persuit. The accurate spelling is pursuit.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

425.

- (a) Weitage
- (b) Baggage
- (c) Luggage
- (d) Village

Explanation: The misspelt word is weitage.

The accurate spelling is weightage.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

426.

- (a) Receive
- (b) Conceive
- (c) Perceive
- (d) Decieve

Explanation: The misspelt word is decieve.

The accurate spelling is deceive.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (427–431): In the following questions, four words have been written out of which three are correctly spelt and one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word out of the four responses.

[SW SO (Commercial Audit) Exam, 2006]

427.

- (a) Efficient
- (b) Sufficient
- (c) Maglnificent
- (d) Proficient

Explanation: The misspelt word is maglnificent.

The accurate spelling is magnificent.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

428.

- (a) Transferred
- (b) Referred
- (c) Sufferred
- (d) Deferred

Explanation: The misspelt word is sufferred.

The accurate spelling is suffered.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

429.

- (a) Proceed
- (b) Exceed
- (c) Superseede
- (d) Succeed

Explanation: The misspelt word is superseede.

The accurate spelling is supersede.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

430.

- (a) Admonish
- (b) Aborigin
- (c) Aberration
- (d) Agrarian

Explanation: The misspelt word is aborigin.

The accurate spelling is aborigine.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

431.

- (a) Confident
- (b) Confiscate
- (c) Conjecture
- (d) Conversent

Explanation: The misspelt word is conversent.

The accurate spelling is conversant.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (432–436): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam 2006)

432.

- (a) Preposterous
- (b) Disasterous
- (c) Murderous
- (d) Onerous

Explanation: The misspelt word is disasterous.

The accurate spelling is disastrous.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

433.

- (a) Severity
- (b) Cruelity
- (c) Sincerity
- (d) Superiority

Explanation: The misspelt word is cruelty.

The accurate spelling is cruelty.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

434.

- (a) Begining
- (b) Winning
- (c) Mining
- (d) Running

Explanation: The misspelt word is begining.

The accurate spelling is beginning.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

435.

- (a) Complement
- (b) Compliment
- (c) Supplement
- (d) Requirment

Explanation: The misspelt word is requirment.

The accurate spelling is requirement.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

436.

- (a) Amelirate
- (b) Zealot
- (c) Penetrate
- (d) Stain

Explanation: The misspelt word is amelirate.

The accurate spelling is ameliorate.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (437–446): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2006)

437.

- (a) Grandly
- (b) Effectively
- (c) Genorally
- (d) Normally

Explanation: The misspelt word is genorally.

The accurate spelling is generally.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

438.

- (a) Trickery
- (b) Uproar
- (c) Comotion
- (d) Argument

Explanation: The misspelt word is comotion.

The accurate spelling is commotion.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

439.

- (a) Benevolent
- (b) Compassionate
- (c) Generous
- (d) Sympothetic

Explanation: The misspelt word is sympothetic.

The accurate spelling is sympathetic.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

440.

- (a) Associate
- (b) Traipse
- (c) Bruere
- (d) Manhandle

Explanation: The misspelt word is bruere.

The accurate spelling is brewery.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

441.

- (a) Despatch
- (b) Attatch
- (c) Detach
- (d) Catch

Explanation: The misspelt word is attatch.

The accurate spelling is attach.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

442.

- (a) Attendance
- (b) Preference
- (c) Providence
- (d) Evidence

Explanation: The misspelt word is attendance.

The accurate spelling is attendance.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

443.

- (a) Acquire
- (b) Acquatic
- (c) Acquittall
- (d) Acquiesce

Explanation: The misspelt word is acquatic.

The accurate spelling is aquatic.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

444.

- (a) Therapeutic
- (b) Bureaucretic
- (c) Thermometer
- (d) Barricade

Explanation: The misspelt word is bureaucratic.

The accurate spelling is bureaucratic.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

445.

- (a) Idyllic
- (b) Idiotic
- (c) Prolific
- (d) Mlopic

Explanation: The misspelt word is mlopic.

The accurate spelling is myopic.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

446.

- (a) Emerjency
- (b) Delegate
- (c) Mandatory
- (d) Appreciate

Explanation: The misspelt word is emerjency.

The accurate spelling is emergency.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (447–456): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. (SSC TA (IT & CE) Main. 2006)

447.

- (a) Excution
- (b) Excitment
- (c) Expedition
- (d) Extration

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is expedition.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are execution, excitement, extraction.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

448.

- (a) Externel
- (b) Extrovart
- (c) Introvert
- (d) Exect



Explanation: The accurately spelt word is introvert.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are external, extrovert, exact.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

449.

- (a) Expect (b) Impact
(c) Exite (d) Impect

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is impact.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are expect, excite, impact.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

450.

- (a) Efecting (b) Interesting
(c) Afecting (d) Entertening

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is interesting.

The accurate spelling of the misspelt word entertaining is entertaining.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

451.

- (a) Suprexnecy (b) Suppressor
(c) Surfiet (d) Surrender

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is suppressor.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are supremacy, surfet, surrender.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

452.

- (a) Spectacular
(b) Spactroscope
(c) Spinache
(d) Splindid

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is spectacular.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are spectroscopy, spinach, splendid.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

453.

- (a) Sacrosant (b) Sacrificail
(c) Sacrilege (d) Sabootage

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is sacrilege.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are sacrosanct, sacrificial, sabotage.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

454.

- (a) Discription
(b) Discretion
(c) Dessernination
(d) Dessertation

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is discretion.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are description, dissemination, dissertation.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

455.

- (a) Occurance (b) Occassten
(c) Occupancy (d) Octogenarean

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is occupancy.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are occurrence, occasion, octogenarian.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

456.

- (a) Humorous
(b) Humanetaritnism
(c) Hulabaloo
(d) Hurricane

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is humorous.

The accurate spelling of rest of the words are humanitarianism, hullabaloo, hurricane.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (457–461): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006)

457.

- (a) Accomplce
(b) Accompaniment
(c) Accomplishment
(d) accomodation

Explanation: The misspelt word is accommodation.

The accurate spelling is accommodation.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

458.

- (a) Replaceable (b) Replacing
(c) Replacement (d) Replaced

Explanation: The misspelt word is replacing.

The accurate spelling is replacing.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

459.

- (a) Relieve (b) Protein
(c) Deceit (d) Frieght

Explanation: The misspelt word is frieght.

The accurate spelling is freight.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

460.

- (a) Labrinth (b) Laboratory
(c) Laborious (d) Library

Explanation: The misspelt word is labrinth.

The accurate spelling is labyrinth.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

461.

- (a) Commit
(b) Comedian
(c) Committee
(d) Comunication

Explanation: The misspelt word is comunication.

The accurate spelling is communication.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (462–471): In the following questions groups of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005)

462.

- (a) Mischevious (b) Miscariage
(c) Misdemeanour (d) Misnomar

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is misdemeanour.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are mischievous, miscarriage, misnomer.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

463.

- (a) Harassment
(b) Committment
(c) Breevement
(d) Temperamant

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is harassment.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are commitment, bereavement, temperament.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

464.

- (a) Capradous (b) Auspicious
(c) Fallicious (d) Delicious

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is auspicious.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are capricious, fallacious, delicious.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

465.

- (a) Inefable (b) Inaccessible
(c) Infallible (d) Invincible

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is infallible.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are ineffable, inaccessible, invincible.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

466.

- (a) Camouflage (b) Tabuleau
(c) Milieu (d) Mirase

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is milieu.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are camouflage, tableau, mirage.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

467.

- (a) Existence (b) Occurence
(c) Dependance (d) Persistance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is existence.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are occurrence, dependence, persistence.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

468.

- (a) Sponserhip (b) Soverlegn
(c) Subservient (d) Sepulcher

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is subservient.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are sponsorship, sovereign, sepulcher.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

469.

- (a) Handicaped (b) Frolicked
(c) Kidnaped (d) Developped

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is frolicked.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are handicapped, kidnapped, developed.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

470.

- (a) Coersian (b) Precision
(c) Negociation (d) Expiation

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is precision.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are coercion, negotiation, explosion.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

471.

- (a) Deliquancy (b) Friquency
(c) Discrepency (d) Hesitancy

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is hesitancy.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are delinquency, frequency, discrepancy.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (472–476): In the following questions, a ward has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2005)

472.

- (a) Choronology (b) Chronology
(c) Croncdogy (d) Chronoology

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is chronology.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

473.

- (a) Scintilating (b) Scintillatinge
(c) Scintillating (d) Scirttilliting

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is scintillating.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

474.

- (a) Nemesys (b) Nemisis
(c) Nemesis (d) Nemysis

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is nemesis.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

475.

- (a) Anamoly (b) Anomaly
(c) Anoomaly (d) Anomoly

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is anomaly.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

476.

- (a) Pirseverance
(b) Perseverance
(c) Perseverense
(d) Perseverents

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is perseverance.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (477–481): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt. Find out the misspelt word.

(SSC SO (Commercial Audit) Exam. 2005)

477.

- (a) Competent (b) Repentent
(c) Penitent (d) Consistent

Explanation: The misspelt word is repentent.

The accurate spelling is repentant.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

478.

- (a) Assure (b) Insure
(c) Sensure (d) Ensure

Explanation: The misspelt word is sensure.

The accurate spelling is censure.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

479.

- (a) Beige (b) Seize
(c) Receive (d) Believe

Explanation: The misspelt word is Beige.

The accurate spelling is siege.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

480.

- (a) Responsibility (b) Oppertunity
(c) Possibility (d) Generosity

Explanation: The misspelt word is opportunity.

The accurate spelling is opportunity.
Hence, the correct option is (b).



481.
 (a) Courageous (b) Stampede
 (c) Temple (d) Saliloquy

Explanation: The misspelt word is saliloquy.

The accurate spelling is soliloquy.
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (482–491): In the following questions, four words are given. In each question, out of four only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2005)

482.
 (a) Consience (b) Conscience
 (c) Consciens (d) Consiens

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is conscience.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

483.
 (a) Magnificent (b) Raagnificant
 (c) Magnificient (d) Magneflcent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is magnificent.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

484.
 (a) Rennassance
 (b) Renaissance
 (c) Rennaiscence
 (d) Rermaissance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is renaissance.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

485.
 (a) Irrepairable (b) Irreparable
 (c) Ireparable (d) Irepairable

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is irreparable.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

486.
 (a) Superfluous (b) Superflous
 (c) Superfluos (d) Superflottss

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is superfluous.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

487.
 (a) Pharrnaceutical
 (b) Pharmacetical
 (c) Pharmaceutical
 (d) Farznaceutical

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is pharmaceutical.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

488.
 (a) Rekomendation
 (b) Recommendation
 (c) Recommendation
 (d) Reccomandatlon

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is recommendation.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

489.
 (a) Neccesity (b) Necessity
 (c) Necesity (d) Necesety

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is necessity.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

490.
 (a) Adrass (b) Address
 (c) Addres (d) Adress

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is address.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

491.
 (a) Refridgerator (b) Refrigerotor
 (c) Refreggerator (d) Refrigerator

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is refrigerator.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (492–501): In the following questions, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2004)

492.
 (a) Entirly (b) Graciously
 (c) Discern (d) Contestent

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is discern.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are entity, gracious, contestant.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

493.
 (a) Reminiscence (b) Renunceation
 (c) Recolection (d) Relaxasion

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is reminiscence.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are renunciation, recollection, relaxation.
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

494.
 (a) Scenary (b) Granery
 (c) Visionary (d) Luminary

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is visionary.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are scenery, granary, luminary.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

495.
 (a) Colaborate (b) Coroborate
 (c) Cooperate (d) Colocate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is cooperate.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are collaborate, corroborate, collocate.
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

496.
 (a) Fullfil (b) Ill-will
 (c) Fabuloos (d) Usefull

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is ill – will.

The accurate spelling of rest of the words are fulfil, fabulous, useful.
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

497.
 (a) Receprocate (b) Recieve
 (c) Recetation (d) Receipt

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is receipt.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are reciprocate, receive, recitation.
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

498.
 (a) Traveling (b) Remittance
 (c) Kidnaping (d) Equitable

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is equitable.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are travelling, remittance, kidnapping. Hence, the correct option is (d).

499.

- (a) Necessary (b) Ternparory
(c) Itinerary (d) Sanguinely

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is itinerary.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are necessary, temporary, sanguinary. Hence, the correct option is (c).

500.

- (a) Psychology (b) Appology
(c) Criminology (d) Archaeology

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is archaeology.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are psychology, apology, criminology. Hence, the correct option is (d).

501.

- (a) Associate (b) Intigrate
(c) Appropriate (d) Exhilerate

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is appropriate.

The accurate spellings of rest of the words are associate, integrate. Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (502–506): In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

(SEC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003)

502.

- (a) Submitted (b) Admitted
(c) [Omitted (d) Omitted

Explanation: The misspelt word is comitted.

The accurate spelling is committed. Hence, the correct option is (c).

503.

- (a) Brilliant (b) Valiant
(c) Salient (d) Radiant

Explanation: The misspelt word is brilliant.

The accurate spelling is brilliant. Hence, the correct option is (a).

504.

- (a) Recuperate (b) Regulate
(c) Reinstate (d) Seperate

Explanation: The misspelt word is seperate.

The accurate spelling is separate. Hence, the correct option is (d).

505.

- (a) Cease (b) Seize
(c) Beseige (d) Beseech

Explanation: The misspelt word is beseach.

The accurate spelling is beseech. Hence, the correct option is (d).

506.

- (a) Carrier (b) Carreer
(c) Courier (d) Barrier

Explanation: The misspelt word is carreer.

The accurate spelling is career. Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (507–511): In the following questions, find out the misspelt word from among the groups of four words. (SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003)

507.

- (a) Personel (b) Personnel
(c) Notional (d) Nationalist

Explanation: The misspelt word is personel.

The accurate spelling is personal. Hence, the correct option is (a).

508.

- (a) Impetuous
(b) Impetinent
(c) Imperial
(d) Implication

Explanation: The misspelt word is impetneut.

The accurate spelling is impertinent. Hence, the correct option is (b).

509.

- (a) Prefer (b) Defer
(c) Difer (d) Refer

Explanation: The misspelt word is difer. The accurate spelling is differ. Hence, the correct option is (c).

510.

- (a) Mercenary (b) Machinery
(c) Missionery (d) Visionary

Explanation: The misspelt word is missionery.

The accurate spelling is missionary. Hence, the correct option is (c).

511.

- (a) Seize (b) Decieve
(c) Believe (d) Reign

Explanation: The misspelt word is decieve.

The accurate spelling is deceive. Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (512–516): In these questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003)

512.

- (a) Ambience (b) Semblance
(c) Semblance (d) Samblance

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is semblance.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

513.

- (a) Gyneology (b) Gynaecology
(c) Gynecology (d) Gynecology

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is gynaecology.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

514.

- (a) Hypochondria
(b) Hyppochondrla
(c) Hypochondrea
(d) Hyppochondrea

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is hypochondria.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

515.

- (a) Instanttaneous (b) Instantaneous
(c) Instanttanious (d) Instantanious



Explanation: The accurately spelt word is instantaneous.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

516.

- (a) Itinerary (b) Ilineuary
(c) Ilinery (d) Itinerary

Explanation: The accurately spelt word is itinerary.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (517–521):

Four words have been written out of which three are correctly spelt and one is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word out of the four responses.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001)

517.

- (a) Eminent (b) Iminent
(c) Eloquent (d) Exuberant

Explanation: The misspelt word is imminent.

The accurate spelling is imminent.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

518.

- (a) Tailor (b) Sculptor
(c) Doctor (d) Fitter

Explanation: The misspelt word is sculpter.

The accurate spelling is sculptor.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

519.

- (a) Rnaitsnneti (b) Statistician
(c) Dietician (d) Physician

Explanation: The misspelt word is mathamatician.

The accurate spelling is mathematician.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

520.

- (a) Grotesque (b) Burlesque
(c) Picturesque (d) Pectorial

Explanation: The misspelt word is pectorial.

The accurate spelling is pictorial.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

521.

- (a) Indomitable (b) Furrnidable
(c) Amicable (d) Admirable

Explanation: The misspelt word is furmidable.

The accurate spelling is formidable.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (522–526): In these questions, four words are given out of which only one is misspelt. Find that misspelt word.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 1997)

522.

- (a) Combination
(b) Mcageration
(c) Hallucination
(d) Admonition

Explanation: The misspelt word is exageration.

The accurate spelling is exaggeration.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

523.

- (a) Sacrosanct (b) Sacrelege
(c) Sacred (d) Sacrament

Explanation: The misspelt word is sacrelege.

The accurate spelling is sacrilege.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

524.

- (a) Affitration (b) Allowance
(c) Almighty (d) Alma

Explanation: The misspelt word is aliteration.

The accurate spelling is alliteration.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

525.

- (a) Idiosyncrasy
(b) Idealize
(c) Idiosy
(d) Ideology

Explanation: The misspelt word is idiosy.

The accurate spelling is idiocy.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

526.

- (a) Jaundise (b) Jasmine
(c) Javelin (d) Jarring

Explanation: The misspelt word is jaundise.

The accurate spelling is jaundice.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Arrangement of Sentences

Directions for questions (1–20): In the following questions, the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it by blackening the appropriate circle in the answer sheet.

(SSC CGL Tier II Exam. 2015)

1.

- (A) to understand
(B) to many people
(C) threatening and even impossible
(D) grammar appears
(a) CABD (b) BDCA
(c) DACB (d) ADBC

Explanation: BDCA

Hence, the correct option is (b).

2.

- (A) a lazy sully
(B) the rascal is
(C) him at arm's length
(D) good for nothing, keep
(a) BADC (b) DCAB
(c) ADCB (d) CDBA

Explanation: BADC

Hence, the correct option is (a).

3.

- (A) into the office
(B) someone broke
(C) highly confidential letters
(D) and stole some
(a) CABD (b) ABCD
(c) BADC (d) BDCA

Explanation: BADC

Hence, the correct option is (c).

4.

- (A) the public
(B) aim is to educate
(C) the NGOS's
(D) about the danger of smoking
(a) CBAD (b) ABDC
(c) BADC (d) CADB

Explanation: CABD

Hence, the correct option is (a).

5.

- (A) although a great scientist
(B) Einstein was weak in arithmetic
(C) right from his school days
(D) it has been established that
(a) ADBC (b) DABC
(c) DCBA (d) DBCA

Explanation: DABC

Hence, the correct option is (b).

6.

- (A) people blame others for their misdeeds
(B) of the present-day World arise
(C) most of the troubles
(D) from the fact that instead of doing their duty
(a) CBDA (b) DCBA
(c) ABDC (d) CBAD

Explanation: CBDA

Hence, the correct option is (a).

7.

- (A) his writings are so philosophical
(B) to read between the lines
(C) that it is sometimes difficult
(D) and find out what he wants to convey
(a) ACBD (b) ABCD
(c) BCAD (d) BDAC

Explanation: ACBD

Hence, the correct option is (a).

8.

- (A) choice of goals that are not
(B) wisdom is equally needed
(C) only beneficent but also attainable
(D) in private life in the
(a) BDAC (b) ADCB
(c) ABCD (d) CBDA

Explanation: BDAC

Hence, the correct option is (a).

9.

- (A) to raise their status
(B) from others
(C) and to gain acceptance
(D) people follow fashion
(a) DBCA (b) ABCD
(c) BCAD (d) DACB

Explanation: DACB

Hence, the correct option is (d).

10.

- (A) have some influence on
(B) alter much of his natural bent
(C) no doubt, education and surroundings
(D) the direction of a man's life; but they do not
(a) CADB (b) DACB
(c) CBAD (d) ADCB

Explanation: CADB

Hence, the correct option is (a).

11.

- (A) reasons for this failure
(B) one of the principal
(C) dare not take risks
(D) is that many people
(a) BADC (b) CBAD
(c) ACBD (d) BDAC



Explanation: BADC

Hence, the correct option is (a).

12.

- (A) whole of last year
(B) twice
(C) during the
(D) I only went fishing
(a) CADB (b) BADC
(c) ACBD (d) DCAB

Explanation: CADB

Hence, the correct option is (a).

13.

- (A) a valuable aid to education
(B) the cinema offers
(C) not only amusement
(D) but is also
(a) DABC (b) BCDA
(c) BDAC (d) CBDA

Explanation: BCDA

Hence, the correct option is (b).

14.

- (A) well skilled in his job
(B) he is a capable person.
(C) but his roughness of a rustic nature
(D) devalues his achievements
(a) BCDA (b) ADBC
(c) CDBA (d) BACD

Explanation: BACD

Hence, the correct option is (d).

15.

- (A) just to prove
(B) disparaging each new production
(C) no one liked their caustically
(D) the playwright's worthlessness
(a) CBAD (b) DBAC
(c) CDAB (d) ADBC

Explanation: CBAD

Hence, the correct option is (a).

16.

- (A) inside the auditorium
(B) other people
(C) apart from us
(D) there were several
(a) CDBA (b) ABDC
(c) CBDA (d) BDAC

Explanation: CDBA

Hence, the correct option is (a).

17.

- (A) for some time
(B) which is troublesome
(C) the weather becomes cool and pleasant
(D) though there is humidity in it
(a) DBAC (b) ACBD
(c) CBAD (d) CADB

Explanation: CADB

Hence, the correct option is (d).

18.

- (A) has only spread to other parts of the world recently
(B) mango has been commercially cultivated
(C) for many years, although its cultivation
(D) in the Indo Burma Malayan region of southeast Asia
(a) ADBC (b) DACB
(c) BDCA (d) BADC

Explanation: BDCA

Hence, the correct option is (c).

19.

- (A) he did not take revenge on Ravi
(B) though he had
(C) as he was magnanimous
(D) done great harm to him
(a) CABD (b) ADCB
(c) BCAD (d) DACB

Explanation: CABD

Hence, the correct option is (a).

20.

- (A) can make Indian farmers active
(B) growth of industries,
(C) throughout the year
(D) in cities around the villages
(a) BADC (b) CADB
(c) DCAB (d) BDAC

Explanation: BDAC

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (21–40): In the following questions, the passage/sentence is split into four parts and named A, B, C

and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer. (SSC CGL Tier II Exam.2015)

21.

- (A) we can give him
(B) and let him do nothing
(C) to lock up a man
(D) is one of the cruellest punishments
(a) CBDA (b) DCAB
(c) ADCB (d) BDCA

Explanation: CBDA

Hence, the correct option is (a).

22.

- (A) until they have come
(B) some take no thought
(C) to the end of it
(D) of the value of time
(a) DCBA (b) BDAC
(c) ACDB (d) CBDA

Explanation: BDAC

Hence, the correct option is (b).

23.

- (A) to the undertaking
(B) may very well be compared
(C) of a journey
(D) the process of learning
(a) DBAC (b) CBDA
(c) ACDB (d) BDCA

Explanation: DBAC

Hence, the correct option is (a).

24.

- (A) Half its beauty and usefulness
(B) knowledge would lose
(C) without hard toil
(D) if we could acquire it
(a) BADC (b) DCAB
(c) CBDA (d) CDBA

Explanation: BADC

Hence, the correct option is (a).

25.

- (A) purity of our lives depends on
(B) much of the happiness and
(C) of our companions and friends
(D) our making a wise choice

- (a) DCBA (b) CBAD
(c) BADC (d) ADCB

Explanation: BADC

Hence, the correct option is (c).

26.

- (A) on earth have not
(B) the noblest deeds
(C) been done for gold
(D) that have been done
(a) CADS (b) DBCA
(c) ACBD (d) BDAC

Explanation: BDAC

Hence, the correct option is (d).

27.

- (A) is often worse than
(B) to make him sad
(C) to hurt a person's heart,
(D) breaking his head
(a) BACD (b) CBAD
(c) ADBC (d) DCBA

Explanation: CBAD

Hence, the correct option is (b).

28.

- (A) a right to equal opportunity
(B) while we are born equal
(C) all have not the same capacity
(D) meaning that we have
(a) ACDB (b) CABD
(c) BDAC (d) DBCA

Explanation: BDAC

Hence, the correct option is (c).

29.

- (A) bestowed with indifference
(B) with kind words is much more
(C) a small gift accompanied
(D) acceptable than a large gift
(a) DABC (b) CBDA
(c) ADCB (d) BCAD

Explanation: CBDA

Hence, the correct option is (b).

30.

- (A) He was a versatile writer who
(B) that are all considered the best in their sphere
(C) Tagore was a poet before everything else but

- (D) wrote novels, dramas, essays, and short stories

Explanation: CADB

Hence, the correct option is (b).

31.

- (A) with reluctance
(B) of his kindly
(C) and faithful Persian friend
(D) he accepted the invitation
(a) ADBC (b) CBAD
(c) BADC (d) DBAC

Explanation: ADBC

Hence, the correct option is (a).

32.

- (A) stubbornly refused
(B) the thief almost
(C) his hands up or he would shoot
(D) when the policeman told him to keep
(a) CADS (b) BADC
(c) ACBD (d) DBAC

Explanation: BADC

Hence, the correct option is (b).

33.

- (A) shall have shifted
(B) of this month we
(C) by the end
(D) to owe new house
(a) BDCA (b) DABC
(c) CBAD (d) ADBC

Explanation: CBAD

Hence, the correct option is (c).

34.

- (A) asked me what I was and where I was bound for
(B) I met with a very aged man who
(C) of the hill called difficulty
(D) when I came to the foot
(a) ABDC (b) DCBA
(c) CBAD (d) CBDA

Explanation: BCDA

Hence, the correct option is (b).

35.

- (A) my actions towards him
(B) he told me several things

- (C) had been felt to be very unkind
(D) and one of them was that

- (a) BDAC (b) ACDB
(c) CBDA (d) ABCD

Explanation: BDAC

Hence, the correct option is (a).

36.

- (A) and never got uncoiled
(B) out of which interminable serpents
(C) it was a town of machinery and tall chimneys
(D) of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever
(a) DBAC (b) ACBD
(c) BCAD (d) CBDA

Explanation: CBDA

Hence, the correct option is (d).

37.

- (A) use a fairly good quality cotton
(B) as the thread is inserted in the needle's eye
(C) or nylon thread so that
(D) the strands do not unravel
(a) DCAB (b) ACDB
(c) ABCD (d) BCDA

Explanation: ACDB

Hence, the correct option is (b).

38.

- (A) the blossoming flowers and weakening the roots of our society
(B) drug addiction
(C) which is eating away
(D) is the monster
(a) BDCA (b) BCDA
(c) DBCA (d) DCAB

Explanation: BDCA

Hence, the correct option is (a).

39.

- (A) from the mountains
(B) to see the gentle flow
(C) of the river
(D) it is very pleasant
(a) DACE (b) DBCA
(c) BDAC (d) BDCA

Explanation: DBCA

Hence, the correct option is (b).



40.
 (A) in the winter time
 (B) the 2022 World Cup in Qatar
 (C) would best be staged
 (D) will not be held in June and July but
 (a) ADCB (b) BDCA
 (c) BCAD (d) CDAB

Explanation: BDCA

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (41–60): In the following questions, the first and the last sentences of the passage/sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences/parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC CAPFs SL CISP ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

41.
 1. It is expected that every Burmese boy will become novice at a pagoda for a short time.
 P. My parents used to bring me breakfast in the morning.
 Q. My head was shaved and I put on the yellow robe.
 R. Every day I got up at five thirty.
 S. When I was eleven I went to a monastery near my home.
 6. That was a special privilege the novices had.
 (a) PSRQ (b) PQRS
 (c) QRSP (d) SQRP

Explanation: SQRP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

42.
 1. As a boy Charles Darwin showed no promise to be a good student.
 P. He was a failure at school.
 Q. He had greater interest in flowers, birds and stories about them.
 R. The narrow old fashioned syllabus of his school was dull to him.
 S. So he was a problem for his parents.
 6. His father then sent him to study medicine to carry on the family profession.

- (a) PRSQ (b) RPQS
 (c) QSRP (d) SQPR

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

43.
 1. The programme examines the four great inventions,
 P. cell phones, cars, planes and sky scrapers
 Q. the people, processes, ideas and eureka moments
 R. The programme celebrates
 S. that define and continually shape the modern world,
 6. that have led to their development.
 (a) SPRQ (b) SRPQ
 (c) SRQP (d) SPQR

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

44.
 1. Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it.
 P. However, these are ways for making a basic version at home.
 Q. Then you must add sauce and cheese.
 R. Making the perfect pizza can be complicated.
 S. When you make pizza, begin with the crust.
 6. The best part of making pizza at home is that you can customize it.
 (a) RSQP (b) PSRQ
 (c) SQPR (d) RPSQ

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

45.
 1. Archimedes was a famous Greek mathematician, physicist and inventor.
 P. Then attached one end of the rope over it to a heavily laden ship.
 Q. King Micron had doubts about Archimedes claim that he could lift great weights with ease with the help of pulleys.
 R. He handed the other end of the rope to the king and asked him to pull it gently.

- S. To prove him right, Archimedes constructed a multiple pulley.
 6. The king pulled it and to his great astonishment, the ship was lifted out of water.

- (a) SQRP (b) PRQS
 (c) QSPR (d) RQPS

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

46.
 1. Valence sat behind driver's seat in her blue car.
 P. The marchers suddenly broke out into a noise like a cheering football crowd.
 Q. As she watched, a loud racket began.
 R. It went on and on.
 S. The men swung their spoons and ladles and spatulas and drummed on cars and canisters.
 6. An endless monotonous 'clang-clang-clang' rose up from all sides.
 (a) SPRQ (b) RSPQ
 (c) QPSR (d) QSRP

Explanation: (c) QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

47.
 1. Most libraries divide the catalogue cards into two.
 P. On the other hand if one wishes to find a book on a specific subject, subject cards can be consulted.
 Q. Apart from author, title and subject, these cards can also contain other necessary information.
 R. If one knows the author or title, the book can be located with the author cards.
 S. They are author and title cards in one and the subject cards in the other.
 6. This includes publisher and year of publication.
 (a) RSPQ (b) QSRP
 (c) SRPQ (d) PQRS

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

48.
 1. I stopped just outside the door of the hut.

P. It was made dimmer by a thick pall of smoke that filled the room.

Q. The first thing I did then was to dash towards the boarded window and tear down the boards.

R. Before venturing into it, I allowed a minute to pass to get my eyes accustomed to the dim light.

S. As I finally stepped in to the murky space, I could discern the wasted frame of my old friend on the bed.

6. The dingy room, dangerously suffocating so far, was being filled with fresh air and pale sunbeams.

- (a) QSRP (b) PSQR
(c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

49.

1. Nicolas Chauvin,

P. he became the laughing stock of all Europe thereafter

Q. a soldier of French empire so vociferously and unceasingly

R. and this exaggerated and blatant patriot was

S. aired his veneration of Napoleon Bonaparte that

6. known as a chauvinist.

- (a) QSPR (b) PRQS
(c) RQSP (d) SRPQ

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

50.

1. Alternative medicine is an alternative to modern, western medicine.

P. Rather, they consider their disciplines as supplementary to orthodox medicine.

Q. The problem is that many doctors refuse to recognize alternative medicine.

R. But the term 'alternative' can be misleading.

S. Few practitioners of homeopathy, Ayurveda, etc., regard their therapies as substitutes for modern medicine.

6. However, the demand for alternative forms of medical therapy is stronger than ever before.

- (a) SRPQ (b) QPSR
(c) PQRS (d) RSPQ

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

51.

1. Small is big for quick service restaurants.

P. Raising product prices may not fare well now.

Q. Companies are luring consumers by introducing "affordable" products.

R. They are also shedding their 'niche image'.

S. Companies admit that sales are lower compared to the previous year.

6. Companies are focusing on small packs to boost volume growth.

- (a) SPQR (b) PRQS
(c) QSPR (d) PQRS

Explanation: PQRS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

52.

1. this practitioner is a member of

P. by massage and other manipulative procedures a technique.

Q. the profession that originated in 1874 when Andrew T. still

R. based on the theory that illness may be caused by the undue pressure

S. devised a drugless technique of curing diseases

6. of displaced bones on nerves and blood vessels.

- (a) QSPR (b) RPSQ
(c) RQSP (d) QRSP

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

53.

1. Few men can exert the full power of their intellect

P. and of course the injury done to the health

Q. at the time when nature pre-scribes sleep

R. must in the long run have a bad effect

S. without ruining their health thereby,

6. on the quality of work done.

- (a) QSPR (b) SQPR
(c) SQRP (d) SRQP

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct options is (b).

54. Derozio was a very bright student who often stood first in English and other subjects and got gold medals.

P. Derazio was a brilliant teacher.

Q. Students had great respect for this young teacher.

R. He became a teacher of Hindu college (now presidency University) in the year 1826.

S. He was 17 years old then and some of his students were even older than him.

6. Some students of senior classes also came to attend his lectures.

- (a) QPSR (b) PQRS
(c) SRQP (d) RSPQ

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct options is (d).

55.

1. Shark fin soup is one of the cruelest dishes in the world.

P. Then they are thrown back into the water.

Q. The poor sharks are trapped.

R. They usually bleed to death or drown.

S. Their fins are sliced off. 6. As many as 73 million

6. As many as 73 million sharks meet this fate every year.

- (a) QSPR (b) RSQP
(c) QSRP (d) SQPR

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct options is (c).

56.

1. It is not uncommon for close synonyms to be understood to share the same memory.

P. The difference between words like 'hard' and 'difficult' goes unnoticed.

Q. One may employ one or other with complete indifference.

R. In general this is well and good.

S. Most people lack the linguistic sense to quibble over such trifles.

6. But for most of us it is of no less significance.

- (a) PQRS (b) SRQP
(c) QRSP (d) PRSQ

**Explanation: PQRS**

Hence, the correct options is (a).

57.

1. It is surprising to note that
- P. AIDS and SARS may hog news headlines
- Q. that kill the most
- R. but it is heart attacks
- S. people in India every year.
6. This is something to be noted.
- (a) RQSP (b) RPSQ
- (c) PRQS (d) SQPR

Explanation: PRQS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

58.

1. The new government was formed.
- P. Now an administrator runs the show.
- Q. The secretary has now announced a change of intentions.
- R. Then the earlier board was disbanded.
- S. They plan to hand down the cooperative to some private player.
6. Thus, the State transport minister plans to revive the water transportation system.
- (a) RPQS (b) PQSR
- (c) QSPR (d) SPQR

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

59.

1. The government on Thursday
- P. which was imposed to check
- Q. that led to exodus of northeast people
- R. withdrew the ban on bulk SMS and MMS
- S. the spread of rumours related to the violence in Assam
6. from Bangalore, Chennai, Mumbai and Pune.
- (a) RPSQ (b) QSPR
- (c) QPSR (d) RPQS

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

60.

1. Trees have many uses.
- P. They give us fruit, wood, gum, oil, medicines and spices.
- Q. Forest keep the air cool and bring rain.

- R. Trees give us many other useful things.
- S. Trees give out oxygen and maintain the level of oxygen in the air.
6. We can take shelter under the trees in the scorching summer sun.
- (a) RPQS (b) QPSR
- (c) PQRS (d) SRPQ

Explanation: PQRS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (61–80): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence/passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC CGL Tier II Exam, 2015)

61.

1. Once upon a time I went to Scotland.
- P. I found my flesh creep as I walked down its sinister corridor.
- Q. There, in a castle in the dark, misty highlands, actually a modest hotel Edinburgh,
- R. and the next morning he'd been found with his throat slit.
- S. We'd had dinner with Jock Mc. Arthur only the previous night.
6. The chill finger of suspicion pointed at all of us.
- (a) PQSR (b) QRSP
- (c) SRQP (d) QPSR

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

62.

1. The world is stunned with the news that 44 year old Steve Irwin is no more.
- P. He was shooting in the Great Barrier Reef of Queensland.
- Q. He is killed by the poisoned barb of a huge sting ray.
- R. The incident took place at about 11 a.m.
- S. He was shooting an underwater documentary film.
6. Irwin was brought to the surface unconscious.
- (a) RSPQ (b) QSPR
- (c) SPQR (d) PRSQ

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

63.

1. Nalanda became India's famous centre of education.
- P. Ten thousand Buddhist monks used to live there.
- Q. It is situated near the town of Bihar Sharif.
- R. The ruins of Nalanda can still be seen.
- S. It was visited by the Chinese Pilgrim Hiuen Tsang.
6. He stayed there for several years.
- (a) QPSR (b) SPQR
- (c) RQPS (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

64.

1. One of the gifts of independence is the awakening of women of our country.
- P. Besides, their talent is recognized and they are appointed to high posts in the State.
- Q. Free India has seen women as Governors, Ministers and Ambassadors.
- R. That is because our government is making efforts to raise their status.
- S. Women have a bright future in independent India.
6. We even had a woman Prime Minister.
- (a) QPSR (b) QSPR
- (c) SRPQ (d) SPQR

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

65.

1. Grandpa had some old clothes.
- P. But my mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.
- Q. So he threw them into the waste basket.
- R. So he put the clothing into the family's beg of items to donate to charity.
- S. My mother found them and put them back in his basket.
6. Grandpa finally put the items in my mother's mending basket and never saw them again.

- (a) RSQP (b) PQSR
(c) SRPQ (d) QSRP

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

66.

1. Technology is meant for bringing comfort to the body and spirituality brings comfort to the mind.
 - P. But in India that never happened, religion has always encouraged Science.
 - Q. Scientists were persecuted.
 - R. Here religion and Philosophy were never isolated practices.
 - S. In the West, religion was always opposed to Science.
 6. They intertwined with life, in music, art, drama, dance, painting and sculpture.
- (a) SQPR (b) PQSR
(c) PRSQ (d) SRQP

Explanation: SPQR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

67.

1. Mandela led the battle of freedom against slavery.
 - P. The way was fighting with nonviolence and truth.
 - Q. He fought it in a unique way.
 - R. This struggle brought the racists down to the ground.
 - S. Many nations got their freedom in this way.
 6. But some nations still wouldn't get the desired freedom.
- (a) RSPQ (b) QPRS
(c) SPQR (d) PQRS

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

68.

1. The cinema is a very valuable teaching aid.
- P. The cinema is entertaining also.
- Q. Historical films help the teacher of History.
- R. Science can also be taught very effectively through Cinema.
- S. Large number of people like social films.

6. Thus Cinema has a great impact on our society.

- (a) PQRS (b) RQSP
(c) QRPS (d) SQRE

Explanation: QRPS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

69.

1. Rola Sidman parked her car in the only empty spot outside Tripoli's evangelical church.
 - P. But that's not the only thing that makes her unique.
 - Q. She's a pastor and at 37, she's younger than most of her colleagues.
 - R. It is a small sand coloured building with a simple facade and large wooden doors in the middle of the city.
 - S. It was Sunday morning and, like every Sunday at around this time, Rola was headed to work.
 6. Rola is also, as far as she knows, the only female pastor in Lebanon and perhaps even in the entire Middle East.
- (a) PRSQ (b) RSQP
(c) SQPR (d) SRPQ

Explanation: RSQP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

70.

1. Our pleasures should be healthy so that they can impart a sense of wellbeing.
 - P. This applies very much to the passion for sports.
 - Q. Some people become slaves to an enthusiasm and regard it as their real and only pleasure in life.
 - R. It is quite possible that indulging this passion is doing them great harm.
 - S. Modern sports have become so exaggerated that they can damage and sometimes destroy one's health.
 6. An enthusiasm for violent sports may well dig an early grave for the participant.
- (a) QPRS (b) QSPR
(c) QRPS (d) QRSP

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

71.

1. The heart is the pump of life.
 - P. They have even succeeded in heart transplants.
 - Q. Nowadays surgeons can stop a patient's heart and carry out complicated operations.
 - R. A few years ago, it was impossible to operate on a patient whose heart was not working properly.
 - S. If the heart stops we die in about five minutes.
 6. All this was made possible by the invention of the heart lung machine.
- (a) PQRS (b) QRSP
(c) RSQP (d) SRPQ

Explanation: RSQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

72.

1. Researchers say that jogging alone is unhealthy.
 - P. It was found that communal joggers have double the number of brain cells as solo runners.
 - Q. These positive effects are suppressed when running occurs in isolation.
 - R. Experiments indicated that running alone stifles brain cell regeneration.
 - S. Experienced in a group, running stimulates brain cell growth.
 6. However, joggers around the world should remember that jogging is healthier than the rat race.
- (a) PQSR (b) RPSQ
(c) RQPS (d) SPQR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

73.

1. In a first, a robotic exoskeleton device has enabled a 39year old former athlete, who had been completely paralyses for four years.
- P. This is the first time that a person with chronic, complete paralysis has regained enough voluntary control to actively work with a robotic device.
- Q. The athlete's leg movement also resulted in other health benefits.
- R. to control his leg muscles and take thousands of steps.



S. In addition to the device, the man was aided by a novel non-invasive spinal stimulation technique that does not require surgery.

6. including improved cardio vascular function and muscle tone.

- (a) SPQR (b) RPSQ
(c) PQRS (d) QRPS

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

74.

1. India is rapidly coming under the influence of western culture.

P. Earlier India had its own moral and social values.

Q. This change can be seen in our education system, marriages, food habits and daily routine.

R. But today they have changed enormously.

S. The effect of westernization is visible everywhere in India.

6. It may be harmful to forget our culture and values completely.

- (a) QSRP (b) PQSR
(c) SPRQ (d) PSRQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

75.

1. Katherine Mansfield was born in Wellington, New Zealand.

P. In 1908 she went back to the London which she felt to be her spiritual home.

Q. She was sent to Queen's College School, London in her 15th year to 'finish' her education.

R. She remained there for four years.

S. Soon after returning to New Zealand, she became dissatisfied.

6. She hoped to make a literary career there.

- (a) QRSP (b) RSQP
(c) PQRS (d) PSRQ

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

76.

1. The Pyramids are beautiful enormous structures.

P. A mummy is the dead body of a human being to which oils and spices have been applied to prevent it from decaying.

Q. They are the tombs of the old kings of Egypt who were called the Pharaohs.

R. These mummies were placed inside these great Pyramids.

S. The bodies of the Pharaohs were made into mummies when they died.

6. Near them, were placed, gold, silver, food, furniture and other things because it was believed that the mummies might require them after death.

- (a) SPRQ (b) QSRP
(c) QPRS (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

77.

1. A couple in my neighbour is known for shouting at each other.

P. With an apprehension of a serious fight between the two I went closer to the door and peeped in.

Q. I intended to calm them down.

R. I could guess both lay peacefully in their bed.

S. Last night at about 11 O'clock I could hear shrieks and sounds.

6. The fight was going on in a TV Serial on a channel.

- (a) RPQS (b) RPSQ
(c) PSRQ (d) SPQR

Explanation: SPQR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

78.

1. Children like to celebrate their birthday.

P. In addition to birthday presents, they also receive greetings.

Q. It provides an opportunity for them to enjoy themselves with their friends.

R. The birthday presents also add to their joy.

S. Nobody can deny that company of friends is joyful.

6. All these factors make birthday worth celebrating.

- (a) QSRP (b) RPQS
(c) SRPQ (d) QRSP

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

79.

1. Designing is as natural to me as breathing.

P. It was then that I launched my own label.

Q. It's been a good season so far.

R. But my career took off only after the birth of my second child.

S. Right now, I'm busy with my first store.

6. Next month, I'll be going to New York.

- (a) SQRP (b) QRSP
(c) RPSQ (d) PSQR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

80.

1. The world leaders,

P. that the despotic regime will try to get

Q. by unleashing cruder violence that may come

R. gathered in the peace conference, were unanimous in voicing their fears

S. over its palpable sense of insecurity

6. in the form of the use of chemical weapons.

- (a) QPRS (b) RPSQ
(c) SQRP (d) PQSR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (bb).

Directions for questions (81–84): In the following questions, the first and the last part/sentence of the sentence/group of sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015)

81.

1. Glorious tributes were paid
 P. who, after fighting a battle with cancer,
 Q. the original superstar of Bollywood
 R. passed away last month
 S. to the legendary Rajesh Khanna
 6. at his residence in Mumbai.
 (a) SQRP (b) SQPR
 (c) SRPQ (d) QSPR

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

82.

1. Volcano is an opening or rupture in a planet's surface.
 P. Erupting volcanoes can pose many hazards.
 Q. This opening allows magma, ash and gases to escape from below the surface.
 R. Volcanic ash can be a threat to aircraft.
 S. Volcanoes are generally found where tectonic plates are diverging or converging.
 6. Historically, so called volcanic winters have caused catastrophic famines.
 (a) RSPQ (b) SQRP
 (c) SPQR (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

83.

1. What gives some persons
 P. torturing physical pain
 Q. after experiencing
 R. after the loss of a precious loved one
 S. the power to fight on
 6. day after day?
 (a) PQSR (b) PQRS
 (c) PSQR (d) SRQP

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

84.

1. Though the government
 P. the growth of population
 Q. has undertaken a series of plans

- R. and for raising the standard of living of the people
 S. for economic development
 6. has upset all the plans.
 (a) SRPQ (b) QPRS
 (c) SPQR (d) QSRP

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (85–88): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015)

85.

1. Without water
 P. and consequently
 Q. the oxygen content in the atmosphere
 R. which carry out Photosynthesis and release oxygen
 S. there would be no animals or plants
 6. would go down.
 (a) SPRQ (b) SPQR
 (c) PRQS (d) SRPQ

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

86.

1. In recent years
 P. primarily because purchasing
 Q. has grown more intense
 R. price competition in most industries
 S. managers now exert much influence
 6. over suppliers.
 (a) RSPQ (b) RQPS
 (c) SRPQ (d) SPRQ

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

87.

1. Right from
 P. have been used as a measure of time
 Q. prehistoric times
 R. and have formed the basis of
 S. the phases of the moon

6. the earliest calendar.
 (a) QRSP (b) PRSQ
 (c) QSPR (d) SRQP

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

88.

1. The Internet is
 P. a worldwide network
 Q. that should not be
 R. regulated or censored
 S. by any one country
 6. howsoever strong the temptation.
 (a) PSQR (b) PQRS
 (c) PRSQ (d) PRQS

Explanation: PQRS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (89–92): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015)

89.

1. The watchman
 P. and found two thieves
 Q. woke up when
 R. with black masks
 S. he heard the dog barking
 6. trying to get in.
 (a) SPQR (b) QSRP
 (c) PQRS (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

90.

1. Falcons have sharp angular wings
 P. to dive sharply
 Q. and allow them
 R. to chase their prey
 S. that give them the speed
 6. to capture their victims.
 (a) SQRP (b) QPRS
 (c) PRSQ (d) SRQP

**Explanation: SRQP**

Hence, the correct option is (d).

91.

1. This summer was the most
 - P. to believe that next
 - Q. and we have reason
 - R. scorching in living memory,
 - S. year and the year after
 6. will be hotter still.
- (a) RQPS (b) SRPQ
(c) SPQR (d) QSPR

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

92.

1. The students
 - P. touched the
 - Q. arrived and
 - R. their teacher
 - S. feet of
 6. with reverence.
- (a) QRSP (b) RQSP
(c) QPSR (d) QPRS

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (93–96): In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015)

93.

1. Margaret Noble
 - P. became a disciple
 - Q. of Swami Vivekananda
 - R. a remarkable Irish lady,
 - S. and dedicated her life
 6. to the service of the Indian people.
- (a) SRQP (b) PQRS
(c) SQPR (d) RPQS

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

94.

1. A man
 - P. with yellow, red, green
 - Q. stood holding
 - R. balloons
 - S. a pole
 6. flying from it.
- (a) QRSP (b) PRSQ
(c) QSPR (d) PRQS

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

95.

1. Earth is the home
 - P. to our future
 - Q. we all share
 - R. generations as their
 - S. and would pass on
 6. legacy.
- (a) PRQS (b) QSPR
(c) SPQR (d) QPRS

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

96.

1. It was a Friday morning and
 - P. the lieutenant scanned the horizon
 - Q. just as the desert haze
 - R. with his binoculars
 - S. was clearing
 6. and focused on many enemy tanks.
- (a) SPQR (b) PRSQ
(c) QSPR (d) RPSQ

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (97–100): The 1st and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

97.

1. It is those good works
- P. that lead to peak performance
- Q. which we do with passion R our
- understanding of our purpose

- S. and which come to reflect
6. in this life.

- (a) SRQP (b) QPSR
(c) QSRP (d) PRQS

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

98.

1. Everyone
 - P. the case calmly
 - Q. acknowledges
 - R. who knows you
 - S. when he considers
 6. that you have been wronged.
- (a) PSQR (b) QRSP
(c) RQSP (d) SRPQ

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

99.

1. I am a self-confessed technophobe.
- P. I believe that computer is responsible for the dying of the art of conversation.
- Q. I have come to hate technology and the way it dominates every aspect of life.
- R. For many, it has become the most important object both in home and at the workplace.
- S. One of the worst offenders is the computer.
6. Small wonder then, that I have managed to keep this ubiquitous machine out of my home.

- (a) RPSQ (b) PQRS
(c) SRPQ (d) QSRP

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

100.

1. Moisturizers for the face.
 - P. as oily ones may block
 - Q. in greater concentration on the face
 - R. the oil glands found
 - S. should be chosen carefully
 6. and cause pimple/acne to break out.
- (a) SRPQ (b) SPQR
(c) SQPR (d) SPRQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (101–104): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015)

101.

1. All religions show us the path
 - P. know that
 - Q. and wise men
 - R. God is one
 - S. which leads to God
 6. but the paths are different.
- (a) SRQP (b) SQPR
(c) QPRS (d) QSPR

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

102.

1. While
 - P. I was walking
 - Q. with my brother
 - R. I met a monk
 - S. in the field
 6. who was from Nepal.
- (a) PQSR (b) PSQR
(c) RSQP (d) RQSP

Explanation: PSQR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

103.

1. Television,
 - P. has become
 - Q. the most powerful medium
 - R. one of the marvels
 - S. of modern science,
 6. of mass communication today.
- (a) RSPQ (b) SRQP
(c) RSQP (d) PQRS

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

104.

1. The Narmada Dam Project
- P. many of whom

- Q. the most deprived sections
 - R. will displace some people
 - S. happen to belong to some of
 6. of Indian society.
- (a) PQRS (b) RPSQ
(c) SRQP (d) PSRQ

Explanation: (b) RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (105–109): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam, 2015]

105.

1. Man's
 - P. in the modern
 - Q. insatiable thirst for knowledge
 - R. the wonderful achievements of science
 - S. is at the root of
 6. world.
- (a) SQPR (b) RSPQ
(c) QSRP (d) PQRS

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

106.

1. Today
 - P. by the hunters for their
 - Q. are trapped or killed
 - R. millions of wild animals
 - S. each year
 6. skin.
- (a) QPRS (b) PSQR
(c) SPRQ (d) RQSP

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

107.

1. These
- P. about the heavenly
- Q. experiments by the scientists
- R. with amazing knowledge

- S. will supply us
 6. bodies.
- (a) QSRP (b) RQPS
(c) PSQR (d) PSRQ

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

108.

1. Over 67 years
 - P. but the problems
 - Q. have remained
 - R. have passed
 - S. of the common man
 6. as daunting as ever.
- (a) QPRS (b) RPSQ
(c) SRQP (d) QSPR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

109.

1. The President
 - P. from Tokyo
 - Q. where he
 - R. had been meeting
 - S. came back
 6. other world leaders.
- (a) PSQR (b) RPQS
(c) QSPR (d) SPQR

Explanation: SPQR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (110–129): In the following questions, the passage/sentence is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & Delhi Police SI Exam, 2014)

110.

- A. explained angrily
 - B. the bricklayer
 - C. leaving the site
 - D. his reasons for
- (a) BADC (b) DCAB
(c) CBAD (d) ADCB

Explanation: BADC

Hence, the correct option is (a).



111.
 A. which had some
 B. had no use
 C. I found a firm
 D. components for which they
 (a) DACB (b) CADB
 (c) BDAC (d) CBDA

Explanation: CADB

Hence, the correct option is (b).

112.
 A. the most suitable materials
 B. because that is
 C. it of wood
 D. we made
 (a) CADB (b) ACBD
 (c) DCBA (d) BADC

Explanation: DCBA

Hence, the correct option is (c).

113.
 A. get some peace
 B. he left home
 C. his parents could
 D. in order that
 (a) BDCA (b) CBDA
 (c) DCAB (d) ADCB

Explanation: BDCA

Hence, the correct option is (a).

114.
 A. coal as a fuel
 B. in place of wood
 C. during this period
 D. people were beginning to use
 (a) CDAB (b) DCAB
 (c) BDAC (d) ACDB

Explanation: CDAB

Hence, the correct option is (a).

115.
 A. try to use the camera
 B. carefully
 C. before you
 D. read the manual
 (a) BDCA (b) DCAB
 (c) ACBD (d) CADB

Explanation: CADB

Hence, the correct option is (d).

116.
 A. are not allowed
 B. to change to a different class
 C. unless there is a special reason
 D. students
 (a) CDBA (b) BADC
 (c) ACBD (d) DABC

Explanation: DABC

Hence, the correct option is (d).

117.
 A. she had taken a seat
 B. I put a woollen rug
 C. after
 D. over her knees
 (a) ADBC (b) CDAB
 (c) CABD (d) BACD

Explanation: CABD

Hence, the correct option is (c).

118.
 A. undoubtedly to be
 B. our aim
 C. it ought
 D. to raise the minds of the natives
 (a) CABD (2) DBAC
 (c) ADCB (4) BADC

Explanation: CABD

Hence, the correct option is (a).

119.
 A. indeed
 B. that he might have passed
 C. he was
 D. so eloquent
 (a) BADC (b) DACB
 (c) ABDC (d) CDAB

Explanation: CDAB

Hence, the correct option is (d).

120.
 A. She arrived where Gerard's branch started.
 B. His heart stood still.
 C. The bear was mounting steadily uphill.
 D. But then he thanked God.
 (a) BCDA (b) ABCD
 (c) CABD (d) DCAB

Explanation: CABD

Hence, the correct option is (c).

121.
 A. While a student in London he began to take an interest in contemporary politics.
 B. Wells was a British author and one of the earliest writers of science fiction.
 C. But he later received a scholarship to study science in London.
 D. He came from a lower middleclass family and was apprentice to a draper at the age of fifteen.
 (a) ADCB (b) BDCA
 (c) BCAD (d) ACBD

Explanation: BDCA

Hence, the correct option is (b).

122.
 A. tends to create havoc
 B. even in small quantities
 C. the regular use of alcohol
 D. in many organs of the body
 (a) BDCA (b) DACB
 (c) CBAD (d) ACBD

Explanation: CBAD

Hence, the correct option is (c).

123.
 A. I learned to walk and to talk
 B. Time passed
 C. I began to notice things
 D. I remember my mother with her pretty hair and youthful figure unlike Peggotty
 (a) DCBA (b) BACD
 (c) ACDB (d) DBAC

Explanation: BACD

Hence, the correct option is (b).

124.
 A. I was about to examine the hull which formed on deck a kind of horizon platform.
 B. Daybreak appeared.
 C. Suddenly, I felt it gradually sinking.
 D. The morning mists surrounded us, but they soon cleared off.
 (a) CABD (b) ABDC
 (c) DBAC (d) BDAC

Explanation: BDAC

Hence, the correct option is (d).

125.

- A. It came upon me and buried me deep in its own body and carried me swiftly towards the sea.
- B. I soon found it impossible to avoid it.
- C. I saw the sea come after me as high as a great hill and as furious as an enemy.
- D. I got upon my feet and endeavoured to make towards the land as fast as possible before another wave should return.

- (a) DCBA (b) ADBC
(c) CBAD (d) BADC

Explanation: DCBA

Hence, the correct option is (a).

126.

- A. At first glance all I could discern was a massive stone table running down its length.
- B. This apartment was not nearly so well lighted as the vast stalactite ante-cave.
- C. I stared down the passage and found myself in a gloomy apartment some 20 feet long, which in some past age had been hollowed out by hand out of the mountain.
- D. Next, I discovered a brown thing seated on the table in the centre.

- (a) BADC (b) CBAD
(c) DABC (d) ABDC

Explanation: CBAD

Hence, the correct option is (b).

127.

- A. At last, having used up every tower, they wrote 'H. East' and 'T. Brown' on the minute hand of the great clock.
- B. So they climbed the walls to the top of the school, and found a number of tennis balls.
- C. In doing so, they held up the minute hand and so upset the clock's timing.
- D. They liked it so much up there that they went back again and spent their time carving their names on the top of every tower.

- (a) BDAC (b) DABC
(c) CDBA (d) ACBD

Explanation: BDAC

Hence, the correct option is (a).

128.

- A. Tagore pointed out various evils of society of the time.
- B. and the beginning of the 20th century were very tradition bound.
- C. The Indian people in the 19th
- D. Through the Brahmo Samaj he tried to abolish evil customs like child marriage and caste system.

- (a) BADC (b) CBAD
(c) ABCD (d) BACD

Explanation: CBAD

Hence, the correct option is (b).

129.

- A. The phantom head created by the witches warned him against Macduff.
- B. The second time they gave him some very ambiguous hope.
- C. But a bloody child and a child crowned with a golden crown encouraged him to be bold and proud.
- D. When Macbeth met the weird sisters or witches.

- (a) DBAC (b) BACD
(c) CABD (d) DABC

Explanation: DBAC

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (130–149): In the following questions, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC GL Tier II Exam. 2014)

130.

1. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes.
- P. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help.
- Q. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, etc.
- R. Mosquito nets can be used for protection.

- S. But, there is no sure way to protect everyone from their deadly bites.

6. This is a natural solution.

- (a) SRQP (b) PQRS
(c) SRPQ (d) RSQP

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

131.

1. The spider fell seven times to reach its goal but didn't give up hope.
- P. The king learnt a lesson from the spider.
- Q. It tried again and this time it succeeded in reaching the top.
- R. Then he attacked his enemies repeatedly.
- S. He appealed to the people for help and collected soldiers to form a large army.
6. At last he won the battle and got back his kingdom.

- (a) PQSR (b) QPSR
(c) RSQP (d) PSRQ

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

132.

1. A few workmen came to cut down the tree.
- P. It took them all morning.
- Q. They did not know what to do with the roots.
- R. It was not an easy job to cut down such a huge tree.
- S. They decided that the roots had to be dug out.
6. At last the tree was lying on the ground.

- (a) PQRS (b) RPQS
(c) RPSQ (d) SRQP

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

133.

1. A mob went berserk at R G Kar Hospital on Friday.
- P. The agitators also smashed equipment and windows of the hospital.
- Q. The boy had died on the operating table soon after being administered anaesthesia.



- R. This happened after the death of a 15 year old boy.
 S. The victim's relatives and neighbours clashed with the police.
 6. Work at the hospital stopped for the rest of the day.
 (a) QSPR (b) PRQS
 (c) RQSP (d) SQPR

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

134.

1. Children are not the only ones who can fly kites.
 P. In some countries like Malaysia, there are kite festivals.
 Q. These experts are mostly adult amateur kite fliers.
 R. Kite flying is a good leisure activity for parents with their children.
 S. Self-designed kites are flown by experts during such times.
 6. Some of them play music too.
 (a) PSQR (b) SRPQ
 (c) QSPR (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

135.

1. The motor car is one of the useful gifts of modern science.
 P. One of these is the smoke and pollution that it creates.
 Q. it has made short and medium distance journeys fast and comfortable.
 R. The other is that it has made journey by road hazardous.
 S. Yet we cannot say that a motor car is a blessing without disadvantages.
 6. Finally, in this age of energy crisis, a personal car is an expensive object to maintain.
 (a) QSPR (b) RSPQ
 (c) PSRQ (d) SQPR

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

136.

1. A mule began to day dream that he was a good runner as his mother was a race horse.

- P. The master sat on the mule, whipped him hard because he was in a hurry to reach the market.
 Q. He started running across the field.
 R. Forced to run faster, the mule collapsed on the ground.
 S. When his master saw him running fast he thought that his mule was a good runner.
 6. He thought, 'Though my mother was a race horse but my father was only a donkey'.

- (a) QSPR (b) SPRQ
 (c) PSQR (d) RPQS

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

137.

1. Thomas Alva Edison was born on 11 February 1847.
 P. In 1869, he borrowed a small amount of money and became a freelance inventor.
 Q. He soon became fascinated with electrical currents.
 R. He was always an inquisitive boy.
 S. He created the world's first industrial research laboratory.
 6. He was indeed one of the outstanding geniuses the world had.
 (a) PSRQ (b) QRSP
 (c) RQPS (d) PQRS

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

138.

1. Gulliver landed on the shores of Lilliput.
 P. He planned to carry Gulliver to the capital city.
 Q. The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.
 R. He fell asleep thereafter.
 S. The Emperor of the land was informed.
 6. It alleviated all the pain and discomfort.

- (a) PQSR (b) RSPQ
 (c) SRQP (d) QSPR

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

139.

1. Phillip is a 55 year old blind man.
 P. He enjoys the sweet smell itself.
 Q. He can smell a rose but can't tell its colour.
 R. He has been blind since birth.
 S. It does not matter to him.
 6. People sometimes pity him but he tells them he is happy.
 (a) SQRQ (b) RQSP
 (c) PQRS (d) QPSR

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

140.

1. The Olympic Games started in Greece 2000 years back.
 P. They were held in Athens.
 Q. The modern Olympics was resurrected by a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin.
 R. Danny Boyle's show triumphed over the Beijing Olympic Opening Ceremony.
 S. The 2012 Olympics venue was London.
 6. The Queen played a surprising but much appreciated role in it.
 (a) PRSQ (b) QSRP
 (c) RQSP (d) PQSR

Explanation: PQSR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

141.

1. Rabindranath Tagore was the leading painter of Bengal.
 P. He tried to modernize Mughal and Rajput styles to offset their influence.
 Q. He countered the British Raj through his paintings.
 R. He succeeded and his style was accepted as a natural Indian style.
 S. During his time western modal of art was taught in the schools.
 6. Above all, this great painter was a nephew of Rabindranath Tagore.
 (a) QPSR (b) SPQR
 (c) RPSQ (d) QSPR

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

142.

1. The highway bypass would have disastrous effects on the area's home owners.
- P. Finally the new road would cause residential properties to depreciate.
- Q. What is more, home owners would have to deal with the increased noise and pollution.
- R. This would increase vehicles in the neighbourhood.
- S. The new road would cut directly through the middle of the subdivision.
6. This means that families who chose to move away would have to sell their homes for far less than their current value.
- (a) SRQP (b) PQRS
(c) SPQR (d) QRPS

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

143.

1. Other than Rome, Philadelphia has maximum number of murals.
- P. Jane Golden started a programmer pairing troubled youths with artists to paint murals.
- Q. Young people got involved in creating magnificent pieces of art.
- R. The benefit could immediately be discovered.
- S. The young people became more responsible.
6. As a result, the mural programmer became a model for other US cities seeking to help troubled youth.
- (a) PRQS (b) PQRS
(c) SPQR (d) QRPS

Explanation: PRQS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

144.

1. According to Greek mythology, Atlas was a Titan of enormous strength.
- P. Zeus ordered Atlas to carry the earth and sky for all eternity.
- Q. Because of his association with the globe, maps began to be decorated with this image of Atlas.

- R. Atlas is shown as a stooped figure carrying the globe on his shoulders.
- S. Finally, the word 'atlas' came to denote a collection of maps.
6. Today an 'atlas' refers to any book that consists of several maps.
- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) QRPS (d) QSPR

Explanation: PRQS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

145.

1. At the age of four, Jagadish Chandra Bose was sent to a village 'Pathshala'.
- P. This step proved beneficial to the boy, for he thus became familiar with his mother tongue and learnt to read and write it.
- Q. This was very unusual because a man of his father's status was expected to send his son to an English school.
- R. He also became acquainted with some of the rich treasures of Indian culture.
- S. He mixed with children of all castes and lost the sense of class superiority.
6. His mother, too, reinforced what he learnt and did at school.
- (a) PRQS (b) RQPS
(c) QPSR (d) SQRP

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

146.

1. A devastating earthquake struck Maharashtra and parts of Karnataka.
- P. The communication network cut off the quake hit villages from the rest of the world.
- Q. The quake measured 6.6 on the Richter scale.
- R. Ten thousand people were killed and an equal number of people were injured.
- S. 40 villages of Maharashtra were destroyed completely.
6. 10 medical teams of the Army were sent from Mumbai to the devastated zone.
- (a) SPQR (b) SQPR
(c) QRSP (d) PQSR

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

147.

1. Child labourers are posing a grave problem before India.
- P. Children are paid low wages and the heinous opportunism of employers leads to the employment of children.
- Q. The government is indifferent to this problem and common people lack awareness in guarding against this social crime.
- R. It is the extreme poverty of parents that leads children to earn at a minor age.
- S. The illiteracy of parents is also responsible for this evil.
6. For the solution of this problem we need a thorough economic reform and the spread of literacy.
- (a) QPSR (b) PQSR
(c) QRPS (d) RSPQ

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

148.

1. The main reason behind Global Warming is the emission of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane.
- P. The ozone layer of the earth is depleted by cosmic research resulting in the warming of the atmosphere.
- Q. Burning of fuels in cars and factories results in the emission of harmful gases in the air.
- R. Cosmic oriented research work and test fire of atom bombs are also the causes of Global Warming.
- S. As a result of the rise in the temperature, polar icecaps and icebergs melt down and the water level in seas and rivers swells.
6. Natural disasters like Tsunami, earthquake may also result from Global Warming.
- (a) PQRS (b) QRPS
(c) RPQS (d) SQPR

Explanation: QRPS

Hence, the correct option is (b).



149.

1. The telescope, originally invented by a Dutch spectacle maker Hans Lippersky was kept a secret.
- P. He made a high-powered telescope from lenses got from spectacle makers.
- Q. Then in 1609, Galileo heard about the invention.
- R. He presented a telescope of a higher power to the Venetian Senate.
- S. He conducted his own experiments and discovered the secret within 24 hours.
6. Galileo became famous as the inventor of the telescope because he made it popular.
- (a) PQSR (b) QSPR
(c) RPQS (d) QRPS

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (150–154): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade III Main Exam. 2013)

150.

1. With a little cajoling
- P. was moved inside a small cement enclosure
- Q. beneath the rail tracks
- R. the friendly leopard
- S. at the corner of his cage
6. of the toy train.
- (a) RSPQ (b) SRPQ
(c) RPSQ (d) SQPR

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

141.

1. In the shops of Great Britain, Nirad Choudhary
- P. of our elephant headed the God of success, Ganesha
- Q. who was likely to be a counterpart

- R. missed the image of any God
- S. presiding over all our enterprises
6. particularly financial ones.
- (a) QPSR (b) RQPS
(c) SPQR (d) PSQR

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

152.

1. They were enjoying themselves
- P. from the horrors of poison arrows
- Q. and the lurking phantoms
- R. completely distracted
- S. enormously
6. in the jungle around them.
- (a) RSPQ (b) SRPQ
(c) RQSP (d) QRPS

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

153.

1. Modern industrialized communities
- P. and the rich glow of health which comes
- Q. have lost touch with soil
- R. which nature gives
- S. and do not experience that joy
6. from contact with mother earth.
- (a) RSPQ (b) QSRP
(c) QRSP (d) QPSR

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

154.

1. By tradition, the medical profession
- P. has sealed lips and
- Q. to explain its problems
- R. has been even more reluctant S. to the general public
6. than to the patient.
- (a) PRQS (b) RSPQ
(c) PQRS (d) SRPQ

Explanation: PRQS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (155–174): In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences/passages is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These

four sentences/parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences/passages and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC GL Tier ICI Exam. 2013)

155.

1. Many people advised me against opting for English.
- P. The reason is I love the subject.
- Q. Similarly I chose Political Science.
- R. I decided to opt for it.
- S. I find Political Science extremely interesting.
6. It was a subject in my graduation as well.
- (a) PQRS (b) RPSQ
(c) RPQS (d) SRPQ

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

156.

1. The availability of electric power
- P. would make a tremendous difference
- Q. to be improved
- R. to the countryside
- S. and enable rural economy
6. in various directions.
- (a) PRSQ (b) RQSP
(c) QRPS (d) RSQP

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

157.

1. Most of the diamonds found
- P. are high enough to allow
- Q. where the pressure and temperature
- R. on Earth were formed below
- S. the Earth's crust in the upper mantle
6. diamonds to crystallize.
- (a) PSRQ (b) SRQP
(c) RSQP (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RSQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

158.

1. Computers and mobile phones
- P. grammar and reducing
- Q. are turning us into
- R. lazy writers

- S. ruining our spelling and
6. our attention span.
(a) QRSP (b) SPQR
(c) QSPR (d) SRPQ

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

159.

1. Greed is regarded as
P. possible ruinous and
Q. because it has
R. destructive effects
S. immoral behaviour
6. on the other people.
(a) RQPS (b) SPRQ
(c) SQPR (d) SQRP

Explanation: SQRP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

160.

1. It is true
P. born to be happy but
Q. we are born
R. that we are not
S. to seek happiness
6. seizing every opportunity.
(a) RPQS (b) QSRP
(c) RSQP (d) PSQR

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

161.

1. Indiscriminate industrialization
resulted
P. as the rural
Q. in cities in search
R. in urban migration
S. poor settled
6. of opportunities.
(a) PQRS (b) SRQP
(c) RPSQ (d) PSQR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

162.

1. There are some stores
P. that make it easy
Q. who have
R. with reasonable goods
S. for people

6. a limited budget.
(a) PQRS (b) SPQR
(c) RPSQ (d) QPSR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

163.

1. The transition from
P. school to college
Q. meet it
R. so one must
S. is demanding
6. without expectations.
(a) SQRP (b) PSRQ
(c) PRQS (d) RQPS

Explanation: PSRQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

164.

1. The Railways have launched
P. where one can find
Q. on a Google map
R. an online application
S. the exact location of 6,500 trains
6. on a real-time basis.
(a) QRSR (b) QRPS
(c) RPSQ (d) SQPR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

165.

1. A man is born alone
P. good and bad
Q. he experiences the
R. and dies alone, and
S. consequences of
6. his actions alone.
(a) RQSP (b) RQPS
(c) QSPR (d) PQRS

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

166.

1. In the first years of his reign, Asoka
was an autocrat.
P. The effect over the slaughter on his
mind was profound.
Q. He was successful but thousands
were slain in the battle.

- R. About the ninth year he decided to
conquer Kalinga.

- S. This caused a sudden change of his
heart.

6. He joined the Buddhist community
and became a monk.

- (a) RPQS (b) RSPQ
(c) RQSP (d) RQPS

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

167.

1. Vegetarianism promotes a natural
way of life.

- P. A vegetarian's lifestyle is natural and
healthy.

- Q. Despite its message of universal love
and nonviolence, it has not spread.

- R. It is best cultivated in the mind.

- S. This may be because it is an
inward-looking habit.

6. Food and health are closely related.

- (a) QSRP (b) PQRS
(c) QRSR (d) PRSQ

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

168.

1. Optimism is not a deep, complicated
philosophy.

- P. In some persons it is an inborn trait.

- Q. In fact, it is always taking a positive
and bright view of life.

- R. It is more of a general attitude of life.

- S. They are tuned that way by nature
and temperament.

6. However, in most cases it is an
acquired and nurtured habit.

- (a) RQPS (b) QRPS
(c) PSRQ (d) PSQR

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

169.

1. Our lily is lull of ups and

- P. They too had problems in their lives.

- Q. When we face failures we are often
disheartened.

- R. They fought against all odds and
achieved success.



- S. The lives of great men inspire us. (a) RPSQ (b) PRQS
 6. By following them we can overcome crises. (c) RQPS (d) PSQR
 (a) SQPR (b) PSQR
 (c) SPRQ (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

170.

1. We should plan our leisure carefully.
 P. The activity we choose should make us happy.
 Q. We should choose some interesting and useful activity.
 R. It should increase our confidence.
 S. We should then work at it during our leisure.
 6. That is the way to be healthy, wealthy and happy.
 (a) PRQS (b) QSPR
 (c) QRPS (d) QPSR

Explanation: QRPS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

171.

1. The majority of children worldwide who are out of schools are girls.
 P. She marries much later in life and has fewer children.
 Q. A working woman spends 90 per cent of her income on the family.
 R. An educated woman acquires self-respect and confidence.
 S. Child mortality drops and fewer cases of mothers die in childbirth.
 6. So when you educate a woman the benefits cascade across the society.
 (a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
 (c) QRPS (d) QPRS

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

172.

1. Architecture began
 P. to build their own shelters
 Q. on readymade ones
 R. when early people started
 S. rather than relying
 6. such as trees and caves.

- (a) RPSQ (b) PRQS
 (c) RQPS (d) PSQR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

173.

1. People are like potatoes.
 P. It is only after potatoes have been sorted and bagged that they are loaded onto trucks.
 Q. After potatoes have been harvested, they have to be spread out and sorted in order to get the maximum market dollar.
 R. This is the method that all Idaho potato farmers use all but one.
 S. They are divided according to size big, medium and small.
 6. One farmer never bothered to sort the potatoes.
 (a) PQRS (b) QSPR
 (c) PRQS (d) QSRP

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

174.

1. Rani Padmini was a Rajput Queen.
 P. Allaudin Khilji invaded India and reached the gates of Chittor, the capital city of the Rajputs.
 Q. But, the Rajputs under Rani Padmini fought like tigers.
 R. Khilji attacked Chittor again and rushed into the fort, only to be stunned.
 S. Khilji desired to capture Chittor and its beautiful Queen, Rani Padmini.
 6. The Rani and the other women had burnt themselves alive.
 (a) PQSR (b) PSQR
 (c) SQRP (d) SRQP

Explanation: PSQR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (175–180): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence/part of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentences and find out which of

the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

175.

1. Fires in the Steppes or bushes scared humans earlier.
 P. Gradually, they learnt to appreciate the power of fire.
 Q. It gave them light and warmth and kept away wild animals.
 R. About 700,000 years ago, humans started fire accidentally by lightning.
 S. They could harden the tips of wooden spears and cook meat in it.
 6. Soon they learnt to produce fire by striking flint stone and pyrite with each other or by rubbing lumbars.
 (a) PQSR (b) PARS
 (c) QRSP (d) QSPR

Explanation: PQSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

176.

1. There are a lot of ways to communicate speaking, singing, clapping, hooting.
 P. Even animals communicate with one another.
 Q. Only humans can express their thoughts and feelings in words because of our superior brain.
 R. Both humans and animals also communicate through body language
 S. But their ways differ from the humans.
 6. Sometimes we don't use words but make gestures (like traffic signs) or simple movements of the hand in order to communicate.
 (a) QPRS (b) PQRS
 (c) PSQR (d) PRSQ

Explanation: PSQR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

177.

1. Sherlock Holmes is the
 P. who is in a state of grace
 Q. is raised to the status.
 R. because in him scientific curiosity
 S. exceptional individual
 6. of a heroic passion.
 (a) SRQP (b) SPRQ
 (c) RPSQ (d) PRQS

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

178.

1. The goals of our present system
 - P. schooling is to prepare
 - Q. students for the examination system
 - R. which will take them to the
 - S. of primary and secondary
 6. best technical institutions in the country.
- (a) QPRS (b) PRQS
(c) PSQR (d) SPQR

Explanation: SPQR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

179.

1. Egotism is the most common fault of mankind.
 - P. However, with time it becomes an exaggerated form of self-display.
 - Q. It is the product of a perfectly natural desire to display oneself.
 - R. This is necessary as it impairs the personality and frustrates all efforts at self-improvement.
 - S. Beyond any shadow of doubt, it is a defect that ought to be constantly hunted down, and scotched.
 6. One should always be on guard not to give into egotism.
- (a) PSRQ (b) PQRS
(c) QPSR (d) RSPQ

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

180.

1. When the Impressionists
 - P. they made them look like
 - Q. every day and often putting
 - R. people you would see
 - S. painted pictures of people
 6. more emphasis on the scene.
- (a) SRQP (b) PRQS
(c) SPRQ (d) RQPS

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (181–186): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence/part of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/

sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2013)

181.

1. Science is concerned with finding out how things actually happen.
 - P. He showed that a light object falls to the ground at the same rate as a heavy object.
 - Q. It does not mean laying down principles as to how they ought to happen.
 - R. This did not agree with the views of most learned men of that time.
 - S. The most famous example of this concerns Galileo's discovery about falling bodies.
 6. But Galileo proved his point experimentally by dropping weights from the Leaning Tower of Pisa.
- (a) PSQR (b) QSPR
(c) RQPS (d) SQPR

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

182.

1. After inventing dynamite, Alfred Nobel became a rich man.
 - P. He created a fund just two weeks before his death.
 - Q. Alfred did not want to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite.
 - R. He apprehended its universally destructive power too late.
 - S. Prizes are given from this fund to people for their enormous contributions to humanity.
 6. Nobel prizes for various disciplines are awarded each year on the anniversary of his death.
- (a) PQRS (b) RQPS
(c) QPSR (d) SPQR

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

183.

1. The pungent vapour that is released
- P. which make our eyes stream and nose run,

- Q. contains irritant chemicals
 - R. when we chop onions
 - S. eases congestion as well as
 6. flushes out virus particles.
- (a) RQPS (b) QPRS
(c) SQPR (d) QRPS

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

184.

1. Miss Sullivan led Helen into her room and gave her a doll.
 - P. Helen was simply making her fingers go in monkey-like imitation.
 - Q. Miss Sullivan tried to make Helen understand that doll applied to both.
 - R. Miss Sullivan spelled the word 'doll' on to Helen's hand.
 - S. Miss Sullivan put her big rag doll into her lap and spelled 'doll'.
 6. Her teacher had been with her several weeks before Helen understood that everything has a name.
- (a) SRPQ (b) QPSR
(c) RPSQ (d) PSQR

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

185.

1. Marie chose to study Physics
 - P. that investigates the four forces at work
 - Q. in the universe
 - R. which is a branch of science
 - S. both on a large scale, as in the solar system
 6. or on a small scale, as in atoms.
- (a) RQPS (b) RPQS
(c) PSRQ (d) SPRQ

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

186.

1. A proposal has been made
- P. tourists will continue to visit game parks
- Q. to-trim the horns of rhinos to discourage poachers
- R. and the question is whether
- S. to see rhinos once the animals' horns
6. have been trimmed.



- (a) RPQS (b) SQPR
(c) QRPS (d) PRSQ

Explanation: QRPS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (187–192): In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences is (are) split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013)

187.

1. Sappho was one of the greatest and earliest of women poets.
P. Whatever we know about her poetry today is from the quotations found in the works of others.
Q. She lived on the island of Lesbos in the late 600's BCE.
R. Most of Sappho's works about 10 books of verse have been destroyed.
S. Only one of her poems has survived in its complete form.
6. Without doubt, she was one of the best lyric poets of Ancient Greece.
(a) PRQS (b) PQSR
(c) QSPR (d) QRSP

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

188.

1. Many men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines.
P. They must be fed well and kept at right temperatures.
Q. They might burst with rage and blow up causing ruin.
R. If they do not get their meals they refuse to work.
S. Machines are very stern masters.
6. So, men need to wait upon machines attentively.
(a) SPRQ (b) PQRS
(c) QSPR (d) RPQS

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

189.

1. Books have been present since the time the first scripts were formed about 5000 years ago.
P. The books of that time looked different from the ones available today.
Q. Then an important invention, letter press printing, also known as 'black art' changed the world.
R. Later, the books came in the form of rollers, or texts were stapled together and covered with a wooden book cover.
S. Initially, people bound the small clay tablets together with leather bands.
6. There was no longer the need to write text by hand; instead copies of text could be made with the help of a printing press.
(a) PRQS (b) PSRQ
(c) SPRQ (d) SRQP

Explanation: PSRQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

190.

1. The harnessing of our rivers
P. is a great national problem
Q. the waters of which
R. which must be considered
S. now mostly run to waste
6. and dealt with on national lines.
(a) RPQS (b) QSPR
(c) QSRP (d) RPSQ

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

191.

1. Many people drive
P. hopelessly jammed
Q. their own cars to work
R. the roads would become
S. but if everyone did this
6. especially during rush-hours.
(a) QSRP (b) PRQS
(c) RPSQ (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

192.

1. I realize that peace and
P. security are rightful aims,
Q. violent adventure is probably
R. and that my own desire for
S. merely an adaptation to the
6. age in which I live.
(a) PQRS (b) SRQP
(c) PRQS (d) SPQR

Explanation: PQRS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (193–198): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences is (are) split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage/sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013)

193.

1. The first illness I read about was cholera.
P. I sat for a while, too frightened to move.
Q. I came to malaria.
R. As I read the list of symptoms, it seemed to me that perhaps I had cholera myself.
S. Then, in a kind of dream, I started to turn the pages of the book again.
6. Yes, there was no doubt about it I had malaria too.
(a) RPSQ (b) PQSR
(c) SPQR (d) QSPR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

194.

1. Lata was caught in a traffic jam.
P. Would she really have to miss the interview?
Q. But the vehicles on either side looked as though they would be there forever.
R. The reason was that she was due to appear for an interview in less than half an hour.

S. She was fretting: she could not afford to be late.

6. Or worse would she arrive late and create a bad first impression?

- (a) RSQP (b) RSPQ
(c) SRQP (d) SRPQ

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

195.

1. When you are debating whether to
P. but also helps you stay
Q. take your evening walk or skip it
R. not only keeps your weight in check
S. remember that taking a long a walk
6. calm and relaxed.

- (a) RPQS (b) QSRP
(c) SRPQ (d) QRSP

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

196.

1. The enzymes in washing powder
P. making them able to survive
Q. come from bacteria
R. to live in hot springs
S. that have evolved
6. the rigours of the hot cycle.

- (a) PQSR (b) QSRP
(c) SQRP (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

197.

1. The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia.
P. There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries.
Q. Indiscriminate killing has caused the number to fall.
R. Today they are a relatively rare species.
S. If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks.
6. No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.

- (a) RQSP (b) SRPQ
(c) RSPQ (d) QSPR

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

198.

1. After the tornado, had hit the coastal areas,
P. my house was gone,
Q. I became a pauper overnight
R. my fields were completely destroyed,
S. my livestock was lost and
6. though my neighbour's house remained untouched.

- (a) QRPS (b) PRSQ
(c) RPQS (d) SQPR

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (199–203): In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is spilt into four parts and named P, 9, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2011]

199.

1. Once there was a king.
P. On the next day a group of merchants passed on that way.
Q. The people in his kingdom were very lazy.
R. The king wanted to teach them a lesson.
S. One night he had arranged a big stone in the middle of the road.
6. They didn't move the stone, but passed around it.

- (a) SQPR (b) RPQS
(c) QRSP (d) QSRP

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

200.

1. The camel has tough leathery lips
P. that will not sink in the sand
Q. and a reserve of food supply
R. broadened feet
S. capable of consuming the coarsest vegetation
6. in its humps.

- (a) SRPQ (b) SRQP
(c) RSQP (d) RPQS

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

201.

1. Poliomyelitis or polio is a serious infection.
P. It often attacks children paralyzing them for life.
Q. In 1950's a vaccine against the disease was introduced.
R. Hence it is sometimes called infantile paralysis.
S. It is caused by a virus.
6. Since then polio has been eliminated to a great extent.

- (a) PSRQ (b) SPQR
(c) SPRQ (d) PRQS

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

202.

1. Determination
P. in the blood
Q. is a potential diagnostic tool
R. of ferritin level
S. for the evaluation of
6. iron deficiency, anaemia and iron toxicity.

- (a) RPQS (b) PQRS
(c) SRPQ (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

203.

1. The recent aircraft accident at Patna airport caused a great shock to the air travellers.
P. Before the aircraft could land, people at the airport saw the plane aflame.
Q. In view of different versions, a High Court judge was appointed to inquire into the nature of the accident.
R. The plane was scheduled to land at Patna at 6 p.m.
S. But the officials said that the plane went into flames after landing.
6. The nearest relatives of the deceased passengers were paid a compensation of ₹ 4 lakhs each.

- (a) QSRP (b) RPSQ
(c) RSPQ (d) PSQR



Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (204–208): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

204.

1. Even today in many countries
 P. neglected and there are far
 Q. women continue to be
 R. who have had the benefit of
 S. fewer, women than men
 6. education and vocational training.
 (a) PRQS (b) QPSR
 (c) RQPS (d) SQRP

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

205.

1. Space technology
 P. a socioeconomic revolution
 Q. that can transform,
 R. even revolutionise
 S. has created
 6. stagnant societies.
 (a) QRSP (b) SRQP
 (c) SPQR (d) SPRQ

Explanation: SPQR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

206.

1. A minor ailment can be
 P. to the doctor, but if neglected
 Q. serious trouble requiring
 R. easily cured with just a timely visit
 S. it may spell
 6. numerous trips to the hospital.
 (a) QSPR (b) SQRP
 (c) PQRS (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

207.

1. Commercial energy
 P. increasing trend
 Q. shows an
 R. consumption
 S. and poses the major
 6. challenge for the future.
 (a) PQSR (b) SRPQ
 (c) QPRS (d) RQPS

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

208.

1. My friend suggested
 P. my future plans
 Q. to succeed
 R. well in advance
 S. that I must chalk out
 6. in my life.
 (a) SPRQ (b) SRQP
 (c) QRPS (d) SRPQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (209–222): In the following questions, the 1st and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC GL Tier II Exam. 2011)

209.

1. Can any one
 P. falsehood triumph
 Q. and let
 R. for a long time
 S. suppress truth
 6. permanently?
 (a) RQSP (b) QPRS
 (c) SRQP (d) PRQS

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

210.

1. And then word
 P. came from inside
 Q. meet the released civilians,

- R. that after all,
 S. the press could
 6. but fleetingly.
 (a) RSQP (b) SRPQ
 (c) PRSQ (d) RPQS

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

211.

1. The man,
 P. and no one passing him in the street
 Q. was singularly inconspicuous
 R. who was called Alfred Nobel
 S. would have given him
 6. another look.
 (a) RQPS (2) QPSR
 (c) PSQR (4) SPRQ

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

212.

1. In paliopathology
 P. would be to obtain
 Q. the fundamental objective
 R. background information
 S. as much
 6. on the skeleton as possible.
 (a) PRQS (b) RPSQ
 (c) QPSR (d) SRQP

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

213.

1. Generally speaking,
 P. for me by those who have invited me or
 Q. follow programmes that have been worked out
 R. who offer themselves as guides and usually in such cases,
 S. the journeys that I undertake for the purpose of publicity
 6. I find the things I have to do, wearisome.
 (a) RPQS (b) SQPR
 (c) QRPS (d) PRSQ

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

214.

1. Jeff is a very good dancer,
P. who always tries new dance steps
Q. while the rest of the class is struggling.
R. which are demonstrated,
S. and masters them quickly
6. He shows off.

- (a) RPQS (b) SQPR
(c) QRPS (d) PRSQ

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

215.

1. These positive effects vary from genetic changes that
P. to other related infections,
Q. make us more resistant to the diseases responsible
R. for epidemics and
S. which have effects on human that are
6. hard to pin down and quantify.

- (a) RPQS (b) QRPS
(c) SQPR (d) PRSQ

Explanation: QRPS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

216.

1. After an entire generation of parents and teachers
P. the level of depression.
Q. children's self-esteem, an indicator of good mental health,
R. has worked hard to improve its
S. in young people has skyrocketed.
6. It is how we feel about ourselves.

- (a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) RQSP (d) SPRQ

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

217.

1. The Bermuda Mangle is an area
P. of many unexplained disappearances,
Q. the three points of the triangle being Miami,
R. is famous for being the supposed site
S. of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida and
6. Bermuda and San Juan in Puerto Rico.

- (a) PQRS (b) SRPQ
(c) QSRP (d) RPQS

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

218.

1. Most of the people acquire
P. which makes them hesitant
Q. their ancestral culture and
R. to accept new ideas and theories of
S. tradition without questioning them,
6. the changing world.

- (a) SPRQ (b) QRSP
(c) QSPR (d) PQRS

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

219.

1. Local industries often
P. protest the high salaries
Q. that this will unreasonably raise
R. arguing vehemently
S. offered by multinational firms
6. all wages to an excessive level.

- (a) RQPS (b) PSRQ
(c) SRQP (d) PRSQ

Explanation: PSRQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

220.

1. Although fruits can no longer grow once picked,
P. taking in oxygen and
Q. they continue to respire for some time,
R. giving off carbon dioxide,
S. just as human beings do
6. when they breathe.

- (a) QPRS (b) SQPR
(c) RPQS (d) PRSQ

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

221.

1. The multi sourcing of
P. financial mess with
Q. coins led to a
R. using their own mix of
S. different mints
6. metals and alloys.

- (a) QPSR (b) PSRQ
(c) RPQS (d) SQRQ

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

222.

1. It may seem odd
P. one should only read
Q. but people read for such a
R. to have to insist that
S. because one liked it
6. variety of reasons.

- (a) QPSR (b) RSPQ
(c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (223–228): In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC GL Tier II Exam. 2011 Paper II)

223.

1. Efforts should be made to stimulate exports.
P. We have another source of foreign exchange.
Q. But people are reluctant to part with it.
R. I mean the huge quantities of hoarded gold.
S. It is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserves.

6. If they are willing, gold can be sold abroad.

- (a) PRSQ (b) SPRQ
(c) SRPQ (d) PSRQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

224.

1. The vegetable bin of my refrigerator contained an assortment of weird looking items.
P. The carrots dropped into U shapes as I picked them up with the tips of my fingers.



- Q. To the right of the oranges was a bunch of carrots that had begun to sprout points, spikes and tendrils.
- R. Near the carrots was a net bag of onions.
- S. Next to a shrivelled, white coated lemon were two oranges covered with blue fuzz.
6. Each onion had sent curling shoots through the net until the whole thing resembled a mass of green spaghetti.
- (a) SQPR (b) QSRP
(c) PRSQ (d) RSQP

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

225.

1. There was no proper light system on the highway.
- P. In addition, clouds were gathering in the sky.
- Q. The night was darker than usual.
- R. Then suddenly, the wind dropped.
- S. The atmosphere now was very stuffy.
6. The moon also hid behind the clouds and it made the night gloomier.
- (a) QRPS. (b) RPQS
(c) QPRS (d) SPRQ

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

226.

1. AIDS is a disease caused by a virus called HIV.
- P. This results in the victim's inability to defend themselves from any infections leading to death.
- Q. This disease destroys part of the body's immune system.
- R. AIDS patients are carriers of the virus,
- S. People who are infected develop AIDS within five to ten years.
6. And they are infected for years without knowing it and transmit the disease to others.
- (a) QPSR (b) PSQR
(c) RSQP (d) SRPQ

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

227.

1. Helen Keller has an ageless quality about her in keeping with her amazing life story.
- P. Although warned by this human reaction, she has no wish to be set aside from the rest of mankind.
- Q. She is an inspiration to both blind and who can see everywhere.
- R. When she visited Japan after World War II, boys and girls from remote villages ran to her, crying, 'Helen Keller'.
- S. Blind, deaf and mute from early childhood, she rose above her triple handicap to become one of the best-known characters in the modern world.
6. She believes the blind should live and work with their fellows, with full responsibility.
- (a) QPSR (b) PQSR
(c) RSQP (d) SQRP

Explanation: SQRP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

228.

1. India led the battle of freedom against imperialism.
- P. That technique brought us success.
- Q. We therefore championed the cause of other countries.
- R. We fought it with a special technique.
- S. We are happy that they achieved freedom.
6. But some countries are still slaves.
- (a) QSRP (b) SRPQ
(c) RPQS (d) RSQP

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (229–248): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC CPO (SI, ASI & Intelligence Officer Exam. 2011 Paper II)

229.

1. A lot of people simply dump their rubbish in open bins.
- P. All sorts of diseases are carried by the flies.
- Q. Then they come into the house and infect uncovered food.
- R. In this rubbish the flies breed and multiply.
- S. Such carelessness invites flies to the rubbish,
6. Consumption of such food can only bring disease and sickness.
- (a) SPQR (b) RQPS
(c) RPQS (d) SRQP

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

230.

1. Madurai is a historically important place.
- P. Besides all these the Clara festival attracts visitors.
- Q. It has the famous Meenakshi Temple.
- R. The place is also famous for the jasmine flower.
- S. Further it is an architectural marvel.
6. Due to all these factors Madurai is a popular tourist spot.
- (a) QSRP (b) RSPQ
(c) PQRS (d) SRPQ

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

231.

1. A jackal fell into a dyer's tub.
- P. He ordered that he should be respected.
- Q. Meanwhile a lion arrived on the scene.
- R. He posed as the King of the forest.
- S. The dyed jackal ran away.
6. Other jackals ran after him and tore him to pieces.
- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) SQRP (d) RPQS

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

232.

1. Six-year-old Prabodh aimed his toy gun at his sister while playing.
 - P. 'You may aim at the pole, or at the wall or at the tree, where no one can get hurt'.
 - Q. Mother got up immediately saying, 'No one shoots a human being and calmly removed the gun from Prabodh'.
 - R. Still Prabodh aimed his gun at the kid.
 - S. When his mother saw this she said, 'No, Prabodh! Not at the baby!'
 6. With such a firm action on his mother's part, Prabodh realized where the gun should not be aimed.
- (a) PRSQ (b) QSPR
(c) SPRQ (d) SRQP

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

233.

1. A man wearing dark sunglasses walked into the bank.
 - P. Then he shouted, 'Give me all your money, all the money in this bank right now'. Everyone in the lobby screamed and started running.
 - R. He went up to the teller and held up a hand grenade for all to see.
 - S. Nervously the young female teller handed the man three big bags loaded with cash.
 6. Holding the grenade in one hand and the bags in the other, he walked out of the building.
- (a) PSRQ (b) QSPR
(c) RPQS (d) SRQP

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

234.

1. Martha taught English Literature.
- P. She would involve them in role-plays.
- Q. Her students were young learners.
- R. This way the students found it easier to identify with the characters.
- S. They fell into the age group of 14-16 years.

6. They looked forward to attending her classes.
- (a) QSPR (b) QPSR
(c) RSPQ (d) SQRQ

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

235.

1. Mary and Jo were amateur singers.
 - P. He called them for auditions the following week.
 - Q. So they approached a leading music company.
 - R. They wanted to try their luck at playback singing.
 - S. But the manager said that they would have to qualify an audition test.
 6. Fortunately they qualified the test.
- (a) RSPQ (b) QPRS
(c) PRSQ (d) RQSP

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

236.

1. Rubik's Cube was the most popular puzzle in 1980s.
 - P. His name was Erno Rubik.
 - Q. In 1977, he produced the plastic version.
 - R. It was invented by an architect.
 - S. The first cube was made of wood.
 6. It won a prize at the Budapest International Fair.
- (a) QRPS (b) RSPQ
(c) RPSQ (d) PRSQ

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

237.

1. Carpentry is a very strenuous profession.
- P. Because of such tools they put themselves at risk of injury.
- Q. In such areas it is all too easy to fall or slip.
- R. Sometimes their work demands climbing on high rise buildings.
- S. Carpenters have to work with sharp tools.
6. Their lives, thus, are full of challenges.

- (a) SPRQ (b) PQSR
(c) RPSQ (d) SQRQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

238.

1. In ancient times a King named Sagar performed the 'Ashwamedha Yagna'
 - P. No one could capture the horse.
 - Q. Many tried to capture the horse.
 - R. As per rules a splendid horse was let loose and allowed to wander.
 - S. Those who tried had to fight Sagar's warriors.
 6. Thus Sagar's fame spread far and wide.
- (a) RSPQ (b) RQPS
(c) RQSP (d) QPRS

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

239.

1. The bee has no sense of proportion.
 - P. It goes about collecting honey.
 - Q. It has never learnt to spend.
 - R. As though starvation was staring it at its face.
 - S. Even with stocks sufficient for 20 generations.
 6. And that is how God has made them.
- (a) PRQS (b) RSQP
(c) QSPR (d) QRPS

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

240.

1. Snakes are the most feared of all reptiles.
 - P. Superstition and ignorance prevents proper treatment.
 - Q. It is also beneficial to man. R Snake is not a source of fear and harm.
 - S. Many people are killed by snakes in India and all over the world.
 6. Medicines are made from its poison.
- (a) PRSQ (b) QRSP
(c) SPRQ (d) SRQP

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).



241.

1. Computers have infiltrated into all aspects of life.
 - P. This shows that the computer has become all-powerful.
 - Q. So, it is with many other things where computers are indispensable.
 - R. City traffic, airline booking and air traffic are all computer controlled.
 - S. In such a situation, computer breakdown means the breakdown of the system it controls.
 6. Such is our dependence on it.
- (a) RQSP (b) SQPR
(c) PQRS (d) RPQS

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

242.

1. Albert Edward had never liked the new vicar.
 - P. He wasn't the type of man they wanted, with a classy congregation.
 - Q. And now, he straightened himself a little.
 - R. He knew his value.
 - S. He'd said from the beginning that they had made a mistake.
 6. He wasn't going to allow himself to be put upon.
- (a) PSQR (b) QRPS
(c) SPQR (d) SRPQ

Explanation: SPQR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

243.

1. Jai Hai is a handball type game.
 - P. In fact, this game originated in the Basque region of Spain.
 - Q. And in Florida it is legal to place bets on the players of Jai Hai.
 - R. It is one of the fastest moving ball games.
 - S. Although played quite well in Florida and Latin America, it is not an American game.
 6. Sports experts agree that Jai Hai requires more skill, speed, endurance and nerve than any other game.
- (a) PSRQ (b) PSQR
(c) SRPQ (d) SPRQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

244.

1. Proud Little Astronomer sees a huge dragon in the moon.
 - P. Big Astronomer calls him and shows him the fly.
 - Q. He runs to the Big Astronomer and calls him home.
 - R. He is very excited and remembers his rival Big Astronomer.
 - S. Big Astronomer agrees and later discovers a fly in the telescope lens.
 6. Little Astronomer is shamefaced and becomes humble.
- (a) RQSP (b) PQRS
(c) RSPQ (d) QPSR

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

245.

1. What is this life it is full of care,
 - P. No time to stand beneath the boughs
 - Q. We have no time to stand and stare.
 - R. No time to see, when woods we pass.
 - S. And stare as long as sheep or cows.
 6. Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
- (a) QPSR (b) QSPR
(c) RSPQ (d) SPRQ

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

246.

1. Louis Washkansky was a 56 year old South African.
 - P. He had a damaged heart.
 - Q. A team of doctors led by Dr C. Barnard was formed.
 - R. He could not be cured.
 - S. So the doctors decided to give him a new heart.
 6. The team conducted the operation.
- (a) QSRP
(b) RPSQ
(c) SQPR
(d) PRSQ

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

247.

1. Bhima reached the Rakshasa's den.
 - P. He was a monster with red hair and a red beard.
 - Q. He climbed down from the cart.
 - R. At once he sat down to eat the food.
 - S. The Rakshasa saw him.
 6. When he saw what Bhima was doing, he roared.
- (a) PQRS (b) RQPS
(c) QRSP (d) QPSR

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

248.

1. His son fell into bad company of village boys.
 - P. The father wanted to wean his son from bad company.
 - Q. A few days later all bananas got spoiled.
 - R. His father was much worried about his son's bad company.
 - S. To give a lesson to the son, his father gave him a few good bananas with a rotten one.
 6. The boy understood the desired lesson his father wanted to give him.
- (a) RPSQ (b) SQPR
(c) PSQR (d) QSPR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (249–253): In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

[SSC CGL Tier I Exam. 2010]

249.

1. Education in India had a glorious beginning.
- P. But after the British rule, it faced many changes.
- Q. It went on for centuries with the same glory.
- R. English as the medium of instruction had a very great response.

- S. One of the changes was the introduction of English as the medium of instruction.
6. As the British left we had a complexity of opinions regarding English.
- (a) PQRS (b) QPSR
(c) PQSR (d) SRPQ

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

250.

1. It is easy to criticize the people at the helm, for the slow progress in every field.
- P. We are well aware that the intellectuals are leaving our country for better employment opportunities.
- Q. Then question remains unanswered because our country cannot show opportunities to the intellectuals.
- R. Then, what about their obligation to the Motherland?
- S. First, we should ask ourselves as to what is happening to the young intellectuals in India.
6. This situation of 'Brain Drain' leads to a variety of problems.
- (a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
(c) PSRQ (d) SPRQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

251.

1. It is the responsibility of parents to teach the young moral values in life.
- P. Many children take advantage of their parents' busy schedule.
- Q. This results in children's ignorance of social values.
- R. The reason behind it is that parents are quite busy nowadays.
- S. Nowadays parents spend very meagre time with children.
6. As such, the society is going away from the value system.
- (a) SRPQ
(b) PQRS
(c) SQRP
(d) SPQR

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

252.

1. The man who does his duty without any selfish desire for fruit may be called a sanyasi as well as yogi.
- P. The man who has achieved much evenness of temper will be serene, because his mere thoughts are changed with the strength of action.
- Q. He would practise yoga, i.e., evenness of temper, and cannot but perform action.
- R. The root of the matter is that one should not allow his mind to flit from object of desire to another and from that to a third.
- S. But he who abstains from action altogether is only an idler.
6. A yogi is one who is not attached to his objects of sense or to action and whose mind has ceased to roam restlessly.
- (a) SRQP (b) RQPS
(c) QRSP (d) PRSQ

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

253.

1. This was an important day for Alatook.
- P. It was a cold day, but Alatook would be warm.
- Q. For the first time he was going to hunt seals alone.
- R. First he put on his fur-lined jacket.
- S. Then he put on mittens and boots of deer skin to protect his hands and feet from the cold.
6. Finally he picked up the gun he had cleaned so carefully the day before.
- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) PRSQ (d) QRPS

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (254–258): In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

[SSC CGL Tier I Exam. 2010]

254.

1. The most vulnerable section of the society are the students.
- P. Revolutionary and new fledged ideas have a great appeal to them.
- Q. Agitations may be nonviolent methods of protest.
- R. They cannot resist the charm of persuasion.
- S. they are to be taught that without discipline they cannot get proper education.
6. However, if these become violent, the antisocial elements get encouraged and they put all proper working out of gear.
- (a) PRSQ (b) RSQP
(c) SRPQ (d) RPQS

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

255.

1. Venice is a strange city.
- P. There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.
- Q. There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there.
- R. These small islands are close to one another.
- S. It is not one island but a hundred islands.
6. This is because Venice has no streets.
- (a) SRPQ
(b) PSRQ
(c) RQPS
(d) QSRP

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

256.

1. One of the most terrible battles of the American Civil War was fought in July 1863, at Gettysburg.
- P. The chief speech on that occasion was given by Edward Everett, a celebrated orator.
- Q. Lincoln was asked to make a few remarks.
- R. In November of that year a portion of the battlefield was dedicated as a final resting place for men of both armies who died there.



S. Everett's speech lasted 2 hours. Lincoln's for 2 minutes; it was over almost before the crowd realized that it had begun.

6. But the Gettysburg speech is now one of the world's immortal pieces of literature.

- (a) SQRP (b) RPQS
(c) PQRS (d) QPSR

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

257.

1. The teacher training agency in England hopes to make teaching one of the top three professions.

P. They have also demanded that the campaign should be matched by improved pay scales, work load and morale to avoid recruitment problems with an aim to raise the image of the teaching profession.

Q. A series of advertisements are now being screened showing famous people speaking about teachers they remember and admire.

R. An amount of \$100 million has been set aside to combat the shortage of applicants for teacher training.

S. Teacher Unions have welcomed this campaign.

6. It is high time for the Indian Government also to think on similar lines and take steps to lift the sinking morale of the teaching profession.

- (a) QRPS (b) RPSQ
(c) RQSP (d) QPSR

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

258.

1. Some say that failure is like toxic waste.

P. I see failure more as a fertilizer.

Q. Thinking about it pollutes and undermines the attitudes needed for success.

R. The seeds of success must be planted afresh.

S. It can be used to enrich the soil of your mind.

6. Turning failure into a fertilizer is accomplished by using your errors as steps in learning.

- (a) SRQP (b) PQSR
(c) SPQR (d) QPSR

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (259–263): In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Investigators Exam. 2010)

259.

1. Today, the earth has many satellites besides the moon.

P. But the pull of the earth keeps them from doing so.

Q. The artificial satellites do not fall because they are going too fast to do so.

R. They are the artificial satellites made by man and very much smaller than the moon.

S. As they speed along they tend to go straight off into space.

6. Thus, they travel in an orbit around the earth.

- (a) QPSR (b) PRQS
(c) SPQR (d) RQSP

Explanation: RQSP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

260.

1. Love is one of the earliest of human passions.

P. It is also one of the sweetest.

Q. Love should be directed towards a worthy object.

R. But, like all strong passions it may, if not well regulated and controlled, lead us into misery.

S. Or it will prove in the end a source of bitterness.

6. Love, moreover, looks forward to reciprocation.

- (a) RQPS (b) PRQS
(c) PQSR (d) QRPS

Explanation: PRQS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

261.

1. A rocket burns a fuel that makes a great deal of gas at the back of the rocket.

P. Ordinary fuel will burn only in air, because it needs the oxygen in the air.

Q. A rocket can therefore travel outside the atmosphere in space where there is no air.

R. This gas pushes against the rocket and sends it forward.

S. However, rocket fuels have their oxygen in them and so they burn without air.

6. In fact, it will travel faster in space than in the air because the friction of the air is not there to slow it down.

- (a) QSRP (b) RPSQ
(c) SQPR (d) PRQS

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

262.

1. Some of the other patrons are even more of a problem than the theatre itself.

P. They make noises and create disturbances at their seats.

Q. Some act as if they were at home in their own living room watching the TV set.

R. People are often messy, so that you're constantly aware of all the food they're eating.

S. Many people in the theatre often show themselves to be inconsiderate.

6. People are also always moving around near you, creating a disturbance and interrupting your enjoyment of the movie.

- (a) SPQR (b) PSRQ
(c) QRSP (d) RSQP

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

263.

1. A friend's rudeness is much more damaging than a stranger's.

P. You feel hurt instead of angry.

Q. You feel that you're being taken for granted.

- R. When a friend says sharply, "I don't have time to talk to you just now."
 S. When a friend shows up late for lunch or a shopping trip, with no good reason.
 6. Friends after all, are supposed to make up for the thoughtless cruelties of strangers.
 (a) RPSQ (b) PRSQ
 (c) SPQR (d) QSPR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (264–268): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the passage/sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage/sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences/passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2010)

264.

1. The only choice
 P. universities will be to
 Q. tuition fees to meet
 R. left before the Indian
 S. substantially raise the
 6. the rising expenditure.
 (a) RPSQ (b) PQSR
 (c) SQRP (d) QPSR

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

265.

1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
 P. to return to their spawning grounds
 Q. and fertilized them
 R. but once they laid their eggs
 S. to their limits
 6. they died.
 (a) SQPR (b) RSQP
 (c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

266.

1. One of my friends Krishnan went to live in a village.

- P. But it was a very slow animal.
 Q. So Krishnan bought a donkey for 200 rupees.
 R. One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.
 S. Every family there had a donkey to carry things for them.
 6. It did not like to work.
 (a) SQPR (b) RSQP
 (c) QPRS (d) PRSQ

Explanation: RSQP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

267.

1. The next morning, I found myself somewhat refreshed but very hungry.
 P. I asked him to let me help unload the vessel.
 Q. I noticed I was near a large ship.
 R. I went at once to the captain.
 S. It was unloading a cargo of pig iron.
 6. I wanted to earn money for food.
 (a) PQRS (b) QSRP
 (c) PRSQ (d) SRPQ

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

268.

1. He could not rise.
 P. All at once, in the distance, he heard an elephant trumpet.
 Q. He tried again with all his might but to no use.
 R. The next moment he was on his feet.
 S. He stepped into the river.
 6. It was colder than usual.
 (a) PQSR (b) PRQS
 (c) QPRS (d) QPSR

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (269–273): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2009)

269.

1. I think the essence of wisdom is emancipation as far as possible, from the tyranny of the here and the now.
 P. If anyone could, he would hardly be able to remain alive.
 Q. But it is possible to make a continual approach towards impartiality.
 R. No one can view the world with complete impartiality.
 S. This is of course a matter of degree.
 6. It is this approach towards impartiality that constitutes growth in wisdom.
 (a) QRSP (b) RQPS
 (c) SRPQ (d) PRSQ

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

270.

1. But at that moment I glanced around at the crowd that had followed me.
 P. It was an immense crowd, two thousand at the least and growing every minute.
 Q. They were watching me as they would watch a conjurer about to perform a trick.
 R. I looked at the sea of yellow faces above the garish clothes faces all happy and excited over this bit of fun, all certain that the elephant was going to be shot.
 S. It blocked the road for a long distance on either side.
 6. They did not like me, but with the magical rifle in my hands, I was momentarily worth watching.
 (a) RPQS (b) QSRP
 (c) SRPQ (d) PSRQ

Explanation: PSRQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

271.

1. There are many roads into the world of books, but the way of fiction is probably the most common.
 P. Then too the appeal of the story, whether told as poem, play, history, biography, or novel is fixative and strong. The reason is plain.
 Q. They are to us what epic poetry was to the Greeks and Romans, what the stage was to the Elizabethans.



5. The novel and the short story come closer to the experience of the modern reader than any other form of contemporary writing.

6. Mankind's delight in stories is as timeless and universal as the art of the story teller.

- (a) QSRP (b) SRPQ
(c) RSQP (d) PRSQ

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

272.

1. Nehru spent most part of his childhood in studies.

P. He rushed back to India and led an active political life joining hands with Gandhi.

Q. His studies went on uninterrupted abroad until he received a call from India.

R. He went to Cambridge to study.

S. But now and then, he could not help listening to political discussions in his house.

6. Till the end of his career, he made Gandhi his political master.

- (a) RSQP (b) SRQP
(c) PQRS (d) SRPQ

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

273.

1. Venice is a strange and beautiful city in the north of Italy.

P. There are about four hundred old stone bridges joining the islands of Venice.

Q. In this city there are no motorcars, no horses and no buses.

R. These small islands are near one another.

S. It is not one island but a hundred and seventeen islands.

6. This is because Venice has no streets.

- (a) PQRS
(b) RSPQ
(c) SRPQ
(d) PSQR

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (274–283): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008)

274.

1. There was a lamp hanging on the wall.

P. Then he picked a lot of jewels off the trees in the garden.

Q. He put the lamp inside his shirt.

R. He put them in his pockets.

S. Alladdin climbed a ladder and took down the lamp.

6. Then he put more jewels inside his shirt on top of the lamp.

- (a) PRQS (b) RSPQ
(c) SQPR (d) QSRP

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

275.

1. Gopal and Sheela felt very bored one evening.

P. Gopal wanted to stay on for the next show.

Q. So they decided to go to the cinema.

R. They reached the theatre in time for the interval.

S. On the way there was a traffic jam.

6. But Sheela wanted to return home.

- (a) PSQR (b) SQPR
(c) QSRP (d) SQRP

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

276.

1. At the end of his account he was moved to tears.

P. He fell on his knees and thanked him.

Q. He made him sit on a level with himself.

R. He listened to the circumstantial account of his voyage.

6. It was a great conquest the Almighty gave to a sovereign.

(a) RPSQ (b) RSPQ

(c) QPRS (d) PRSQ

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

277.

1. To judge the inside of others, study your own

P. and though one has one's prevailing passion,

Q. for, men, in general are very much alike

R. yet their operations are very much the same

S. and another has another

6. and whatever engages or disgusts, pleases or offends you in others, will engage, disgust, please or offend others in you.

- (a) QPSR (b) PQRS
(c) RQPS (d) PRQS

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

278.

1. Paucity of funds

P. universities cannot make

Q. essentials like books

R. sufficient expenditure on

S. ordains that the

6. journals and equipment.

- (a) QPRS (b) SPRQ
(c) PQRS (d) QSRP

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

279.

1. The symptoms of

P. and certain other changes

Q. what is popularly called

R. serious forgetfulness, confusion

S. 'senility' include

6. in personality behaviour.

- (a) QSRP
(b) PQRS
(c) SRQP
(d) QPSR

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

280.

1. When they heard the bell
 - P. out of his clothes
 - Q. as quickly
 - R. every boy scrambled
 - S. and got into bed
 6. as possible.
- (a) QRPS (b) PSQR
(c) RQSP (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

281.

1. Thirty years from now
 - P. and industry will be scarce
 - Q. almost half of the people
 - R. that water for drinking, fanning
 - S. then living may find
 6. according to a study by Dr S. Posten.
- (a) SPQR (b) SRPQ
(c) QSRP (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

282.

1. A good cry can be a
 - P. bring relief from anxiety
 - Q. prevent a headache or
 - R. and it might even
 - S. healthy way to
 6. other physical consequence.
- (a) SRQP (b) SRPQ
(c) SPRQ (d) SPQR

Explanation: SPRP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

283.

1. Long, long, time ago
 - P. who lived with his three wives
 - Q. in a country called Kosala
 - R. there ruled a noble king
 - S. and four sons
 6. beautiful, graceful and well versed in all shastras.
- (a) PQRS (b) SPQR
(c) RQPS (d) QRSP

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (284–288): In the following questions, the first and the part of the sentences/passages are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the sentences/passages are (is) split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences/passages and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008)

284.

1. Einstein was a bad student.
 - P. He attended classes regularly and took down careful notes.
 - Q. His friend Marcel Grossman, on the other hand, was an irreproachable student.
 - R. These notes he shared with Einstein.
 - S. He resented having to attend lectures.
 6. If Einstein passed his examinations, it was only because of Grossman.
- (a) SQPR (b) QRPS
(c) PSRQ (d) RSQP

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

285.

1. Creating and modifying a school timetable is a complex task.
 - P. 'TT Plus' closely models the real-world timetable creation tasks.
 - Q. So is the job of computerizing it.
 - R. All timetables can be viewed on the screen before they are actually printed.
 - S. It has a comprehensive manual and useful glossary of terms.
 6. It relieves you of the anxiety to get it all right.
- (a) QPSR (b) RPSQ
(c) SPRQ (d) PQSR

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

286.

1. Three painters competed for a prize.
- P. Ram painted a curtain.
- Q. A butterfly came and sat on the bunch of flowers was painted by Shyam.
- R. and an ox tried to eat from the basket of apples was painted by Sohan

- S. and the judge himself tried to lift the curtain.

6. So Ram got the prize.

- (a) PSQR (b) PQRS
(c) PSRQ (d) QRPS

Explanation: PQRS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

287.

1. The fanner wanted to please the men.
- P. The poor donkey struggled and kicked.
- Q. They tied his legs together and slung him on a pole.
- R. The farmer and his son put the ends of the pole on their shoulders.
- S. He and his son got off the donkey.
6. They walked into the town carrying the donkey.

- (a) PQRS (b) SQRP
(c) RSQP (d) QSPR

Explanation: SQRP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

288.

1. The wife is
 - P. not the husband's slave
 - Q. but his companion and his helpmate
 - R. and an equal partner
 - S. in all his joys and sorrows and is
 6. as free as the husband to choose her own path.
- (a) QRSP (b) PRQS
(c) QSRP (d) PQRS

Explanation: PQRS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (289–293): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

289.

1. When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.
- P. All valuables were smashed or stolen.



- Q. The curtains were burned, books were ripped to shreds.
 R. Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere.
 S. The house had been completely ransacked.
 6. Mrs M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Holy book, forcing back her tears.
 (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
 (c) SPRQ (d) RSQP

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

290.

1. We do not know whether the machines are the masters or we are.
 P. They must be given or rather fed' with coal and given petrol to drink from time to time.
 Q. Already man spends most of his time looking after and waiting upon them.
 R. Yet we have grown so dependent on them that they have almost become the masters now.
 S. It is very true that they were made for the sole purpose of being man's servants.
 6. And if they don't get their meals when they expect them, they will just refuse to work.
 (a) RSQP (b) RSPQ
 (c) SPQR (d) SRQP

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

291.

1. The king of the oilfield is the driller.
 P. During the process of drilling, gas and oil may be met.
 Q. He is a very skilled man.
 R. If this rushes out and catches fire it is dangerous.
 S. Sometimes he sends his drill more than a mile.
 6. This danger is well known and steps are taken to prevent it.
 (a) PQRS (b) QSPR
 (c) QPRS (d) QSRP

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

292.

1. Freedom is first of all a personal matter.
 P. A man who will not submit to the discipline of his chosen occupation is not free to be a great surgeon, an engineer, a golfer or an executive.
 Q. Life imposes a drastic discipline on all living things, including human beings.
 R. We are free to eat poison or jump off a tall building, but not to escape the consequences.
 S. We are bound by the laws of cause and effect.
 6. Nature, moreover, binds the arbitrary limits of mind and body; we are not free to do, by whatever effort, what is beyond our capacity.
 (a) QRSP (b) RSPQ
 (c) PQRS (d) SRQP

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

293.

1. The student came late to the school.
 P. He went home weeping.
 Q. The watchman didn't allow him inside the school.
 R. The boy was waiting outside for some time.
 S. He then decided to go home.
 6. It was a bad day for him.
 (a) QSPR (b) QSRP
 (c) QRSP (d) QPSR

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (294–298): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences/passages are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the sentences/passages are (is) spilt into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2007)

294.

1. Superstition and
 P. the supposed powers
 Q. thrive on

R. magical practices

S. of dreams to

6. foretell the future.

- (a) SPQR (b) PSQR
 (c) RSQP (d) RQPS

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

295.

1. The stronger

P. the phosphor

Q. the more light

R. of electrons

S. the beam

6. gives out.

- (a) RPQS (b) SQRP
 (c) SRQP (d) RQPS

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

296.

1. There are thousands of us

P. former school and college friends

Q. by some of our

R. at the careers chosen

S. who are surprised

6. and their success in these fields.

- (a) SRQP (b) RQSP
 (c) PQSR (d) SPQR

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

297.

1. Raman' is a student of medicine.

P. The hopes of millions of cancer patients and doctors rest on his research.

Q. But, of late he has become a drug addict.

R. He is doing research in cancer.

S. He has already done very useful work in this field, and is hopeful of finding a solution to this disease.

6. This addiction has been increasing day by day, and has started affecting his work.

- (a) QPSR (b) RSPQ
 (c) SRPQ (d) RSQP

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

298.

1. The internet has given
- P. to keep in touch with friends
- Q. and even allowed them
- R. students access to reams of information
- S. made it cheaper
6. to attend universities remotely.
- (a) RPSQ (b) RSPQ
- (c) SRPQ (d) PRSQ

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (299–303): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade IV Exam. 2006)

299.

1. Nobody in their mind would doubt that America has problems.
- P. Leave out euphoria, after the Gulf War and that is the highest such figure for six years.
- Q. And whatever the gloomy politicians may think, Americans themselves seem to sense that.
- R. But these are problems, things that can and will be solved—they are not the stuff of national crisis.
- S. The latest Time/CNN poll says 62% of Americans thought their nation was doing fairly well or very well.
6. All it needs now is for politicians to catch the new mood of optimism.
- (a) QPSR (b) RSQP
- (c) PQRS (d) SPRQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

300.

1. Judo champ, Tamura doesn't look or act tough.
- P. At 4 feet 9, Tamura is the shortest woman in the lightweight class (106 pounds).

- Q. Fans know her affectionately as 'Yawarachan' after a spunky cartoon character.
- R. She wears a lucky pink ribbon and at 20, still grins like a carefree teen and gushes about ice-cream.
- S. No wonder the Japanese go wild when she tosses opponents, many of whom tower over her.
6. Tamura has become a national idol in Japan.

- (a) PQRS (b) SRPQ
- (c) SRQP (d) QPRS

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

301.

1. It's only in the last three years that we have seen the rebirth of TB.
- P. What bothers experts is the emergence of particularly patent strains of the TB bacteria that are resistant to two or more artists and drugs.
- Q. This is compounded by the fact that the symptoms disappear in about two months.
- R. Three or four anti TB drugs are available at no cost in Government clinics.
- S. Yet, the long period of treatment leads to a high rate of non-compliance with the treatment.
6. In such cases, a relapse occurs and the bacteria appear in more virulent and drug resistant.
- (a) PQRS (b) SRQP
- (c) QPRS (d) RSPQ

Explanation: PARS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

302.

1. 'Acu' means needles in Latin.
- P. The needles stimulate specific nerves that transmit electrical impulses via the spinal cord and brain to the affected area.
- Q. Quite appropriately, then, acupuncture consists of inserting very fine needles at specific points on the skin located near nerve endings.
- R. Acupuncture also stimulates the release of chemical substances from the brain centres and pituitary glands.

- S. These are connected to one another by lines called channels or meridians.
6. Known as endorphins and enkephalin, which are released and carried across the blood stream, these chemicals are the body's own pain relief mechanism.
- (a) SPRQ (b) RSQP
- (c) PQRS (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

303.

1. The dead do sometimes tell tales, if you know how to look for them.
- P. The flesh of bomb victims is shredded and may be sieged by chemicals.
- Q. In the autopsy rooms of the Suffolk country; the medical examiner and his team were looking for clues that could explain how the passengers of TWA Flight 800 died.
- R. But most of the corpses he examined had been killed by the impact of hitting the water from a height of more than two miles'
- S. The body of a person killed by a bomb looks different from the body of a victim in an ordinary plane crash.
6. The mystery of their deaths will be solved in time, but it won't be easy or quick.
- (a) SRQP (b) PQRS
- (c) QSPR (d) RSPQ

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (304–308): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct.

(SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2006)

304.

1. Fighting a fire demands a lot of strength and endurance.
- P. The breathing unit may weigh as much as 25 kilograms.



Q. The protective clothing the fire-fighter wears will weigh about 10 kilograms.

R. The fire-fighter will normally wear an oxygen mask and carry an oxygen tank.

S. Apart from these, he will have to carry the hose and other tools.

6. The weight of the hose and other tools, the fire-fighter carries, will be around 50 kilograms.

- (a) QPSR (b) QRPS
(c) QSPR (d) SPRQ

Explanation: QRPS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

305.

1. We were taking tea at the Rathna Tea Stall.

P. We found a tourist bus which had just rammed into a tamarind tree on the roadside.

Q. We rushed out of the tea stall.

R. We helped the passengers to get out of the bus.

S. Suddenly we heard a loud noise followed by a cry for help.

6. We informed the hospital and also the police about accident.

- (a) SQPR (b) QSRP
(c) PRSQ (d) RSQP

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

306.

1. Democracy is the primary goal of our Indian Constitution.

P. If representatives do not rule according to the wishes of the people, they are changed in the next election.

Q. In a democracy, the people are the rulers.

R. New representatives who are aware of the needs of the people take their place.

S. They rule through their elected representatives.

6. Thus in a democracy, the responsibilities of the people are great.

- (a) SQPR (b) QPSR
(c) QSPR (d) QSRP

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

307.

1. Satellites have been launched into space for various purposes.

P. The other satellites we have launched are the Bhaskara, Apple and Insat IA, IB, IC.

Q. We have launched our first satellite Aryabhata on 19 April 1975.

R. Our latest achievement is the launching of PSLV rocket.

S. Therefore, in satellite technology, we are able to compete with other developed countries.

6. Only a few other countries have developed satellite technology.

- (a) QPRS (b) QRPS
(c) SQPR (d) SQRP

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

308.

1. National Integrity means National Unity for all.

P. They are the evils of Communalism and Regionalism.

Q. Our Government is taking steps to remove such tendencies.

R. But there are some evil tendencies in our society to hamper our unity.

S. The feeling of Indianness should be achieved to preserve our unity.

6. And this is what every Indian should aim at.

- (a) SRQP
(b) QPRS
(c) QRPS
(d) QSPR

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (309–313): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

309.

1. Many people are afraid of snakes.

P. There may be some truth in this theory, because Monkeys have a deep, instinctive fear of pythons and other tree snakes.

Q. But this fear is as irrational as the fear of ghosts.

R. Any way, snakes have been feared and hated for thousands of years.

S. The fear of snakes, as per some biologists, may be an instinct passed on to us by our ancestors.

6. In the literature of many countries the snake is regarded as a symbol of evil.

- (a) PQRS (b) QPSR
(c) RQSP (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

310.

1. One of the reasons why people wear clothes is to protect their bodies.

P. In cold countries, on the other hand, people wear woollen clothes which keep their body warm.

Q. Besides cotton and wool, new fibres such as nylon and rayon are also used today for clothes.

R. In hot countries like India, people wear clothes made of cotton which are cool.

S. The body must be protected from cold and heat.

6. Therefore, we can say that all our clothes are made from three different materials such as animal fur or skins, plant fibres and artificial fibres.

- (a) PQRS (b) SRPQ
(c) QSRP (d) PSRQ

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

311.

1. A man should give the same care to himself that he gives to his car.

P. And sooner or later there comes a complete breakdown.

Q. Everyday tens of thousands of men are trying to work when their bodies and minds need repair work.

- R. For worry pulls down the mind and fatigue pulls down the body.
 S. He does not try to drive his car when there is something wrong with it, he must put it in order.
 6. Man should realize that most worry and fatigue can be prevented.
 (a) PSRQ (2) QPSR
 (c) RSQP (4) SQRP

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

312.

1. In our home, everyone drinks milk at least once a day.
 P. All these we owe to our milkman.
 Q. We, the children get milk twice a day.
 R. He says, he is 18, but he is not sure.
 S. We also eat curd, and enjoy buttermilk.
 6. Probably he needs more milk than we.
 (a) SRPQ (b) QSPR
 (c) PRQS (d) PSRQ

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

313.

1. One of his greatest successes was to improve the water supply.
 P. The lepers could obtain it for filling a vessel at a mountain stream.
 Q. They carried it to the village on their sore covered shoulders.
 R. Water was scarce.
 S. They had to go some distance to wash their clothes.
 6. That was one reason they remained dirty as often.
 (a) RPQS (b) PQRS
 (c) QPRS (d) RQPS

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (314-323): In the following passage, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006)

314.

1. Once a week Deesa led Moti Gui, the elephant, down to the river.
 P. After inspection the two would stand up.
 Q. Then Deesa looked at his feet and examined his whole body for sores.
 R. The animal knew it was time to return.
 S. The elephant lay down on his side, while Deesa rubbed him with a coin scrubber.
 6. Both the elephant and the trainer would return home.
 (a) SQPR (b) QSRP
 (c) QPRS (d) RQSP

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

315.

1. Anna had longed to see her son.
 P. "He will arrive at the station at 10 O' clock", she said to herself.
 Q. She prepared herself for it.
 R. She looked at the clock.
 S. There were only five minutes left.
 6. She rushed out of her house and hailed a taxi to reach the station in time.
 (a) QPRS (b) SPRQ
 (c) PRQS (d) QSRP

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

316.

1. Mr Ramaswamy is a very strict man.
 P. He earns nearly three thousand rupees a month.
 Q. He also believes that it is foolish to waste one's time or money.
 R. He is not a poor man.
 S. He believes that life means work only.
 6. But he wants his children to lead a simple life.
 (a) PSQR (b) SQRP
 (c) RQPS (d) SRQP

Explanation: SQRP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

317.

1. It will be better
 P. to a few than enroll

- Q. to provide quality education
 R. them out as graduates
 S. in masses and churn
 6. after perfunctory teaching.
 (a) QRSP (b) RSPQ
 (c) QPSR (d) SRQP

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

318.

1. I was born here in the old city' the girl told us.
 P. her answer suggested that her family has roots
 Q. When we inquired
 R. as opposed to the modern towns that consist mostly of hotels.
 S. and belongs to the traditional part where the temples are
 6. Some say people here are more ethnically pure.
 (a) QPSR (b) SRPQ
 (c) PSRQ (d) SRQP

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

319.

1. Making ourselves
 P. our language
 Q. part of growing into
 R. masters of
 S. is an important
 6. full manhood or womanhood.
 (a) PSRQ (b) SQPR
 (c) RPSQ (d) PRSQ

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

320.

1. The very first battle they fought
 P. and they had to fall back
 Q. cross the border
 R. was lost
 S. letting the enemy
 6. and enter the country.
 (a) RQSP (b) RPSQ
 (c) QRPS (d) QPRS

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).



321.
 1. A nation
 P. the material assets it possesses
 Q. is not made by
 R. and collective determination
 S. but by the will
 6. of the people.
 (a) PQRS (b) QPSR
 (c) RSPQ (d) SRPQ

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

322.
 1. When the Governor
 P. the bell had rung
 Q. justice should be immediately
 R. he ordered that
 S. found out why
 6. done to the horse.
 (a) RSPQ (b) PQSR
 (c) SPRQ (d) SQRP

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

323.
 1. When you ponder over
 P. that the only hope
 Q. you will realize
 R. of world peace lies
 S. the question deeply
 6. in the United Nations.
 (a) QRSP (b) SPQR
 (c) SQPR (d) RSPQ

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (324–333): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006)

324.
 1. Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
 P. But for the morning tea, I had to wait for someone to get up before me.

- Q. This saying inspired me to rise early.
 R. That day I was the first to get up.
 S. One day I got up early in the morning.
 6. One day I realised that it was a waste of time to get up early and wait for the morning tea.
 (a) QSRP (b) QPRS
 (c) PQRS (d) SPQR

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

325.
 1. A woodcutter was cutting a tree on a river bank.
 P. He knelt down and prayed.
 Q. His axe slipped and fell into the water.
 R. God Mercury appeared before him and asked about the matter.
 S. He could not get it back as the river was very deep.
 6. He dived into the water and came up with an axe of gold.
 (a) RPQS (b) RPSQ
 (c) QSRP (d) QSPR

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

326.
 1. A dog stole a piece or a meat from a butcher's shop.
 P. He barked in anger.
 Q. He ran to the jungle with the piece of meat.
 R. He saw his reflection.
 S. He crossed a river on the way.
 6. He lost his piece of meat.
 (a) QPSR (b) QSRP
 (c) QPRS (d) SRPQ

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

327.
 1. Ramat and Samai were two poor young men.
 P. On market day they sold their labour.
 Q. The lived near Mahespur.
 R. On other days, they remained in the village looking for work.
 S. They wanted regular work.
 6. The headman gave them two plots.

- (a) QPRS (b) RPQS
 (c) SPQR (d) PQRS

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

328.
 1. Roger wanted to become a doctor.
 P. He put away enough money to pay his first-year fees.
 Q. They could not afford the fees.
 R. Undaunted, he got himself a job in the dockyard.
 S. However, he came from a poor family.
 6. Once enrolled, he was recognized as a gifted student and scholarships took care of the rest of his studies.
 (a) SRPQ (b) PRSQ
 (c) SQRP (d) QRSP

Explanation: SQRP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

329.
 1. I went to my friend last week.
 P. He politely refused to oblige me.
 Q. I did not speak even a single word.
 R. I wanted his scooter for a day.
 S. I felt ashamed of myself.
 6. I was mistaken in assessing a true friendship.
 (a) RPQS (b) PRQS
 (c) SRPQ (d) QRSP

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

330.
 1. He wanted to adopt his father's profession.
 P. He was influenced by his strong desire to see India free.
 Q. From now on, he was a changed man.
 R. He made up his mind.
 S. He came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi.
 6. He wished to change the lot of the naked and hungry masses of India.
 (a) QRPS (b) SPRQ
 (c) RSPQ (d) PQSR

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

331.

1. Reena made a cup of tea in this manner.
 - P. Next, she added milk and sugar.
 - Q. When the water was boiling she added tealeaves.
 - R. She turned off the gas.
 - S. First she put the water to boil.
 6. Finally, she poured the tea into cup.
- (a) SQPR (b) QPRS
(c) PRSQ (d) RSQP

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

332.

1. Once upon a time, there was a little man.
 - P. Some people called him Rabi.
 - Q. He walked like a rabbit.
 - R. His face and hands were brown.
 - S. That is why people called him Brownie.
 6. But his real name was Thomas Cook, though he never cooked anything.
- (a) QPSR (b) SRPQ
(c) RSQP (d) RQPS

Explanation: RSQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

333.

1. She was an old woman with a large purse that had everything in it.
 - P. It was about eleven O'clock at night.
 - Q. It had a long strap.
 - R. She carried it slung across her shoulder.
 - S. A boy ran up behind her.
 6. He tried to snatch her purse.
- (a) PQRS (b) SQRP
(c) QRPS (d) SRQP

Explanation: QRPS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (334–338): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005)

334.

1. One of the most widely spread bad habits
 - P. which is now smoked or chewed by men
 - Q. and even by children
 - R. often by women
 - S. is the use of tobacco
 6. almost all over the world.
- (a) SPRQ (b) PQRS
(c) SRQP (d) PQSR

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

335.

1. The landscape
 - P. with Nature displaying
 - Q. here is awesome
 - R. that are seldom
 - S. a range of delights
 6. seen together.
- (a) PSRQ (b) QPSR
(c) RSPQ (d) QRSP

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

336.

1. Smoke billowed up between the plants.
 - P. Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.
 - Q. The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.
 - R. Everyone now knew there was a fire on board.
 - S. Flames broke out here and there.
 6. Most people bore the shock bravely.
- (a) SRQP (b) QPSR
(c) RSPQ (d) QSRP

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

337.

1. It is far better to live for a short while
 - P. contribution to the world
 - Q. and make some significant
 - R. that is just idled away
 - S. than spend a long life
 6. in gossiping and playing.
- (a) RQSP (b) SQPR
(c) QPSR (d) RQPS

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

338.

1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
 - P. to return to their spawning grounds
 - Q. and fertilized them
 - R. but once they laid their eggs
 - S. to their limits
 6. they died.
- (a) SQPR (b) RSQP
(c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (339–343): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 & 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade IV Exam. 2005)

339.

1. Take a small glass phial.
 - P. Close the jar tightly with a plastic cover.
 - Q. Place this phial inside a glass jar.
 - R. Fill it with coloured water.
 - S. Then stopper it tightly.
 6. Make a hole in the cover.
- (a) PSRQ (b) QPSR
(c) RSQP (d) SRQP

Explanation: RSQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

340.

1. In China, there is no marl in the moon.
- P. They are exchanged between friends while children receive toy pagodas made of clay.
- Q. These cakes are circular to symbolise the full moon.
- R. Instead, there is a toad in the moon as well as moon rabbits and a goddess.
- S. All these appear as decorations on moon cakes, baked to celebrate the moon's birthday in September.



6. The birthday marks the end of the harvest when debts are meant to be settled.

- (a) RQPS (b) RPQS
(c) RSQP (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RSQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

341.

1. An observation home is called a formicarium.

P. Then, if a small ant hill is dug up carefully, you will find the hump-backed queen.

Q. You will probably discover that you have some of the strange ant guests too.

R. It can be made of two panes of glass separated by strips of wood around the edges.

S. Put her in a jar with some of her workers, larvae and cocoons.

6. Carefully place them all in the formicarium.

- (a) RPQS (b) PQSR
(c) PSQR (d) RPSQ

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (d).

342.

1. When Ali Baba returned he called his wife.

P. She said to him, 'Have you stolen them?'

Q. He said, 'I have bought you some jewels'.

R. She said, 'Our days of misery are now at an end'.

S. He said, 'Be quiet and do not frighten yourself'.

6. He said, "Go to your brother's house and get a measure".

- (a) QSRP (b) SRPQ
(c) PSRQ (d) QPSR

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

343.

1. The head of the family returned home from office.

P. Wife told that there was no coffee powder.

Q. Wife again told that there was no milk either.

R. Husband wanted at least a cup of tea.

S. He wanted a cup of coffee.

6. Husband told finally that a glass of water was enough.

- (a) SQRP (b) SPRQ
(c) QSRP (d) RPSQ

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (344–348): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005)

344.

1. When he was quite young, Le Corbusier became interested in art.

P. At the age of 19, he travelled around Europe.

Q. But the buildings which impressed him most were those of the ancient Greeks in Athens.

R. At the age of thirteen, he went to an art school.

S. Everywhere he went he admired the magnificent buildings of the past.

6. After his visit to Athens, Le Corbusier decided to become an architect.

- (a) RPSQ (b) PSRQ
(c) RQPS (d) QPSR

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

345.

1. I was in awe of Einstein and hesitated before approaching him about some ideas I had been working on.

P. I entered his office and found him seated at a table, calculating and smoking his pipe.

Q. When I finally knocked on his door, a gentle voice said, 'come'.

R. The single word was both a welcome and a question.

S. Dressed in fitting clothes, his hair characteristically awry, he smiled a warm welcome.

6. His utter naturalness at once set me at ease.

- (a) QPRS (b) QRPS
(c) PQRS (d) SRQP

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

346.

1. Nothing comes out of nothing.

P. We have to work and then alone we can gain something.

Q. It is honest and conscientious labour alone that produces result.

R. Millions have been struck with the lure of lottery to utter despondency.

S. A person who thinks that luck would favour him with all the wants of his life without even lifting his finger is living in a fool's paradise.

6. A painstaking man who adopts honest toil as his way of life makes the most of it.

- (a) PQRS (b) PSRQ
(c) QPRS (d) RSPQ

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

347.

1. Guru is a University professor.

P. It was about strange beings called 'KUNUS' who live in holes in the ground.

Q. The book is very popular now.

R. Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called 'Queen of the Mars'.

S. He is also a famous writer.

6. In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel.

- (a) PRSQ (b) QPRS
(c) SRPQ (d) RQSP

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

348.

1. It was nine o'clock in the evening and Rajan was reading.

P. At first he thought nothing of it.

Q. The walls were a moving mass of big ants.

- R. Suddenly, he heard faint noises.
 S. When he went to his bedroom later, however, he was shocked by what he saw.
 6. They covered everything such as the book case, the shelves, the chest of drawers.
 (a) PSRQ (b) SRPQ
 (c) RPSQ (d) QSRP

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (349–353): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2005)

349.

1. Abraham worked very hard and had no time to feel lonely.
 P. Abraham was very fond of books.
 Q. When his day's work in the fields or in the forest was over he settled down in the evening to read by the light of the fire.
 R. She used to sit by the fireside in the evenings and tell him stories.
 S. His mother had taught him to read when he was very young.
 6. Every evening he would spend his time in reading all the books he could find.
 (a) QSRP (b) SPRQ
 (c) PSRQ (d) PRSQ

Explanation: PSRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

350.

1. The tiny bacterial plants that live in the soil help to prepare food for the plants we cultivate.
 P. The farmer works very hard to make the soil favourable.
 Q. But these soil bacteria are very necessary and helpful.
 R. There are millions of bacteria in a cubic inch of fertile soil.

- S. Some types of bacteria are harmful.
 6. They do not need sunlight as do most plants.
 (a) SQPR (b) QSPR
 (c) RPSQ (d) PRQS

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

351.

1. My uncle Martin went to live in a hamlet.
 P. But it was a very lazy parrot.
 Q. So martin bought a parrot.
 R. Martin's neighbour told him that he must buy a parrot.
 S. Every home there had a parrot as a custom.
 6. The parrot did not like to speak.
 (a) RSQP (b) SRPQ
 (c) PQSR (d) QPSR

Explanation: RSQP

Hence, the correct option is (a).

352.

1. Hailstones consist of many onions like layers of ice.
 P. The process continues until the hailstone is too heavy to be lifted and then it drops to the earth.
 Q. In certain weather conditions small ice crystals drop to form a crystal.
 R. Some of the moisture freezes on to the crystals forming another layer.
 S. Updrafts carry the hailstones and when it drops another layer is formed.
 6. That is how hailstones are formed.
 (a) QPRS (b) QPSR
 (c) QRSP (d) QSRP

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

353.

1. I shall tell you about the ways you can see a rainbow.
 P. Big rainbows can be seen when the sun is close to horizon.
 Q. Or you can notice a rainbow in the spray from a garden hose.
 R. You can see a rainbow in the mist from a waterfall.

- S. When you stand with a light source behind you and misty water before you, you can see a rainbow.

6. Occasionally, even a full moon on a rainy night will create a faint rainbow.
 (a) SPRQ (b) SRQP
 (c) SPQR (d) SQRP

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (354–358): In the following questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered (1) and (6). The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2004)

354.

1. A bad habit is harmful, none as harmful as smoking.
 P. But habit is second nature, smokers remain smokers for life.
 Q. Besides being expensive, smoking does injury to one's health.
 R. In the long run he may get something worse lung cancer.
 S. A smoker gets nothing but smoke for his money.
 6. Then why get that bad habit?
 (a) RPQS (b) QRPS
 (c) SPRQ (d) PRQS

Explanation: QRPS

Hence, the correct option is (b).

355.

1. Phobic reactions are strong, irrational fears of specific objects or situations.
 P. But there is no objective danger.
 Q. For example, when a person is extremely fearful of birds, snakes, heights or closed places, the label phobia is applied to the person's fear and avoidance.
 R. He usually recognizes that his fear is irrational.
 S. A person suffering from phobic neurosis knows what he is afraid of.
 6. But he cannot control it.



- (a) QPSR (b) SRQP
(c) SQPR (d) RSQP

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

356.

1. In this life, there are no gains without pains.
 - P. No victory is a real triumph unless the foe is worthy.
 - Q. Life, indeed, would be dull if there were no difficulties.
 - R. Both winner and loser enjoy a game most if it is closely contested to the last.
 - S. Gainers lose their zest if there is no real struggle.
 6. Whether we like it or not, life is one continuous competition.
- (a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) QRSP (d) RSPQ

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

357.

1. One Botany professor always tried to convince his students that his branch of biology is superior to all the others.
 - P. His most persuasive argument, however, came during a laboratory session.
 - Q. And they don't eat very much.
 - R. Examining the cells of a pear, the professor cut a slice for the microscopic slide and took a bite of the rest of the specimen.
 - S. Plants, he noted never run away or bite.
 6. "You won't be doing that in a Zoology lab," he said.
- (a) PRSQ (b) SQPR
(c) PSRQ (d) SQRP

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

358.

1. Failure is nothing to be ashamed of for there is hardly any man who has not failed in life, not once but many times.
- P. What is important is the way we take our failure.

- Q. It has been well said that he who never made a mistake never achieved anything of great worth.
 - R. From the little child who tries to stand up to the would-be conqueror who tries to conquer some new territory, everyone has to face failure.
 - S. If we face our failure boldly and resolve to fight again we are sure to achieve victory in the long run.
 6. Thus failures can prove to be the stepping stones in our march to victory.
- (a) RSQP (b) PQRS
(c) RPQS (d) RQPS

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (359–363): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are spilt into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.
(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003)

359.

1. The fox and the crane remained friends for a long time.
 - P. She served the dishes in a beaker to the fox. The fox could not eat it because the beaker was very high.
 - Q. The crane could not eat the dishes because of its long beak. The next day it was the turn of the crane to host the lunch for the fox.
 - R. But the fox wanted to show that he was cleverer than the crane.
 - S. So one day he invited the crane for dinner and served the dishes on a plate.
 6. The fox put down its head in shame and went away.
- (a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) RSQP (d) PSQR

Explanation: RSQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

360.

1. There are examinations at school which a pupil can pass by cramming the texts.

- P. But for spiritual knowledge mere memory of holy texts will be of no use in passing the tests.
 - Q. One can score in them by the power of memory.
 - R. A competent guru alone can provide the necessary guidance to an earnest disciple.
 - S. What the text says has to be reflected upon and experienced by the speaker.
 6. Thus, reading, reflection and experience are the three stages in gaining spiritual knowledge.
- (a) RSPQ (b) RSQP
(c) SRPQ (d) QPSR

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

361.

1. No one can deny that peasant forms the backbone of the nation.
 - P. Hence he is the most useful member of the society.
 - Q. Yet this fellow is exploited by the rich.
 - R. He grows food for the whole country.
 - S. It is our duty to improve his lot.
 6. We should grant him the social status he deserves.
- (a) RPQS (b) RSPQ
(c) SRPQ (d) SPQR

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

362.

1. Priya went to the first counter at the post office as she needed stamps for six rupees.
- P. She was shown the corner where gum bottle was kept.
- Q. The woman behind the counter said it was registration counter and directed her to the last counter.
- R. She was looking for gum to affix the stamps on the envelope.
- S. She thanked the lady and came to the counter on the left extreme and got the stamps.
6. She went to the corner, took two drops of gum, affixed the stamps and put the letter in the post box.

- (a) PSRQ (b) RPQS
(c) SQPR (d) QSRP

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (d).

363.

1. It is very misleading to say that computers can Mink' like people.
 - P. However, they make it possible for people to 'bottle' thought.
 - Q. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn mower.
 - R. They cannot.
 - S. You work out how to do a particular job, write a program and then the computer applies your thinking to that job as long as you like.
 6. In this sense, computers are half alive because they perpetuate thinking of their creators.
- (a) RQPS (b) PSRQ
(c) SQPR (d) QSRP

Explanation: RQPS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (364–371): In the following questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer. (SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003)

364.

1. India's uniqueness lies in its unity in diversity.
 - P. So the problems of India should not be viewed in isolation.
 - Q. Because of this factor, there are problems here and there at times.
 - R. India is a multi-religious, multicultural and multilingual country.
 - S. But even small countries with monolithic society have more problems.
 6. And India is poised for success in all fields.
- (a) PSRQ (b) QSPR
(c) SRQP (d) RQSP

Explanation: QSPR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

365.

1. My friend went to live in a village.
 - P. But it was a very slow animal.
 - Q. So my friend bought a donkey for ₹ 500.
 - R. One day his new neighbour told him that he must buy a donkey.
 - S. Every family there had a donkey.
 6. It did not like to work.
- (a) RSQP (b) PQRS
(c) SRQP (d) QRSP

Explanation: SRQP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

366.

1. When Galileo went home, he began to experiment with the pendulum.
 - P. When he showed it to his teachers, they were delighted.
 - Q. It was not long before physicians were all using the instrument to count the heartbeats of their patients.
 - R. Soon he had invented an instrument which marked the rate of pulse beats.
 - S. Then the clock makers began to use the pendulum to keep time.
 6. Today it has many other uses.
- (a) PQRS (b) QRPS
(c) SPQR (d) RPQS

Explanation: RPQS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

367.

1. People have wrong calculations about Japan's population.
 - P. No, this is not true.
 - Q. And old people die more often than the young.
 - R. There are more old people in Japan.
 - S. The question is whether Japan has a lower death rate.
 6. So it is very high in Japan.
- (a) QRPS (b) SPRQ
(c) PRQS (d) RQSP

Explanation: PRQS

Hence, the correct option is (c).

368.

1. Pollution is one of the evils brought about by the growth of science.
- P. Air pollution has very harmful effects.

- Q. They pollute the air and the atmosphere.
 - R. It is making the environment, water and air dirty.
 - S. Factories and industries keep throwing out smoke which contains toxic gases.
 6. People living in the surroundings breathe the impure air and are affected by diseases of the lungs and heart.
- (a) PSQR (b) RPSQ
(c) QPSR (d) SPQR

Explanation: SPQR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

369.

1. When she got to her house, there was nothing to retrieve.
 - P. All valuables were smashed or stolen.
 - Q. The curtains were burned; books were ripped to shreds.
 - R. Her medals and trophies had been flung everywhere.
 - S. The house had been completely ransacked.
 6. Mrs. M stood in the centre of her bedroom looking at a ruined copy of the Koran forcing back her tears.
- (a) PQRS (b) PRQS
(c) SPRQ (d) RSQP

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

370.

1. The student came late to the school.
 - P. He went home weeping.
 - Q. The watchman didn't allow him inside the school.
 - R. The boy was waiting outside for some time.
 - S. He then decided to go home.
 6. It was a bad day for him.
- (a) QSPR (b) QSRP
(c) QRSP (d) QPSR

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (c).

371.

1. Oliver dozed off again and it has been bright day for hours when Oliver opened his eyes.



- P. He belonged to the world again.
- Q. In three days' time, he was able to sit in any easy chair, well propped up with pillows, and he was still too weak to walk.
- R. He felt cheerful and happy.
- S. The crisis of the disease was safely past.
6. Mrs Beduin had him carried down-stairs into the little housekeeper's room which belonged to her.
- (a) PQRS (b) RSPQ
(c) QRSP (d) SPQR

Explanation: RSPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (372–381): In these questions, the first and the last part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the parts and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001)

- 372.
1. A dictionary
- P. arranged words
- Q. about which information
- R. containing alphabetically
- S. is a book
6. is given.
- (a) RPQS (b) QRPS
(c) SRPQ (d) SPRQ

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 373.
1. Agriculture
- P. cotton for our clothes
- Q. raw materials like jute
- R. and sugarcane for our industries
- S. gives us food
6. and food for cattle.
- (a) SRQP (b) RQPS
(c) QPRS (d) SPQR

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 374.
1. Today political freedom
- P. and the right
- Q. however money and all that money.
- R. assures people equality before law
- S. to elect their Government
6. can buy is not fairly distributed.
- (a) SPRQ (b) RPSQ
(c) QRSP (d) PSRQ

Explanation: RPSQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 375.
1. By far the most logical step
- P. to relieve the housewife of routine
- Q. which can be programmed
- R. to carry out standard operations
- S. is to provide a robot
6. when switched by the housewife.
- (a) RSPQ (b) PSQR
(c) QSPR (d) SRQP

Explanation: PSQR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 376.
1. During the reign of the Emperor Tiberius
- P. called Phaedrux
- Q. an Augustan story teller
- R. translated Aesop's fables into Latin
- S. in ancient Rome
6. and added some tales of his own.
- (a) QRPS (b) PQRS
(c) SQPR (d) RSPQ

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (377–381): In these questions, the first and the last sentence of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

(SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 1997)

- 377.
1. The traveller said, 'Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn'
- P. 'Do you want one in which you can spend the night?'

- Q. 'Yes', said the peasant.
- R. 'Go right down the road and turn to the left.'
- S. 'Yes', replied the traveller.
6. 'Thanks a lot.'
- (a) PSRQ (b) QPSR
(c) SPQR (d) QSRP

Explanation: QPSR

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 378.
1. Money is not the root of all evils.
- P. Or, what about the desire for power driving people to horrible crimes?
- Q. Even purposeless cruelty can be seen in many instances of evil behaviour.
- R. For example, neither teachers nor parents profit in any way by torturing children.
- S. The evils of sexual offenders are not motivated by financial gains.
6. No, we can only say that money is the root of some evil.
- (a) QRPS (b) SPQR
(c) RSPQ (d) QPRS

Explanation: QRPS

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 379.
1. Even the smallest insect of the living world is made up of a large number of cells.
- P. Furthermore, the cells in these small creatures widely differ in their structure and function.
- Q. An ant, or a gnat, for example is composed of hundreds of thousands of cells.
- R. Even a mite has cells making up its skeletal structure.
- S. It also has cells dedicated to digestive and reproductive functions.
6. The cell system of small organisms is microscopic but marvellous, isn't it?
- (a) SRQP
(b) QRSP
(c) SQPR
(d) QPRS

Explanation: QPRS

Hence, the correct option is (d).

380.

1. Advocates of space programme argue for spending huge amounts of money on exploring Mars.
 - P. But there is no firm evidence of any valuable mineral that can be extracted from Mars and transported to Earth.
 - Q. Worst, nobody has any idea what undesirable microbes or poisonous materials we will be importing from Mars.
 - R. They are also unrealistic about the cost of transportation that will be involved in interplanetary movement of men and materials.
 - S. These enthusiasts argue that Mars could be a perennial source of materials for us earthlings.
 6. Our race to Mars is likely to be a wild goose chase.
- (a) SPRQ (b) QPRS
(c) PRSQ (d) SRQP

Explanation: SPRQ

Hence, the correct option is (a).

381.

1. When a light passenger plane flew off course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.
 - P. Snow lay thick on the ground.
 - Q. It was the middle of winter.
 - R. The woman knew that nearest village was miles away.
 - S. The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt.
 6. When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find.
- (a) PQRS (b) QPRS
(c) SQPR (d) RSPQ

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (c).

382.

1. The school has always been
- P. tradition from one

- Q. the most important
 - R. the wealth of
 - S. means of transferring
 6. generation to the next.
- (a) PSRQ (b) QSRP
(c) RSQP (d) QRSP

Explanation: QSRP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (383–386): In these questions, the last and the first part of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentences are split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct.
(SSC SO (Audit) Exam.1997)

383.

1. The lead story
 - P. at 4 AM
 - Q. in tonight's news
 - R. concerns the fire
 - S. which engulfed the Columbia College
 6. this morning.
- (a) RSPQ (b) QRSP
(c) QRPS (d) RPSQ

Explanation: QRSP

Hence, the correct option is (b).

384.

1. In less than a week
 - P. the processor controlled exchange
 - Q. have restored the functioning of
 - R. which had suffered
 - S. the telecommunication people
 6. a major disaster.
- (a) PRSQ (b) SRPQ
(c) PQSR (d) SQPR

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (d).

385.

1. As my jogging enthusiast sister
- P. was often bothered by neighbourhood dogs
- Q. with a stick in hand,

- R. her husband started to accompany her on a bicycle,
 - S. on her daily run,
 6. to ward off any attackers.
- (a) SPQR (b) PSRQ
(c) RPQS (d) PRSQ

Explanation: PSRQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

386.

1. An electrical circuit
 - P. which is
 - Q. of wires
 - R. designed to
 - S. is a circle
 6. carry electricity.
- (a) SQPR (b) QPRS
(c) RQSP (d) PRSQ

Explanation: SQPR

Hence, the correct option is (a).

387.

1. We have pleasure
 - P. a double room with bath
 - Q. for five days from 4 September to 8 September,
 - R. that we have reserved
 - S. in informing you
 6. both days inclusive
- (a) RQPS (b) SRPQ
(c) RPSQ (d) PQSR

Explanation: SRPQ

Hence, the correct option is (b).

388.

1. The pigeons were used
 - P. as messengers
 - Q. which were tied
 - R. in the olden days
 - S. to carry messages
 6. to their feet.
- (a) PQRS (b) SPRQ
(c) PRSQ (d) PRQS

Explanation: PRSQ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

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Cloze Test

Directions for questions (1–10): In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2016]

I will always (1) the trip I made to the zoo in 1988. It was then that I (2) measles from one of my friends. Peter, who had (3) along too.

Before he met us at the zoo, he had gone to visit his cousin who was (4) from measles. The next Peter was (5) of a sore throat, cold and high fever. When he was diagnosed by a doctor as having measles, his parents rang me up to warn me that I had been (6) to measles too. By the next day, I was also showing/having the same symptoms. My doctor (7) me to stay at home for the next two weeks.

I was quite pleased with the doctor's instruction. I spent the time reading story-books, (8) to music and watching television. When I get bored, I would call up Peter, who also had to spend two weeks at home, for a that. Unfortunately, the two weeks passed too/by quickly. When we (9) to school, we had to work twice as hard to (10) with our classmates. It was definitely not worth the 'holiday'.

1.
(a) remember (b) remembered
(c) be remember (d) remembering

Explanation: remember

Hence, the correct option is (a).

2.
(a) catch (b) will catch
(c) caught (d) catching

Explanation: caught

Hence, the correct option is (c).

3.
(a) went (b) gone
(c) going (d) go

Explanation: gone

Hence, the correct option is (b).

4.
(a) recover (b) revealed
(c) removed (d) recovering

Explanation: recovering

Hence, the correct option is (d).

5.
(a) complained (b) complain
(c) complaining (d) explained

Explanation: complaining

Hence, the correct option is (c).

6.
(a) exposed (b) exposing
(c) expose (d) exposable

Explanation: exposed

Hence, the correct option is (a).

7.
(a) advise (b) advised
(c) is advised (d) advising

Explanation: advised

Hence, the correct option is (b).

8.
(a) listening (b) looking
(c) listen (d) listened

Explanation: listening

Hence, the correct option is (a).

9.
(a) returning (b) is returned
(c) return (d) returned

Explanation: returned

Hence, the correct option is (d).

10.
(a) caught up (b) catching up
(c) catch up (d) catch

Explanation: catch up

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (11–20): In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2016]

The Red Indians (11) for the arrival of the bison. The beasts, which come only once a year, are a good source of meat and hide. The Red Indians (12) to survive the cold, bitter winter.

Tikki, the young boy, (13) to look out for herd's arrival. Every day, he (14) to the top of the hill to see if he could spot them on the vast horizon.

One night, while he (15) the ground shook (16) and his bag of arrows fell off from its hook on the wall. Tikki (17) of his wigwam and felt a strong gust of wind and dust gush past him. Shouting excitedly, he ran to the other wigwams and woke everyone up. A big fire (18) built and the Red Indians danced around it, giving praises to their God who had, at last, (19) their food and clothing of animal hide. The next morning, all the warriors (20) to hunt down the beasts which were grazing near the riven

11.
(a) were waiting (b) is waiting
(c) were waited (d) are waited

Explanation: were waiting

Hence, the correct option is (a).



12.
(a) needing these (b) needed these
(c) needed their (d) needing this

Explanation: needed these
Hence, the correct option is (b).

13.
(a) was choose (b) is choose
(c) was chose (d) was chosen

Explanation: was chosen
Hence, the correct option is (d).

14.
(a) would running
(b) will running
(c) would run
(d) will be running

Explanation: would run
Hence, the correct option is (c).

15.
(a) is sleep (b) was sleeping
(c) was sleep (d) were slept

Explanation: was sleeping
Hence, the correct option is (b).

16.
(a) violently (b) violence
(c) violent (d) violet

Explanation: violently
Hence, the correct option is (a).

17.
(a) rushing out (b) rush out
(c) rushed out (d) rushed in

Explanation: rushed out
Hence, the correct option is (c).

18.
(a) were immediately
(b) was immediate
(c) were immediate
(d) was immediately

Explanation: was immediately
Hence, the correct option is (d).

19.
(a) send them (b) sent them
(c) sent their (d) send their

Explanation: sent them
Hence, the correct option is (b).

20.
(a) is assigned
(b) was assigning
(c) were assigned
(d) were assigning

Explanation: were assigned
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (21–25): In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015]

A team of Indian engineers (21) shown that digital photographs of the hand may (22) cholesterol levels in the body and serve as an early warning signal (23) poor lipid health without a standard blood test.

Researchers believe the programme may be (24) in the future and (25) into mobile phones to enable it to analyse digital images of the hand captured in the camera on a mobile phone.

21.
(a) are (b) has been
(c) have (d) has

Explanation: has
Hence, the correct option is (d).

22.
(a) reveal (b) conceal
(c) conduct (d) conjecture

Explanation: reveal
Hence, the correct option is (a).

23.
(a) of (b) by
(c) before (d) at

Explanation: of
Hence, the correct option is (a).

24.
(a) retracted (b) refined
(c) recorded (d) resolved

Explanation: resolved
Hence, the correct option is (d).

25.
(a) fixed (b) formulated
(c) featured (d) loaded

Explanation: loaded
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (26–30): In the following questions of the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CAPP's SI, CISF ASI DP SI Exam 2015]

PASSAGE

Darkness (i) began to (ii) on all side. So I could not have any (iii) view of the things that (iv) along our way. Our train stopped at two important stations before we (v) our home town.

26. (i) = ?
(a) incidentally
(b) gradually
(c) initially
(d) prudentially

Explanation: Gradually: slowly, progressively.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

27. (ii) = ?
(a) descend (b) condescend
(c) ascend (d) transcend

Explanation: descend: to arrive and begin to affect somebody or something.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

28. (iii) = ?
(a) contradict (b) precinct
(c) instinct (d) distinct

Explanation: Distinct: easily or clearly seen, distinguishable

Hence, the correct option is (d).

29. (iv) = ?
(a) lain (b) lied
(c) lay (d) laid

Explanation: lay
Hence, the correct option is (c).

30. (v) = ?
(a) had reached
(b) reach
(c) readied
(d) have readied

Explanation: reached
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (31–40): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPF's SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

All the political parties of India appear lost in the (31) exercise of fighting elections. There is nothing (32) about a (33) for votes in a democracy as India is and must (34). But democracies defeat themselves when they are (35) with the (36) of politics and must forget its (37). The growing political (38) in India (39) from the political parties (40) contempt for any real development.

31.

- (a) physical (b) barren
(c) dreary (d) bleak

Explanation:

- (1) dreary: sad or dull; dismal; bleak
(2) barren: unproductive, not fruitful
Hence, the correct option is (a).

32.

- (a) improbable (b) impractical
(c) incongruous (d) improper

Explanation:

improbable: not likely to be true or to happen
impractical: not realistic
incongruous: strange and not suitable in a situation
Hence, the correct option is (d).

33.

- (a) thought (b) care
(c) worry (d) concern

Explanation: Concern

Hence, the correct option is (d).

34.

- (a) reside (b) defy
(c) remain (d) abide

Explanation: remain

Hence, the correct option is (c).

35.

- (a) overwhelmed (b) obsessed
(c) worried (d) concerned

Explanation:

overwhelmed: to have such a strong emotional effect on somebody that it is difficult for them to resist or know how to react.
obsessed: to be enamoured by something so that one cannot think of anything else
Hence, the correct option is (b).

36.

- (a) frame (b) body
(c) form (d) idea

Explanation: form

Hence, the correct option is (c).

37.

- (a) contends (b) contains
(c) contempt (d) contents

Explanation: contempt's: the feeling that somebody or something is without value; disdain

Hence, the correct option is (c).

38.

- (a) positivism (b) pessimism
(c) optimism (d) pragmatism

Explanation:

positivism: a system of philosophy based on things that can be seen or proved.
pessimism: a feeling that bad things will happen and that something will not be successful
optimism: a feeling that good things will happen and that something will be successful
pragmatism: thinking about solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas and theories.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

39.

- (a) branches (b) roots
(c) stems (d) flowers

Explanation: stems

Hence, the correct option is (c).

40.

- (a) unconcealed (b) explicit
(c) latent (d) hidden

Explanation:

unconcealed: that you do not try to hide
explicit: clear and easy to understand
latent: existing, but not very noticeable
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (41–50): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CAPF's SI, CIPF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

Saina Nehwal's bronze medal win (41) Saturday, at the London Olympics, may be seen as a lucky (42) after her Chinese opponent (43) hurt. But (44) Saina's father, Dr Harvir Singh, "it's god's gift". "She was (45) on Friday after losing the semifinal. It was god's (46) that she won a medal. This is very satisfying for everyone. I was very (47) about Saina winning a bronze." Prime Minister Manmohan Singh (48) the Indian shuttler for winning the medal. "The country is proud of your (49)". Singh said in his congratulatory message. Andhra Pradesh governor ESL Narasimhan and Chief Minister N. Kiran Kumar Reddy too congratulated Saina. "After Gagan Narang, Saina is the second sportsperson from AP to win a (50) at the Olympics." the chief minister said.

41.

- (a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) onto

Explanation: on

Hence, the correct option is (a).

42.

- (a) succeed (b) win of
(c) winning (d) victory

Explanation: victory

Hence, the correct option is (d).

43.

- (a) retired (b) crashed
(c) injure (d) fated

Explanation: retired

Hence, the correct option is (a).

44.

- (a) according to (b) from
(c) instead of (d) on the way

Explanation: according to

Hence, the correct option is (a).

45.

- (a) joyous (b) appointed
(c) disappointed (d) cheerful



Explanation: disappointed

Hence, the correct option is (c).

46.

- (a) prayer (b) nature
(c) notion (d) wish

Explanation: wish

Hence, the correct option is (d).

47.

- (a) pessimistic (b) optimistic
(c) nostalgic (d) emotional

Explanation:

- (1) Nostalgic: having or bringing a feeling of sadness mixed with pleasure and affection

Hence, the correct option is (b).

48.

- (a) prayed (b) congratulated
(c) wishes (d) dictated

Explanation: congratulated

Hence, the correct option is (b).

49.

- (a) getting of (b) order
(c) achievement (d) position

Explanation: achievement

Hence, the correct option is (c).

50.

- (a) post (b) match
(c) entry (d) medal

Explanation: medal

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (51–55): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

Internet, (51) known as the Net, is the network (52) computers spanning the (53). Internet is a global (54) of computers that allows individuals to communicate (55) one another.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

51.

- (a) too (b) also
(c) another (d) other

Explanation: also

Hence, the correct option is (d).

52.

- (a) an (b) of
(c) since (d) get

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

53.

- (a) sea (b) sky
(c) mountain (d) globe

Explanation: globe

Hence, the correct option is (d).

54.

- (a) connect (b) Web
(c) net (d) wireless

Explanation: web

Hence, the correct option is (b).

55.

- (a) under (b) out
(c) for (d) with

Explanation: with

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (56–65): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

Past (56) us in understanding our present world in a (57) better way. If we know (58) our ancestors lived or (59) the wars were waged, we can understand the today's world (60) and get ideas for a (61) future. What appears to (62) as wrong today could have been right (63). It is also interesting to know how (64) in the past (65) the life of humans.

56.

- (a) helped (b) help
(c) is helping (d) helps

Explanation: helps

Hence, the correct option is (d).

57.

- (a) most (b) just
(c) more (d) much

Explanation: much

Hence, the correct option is (d).

58.

- (a) why (b) when
(c) where (d) how

Explanation: how

Hence, the correct option is (d).

59.

- (a) why (b) when
(c) how (d) which

Explanation: why

Hence, the correct option is (a).

60.

- (a) better (b) best
(c) betterment (d) well

Explanation: well

Hence, the correct option is (d).

61.

- (a) fairer (b) fairest
(c) fair (d) fairy

Explanation: fairer

Hence, the correct option is (a).

62.

- (a) us (b) they
(c) them (d) him

Explanation: us

Hence, the correct option is (a).

63.

- (a) earliest (b) early
(c) earlier (d) later

Explanation: earlier

Hence, the correct option is (c).

64.

- (a) adventures (b) inventing
(c) inventions (d) inventors

Explanation: inventions

Hence, the correct option is (c).

65.

- (a) improve (b) improves
(c) improvement (d) improved

Explanation: improve

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (66–90): In the following passages, some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

Passage I

A healthy body is necessary for the development of the (66) and wisdom. Every human being should exercise daily to (67) good health. Physical exercise (68) physical fitness. It makes human beings mentally (69) physical exercise is required to (70) food properly.

66.

- (a) healing (b) intellect
(c) benevolence (d) nominate

Explanation:

healing: the process of curing or making someone healthy

intellect: intelligence; our mind

benevolence: kindness, compassion and generosity

nominate: to choose somebody to do a job; propose

Hence, the correct option is (b).

67.

- (a) legislate (b) reclaim
(c) start (d) maintain

Explanation:

legislate: to make a law affecting something

reclaim: to get something back or to ask to have it back after it has been lost, taken away, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

68.

- (a) ensuing (b) entangles
(c) ensures (d) ensnares

Explanation:

ensuing: following

entangles: to involve somebody in a complicated situation

ensures: to make sure that something happens; is definite

ensnares: trap

Hence, the correct option is (c).

69.

- (a) akin (b) defective
(c) mindful (d) alert

Explanation:

(1) akin: like

Hence, the correct option is (d).

70.

- (a) digest (b) inhale
(c) assent (d) apprise

Explanation:

assent: official agreement to or approval of something

apprise: inform somebody of something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Passage II

Since the U.S. led alliance toppled the Taliban (71) November 2001, women and girls in Afghanistan have (72) greater freedom to participate in public life and (73) to education, health care, and employment. This is the case particularly in the (74), Kabul, where the deployment of foreign military forces under the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) has helped bring (75) security. Even in Kabul, however, many Afghan women still face constant (76) to their personal security from other civilians or armed men belonging to various political (77). Outside Kabul, the situation is one of acute general lawlessness and insecurity, as there is no ISAF presence and rival warlords control security conditions. In these areas, more than in Kabul, Afghan women continue to (78) serious threats to their physical safety, which (79) them the opportunity to exercise their basic human rights and to participate fully in the rebuilding of their (80).

71.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) from (d) in

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (d).

72.

- (a) submitted (b) gained
(c) surrendered (d) volunteered

Explanation: gained

Hence, the correct option is (b).

73.

- (a) success (b) progress
(c) regress (d) access

Explanation:

regress: to return to an earlier less advanced form

access: the right to use something or to see somebody

Hence, the correct option is (d).

74.

- (a) locality (b) country
(c) capital (d) outskirts

Explanation: capital

Hence, the correct option is (c).

75.

- (a) less-needed
(b) much-admired
(c) less-known
(d) much-needed

Explanation: much-needed

Hence, the correct option is (d).

76.

- (a) threats
(b) lashes
(c) demands
(d) opportunities

Explanation: threats

Hence, the correct option is (a).

77.

- (a) factions (b) actions
(c) upheavals (d) fractions

Explanation:

factions: a section of people who think or believe or act differently from those of the larger group

upheavals: a big change; disruption

Hence, the correct option is (a).

78.

- (a) evade (b) bear
(c) face (d) oppose

Explanation:

evade: to escape; to avoid

bear: to be able to accept and deal with something unpleasant

face: to accept as a situation exists

oppose: to disagree

Hence, the correct option is (c).

79.

- (a) approves (b) allows
(c) provides (d) denies

**Explanation:**

approves: to agree

denies: to refuse

Hence, the correct option is (d).

80.

- (a) selves (b) state
(c) city (d) country

Explanation: country

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Passage III

One day when king Rama was sitting on his (81) his ring fell off. When it touched the earth, it made a hole in the ground and disappeared into it. It was (82). His trusty henchman, Hanuman, was (83) his feet. Rama said to Hanuman, 'Look, my ring is lost. (84) it for me'.

Now Hanuman can enter any hole, no matter how tiny. He had the power to become the smallest of the small and larger than the largest thing. So he took on a (85) form and went down the hole.

He went and went and went and (86) fell into the netherworld. There were women down there. Look, a tiny monkey! It's fallen from above? Then they caught him and placed him on a platter (thali). The King of Spirits (bhut), who lives in the netherworld, likes to eat animals. So, Hanuman was sent to him as part of his dinner, along with his vegetables. Hanuman sat on the platter, (87) what to do.

While this was going on in the netherworld, Rama sat on his throne on the earth above. The (88) Vashistha and the (89) Brahma came to see him. They said to Rama, "We want to talk privately with you. We don't want anyone to (90) what we say or interrupt it. Do we agree?" "All right." said Rama, "We'll talk."

81.

- (a) throne (b) rock
(c) bench (d) chair

Explanation: throne

Hence, the correct option is (a).

82.

- (a) gone (b) vanished
(c) molten (d) returned

Explanation: gone

Hence, the correct option is (a).

83.

- (a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) under

Explanation: at

Hence, the correct option is (c).

984.

- (a) Replace (b) Make
(c) Return (d) Find

Explanation: Find

Hence, the correct option is (d).

85.

- (a) tiny (b) substantial
(c) corporeal (d) humungous

Explanation:

substantial: large in amount, value or importance

corporeal: physical

humungous: enormous; very big

Hence, the correct option is (b).

86.

- (a) gradually
(b) superstitiously
(c) cleverly
(d) suddenly

Explanation:

surreptitiously: in a quick or secret way not to be noticed

Hence, the correct option is (d).

87.

- (a) wondering
(b) thundering
(c) plundering
(d) wandering

Explanation: wondering

Hence, the correct option is (a).

88.

- (a) wife (b) daughter
(c) sage (d) animal

Explanation: sage

Hence, the correct option is (c).

89.

- (a) Hanuman (b) God
(c) women (d) Spirit king

Explanation: God

Hence, the correct option is (b).

90.

- (a) see (b) hear
(c) imagine (d) say

Explanation: hear

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (91–100): In the following passage, there are each options that has been numbered. Against each, four words are suggested. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SSC COL Tier-II Exam 2015)

Every month, scientists (i) new gadgets and new ways to make technology faster and better. Our homes are full of hardware (such as DVD players and computers) (ii) and (such as computer games and MP3s) (iii) suggests, however, that it is the young people who are best able to deal with this change. Whereas teenagers have no problem (iv) a DVD player, their parents and grandparents often find using new technology (v) and different. But if you're a teenager who criticizes your parents for their (vi) of technological awareness, don't be too hard on them! Sometime (vii) the future, when you've got children of your own, your (viii) to deal with new technology will probably (Ix) and your children will feel more (x) with new technology than you do.

91. (vi) = ?

- (a) lack (b) effect
(c) amount (d) storage

Explanation: lack

Hence, the correct option is (a).

92. (v) = ?

- (a) complicated (b) automatic
(c) unique (d) sudden

Explanation: complicated

Hence, the correct option is (a).

93. (ix) = ?

- (a) decrease (b) please
(c) able (d) easy

Explanation: decrease

Hence, the correct option is (a).

94. (i) = ?

- (a) estimate (b) invent
(c) found (d) discover

Explanation: invent

Hence, the correct option is (b).

95. (iv) = ?

- (a) inventing (b) explaining
(c) discovering (d) operating

Explanation: operating

Hence, the correct option is (d).

96. (x) = ?

- (a) easy (b) able
(c) comfortable (d) pleased

Explanation: comfortable

Hence, the correct option is (c).

97. (ii) = ?

- (a) software (b) laptops
(c) gadgets (d) screens

Explanation: gadgets

Hence, the correct option is (c).

98. (vii) = ?

- (a) on (b) in
(c) at (d) to

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (b).

99. (iii) = ?

- (a) Research (b) Program
(c) Experiment (d) Industry

Explanation: Research

Hence, the correct option is (a).

100. (viii) = ?

- (a) ability (b) talent
(c) possibility (d) master

Explanation: ability

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (101–110): In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. Against each, four words are suggested. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

In a survey (i) by a library, it was recently (ii) that parents wish their children to read books with high moral (iii). Around two thousand parents were interviewed and most of them (iv) Dickens 'The Christmas Carol' as a must-read for children. This Christmas tale (v) *the filthy rich*,

(vi) *Scrooge and the poor contented Cratchit family* offers lessons in moral duties. Another book which many parents marked out as a (vii) read was Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice'. The choice of this book was rather (viii), because, this romantic novel is more likely to (ix) teenagers, than children. Since Elizabeth's final choice of Darcy is deeply rooted in strong moral (x), the parents, probably thought, she offers a good example for the girl child to follow.

101. (viii) = ?

- (a) unfortunate (b) unsuspected
(c) unnerving (d) unexpected

Explanation: unexpected

Hence, the correct option is (d).

102. (vii) = ?

- (a) reconciliatory (b) mandatory
(c) conclusive (d) credible

Explanation: mandatory

Hence, the correct option is (b).

103. (iv) = ?

- (a) recommended (b) remarked
(c) revised (d) restored

Explanation: recommended

Hence, the correct option is (a).

104. (i) = ?

- (a) circulated (b) conducted
(c) employed (d) maintained

Explanation: conducted

Hence, the correct option is (b).

105. (ill) = ?

- (a) content (b) dilemma
(c) ground (d) deliberation

Explanation: content

Hence, the correct option is (a).

106. (x) = ?

- (a) discomfort (b) dilemma
(c) consideration (d) disturbance

Explanation: consideration

Hence, the correct option is (c).

107. (ii) = ?

- (a) exposed (b) inferred
(c) revealed (d) concurred

Explanation: revealed

Hence, the correct option is (c).

108. (ix) = ?

- (a) distract (b) repulse
(c) presume (d) attract

Explanation: attract

Hence, the correct option is (d).

109. (v) = ?

- (a) employing (b) devolving
(c) revolving (d) involving

Explanation: involving

Hence, the correct option is (d).

110. (vi) = ?

- (a) fastidious (b) finicky
(c) stingy (d) fussy

Explanation: stingy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (111–115): Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

How the domestication of animals began is not known. Perhaps, there were large number of animals in areas near water where men also were (i). Here man could observe the animals and study their habits, and this knowledge must have, (ii) him to tame them. It was again, easy for (iii) people to domesticate animals and feed them on the husks of the grain that were left after threshing. In any event, sheep and goats, pigs and cattle and later horses and asses were tamed and kept in pens. Man, thus, (iv) food from the soil and from animals. In the pens, the animals could be observed even more closely. Calves suckling milk must have given man the idea that he too could get food other than meat from cows and goats. This practice which combines agriculture with the raising of animals is known as (v) farming. Animals, however, were chiefly used to provide meat and milk, they were yet to be used as beasts of burden or to draw the plough.

111. (iii) = ?

- (a) business (b) fanning
(c) rural (d) agricultural



Explanation: agricultural

Hence, the correct option is (d).

112. (v) = ?

- (a) joined (b) blended
(c) united (d) mixed

Explanation: mixed

Hence, the correct option is (d).

113. (ii) = ?

- (a) authorized (b) enabled
(c) modified (d) rendered

Explanation: enabled

Hence, the correct option is (b).

114. (iv) = ?

- (a) gained (b) obtained
(c) attained (d) achieved

Explanation: obtained

Hence, the correct option is (b).

115. (i) = ?

- (a) amassed (b) concentrated
(c) strengthened (d) intensified

Explanation: concentrated

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (116–125): In the following questions in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHEM (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

If you (116) to be free from all physical aches and pains and enjoy perfect physical harmony, then put your mind in order and (117) your thoughts. Think joyful thoughts, think loving thoughts; Let the (118) of goodwill (119) through your veins, and you will need no other medicine. (120) your jealousies, your suspicions, your worries, your hatred, your selfish indulgences, and you will put away your indigestion, your sickness, your (121) and (122). If you will (123) clinging to these (124) and demoralizing habits of minds, then do not complain when your body is (125) sickness.

116.

- (a) can (b) would
(c) want (d) will

Explanation: want

Hence, the correct option is (c).

117.

- (a) regularize (b) coordinate
(c) harmonize (d) regulate

Explanation: harmonize

Hence, the correct option is (c).

118.

- (a) elixir (b) sweetness
(c) generosity (d) potion

Explanation: elixir

Hence, the correct option is (a).

119.

- (a) gather (b) course
(c) run (d) race

Explanation: run

Hence, the correct option is (c).

120.

- (a) ignore (b) throw off
(c) discard (d) cast away

Explanation: throw off

Hence, the correct option is (b).

121.

- (a) confidence (b) nervousness
(c) worries (d) happiness

Explanation: worries

Hence, the correct option is (c).

122.

- (a) mercy (b) despair
(c) paining (d) joy

Explanation: mercy

Hence, the correct option is (a).

123.

- (a) continue to (b) indulge in
(c) care to (d) persisting

Explanation: continue to

Hence, the correct option is (a).

124.

- (a) unruly (b) unhealthy
(c) good (d) worse

Explanation: unhealthy

Hence, the correct option is (b).

125.

- (a) affected to
(b) laid up with
(c) lying with
(d) laid low with

Explanation: laid low With

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (126–135): In the following questions in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam, 2015]

In civilized life there is a rule (126) violence, against taking the (127) into our hands. It is a rule which (128) of us observe so often, indeed, that a great (129) of people go through life (130) orderliness and non-violence as part of the scheme of nature. But when (131) come into their midst (132) refuses to observe the current rules, and (133) the simple rule that might is right, the law-abiding members (134) society do not know what to do, and look on in (135) bewildered confusion.

126.

- (a) upon (b) after
(c) at (d) against

Explanation: against

Hence, the correct option is (d).

127.

- (a) law (b) police
(c) people (d) rule

Explanation: law

Hence, the correct option is (a).

128.

- (a) every (b) most
(c) none (d) many

Explanation: many

Hence, the correct option is (d).

129.

- (a) sum (b) amount
(c) number (d) capacity

Explanation: number

Hence, the correct option is (c).

130.

- (a) accepting (b) not expecting
(c) expecting (d) not accepting

Explanation: accepting

Hence, the correct option is (a).

131.

- (a) everyone (b) no one
(c) any one (d) none

Explanation: any one

Hence, the correct option is (c).

132.

- (a) whom (b) who
(c) how (d) where

Explanation: who

Hence, the correct option is (b).

133.

- (a) follow (b) following
(c) followed (d) follows

Explanation: follows

Hence, the correct option is (d).

134.

- (a) on (b) of
(c) at (d) in

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

135.

- (a) helpful (b) helping
(c) helped (d) helpless

Explanation: helpless

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (136–145): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SCC CHSL (10+2) LDC. DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

Squirrels are (136) animals in the world. They have the (137) for rainy days. Autumn can be very entertaining for them. That is the time (138) the great harvest collection for their winter store. You can (139) here and there, collecting nuts of all sorts. Walnuts, beechnuts, chestnuts, dried berries.

They are not fussy. Relentlessly, they run from their storage point, usually a tree hollow, to the vast amount of wild nuts to be found in the forest.

These beautiful animals are house-proud. They take great pains to ensure that (140) and warm enough to tide them (141) the harsh winter. You busily collecting soft pieces of bark, wood and leaves to line their nests.

After all their, (142) and when the first, cold hard frost arrives, they (143) inside their nests for the duration/rest of the cold spell. There, (144) till it is warm enough to bring out their stored food. Ah but then again, they are the most forgetful little animals, and it is not unusual to see squirrels (145) their hoards.

136.

- (a) the more resource
(b) this most resourceful
(c) the most resource
(d) the pat resourceful

Explanation: the most resourceful

Hence, the correct option is (d).

137.

- (a) knack of saving down
(b) knack of saving on
(c) knack of saved up
(d) knack of saving up

Explanation: knack of saving up

Hence, the correct option is (d).

138.

- (a) what they begin
(b) when they begin
(c) when their begin
(d) when them begin

Explanation: when they begin

Hence, the correct option is (b).

139.

- (a) see them scampering
(b) seeing them scampered
(c) seen them scampering
(d) see their scampering

Explanation: see them scampering

Hence, the correct option is (a).

140.

- (a) their nest is secure
(b) their nest is securing
(c) they nest is secure
(d) there nest is secure

Explanation: their nest is secure

Hence, the correct option is (a).

141.

- (a) is saw them
(b) will seen them
(c) will saw them
(d) will see them

Explanation: will see them

Hence, the correct option is (d).

142.

- (a) scavenging is done
(b) scavenged is done
(c) scavenged was done
(d) scavenging is doing

Explanation: scavenged was done

Hence, the correct option is (c).

143.

- (a) will sealing themselves
(b) will be seal themselves
(c) will seal themselves
(d) are seal themselves

Explanation: will seal themselves

Hence, the correct option is (c).

144.

- (a) they will hibernating
(b) they are hibernated
(c) them will hibernate
(d) they will hibernate

Explanation: they will hibernate

Hence, the correct option is (d).

145.

- (a) search desperate at
(b) searching desperates for
(c) searching desperately for
(d) searched desperately for

Explanation: searching desperately for

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (146): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

Although we can (146) the (147) bodies of our solar system (148) a telescope, it is only (149) who can (150) the depths of outer space. It is reported that they have seen, (151) galaxies, stars taking (152) and (153), and 'black holes'. They say that the deeper they look (154) the universe, the more they know (155) the universe originated.

146.

- (a) observe (b) look
(c) reach (d) find

Explanation: observe

Hence, the correct option is (a).

147.

- (a) heaven (b) heavier
(c) heavy (d) heavenly

Explanation: heavenly

Hence, the correct option is (d).

148.

- (a) at (b) by
(c) through (d) with

Explanation: through

Hence, the correct option is (c).

149.

- (a) astronomers (b) astrology
(c) astrologers (d) astronomy

Explanation: astronomers

Hence, the correct option is (a).

150.

- (a) views (b) overview
(c) view (d) viewed

Explanation: view

Hence, the correct option is (c).

151.

- (a) stunned (b) stunning
(c) shine (d) stun

Explanation: shaming

Hence, the correct option is (b).

152.

- (a) borne (b) birth
(c) berth (d) born

Explanation: birth

Hence, the correct option is (b).

153.

- (a) dyeing (b) died
(c) die (d) dying

Explanation: dying

Hence, the correct option is (d).

154.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) through (d) into

Explanation: into

Hence, the correct option is (d).

155.

- (a) why (b) how
(c) where (d) what

Explanation: how

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (156–165): In the following questions, in the passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHM (10+2) LDC, DEO & PA/SA Exam 2015]

Smile, they say, and soon there will be miles and miles of smiles. If we keep (156) ourselves and do not mix with others, we shall be left alone to ponder (157) the misfortunes of life. Nobody likes to come across a (158) and self-centred person. People (159) gregarious and outgoing souls who are prepared to share their joys and sorrows and have the (160) to laugh (161) their problems and miseries. Laughter brings people (162) whereas keeping to oneself distances people. It has (163) been rightly said that laughter is the shortest distance between two persons. Once they (164) together, the circle of acquaintance, and consequently friendship (165), thus making the world a happy place to live in.

156.

- (a) to (b) with
(c) into (d) by

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (a).

157.

- (a) into (b) at
(c) upon (d) over

Explanation: over

Hence, the correct option is (d).

158.

- (a) comic (b) glum
(c) unselfish (d) kind

Explanation: glum

Hence, the correct option is (b).

159.

- (a) dislike (b) hate
(c) opt (d) like

Explanation: like

Hence, the correct option is (d).

160.

- (a) feeling (b) intention
(c) sense (d) capacity

Explanation: capacity

Hence, the correct option is (d).

161.

- (a) away (b) on
(c) at (d) over

Explanation: at

Hence, the correct option is (c).

162.

- (a) closer (b) far
(c) apart (d) home

Explanation: closer

Hence, the correct option is (a).

163.

- (a) so (b) however
(c) therefore (d) hence

Explanation: however

Hence, the correct option is (b).

164.

- (a) come (b) sit
(c) are (d) go

Explanation: come

Hence, the correct option is (a).

165.

- (a) grows (b) broadens
(c) widens (d) lessens

Explanation: grows

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (166–175): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

A man stopped at a flower shop to (166) some flowers to be (167) to his mother who lived 200 miles (168). As he got out of his car he noticed a young girl sitting on the curb sobbing. He asked her what was wrong and she (169), "I wanted to buy a red rose for my mother. But I only have seventy-five cents and a rose costs two dollars. The man smiled and said, "Come (170) in with me. I'll (171) you a rose." He bought the little girl her rose and ordered his own mother's flowers. As they were (172) he offered the girl a ride home. She said, "Yes please! You can take me to my mother." She directed him to a cemetery, (173) she placed the rose on a freshly dug grave. The man returned to the flower shop, cancelled the delivery order, (174) up a bouquet and (175) the two hundred miles to his mother's house.

166.

- (a) requesting
(b) request
(c) order
(d) ordering

Explanation: order

Hence, the correct option is (c).

167.

- (a) posted (b) given
(c) taken (d) delivered

Explanation: delivered

Hence, the correct option is (d).

168.

- (a) beyond (b) between
(c) away (d) across

Explanation: away

Hence, the correct option is (c).

169.

- (a) inquired (b) replied
(c) exclaimed (d) asked

Explanation: replied

Hence, the correct option is (b).

170.

- (a) of (b) out
(c) upon (d) on

Explanation: on

Hence, the correct option is (d).

171.

- (a) bought (b) buying
(c) bring (d) buy

Explanation: buy

Hence, the correct option is (d).

172.

- (a) coming (b) relaxing
(c) leaving (d) going

Explanation: leaving

Hence, the correct option is (c).

173.

- (a) were (b) ware
(c) wear (d) where

Explanation: where

Hence, the correct option is (d).

174.

- (a) pick (b) picked
(c) picking (d) putting

Explanation: picked

Hence, the correct option is (b).

175.

- (a) driven (b) drove
(c) driving (d) drive

Explanation: drove

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (176–180): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternative and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier II Exam. 2015)

While threatening the (176) of universal values, the campaign to spread democracy

will not succeed. The twentieth century (177) that states could not simply remake the world or abbreviate historical transformations. Nor can they easily effect social change by transferring institutions Inge borders. Even within the ranks of territorial nation-states, the conditions for (179) democratic government are rare: an existing state enjoying legitimacy, consent, and the ability to mediate conflicts between groups. Without such consensus, there is no single sovereign 'people, and therefore no (180) for arithmetical majorities.

Some Important Words

- (1) Integration (Noun) : the act/process of combining two/more things so that they may work together.
- (2) Integrity (Noun) : the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
- (3) Ingratiation (Noun) : the act of gaining acceptance/affection for yourself by persuasive and subtle blandishments.
- (4) destabilized (Verb): to make a system, country, government, etc., become less firmly established/successful.
- (5) Disintegrated (Verb): to become much less strong/united and be gradually destroyed.
- (6) Disdained (Verb): to think that somebody/something is not good enough to deserve your respect.
- (7) Effable (Adjective): capable of being expressed in words
- (8) Effusive (Adjective): showing too much emotion
- (9) Effervescent (Adjective): excited, enthusiastic and full of energy.
- (10) Decency (Noun): honest, polite behaviour that follows accepted moral standards and shows respect for others.
- (11) Parity (Noun): the state of being equal, especially the state of having equal pay/status.
- (12) Legitimacy (Noun): validity; legality

176.

- (a) integration (b) integrity
(c) ingratiation (d) inability

Explanation: integrity

Hence, the correct option is (b).

177.

- (a) destabilized (b) disintegrated
(c) demonstrated (d) disdained

Explanation: demonstrated

Hence, the correct option is (c).

178.

- (a) under (b) across
(c) over (d) cross

Explanation: across

Hence, the correct option is (b).

179.

- (a) enable (b) effective
(c) effusive (d) effervescent

Explanation: effective

Hence, the correct option is (b).

180.

- (a) decency (b) parity
(c) legitimacy (d) effectiveness

Explanation: legitimacy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (181–190): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

Ernest Hemingway was (181) of America's most beloved authors. He was born in 1898. (182) World War I he served (183) a volunteer ambulance driver in Italy, (184) later served in the Italian infantry. Hemingway (185) badly wounded in 1918. Hemingway's wartime experience (186) a considerable influence (187) his writing. In fact, (188) of his novels focus on the need for physical and psychological strength to (189) to difficulty and often violence. He was quite disillusioned (190) the war.

181.

- (a) only (b) one
(c) alone (d) best

Explanation: one

Hence, the correct option is (b).

182.

- (a) During (b) For
(c) In (d) At

Explanation: During

Hence, the correct option is (a).

183.

- (a) as (b) like
(c) becoming (d) working

Explanation: as

Hence, the correct option is (a).

184.

- (a) while (b) than
(c) and (d) when

Explanation: and

Hence, the correct option is (c).

185.

- (a) had (b) is
(c) was (d) has

Explanation: was

Hence, the correct option is (c).

186.

- (a) had been (b) has been
(c) had (d) has

Explanation: had

Hence, the correct option is (c).

187.

- (a) on (b) at
(c) for (d) in

Explanation: on

Hence, the correct option is (a).

188.

- (a) most (b) mostly
(c) more (d) much

Explanation: most

Hence, the correct option is (a).

189.

- (a) cope at (b) cope with
(c) cope up (d) cope down

Explanation: cope with

Hence, the correct option is (b).

190.

- (a) by (b) in
(c) at (d) for

Explanation: by

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (191–200): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam 2014]

No child is (191) spoilt child by birth. It is (192) family conditions and circumstances (193) which a child grows up (194) spoil him. It is common experience that a (195) wanted child or the only child (196) his parents is more prone to (197) spoilt Such a child becomes arrogant and insolent (198) of the overindulgence and overprotection of the parents. Sometimes it (199) seen that a (200) child also tends to become nuisance.

Some Important Words

- (1) Arrogant (Adjective): behaving in a proud, unpleasant way, showing little thought for other people
- (2) Insolent (Adjective): extremely rude and showing a lack of respect
- (3) Prone (Adjective): liable ; having an inclination to do something
- (4) Over-indulgence (Noun): excessive indulgence

191.

- (a) them (b) the
(c) a (d) an

Explanation: a

Hence, the correct option is (c).

192.

- (a) a (b) the
(c) an (d) them

Explanation: the

Hence, the correct option is (b).

193.

- (a) at (b) on
(c) over (d) under

Explanation: under

Hence, the correct option is (d).

194.

- (a) those (b) this
(c) that (d) these

Explanation: that

Hence, the correct option is (c).

195.

- (a) much (b) more
(c) little (d) less

Explanation: much

Hence, the correct option is (a).

196.

- (a) off (b) for
(c) of (d) in

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (c).

197.

- (a) become (b) becoming
(c) becomes (d) became

Explanation: become

Hence, the correct option is (a).

198.

- (a) so (b) and
(c) why (d) because

Explanation: because

Hence, the correct option is (d).

199.

- (a) is (b) are
(c) was (d) were

Explanation: is

Hence, the correct option is (a).

200.

- (a) neglect (b) neglected
(c) neglects (d) neglecting

Explanation: neglected

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (201–210): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

Rajan is a salesman. He goes from door to door (201) vacuum cleaners. On his first day of work, the (202) to sell his goods by (203) on the doors of a private housing estate. 'My first (204)', he thought as he (205) the doorbell of the first house. A middle-aged woman with curlers in her hair opened the door. Rajan began to (206) who he was and the (207) he was selling.

The (208) minute, the door was (209) shut. "Not interested!" John heard her shout (210) the closed door.

201.

- (a) purchasing (b) buying
(c) gifting (d) selling

Explanation: selling

Hence, the correct option is (d).

202.

- (a) decided (b) undecided
(c) finalized (d) cancelled

Explanation: decided

Hence, the correct option is (a).

203.

- (a) hacking (b) knocking
(c) breaking (d) shaking

Explanation: knocking

Hence, the correct option is (b).

204.

- (a) consumer (b) customer
(c) supplier (d) manufacturer

Explanation: customer

Hence, the correct option is (b).

205.

- (a) pressed (b) impressed
(c) depressed (d) suppressed

Explanation: pressed

Hence, the correct option is (a).

206.

- (a) complain (b) explain
(c) refrain (d) plain

Explanation: explain

Hence, the correct option is (b).

207.

- (a) produce (b) material
(c) product (d) ingredients

Explanation: product

Hence, the correct option is (c).

208.

- (a) after (b) before
(c) next (d) subsequent

Explanation: next

Hence, the correct option is (c).

209.

- (a) slammed (b) damned
(c) tamed (d) crammed

Explanation: slammed

Hence, the correct option is (a).

210.

- (a) before (b) on
(c) aside (d) behind

Explanation: behind

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (211–220): In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

Delhi (211) the capital of India. People from all parts of the country and the world (212) to Delhi. There (213) many historical buildings. People (214) the Rajghat, Shantivan and Vijayghat. We visited Delhi last year (215) our cousins. There (216) many other historical cities, Agra (217) one of them. We (218) visit Agra and Jaipur next time. The Red Fort of Delhi and the Hawa Mahal of Jaipur were (219) famous for their Mughal (220) Rajasthani architecture respectively.

211.

- (a) was (b) are
(c) is (d) were

Explanation: is

Hence, the correct option is (c).

212.

- (a) came (b) comes
(c) come (d) coming

Explanation: come

Hence, the correct option is (c).

213.

- (a) has (b) were
(c) is (d) are

Explanation: are

Hence, the correct option is (d).

214.

- (a) visit (b) visited
(c) visiting (d) visits



Explanation: visit

Hence, the correct option is (a).

215.

- (a) for (b) on
(c) of (d) with

Explanation: with

Hence, the correct option is (d).

216.

- (a) is (b) are
(c) were (d) was

Explanation: are

Hence, the correct option is (b).

217.

- (a) are (b) was
(c) is (d) were

Explanation: is

Hence, the correct option is (c).

218.

- (a) will (b) would
(c) could (d) can

Explanation: will

Hence, the correct option is (a).

219.

- (a) much (b) very
(c) too (d) more

Explanation: very

Hence, the correct option is (b).

220.

- (a) either (b) because
(c) or (d) and

Explanation: and

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (221–230): In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

(221) looking after the health aspect of the team, Dr. Alka also (222) a few emergency cases (223) included a suspected spinal injury (224) a fall from an oil tanker. She herself had a close (225) with death when she was taking pictures of the (226) atop a German ship. A blizzard could have (227)

had the radio officer not pulled her (228) a room. Also (229) the only woman in a 24-member team, she missed the company (230) women.

Some Important Words

- (1) Blizzard (Noun): a snowstorm with very strong winds
(2) Spinal (Adjective): related to spine

221.

- (a) Beside (b) Besides
(c) Despite (d) When

Explanation: Besides

Hence, the correct option is (b).

222.

- (a) attended to (b) attended
(c) looked (d) watched

Explanation: attended to

Hence, the correct option is (a).

223.

- (a) who (b) that
(c) these (d) those

Explanation: that

Hence, the correct option is (b).

224.

- (a) because (b) when
(c) caused (d) due to

Explanation: due to

Hence, the correct option is (d).

225.

- (a) victory (b) brush
(c) bruise (d) fight

Explanation: Brush with means an occasion which you nearly experience something unpleasant.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

226.

- (a) scenic (b) scenery
(c) scenario (d) seen

Explanation: scenery

Hence, the correct option is (b).

227.

- (a) swept her away
(b) sweeping her
(c) swept
(d) sweeps her away

Explanation: swept her away

Hence, the correct option is (a).

228.

- (a) for (b) at
(c) inside (d) about

Explanation: inside

Hence, the correct option is (c).

229.

- (a) having (b) being
(c) becoming (d) keeping

Explanation: being

Hence, the correct option is (b).

230.

- (a) for (b) with
(c) of (d) about

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (231–240): In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

The other day I visited a refugee (231) where the victims (232) the Gujarat. Earthquake (233) in very (234) conditions. I was particularly (235) by an old woman who was determined to give (236) grandchildren a better future. She (237) a strong and (238) woman who even after the (239) of her own children undertook such a Journey through life and never felt weak or broken but was an (240) for all.

Some Important Words

- (1) apathetic (Adjective): showing no interest/enthusiasm
(2) sympathetic (Adjective): kind to somebody who is hurt/sad
(3) pathetic (Adjective): pitiful
(4) empathetic (Adjective): sympathetic
(5) cornered (Verb): to go towards somebody in a determined way, because you want to speak to him
(6) moved (Verb): to arouse the emotions of

231.

- (a) house (b) camp
(c) home (d) nest

Explanation: camp

Hence, the correct option is (b).

232.

- (a) of (b) to
(c) in (d) at

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (a).

233.

- (a) was living (b) are living
(c) were living (d) have lived

Explanation: were living

Hence, the correct option is (c).

234.

- (a) apathetic (b) sympathetic
(c) pathetic (d) empathetic

Explanation: pathetic

Hence, the correct option is (c).

235.

- (a) cornered (b) collected
(c) worked (d) moved

Explanation: cornered

Hence, the correct option is (a).

236.

- (a) his (b) her
(c) its (d) their

Explanation: her

Hence, the correct option is (b).

237.

- (a) were (b) had
(c) was (d) is

Explanation: was

Hence, the correct option is (c).

238.

- (a) courageous (b) continuous
(c) ruinous (d) careful

Explanation: courageous

Hence, the correct option is (a).

239.

- (a) life (b) death
(c) motionless (d) captivated

Explanation: death

Hence, the correct option is (b).

240.

- (a) happiness
(b) determination
(c) motivation
(d) inspiration

Explanation: inspiration

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (241–265): the following questions, you have several passages where some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)

PASSAGE I

Childhood is a time when there are (241) responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child (242) good parents, he is fed, looked (243) and loved, whatever he may do. It is improbable that he will ever again in his life (244) given so much without having to do anything (245) return. In addition, life is always (246) new things to the child. A child finds (247) in playing in the rain or in the snow. His first visit (248) the sea-side is a marvellous adventure. But a child has his pains; he is not so free to do as he wishes; he is continually being (249) not to do things or is being (250). His life is therefore not perfectly happy.

241.

- (a) many (b) little
(c) few (d) more

Explanation: few

Hence, the correct option is (c).

242.

- (a) had (b) have
(c) has (d) will have

Explanation: has

Hence, the correct option is (c).

243.

- (a) up (b) at
(c) after (d) around

Explanation: after

Hence, the correct option is (c).

244.

- (a) is (b) has
(c) are (d) be

Explanation: he

Hence, the correct option is (d).

245.

- (a) for (b) in
(c) as (d) of

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (b).

246.

- (a) donating (b) displaying
(c) granting (d) presenting

Explanation: presenting

Hence, the correct option is (d).

247.

- (a) pain (b) progress
(c) pressure (d) pleasure

Explanation: pleasure

Hence, the correct option is (d).

248.

- (a) on (b) to
(c) in (d) for

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (b).

249.

- (a) ordered (b) told
(c) forbidden (d) restricted

Explanation: told

Hence, the correct option is (b).

250.

- (a) beaten (b) penalised
(c) disturbed (d) punished

Explanation: punished

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

Without water (251) animal can survive. In desert regions, the greatest (252) to life is drying up. But many creatures are able to make use of (253) little water that exists in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces (254) creatures equipped to (255) with desert life is the hardy camel. Stories range the desert lands far and wide about (256) endurance feats by camels. It is said



that camels can (257) a distance of about 800 miles in eight days through (258) travel without an intake of a single drop of water. The popular (259) that camels store water in the humps is (260) in a way; water is indeed stored there but in the form of fat.

Some Important Words

- (1) Endurance (Noun): the ability to continue doing something painful/difficult for a long period of time without complaining
- (2) Masterpieces (Noun): works of art that are the best examples
- (3) Feats (Noun): action that need skill, strength or courage

251.

- (a) every (b) no
(c) any (d) desert

Explanation: no

Hence, the correct option is (b).

252.

- (a) warning (b) worry
(c) requirement (d) threat

Explanation: threat

Hence, the correct option is (d).

253.

- (a) what (b) the
(c) very (d) that

Explanation: the

Hence, the correct option is (b).

254.

- (a) for (b) about
(c) among (d) with

Explanation: among

Hence, the correct option is (c).

255.

- (a) live (b) resist
(c) bear (d) cope

Explanation: cope

Hence, the correct option is (d).

256.

- (a) remarkable (b) little
(c) tolerable (d) popular

Explanation: remarkable

Hence, the correct option is (a).

257.

- (a) measure (b) cover
(c) reduce (d) reach

Explanation: cover

Hence, the correct option is (b).

258.

- (a) rapid (b) continuous
(c) regular (d) slow

Explanation: continuous

Hence, the correct option is (b).

259.

- (a) belief (b) trust
(c) conception (d) notion

Explanation: beliefs

Hence, the correct option is (a).

260.

- (a) baseless (b) wrong
(c) misleading (d) correct

Explanation: correct

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE III

The (261) age is the age of machines. From the (262) the Industrial Revolution began in Europe. Man's life has been changing (263) many ways. At first the change was (264). Now machines have become a (265) of our daily lives.

261.

- (a) modern (b) new
(c) civilized (d) present

Explanation: modern

Hence, the correct option is (a).

262.

- (a) birth (b) time
(c) beginning (d) start

Explanation: time

Hence, the correct option is (b).

263.

- (a) into (b) to
(c) in (d) with

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (c).

264.

- (a) slow (b) steady
(c) fast (d) stagnant

Explanation: slow

Hence, the correct option is (a).

265.

- (a) component (b) part
(c) necessity (d) support

Explanation: part

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (266–290): In the following questions, you have several passages where some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each blank out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, C1SF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

PASSAGE I

It is difficult to believe that any man can be so spiritually dead as to have no (266) for his native country after travelling in (267) lands. But if such an (268) person does exist, take careful note of his career; and you will find (269) he will never (270) poets to celebrate him in deathless song. He (271) be a man of (272) rank, of noble family and of (273) beyond the dream of avarice; but these great (274) will not save him from being forgotten. In spite of them all, he will win no (275) during his life time.

266.

- (a) kindness (b) love
(c) hatred (d) pity

Explanation: love

Hence, the correct option is (b).

267.

- (a) foreign (b) abroad
(c) overseas (d) fine

Explanation: foreign

Hence, the correct option is (a).

268.

- (a) unmerciful
(b) unsympathetic
(c) unnatural
(d) unpatriotic

Explanation: unpatriotic

Hence, the correct option is (d).

269.

- (a) if (b) whether
(c) that (d) since

Explanation: that

Hence, the correct option is (c).

270.

- (a) encourage (b) bribe
(c) inspire (d) kindle

Explanation: inspire

Hence, the correct option is (c).

271.

- (a) may (b) can
(c) should (d) will

Explanation: may

Hence, the correct option is (a).

272.

- (a) classic (b) high
(c) first (d) smart

Explanation: high

Hence, the correct option is (b).

273.

- (a) riches (b) clothes
(c) eatables (d) furniture

Explanation: riches

Hence, the correct option is (a).

274.

- (a) benefits (b) donations
(c) concessions (d) advantages

Explanation: advantages

Hence, the correct option is (d).

275.

- (a) position (b) job
(c) fame (d) happiness

Explanation: fame

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

Colour is (276) the soul of painting. Vishnudharmottara mentions four (277) colours, namely, white, black, blue and orange; (278) five basic colours are (279) by other authorities. According to Bharata's Natyasastra colour (280) realness. Specific colours are (281) for particular castes or classes of people or for the (282) of (283) characters. Colour is descriptive as well as (284). Human temperament is (285) by colour.

276.

- (a) valued as (b) truly
(c) considered (d) really

Explanation: considered

Hence, the correct option is (c).

277.

- (a) basic (b) important
(c) ground (d) significant

Explanation: basic

Hence, the correct option is (a).

278.

- (a) only (b) while
(c) yet (d) when

Explanation: while

Hence, the correct option is (b).

279.

- (a) pointed (b) accepted
(c) acceptable (d) mentioned

Explanation: mentioned

Hence, the correct option is (d).

280.

- (a) means (b) shows
(c) symbolizes (d) represents

Explanation: represents

Hence, the correct option is (d).

281.

- (a) utilized (b) meant
(c) used (d) painted

Explanation: used

Hence, the correct option is (c).

282.

- (a) revelation (b) exposition
(c) presentation (d) depiction

Explanation: depiction

Hence, the correct option is (d).

283.

- (a) coarse (b) bad
(c) cruel (d) uncouth

Explanation: bad

Hence, the correct option is (b).

284.

- (a) connotative (b) explanatory
(c) expository (d) meaningful

Explanation: connotative

Hence, the correct option is (a).

285.

- (a) exposed (b) showed
(c) reflected (d) transmitted

Explanation: reflected

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE III

Then think of other conveniences the city has to offer; the (286) buses to take you from place to place; the bathrooms fitted with gleaming (287) fittings; the shops and super markets where you can buy all your (288) desires and so many other things impossible to list. When you live in the country long enough you are bound to miss all these (289) of (290) life.

286.

- (a) rickety
(b) vintage
(c) comfortable
(d) uncomfortable

Explanation: comfortable

Hence, the correct option is (c).

287.

- (a) pantry (b) ceramic
(c) sanitary (d) plastic

Explanation: sanitary

Hence, the correct option is (c).

288.

- (a) mind's (b) heart's
(c) emotion's (d) pocket's

Explanation: heart's

Hence, the correct option is (b).

289.

- (a) goods (b) amenities
(c) perks (d) points

Explanation: amenities

Hence, the correct option is (b).

290.

- (a) Victorian (b) modern
(c) ancient (d) rural

Explanation: modern

Hence, the correct option is (b).



Directions for questions (291–300): In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

In Britain, the (291) is very varied. People never know (292) it will be like the next day. The summer is (293) than the winter but even (294) summer the average temperature (295) only 16°C. Sometimes the sun keeps (296) but at other times the sky is covered with clouds and it starts (297). In winter, it is sometimes terribly (298), especially in the north to the country. The temperature (299) below 0°C and (300) is often snow and ice.

291.

- (a) whether (b) weather
(c) atmosphere (d) climate

Explanation: weather

Hence, the correct option is (b).

292.

- (a) which (b) how
(c) why (d) when

Explanation: how

Hence, the correct option is (b).

293.

- (a) stronger (b) heavier
(c) warmer (d) colder

Explanation: warmer

Hence, the correct option is (c).

294.

- (a) in (b) at
(c) into (d) through

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (a).

295.

- (a) has (b) was
(c) were (d) is

Explanation: is

Hence, the correct option is (d).

296.

- (1) hiding (b) shining
(c) sunny (d) shines

Explanation: shining

Hence, the correct option is (b).

297.

- (a) rain (b) rains
(c) raining (d) rained

Explanation: raining

Hence, the correct option is (c).

298.

- (a) cooler (b) cooled
(c) chilled (d) chill

Explanation: chilled

Hence, the correct option is (c).

299.

- (a) falls (b) fell
(c) fallen (d) falling

Explanation: falls

Hence, the correct option is (a).

300.

- (a) their (b) there
(c) all (d) total

Explanation: there

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (301–310): In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC CHSL (10+2) DEO & LDC Exam. 2014]

Superstition is a (301) in (302), which (303) be explained by the (304) of nature and also not by religion. For (305) a superstitious person believes that a black cat (306) his path will bring him (307). In Brazil, for instance, many people believe that a person can be harmed or even killed by (308) needles in a puppet which (309) the person to be harmed. This is called 'voodoo-magic'. People who do not believe in (310) things consider them superstition.

301.

- (a) belief (b) believe
(c) believer (d) believes

Explanation: belief

Hence, the correct option is (a).

302.

- (a) anything (b) something
(c) nothing (d) everything

Explanation: something

Hence, the correct option is (b).

303.

- (a) will (b) will not
(c) can (d) cannot

Explanation: cannot

Hence, the correct option is (d).

304.

- (a) methods (b) ways
(c) laws (d) means

Explanation: laws

Hence, the correct option is (c).

305.

- (a) instant (b) insistent
(c) instance (d) insistence

Explanation: instance

Hence, the correct option is (c).

306.

- (a) crossing (b) cross
(c) crosses (d) crossed

Explanation: crossing

Hence, the correct option is (a).

307.

- (a) fortune (b) misfortune
(c) luck (d) properties

Explanation: misfortune

Hence, the correct option is (b).

308.

- (a) pushing (b) drawing
(c) sticking (d) pulling

Explanation: sticking

Hence, the correct option is (c).

309.

- (a) represents (b) represent
(c) points (d) pointing

Explanation: points

Hence, the correct option is (c).

310.

- (a) such (b) thus
(c) this (d) just

Explanation: such

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (311–330): In the following questions, in the following two passages, some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade-III Main Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE I

My parents (311) to Canada in 1990 in order to escape the (312) of the Chinese Government and to build a better (313) in Canada. After listening to their stories of (314) and frustrations, I realized how (315) I was to be living in the country, now called (316). When the day came to (317) my homeland, I felt uncertain and (318). There were many (319) racing through my (320).

311.

- (a) invited (b) invaded
(c) immigrated (d) infiltrated

Explanation: immigrated: to come and live permanently in a country after leaving one's own country

Hence, the correct option is (c).

312.

- (a) tyranny (b) democracy
(c) republic (d) monarchy

Explanation: tyranny: unfair or cruel use of power or authority

Hence, the correct option is (a).

313.

- (a) livelihood (b) living
(c) life (d) income

Explanation: life

Hence, the correct option is (c).

314.

- (a) doubts (b) hardships
(c) travels (d) distances

Explanation: hardships: something that causes pain, suffering, or loss

Hence, the correct option is (b).

315.

- (a) forgotten (b) forewarned
(c) forgiven (d) fortunate

Explanation: fortunate

Hence, the correct option is (d).

316.

- (a) property (b) home
(c) house (d) residence

Explanation: home

Hence, the correct option is (b).

317.

- (a) revisit (b) revise
(c) return (d) reverse

Explanation: homeland

Hence, the correct option is (a).

318.

- (a) calm (b) stable
(c) nervous (d) furious

Explanation: nervous

Hence, the correct option is (c).

319.

- (a) connections (b) concerns
(c) converts (d) conditions

Explanation: concerns: anxieties

Hence, the correct option is (b).

320.

- (a) feelings (b) ideas
(c) mind (d) thoughts

Explanation: mind

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

Fear and anxiety are (321) forms of will. If you (322) to do Yoga, you must (323) fear. Fear is always a feeling to be (324) because what you fear is just the thing that is (325). to come to you. Fear (326) the object of fear. Unhappiness (327) the strength. This truth is the (328) for your transformation. The world will not change (329) but it will go forward as rapidly as it (330) can.

321.

- (a) unique (b) perverse
(c) different (d) accepted

Explanation: perverse

Hence, the correct option is (b).

322.

- (a) dare (b) wish
(c) want (d) need

Explanation: wish

Hence, the correct option is (b).

323.

- (a) shrug off (b) throw away
(c) be aware of (d) get rid of

Explanation: shrug off

Hence, the correct option is (a).

324.

- (a) rejected (b) argued
(c) denied (d) refused

Explanation: rejected

Hence, the correct option is (a).

325.

- (a) probably (b) nicely
(c) easily (d) possibly

Explanation: likely

Hence, the correct option is (b).

326.

- (a) avoids (b) invites
(c) attracts (d) activates

Explanation: invites

Hence, the correct option is (b).

327.

- (a) eliminates (b) inactivates
(c) suppresses (d) weakens

Explanation: weakens

Hence, the correct option is (d).

328.

- (a) key (b) remedy
(c) reason (d) answer

Explanation: remedy

Hence, the correct option is (b).

329.

- (a) shortly (b) at once
(c) at a stretch (d) readily

Explanation: at once

Hence, the correct option is (b).

330.

- (a) eventually (b) largely
(c) possibly (d) probably

Explanation: possibly

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (331–355): In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Read the passages carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE I

The presence of certain (331) makes friendship a special (332). A (333) friend is consistent and honest. A (334) is not (335) to give an honest (336) and does not say things for the sake of getting (337). A friend provides companionship and continuous (338). There is no room for pride, (339) or rivalry in (340).

331.

- (a) qualities (b) qualify
(c) frequencies (d) degrees

Explanation: qualities

Hence, the correct option is (a).

332.

- (a) hardship (b) courtship
(c) scholarship (d) relationship

Explanation: relationship

Hence, the correct option is (d).

333.

- (a) true (b) truth
(c) truthful (d) truly

Explanation: true

Hence, the correct option is (a).

334.

- (a) befriend (b) friendship
(c) friend (d) friendly

Explanation: friend

Hence, the correct option is (c).

335.

- (a) fear (b) afraid
(c) fright (d) fret

Explanation: afraid

Hence, the correct option is (b).

336.

- (a) opinion (b) concern
(c) dominion (d) suggestion

Explanation: opinion

Hence, the correct option is (a).

337.

- (a) approval (b) approve
(c) appear (d) disapproval

Explanation: approval

Hence, the correct option is (a).

338.

- (a) support (b) supportive
(c) suppress (d) provide

Explanation: support

Hence, the correct option is (a).

339.

- (a) jeopardize
(b) jealousy
(c) humility
(d) open-mindedness

Explanation: jealousy

Hence, the correct option is (b).

340.

- (a) friendship (b) friendly
(c) befriend (d) courtship

Explanation: friendship

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE II

Whenever I (341) at the moon, my heart (342) with pleasure. I wish I had (343) to fly up to the moon. I know if I could (344) to become an (345). would be able to go to the moon. Special equipment and (346) training are required to go to the moon. I would have to wear a special (347) along with a gas-mask for (348). My space shuttle would be equipped with (349) cameras and other scientific (350)

341.

- (a) looked (b) saw
(c) viewed (d) gaze

Explanation: gaze

Hence, the correct option is (d).

342.

- (a) fills (b) filled
(c) field (d) feels

Explanation: fills

Hence, the correct option is (a).

343.

- (a) hands (b) wings
(c) legs (d) feelers

Explanation: wings

Hence, the correct option is (b).

344.

- (a) grow up (b) maw
(c) blow (d) show

Explanation: grow up

Hence, the correct option is (a).

345.

- (a) astrology (b) astronomy
(c) astronaut (d) aristocrat

Explanation: astronaut

Hence, the correct option is (c).

346.

- (a) special (b) ordinary
(c) common (d) natural

Explanation: special

Hence, the correct option is (a).

347.

- (a) trousers (b) spacecraft
(c) space-suit (d) space formula

Explanation: space-suit

Hence, the correct option is (c).

348.

- (a) breadth (b) breathing
(c) bathing (d) breathe

Explanation: breathing

Hence, the correct option is (b).

349.

- (a) sensitive (b) touchy
(c) primitive (d) decorative

Explanation: sensitive

Hence, the correct option is (a).

350.

- (a) accessory (b) things
(c) intuition (d) gadgets

Explanation: gadgets

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE III

Tennis is a game that gives one plenty of exercise; it develops (351) of eye and limb and (352) the brain too into (353). A few sets of tennis keep one physically and (354) fit. But for the indoors, chess is the queen of games. People say chess is a (355) game because only two can play.

351.

- (a) movement (b) swiftness
(c) quickness (d) agility

Explanation: movement

Hence, the correct option is (a).

352.

- (a) commands (b) asks
(c) signals (d) calls

Explanation: calls

Hence, the correct option is (d).

353.

- (a) response (b) play
(c) work (d) action

Explanation: action

Hence, the correct option is (d).

354.

- (a) intellectually (b) emotionally
(c) mentally (d) logically

Explanation: mentally

Hence, the correct option is (c).

355.

- (a) selfish (b) mean
(c) carefree (d) careless

Explanation: mean

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (356–360): In each of the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

One fine morning a (356) man knocked at the doors of the home for the aged run by nuns. He told the nun in charge that as he was (357) to Delhi, he wanted to leave his maid-servant to the (358) of the nuns. He assured the nun of sending some money every month (359) she was an orphan. The nun (360) her, saying that she had got an excellent master.

356.

- (a) bad (b) nice
(c) good (d) gentle

Explanation: gentle

Hence, the correct option is (d).

357.

- (a) shifted (b) changed
(c) transferred (d) moved

Explanation: transferred

Hence, the correct option is (c).

358.

- (a) home (b) custody
(c) protection (d) care

Explanation: care

Hence, the correct option is (d).

359.

- (a) and (b) though
(c) if (d) because

Explanation: because

Hence, the correct option is (d).

360.

- (a) praised (b) consoled
(c) condoled (d) loved

Explanation: consoled

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (361–365): In each of the following questions in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

Then he spent the next two hours finding different ways to (361) me like whining, burying his wet head in my lap, pawing at my legs, (362) to my every look or movement. Every time, I (363) up from my work, his deep brown eyes were (364) me and his tail thumped on the floor. So, that night in 1967, Booto, the wild dog from the (365) came into my lonely life.

361.

- (a) scold (b) thank
(c) threaten (d) receive

Explanation: thank

Hence, the correct option is (b).

362.

- (a) reacting (b) catching
(c) answering (d) jumping

Explanation: reacting

Hence, the correct option is (a).

363.

- (a) woke (b) looked
(c) shuffled (d) opened

Explanation: looked

Hence, the correct option is (b).

364.

- (a) with (b) into
(c) by (d) on

Explanation: on

Hence, the correct option is (d).

365.

- (a) town (b) village
(c) street (d) forests

Explanation: street

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (366–370): In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

Meeting old school friends can be a strange experience. Some have changed so much that you can (366) recognize them. They speak with a different (367), are interested in different things, and all you can do is make (368) talk and hope they'll go soon. Others, though you might have been out of (369) with them for years, are just the same as they always were; it's (370) if you saw them yesterday.

366.

- (a) nearly (b) almost
(c) hardly (d) easily

Explanation: hardly

Hence, the correct option is (c).

367.

- (a) language (b) accent
(c) way (d) tongue

Explanation: accent

Hence, the correct option is (b).

368.

- (a) small (b) little
(c) silly (d) gossip

Explanation: little

Hence, the correct option is (b).

369.

- (a) sight (b) touch
(c) sound (d) feel

Explanation: touch

Hence, the correct option is (b).

370.

- (a) just (b) like
(c) so (d) as

Explanation: as

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (371–375): In the following questions, in the following passage some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and choose the correct answer to each question out of the four alternatives and fill in the blanks.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

When I go into a stranger's library I (371) around the bookshelves. This is to know the type of person he is and I feel that I know the (372) to his mind. A house without books is a (373) house, no matter how rich the carpets are.

These only tell you whether he (374) a lot of money, but the books tell you whether he has a mind as well. It is not a (375) of money, that we do not buy books.

371.

- (a) look (b) wander
(c) wonder (d) run

Explanation: around

Hence, the correct option is (a).

372.

- (a) key (b) solution
(c) secret (d) mystery

Explanation: key

Hence, the correct option is (a).

373.

- (a) unlucky (b) bad
(c) characterless (d) bleak

Explanation: Bleak: gloomy; hopeless

Hence, the correct option is (d).

374.

- (a) have (b) has had
(c) had (d) has

Explanation: has

Hence, the correct option is (d).

375.

- (a) issue (b) cause
(c) reason (d) question

Explanation: issue

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (376–390): In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 10 questions in passage I and 5 questions in passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

PASSAGE I

All forms of art have developed from religion (376) religious services. This is also true (377) writing poetry developed from the (378) sung in (379) of the early Gods, or from incantations sung (380) bring rain or victory in battle. Plays (381) from the dances (382) in (383) of the Gods. The novel has developed from the stories, (384) about the Gods. A novel is a story that is based (385) real-life.

376.

- (a) and (b) or
(c) but (d) yet

Explanation: or

Hence, the correct option is (b).

377.

- (a) in (b) to
(c) of (d) with

Explanation: with

Hence, the correct option is (d).

378.

- (a) songs (b) lines
(c) rhymes (d) words

Explanation: songs

Hence, the correct option is (a).

379.

- (a) worship (b) memory
(c) praise (d) appreciation

Explanation: praise

Hence, the correct option is (c).

380.

- (a) together (b) to
(c) alone (d) which

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (b).

381.

- (a) developed (b) evolved
(c) came (d) wrote

Explanation: evolved

Hence, the correct option is (b).

382.

- (a) played (b) enacted
(c) danced (d) performed

Explanation: performed

Hence, the correct option is (d).

383.

- (a) merit (b) power
(c) honour (d) praise

Explanation: honour

Hence, the correct option is (c).

384.

- (a) deal (b) explain
(c) said to (d) told

Explanation: told

Hence, the correct option is (d).

385.

- (a) on (b) about
(c) In (d) through

Explanation: on

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE II

Arabia is a (386) sandy desert. At day time, the sand becomes fiery. There are springs here and there (387) which grass, fig and palm trees grow and make a cool, shady (388) where the Arabs live in easily movable tents. They move from place to

place in (389) of food. They load the (390) and move for miles as if he is the ship of the desert.

386.

- (a) narrow (b) vast
(c) great (d) broad

Explanation: vast

Hence, the correct option is (b).

387.

- (a) around (b) below
(c) above (d) across

Explanation: around

Hence, the correct option is (a).

388.

- (a) garden (b) park
(c) oasis (d) pond

Explanation: oasis

Hence, the correct option is (c).

389.

- (a) want (b) search
(c) lack (d) shortage

Explanation: search

Hence, the correct option is (b).

390.

- (a) horse (b) donkey
(c) camel (d) cattle

Explanation: camel

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (391–405): In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

PASSAGE I

In Buddha's days, rough rectangular coins (391) issued by various economic and political authorities. (392), it was not until the fourth century before Christ that India arrived at a coinage guaranteed by the state. Sher Shah (393) well-designed pieces of copper, silver and gold. In medieval India the growth of industry and commerce was impeded (394) a religious antipathy to the taking of interest. The Indians

(395) put out money at usury nor knew how to borrow. When the Hindu (396) not invest his savings in his own economic enterprises he (397) to hoard them, or to buy jewellery as conveniently (398) wealth. Perhaps this failure to develop a facile credit system (399) the industrial revolution to establish the European domination of Asia. Slowly, however despite the (400) of the Brahmans, money-lending grew.

391.

- (a) have (b) was
(c) had (d) were

Explanation: were

Hence, the correct option is (d).

392.

- (a) but (b) and
(c) or (d) since

Explanation: but

Hence, the correct option is (a).

393.

- (a) put forth (b) issued
(c) started (d) made

Explanation: issued

Hence, the correct option is (b).

394.

- (a) as (b) on
(c) in (d) by

Explanation: by

Hence, the correct option is (d).

395.

- (a) neither (b) either
(c) whether (d) therefore

Explanation: neither

Hence, the correct option is (a).

396.

- (a) would (b) should
(c) must (d) could

Explanation: could

Hence, the correct option is (d).

397.

- (a) preferred (b) decided
(c) declared (d) asked

Explanation: preferred

Hence, the correct option is (a).

398.

- (a) usable (b) precious
(c) hoardable (d) respectable

Explanation: hoardable

Hence, the correct option is (c).

399.

- (a) summoned (b) aided
(c) insisted (d) confirmed

Explanation: aided: helped

Hence, the correct option is (b).

400.

- (a) affability (b) oppression
(c) hostility (d) compassion

Explanation: hostility: unfriendly feelings or behaviour

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

One rainy day I watched a neighbour (401) to push her toddler in a pram with one hand and control her Doberman with the other. The dog didn't want to get its feet wet and was refusing to walk. I was about to put on my jacket and offer (402) help when the trio disappeared (403) some hedges. When they reappeared, she (404) to have sorted out her problem: the toddler, attached to the dog's leash, was (405) running through mud puddles, and the dog was in the pram.

401.

- (a) was struggling
(b) struggling
(c) to struggle
(d) being struggle

Explanation: struggling

Hence, the correct option is (b).

402.

- (a) few (b) lot
(c) the (d) some

Explanation: some

Hence, the correct option is (d).

403.

- (a) behind (b) on
(c) above (d) to

Explanation: behind

Hence, the correct option is (a).



404.

- (a) seem (b) was
(c) seemed (d) looked

Explanation: seemed

Hence, the correct option is (c).

405.

- (a) joyously (b) generally
(c) hardly (d) fiercely

Explanation: joyously

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (406–420): In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage-I and 5 questions in Passage-II. Read the passages carefully and fill up the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam.
2012]

PASSAGE I

“My new machine is so (406) that it will even suck out ground-In dust and dirt (407) this”. As he spoke, he used his (408) to press the soot and dust into the carpet.

The old lady (409) again, but without (410) success as the young man had (411) gone out of the front door.

A few minutes (412), he reappeared with a very modern-looking vacuum cleaner. ‘Now, where can (413) this in he asked.

“Probably the next village, about ten miles away”, replied the old lady. “The electricity (414) hasn’t (415) here yet”.

406.

- (a) expensive (b) strong
(c) organized (d) effective

Explanation: strong

Hence, the correct option is (b).

407.

- (a) like (b) such
(c) as (d) similar

Explanation: like

Hence, the correct option is (a).

408.

- (a) heel (b) ankle
(c) knee (d) shoulder

Explanation: heel

Hence, the correct option is (a).

409.

- (a) questioned (b) spoke
(c) tried (d) stated

Explanation: tried

Hence, the correct option is (c).

410.

- (a) much (b) some
(c) no (d) little

Explanation: much

Hence, the correct option is (a).

411.

- (a) quickly (b) fastly
(c) softly (d) rapidly

Explanation: quickly

Hence, the correct option is (a).

412.

- (a) after (b) later
(c) ago (d) following

Explanation: later

Hence, the correct option is (b).

413.

- (a) join (b) insert
(c) plug (d) connect

Explanation: plug

Hence, the correct option is (c).

414.

- (a) power (b) wires
(c) companies (d) supply

Explanation: supply

Hence, the correct option is (d).

415.

- (a) arrived (b) reached
(c) started (d) appeared

Explanation: reached

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

The thermometer is an instrument for measuring temperature. The (416) form consists of a (417) tube with a fine (418). One end of the (419) is blown to form (420) bulb and the other is closed.

416.

- (a) seen (b) unseen
(c) heard (d) common

Explanation: common

Hence, the correct option is (d).

417.

- (a) brass (b) glass
(c) plastic (d) metal

Explanation: glass

Hence, the correct option is (b).

418.

- (a) boar (b) cavity
(c) mole (d) bore

Explanation: bore

Hence, the correct option is (d).

419.

- (a) tube (b) edge
(c) centre (d) place

Explanation: tube

Hence, the correct option is (a).

420.

- (a) that (b) a
(c) all (d) an

Explanation: a

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (421–435): In each of the following two questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam.
2012]

PASSAGE I

There is an enemy beneath our (421). He recognizes no national boundaries, no (422) parties. Everyone in the world is (423) by him. The enemy is the Earth itself. The (424) of a quake is greater than (425) man himself can produce. But, (426) scientists are directing more of their (427) into finding some way of (428) earth-quakes and it is possible that at (429) time in the near future, (430) will have discovered a means of protecting itself from it.

421.

- (a) shelter (b) feet
(c) land (d) surface

Explanation: feet

Hence, the correct option is (b).

422.

- (a) economical (b) historical
(c) geographical (d) political

Explanation: political

Hence, the correct option is (d).

423.

- (a) threatened (b) feared
(c) effected (d) dominated

Explanation: threatened

Hence, the correct option is (a).

424.

- (a) strength (b) power
(c) force (d) ability

Explanation: strength

Hence, the correct option is (a).

425.

- (a) everything (b) nothing
(c) something (d) anything

Explanation: anything

Hence, the correct option is (d).

426.

- (a) this day (b) today
(c) lately (d) at present

Explanation: today adverb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

427.

- (a) efforts (b) strength
(c) capacity (d) tasks

Explanation: efforts

Hence, the correct option is (a).

428.

- (a) watching (b) directing
(c) opposing (d) combating

Explanation: combating

Hence, the correct option is (d).

429.

- (a) any (b) some
(c) every (d) all

Explanation: some

Hence, the correct option is (b).

430.

- (a) scientists (b) humanity
(c) people (d) mankind

Explanation: scientists

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE II

As well as I could make out, she had come for good, and had no intention of ever going again. She began (431) help my mother (432) morning, and was (433) and out of (434) store closet all (435), putting things to right and making havoc in the old arrangement.

431.

- (a) to (b) so
(c) of (d) with

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (a).

432.

- (a) tomorrow (b) next
(c) later (d) soon

Explanation: next

Hence, the correct option is (b).

433.

- (a) out (b) off
(c) of (d) in

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (d).

434.

- (a) the (b) there
(c) then (d) thus

Explanation: the

Hence, the correct option is (a).

435.

- (a) days (b) day
(c) thing (d) things

Explanation: day

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (436–450): In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the

blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

PASSAGE I

Any regular viewer of programmes on the television will certainly have some reservations about commercials. When television shows are (436) good, the commercials that (437) them are a disgrace. One of the many bad (438) of commercials is their loudness. They seem to be (439) as loud as the program and the viewer is almost (440) when they come on. Any attempt (441) conversation during commercials is futile. Commercials also take up too much time and (442) too often. The impression one (443) gets is that the shows are sandwiched in (444) long periods of advertising, all of it the same. Often commercials (445) a show at a particularly inappropriate time.

436.

- (a) reasonably (b) rationally
(c) unreasonably (d) irrationally

Explanation: reasonably adverb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

437.

- (a) join (b) accommodate
(c) accompany (d) admit

Explanation: accompany

Hence, the correct option is (c).

438.

- (a) features (b) feature
(c) property (d) mark

Explanation: features

Hence, the correct option is (a).

439.

- (a) two (b) pair
(c) twice (d) double

Explanation: twice adverb

Hence, the correct option is (c).

440.

- (a) deafening (b) blind
(c) deafened (d) deaf

Explanation: deafened

Hence, the correct option is (c).



441.
(a) on (b) in
(c) to (d) at

Explanation: at
Hence, the correct option is (d).

442.
(a) repeat (b) is repeated
(c) repeated (d) are repeated

Explanation: are repeated
Hence, the correct option is (d).

443.
(a) usually (b) usual
(c) use to (d) used to

Explanation: usually adverb
Hence, the correct option is (a).

444.
(a) after (b) before
(c) between (d) during

Explanation: between
Hence, the correct option is (c).

445.
(a) involve (b) integrate
(c) invert (d) interrupt

Explanation: interrupt
Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

It seems there was no Marina beach during the 1700's. The (446) developed only after the construction (447) the Madras harbour in the (448) century. It should be remembered (449) any kind of developmental activity (450) the coast will have an impact on the adjoining regions.

446.
(a) beach (b) coast
(c) shore (d) sea

Explanation: beach
Hence, the correct option is (a).

447.
(a) with (b) in
(c) of (d) on

Explanation: of
Hence, the correct option is (c).

448.
(a) 10th (b) 19th
(c) 15th (d) 6th

Explanation: nineteenth
Hence, the correct option is (b).

449.
(a) that (b) this
(c) these (d) they

Explanation: that
Hence, the correct option is (a).

450.
(a) within (b) therein
(c) along (d) long

Explanation: along
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (451–465): In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage-I and 5 questions in Passage-II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks, out of the four alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2012]

PASSAGE I

Without water (451) animal can survive. In desert regions, the greatest (452) to life is drying up. But many creatures are able to make use of (453) little water that exists in arid areas. One of nature's masterpieces, (454) creatures equipped to (455) with desert life is the hardy camel. There are several stories describing the (456) endurance of these animals. It is said that camels can (457) a distance of about 800 miles in eight days through continuous travel (458) an intake of a single drop of water. The popular (459) in a way is (460). Water is indeed stored, but in the form of fat.

451.
(a) every (b) no
(c) any (d) desert

Explanation: no
Hence, the correct option is (b).

452.
(a) want (b) inadequacy
(c) requirement (d) worry

Explanation: worry
Hence, the correct option is (d).

453.
(a) what (b) the
(c) very (d) that

Explanation: the
Hence, the correct option is (b).

454.
(a) for (b) about
(c) among (d) with

Explanation: among
Hence, the correct option is (c).

455.
(a) live (b) resist
(c) bear (d) cope

Explanation: cope
Hence, the correct option is (d).

456.
(a) remarkable
(b) little
(c) tolerable
(d) popular

Explanation: remarkable
Hence, the correct option is (a).

457.
(a) measure (b) reduce
(c) cover (d) reach

Explanation: covered
Hence, the correct option is (c).

458.
(a) for (b) without
(c) accepting (d) receiving

Explanation: without
Hence, the correct option is (b).

459.
(a) proverb (b) guess
(c) belief (d) version

Explanation: belief
Hence, the correct option is (c).

460.
(a) baseless (b) wrong
(c) misleading (d) correct

Explanation: misleading
Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

About a million different species (461) insects have been identified. Yet little is (462) about some of them. Although insects vary so much in their shape and (463) they all have the (464) structure. All insects normally (465) six legs.

461.

- (a) for (b) of
(c) about (d) in

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

462.

- (a) known (b) observed
(c) seen (d) found

Explanation: known

Hence, the correct option is (a).

463.

- (a) colour (b) height
(c) size (d) habits

Explanation: size

Hence, the correct option is (c).

464.

- (a) different (b) alike
(c) same (d) single

Explanation: same

Hence, the correct option is (c).

465.

- (a) has (b) have
(c) had (d) got

Explanation: have

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (466–480): In the following questions, you have following two brief passages with 10 questions in Passage I and 5 questions in Passage II. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam.
2012]

PASSAGE I

Parents tend to spoil their own children either by over-indulgence or by deprivation. Childhood should be the time for (466) from primary selfishness to sharing, for learning to (467) with deprivation and

disappointment and learning to (468) failure, since breaking a toy and forgetting a homework assignment are (469) serious than breaking a marriage or forgetting to prepare for career advancement. But (470) deprivation, as is common in (471), leaves many children (472) the stage of personal gratification. They lack resources for developing a sense of towards (473) others and a wish to care for them. And children (474) be poor to be underprivileged. The (475) are also deprived, cheated out of learning how to face life.

466.

- (a) changing (b) turning
(c) shifting (d) removing

Explanation: shifting

Hence, the correct option is (c).

467.

- (a) cope up (b) adjust
(c) fight (d) cope

Explanation: cope

Hence, the correct option is (d).

468.

- (a) overcome (b) eliminate
(c) remove (d) forget

Explanation: overcome

Hence, the correct option is (a).

469.

- (a) far better (b) far less
(c) far worse (d) far more

Explanation: far less

Hence, the correct option is (b).

470.

- (a) much (b) exhaustive
(c) excessive (d) every

Explanation: excessive

Hence, the correct option is (c).

471.

- (a) undernourished
(b) uncoordinated
(c) uncooperative
(d) underprivileged

Explanation: underprivileged

Hence, the correct option is (d).

472.

- (a) stuck in (b) stuck on
(c) stuck about (d) stick in

Explanation: stuck in

Hence, the correct option is (a).

473.

- (a) gratitude (b) responsibility
(c) concern (d) friendship

Explanation: responsibility

Hence, the correct option is (b).

474.

- (a) would not (b) should not
(c) need not (d) had not

Explanation: need not

Hence, the correct option is (c).

475.

- (a) overconfident
(b) overcautious
(c) over enthusiastic
(d) over indulged

Explanation: over-indulged: having too much of something pleasant

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

Auctions are public (476) of goods, conducted by an (477) auctioneer. He encourages buyers to (478) higher prices and finally names the (479) bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called 'knocking down' the goods, for when the bidding ends the auctioneer (480). a small hammer on a table in front of him.

476.

- (a) sale (b) marketing
(c) promotion (d) viewing

Explanation: sale

Hence, the correct option is (a).

477.

- (a) authoritative (b) allowed
(c) authentic (d) approved

Explanation: approved

Hence, the correct option is (d).

478.

- (a) bid (b) buy
(c) get (d) bargain

Explanation: bid

Hence, the correct option is (a).

479.

- (a) smartest (b) highest
(c) biggest (d) strongest

Explanation: highest

Hence, the correct option is (b).

480.

- (a) bangs (b) thrashes
(c) smashes (d) hits

Explanation: bangs

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (481–490): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(FCI Assistant Grade-II Exam. 2012 Paper-I)

Broadly speaking letters may be said to (481) into two classes, the formal and (482). Formal letters (483) of official or business matters and are (484) to an employer, officials of a department or institutions. Letters to the (485) of a newspaper also belong to this class. In fact, all (486) using formal pattern is of this category. The (487) has to be precisely stated. It must be (488) style and quite (489) No (490) element has any place in it.

481.

- (a) fall (b) rise
(c) escape (d) describe

Explanation: fall

Hence, the correct option is (a).

482.

- (a) affectionate (b) personal
(c) foreign (d) official

Explanation: personal

Hence, the correct option is (b).

483.

- (a) deal (b) contain
(c) apprise (d) consist

Explanation: apprise: explain; to tell or inform somebody of something

Hence, the correct option is (c).

484.

- (a) respected (b) addressed
(c) prayed (d) typed

Explanation: addressed

Hence, the correct option is (b).

485.

- (a) publisher (b) salesman
(c) editor (d) printer

Explanation: editor

Hence, the correct option is (c).

486.

- (a) correspondence
(b) writing
(c) columns
(d) articles

Explanation: correspondence

Hence, the correct option is (a).

487.

- (a) objection (b) criticism
(c) essay (d) language

Explanation: essay

Hence, the correct option is (c).

488.

- (a) lucid (b) high
(c) florid (d) descriptive

Explanation: lucid: easy to understand

Hence, the correct option is (a).

489.

- (a) critical (b) creative
(c) subjective (d) objective

Explanation: objective: considering only facts

Hence, the correct option is (d).

490.

- (a) divisive (b) wicked
(c) personal (d) untidy

Explanation: untidy: not clean

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (491–500): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage and then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam. 2012 (Paper-I)]

‘Quit India’ came not from the lips but the aching hearts of millions. In this open rebellion, the Indian (491) reached its climax. The British were not only (492) by it, but also were obliged to quit unilaterally. The importance of Quit India can be (493) from Lord Linlithgow’s statement, “I am engaged here in meeting by far the most (494) rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far (495) from the world for reasons of military security.” Still more significant was Churchill’s gloomy disclosure to the King Emperor that, “the idea of (496) of power had become an admitted (497) in the minds of British party leaders.” Although his public statements were diametrically opposite. The (498) created by Quit India made the British (499) that they could no longer keep India in (500).

491.

- (a) freedom (b) patriotism
(c) liberation (d) revolution

Explanation: patriotism: live for your country and willingness to defend it

Hence, the correct option is (b).

492.

- (a) threatened (b) inspired
(c) attacked (d) impressed

Explanation: threatened: felt insecure

Hence, the correct option is (a).

493.

- (a) diffused
(b) gauged
(c) established
(d) determined

Explanation: ganged: judged

Hence, the correct option is (b).

494.

- (a) trivial (b) magnificent
(c) serious (d) auspicious

Explanation: serious

Hence, the correct option is (c).

495.

- (a) excluded (b) elicited
(c) prevented (d) concealed

Explanation: prevented

Hence, the correct option is (c).

496.

- (a) transfer (b) seizure
(c) grabbing (d) retainment

Explanation: seizure: the act of using force to take control of a country, town, etc.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

497.

- (a) tactics (b) fantasy
(c) inevitability (d) occurrence

Explanation: tactics: strategy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

498.

- (a) violence (b) taboos
(c) vengeance (d) anarchy

Explanation: anarchy: a situation in a country, an organization, etc. in which there is complete disorder: no government, order or control

Hence, the correct option is (d).

499.

- (a) imagine (b) pretend
(c) realise (d) anxious

Explanation: realize: understand; to become aware

Hence, the correct option is (c).

500.

- (a) power (b) bondage
(c) exile (d) suspense

Explanation: bondage: slavery

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (501–510): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2011]

India and 25 other countries agreed to the Copenhagen Accord even as other developing countries accepted it as an irreversible decision later. The Accord came out of (501) bargaining lasting almost 20 hours among (502) of governments of some of the most (503) countries of the world. At the (504) of the day on Saturday, India (505) to have given ground on some

(506) but blocked intrusion on other red lines. It had become (507) within the first week of the (508) that the best, even the four emerging and (509) economies of the developing world were going to defend the (510) economic resource sharing regimes.

501.

- (a) difficult (b) hard
(c) easy (d) early

Explanation: hard: difficult

Hence, the correct option is (b).

502.

- (a) rulers (b) kings
(c) heads (d) chiefs

Explanation: heads: the people in charge

Hence, the correct option is (c).

503.

- (a) influential (b) corrupted
(c) useless (d) beautiful

Explanation: influential: something significant; having power

Hence, the correct option is (a).

504.

- (a) middle (b) evening
(c) night (d) end

Explanation: end

Hence, the correct option is (d).

505.

- (a) proved (b) appeared
(c) viewed (d) cleared

Explanation: appeared

Hence, the correct option is (b).

506.

- (a) materials
(b) thoughts
(c) issues
(d) discussions

Explanation: issues

Hence, the correct option is (c).

507.

- (a) evident (b) ambiguous
(c) vague (d) indecisive

Explanation: evident: clear

Hence, the correct option is (a).

508.

- (a) accord (b) talks
(c) issues (d) thoughts

Explanation: talks

Hence, the correct option is (b).

509.

- (a) economic (b) political
(c) powerful (d) praiseworthy

Explanation: powerful

Hence, the correct option is (c).

510.

- (a) expected (b) existing
(c) resultant (d) consequential

Explanation: existing: current, present

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (511–520): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC Multi-Tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

When Anil passed his final university examination and got his (511) he decided to (512) and invited all his friends to a party to be (513) the following Sunday. He spent most of that Saturday (514) things ready and at 7.40 the first guest arrived. After that a steady (515) of people (516) and Anil was busy chatting to people and introducing them to one another. Anil had a wide (517) of friends and not everyone at the party knew everyone (518). 'A party is always a good way to break the (519) and get people talking', Anil thought. The party soon got going and there was a feeling of relief at the (520) that the examinations were over and that a long summer holiday lay ahead.

511.

- (a) licence (b) bachelorhood
(c) degree (d) diploma

Explanation: degree

Hence, the correct option is (c).

512.

- (a) celebrate
(b) feast
(c) entertain
(d) commemorate

Explanation: celebrate

Hence, the correct option is (a).

513.

- (a) planned (b) celebrated
(c) offered (d) held

Explanation: held

Hence, the correct option is (d).

514.

- (a) preparing (b) putting
(c) getting (d) doing

Explanation: getting

Hence, the correct option is (c).

515.

- (a) stream (b) current
(c) river (d) movement

Explanation: stream: a continuous flow

Hence, the correct option is (a).

516.

- (a) turned out (b) turned up
(c) turned in (d) turned down

Explanation: turned up: arrived

Hence, the correct option is (b).

517.

- (a) number (b) group
(c) circle (d) round

Explanation: circle: a group

Hence, the correct option is (c).

518.

- (a) else (b) other
(c) different (d) person

Explanation: else

Hence, the correct option is (a).

519.

- (a) silence (b) atmosphere
(c) monotony (d) ice

Explanation: ice-break the ice: initiate talks or conversation

Hence, the correct option is (d).

520.

- (a) subject (b) point
(c) fact (d) matter

Explanation: fact

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (521–530): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC Multi-tasking (Non-Technical) Staff Exam. 2011]

Petroleum is the name of the (521) oil that comes from (522) the ground and from the oil wells. From this crude oil, we get the various (523) that drive ships, aircraft and many other forms of land (524). The quantities needed are (525). So countries that have their own oil fields are (526). The (527) of oil in many parts of the Middle East has brought great (528) to countries that were, fifty years ago, very (529). Now-a days without petroleum, commerce and industry are not (530).

521.

- (a) refined (b) engine
(c) mineral (d) cooking

Explanation: mineral

Hence, the correct option is (c).

522.

- (a) in (b) under
(c) over (d) into

Explanation: twirler

Hence, the correct option is (b).

523.

- (a) fuels (b) liquids
(c) spirits (d) gases

Explanation: fuels

Hence, the correct option is (a).

524.

- (a) communication
(b) connection
(c) transport
(d) development

Explanation: transport

Hence, the correct option is (c).

525.

- (a) slight (b) moderate
(c) minute (d) immense

Explanation: immense: extremely large

Hence, the correct option is (d).

526.

- (a) wise (b) fortunate
(c) good (d) civilized

Explanation: fortunate: lucky

Hence, the correct option is (b).

527.

- (a) discovery (b) invention
(c) preparation (d) creation

Explanation: discovery

Hence, the correct option is (a).

528.

- (a) fame (b) strength
(c) wealth (d) confidence

Explanation: wealth

Hence, the correct option is (c).

529.

- (a) weak
(b) poor
(c) insignificant
(d) sick

Explanation: poor

Hence, the correct option is (b).

530.

- (a) possible (b) fortunate
(c) successful (d) reliable

Explanation: possible

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (531–535): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC CISF Constable (GD) Exam 2011]

There (531) in the city of Ujjain, a poor tailor, (532) Ramphal. As he was very poor, he (533) to live and work in one little room with his wife and (534) three small children. The children fought (535) each other and made so much noise.

531.

- (a) lived (b) stayed
(c) inhabited (d) existed

Explanation: lived

Hence, the correct option is (a).

532.

- (a) famous (b) named
(c) known (d) titled

Explanation: named

Hence, the correct option is (b).

533.

- (a) wished (b) liked
(c) had (d) wanted

Explanation: had

Hence, the correct option is (c).

534.

- (a) few (b) a few
(c) their (d) some

Explanation: their: possessive form of 'they'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

535.

- (a) to (b) upon
(c) for (d) with

Explanation: with

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (536–555): In the following two passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

PASSAGE I

I am delighted to see here the dignitaries representing their great countries. Their presence among us is a symbol of (536) in our efforts towards creating a sense of brotherhood among man. Our primary objective is promoting love and (537). We have to work towards (538) fear and mistrust. It is (539) in the present world. Peace and love are major (540) of life. They are (541) upon each other. Each is (542) without the other. Peace cannot possibly be achieved without (543) in man, the subtle feelings of real love for his fellow human beings. And this is not possible unless man becomes (544) of his own place in the universe. Human self is a highly important (545) of human nature.

536.

- (a) commonality (b) community
(c) solidarity (d) sympathy

Explanation: solidarity: unity

Hence, the correct option is (c).

537.

- (a) harmony
(b) balance
(c) correspondence
(d) agreement

Explanation: harmony: peaceful agreement

Hence, the correct option is (a).

538.

- (a) stamping (b) eradicating
(c) terminating (d) abolishing

Explanation: eradicating: destroying; eliminating

Hence, the correct option is (b).

539.

- (a) maintainable
(b) workable
(c) sustainable
(d) supportable

Explanation: sustainable: maintainable; that can continue to be there for a long period

Hence, the correct option is (c).

540.

- (a) portion (b) fixing
(c) section (d) ingredients

Explanation: ingredients: things or qualities that are necessary to make something successful

Hence, the correct option is (d).

541.

- (a) coexistent
(b) interdependent
(c) reliable
(d) symbiotic

Explanation: interdependent: depending on each other

Hence, the correct option is (b).

542.

- (a) impartial (b) undone
(c) unfinished (d) incomplete

Explanation: incomplete

Hence, the correct option is (d).

543.

- (a) awakening (b) realizing
(c) emerging (d) arising

Explanation: awakening: making aware of something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

544.

- (a) known (b) familiar
(c) aware (d) acquainted

Explanation: aware: knows

Hence, the correct option is (c).

545.

- (a) parcel
(b) aspect
(c) characterization
(d) view

Explanation: aspect: important part or feature

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

I think the alarming number of childhood suicides is (456) the excessive pressure put on children to study (547) they may compete successfully (548) others when they grow (549) and achieve worldly respect and (550) position. The main reason is that (551) are given on high purpose (552) believe in. Children today are (553) to be cynics at an age when they (554) an absolute need for (555) of some kind.

546.

- (a) but (b) not
(c) only (d) just

Explanation: not

Hence, the correct option is (b).

547.

- (a) what (b) whatever
(c) that (d) everything

Explanation: that

Hence, the correct option is (c).

548.

- (a) for (b) from
(c) to (d) with

Explanation: with

Hence, the correct option is (d).



549.
 (a) up (b) big
 (c) fair (d) tall

Explanation: up

Hence, the correct option is (a).

550.
 (a) low (b) high
 (c) equal (d) similar

Explanation: high

Hence, the correct option is (b).

551.
 (a) children (b) we
 (c) they (d) you

Explanation: they

Hence, the correct option is (c).

552.
 (a) at all (b) to
 (c) they (d) they can

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (b).

553.
 (a) told (b) taught
 (c) brought up (d) asked

Explanation: taught

Hence, the correct option is (b).

554.
 (a) had (b) see
 (c) have (d) perceive

Explanation: have

Hence, the correct option is (c).

555.
 (a) ideals (b) idols
 (c) heroes (d) icons

Explanation: ideals: examples

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (556–565): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

Even during that cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village.

He was walking very (556) because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one letter to (557). This was for an (558) lady who lived at the (559) of the hill. Everyone (560) her 'grandmother'. She had lived alone (561) since her daughter had emigrated (562) Australia many years (563). She (564) used to invite the postman for a cup of tea (565) he read her letters.

556.
 (a) briskly (b) slowly
 (c) fast (d) leisurely

Explanation: slowly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

557.
 (a) post (b) handover
 (c) deliver (d) give

Explanation: deliver: distribute goods or letters

Hence, the correct option is (c).

558.
 (a) ancient (b) important
 (c) old (d) illiterate

Explanation: old

Hence, the correct option is (c).

559.
 (a) foot (b) top
 (c) end (d) mouth

Explanation: end

Hence, the correct option is (c).

560.
 (a) called (b) named
 (c) branded (d) designated

Explanation: called

Hence, the correct option is (a).

561.
 (a) even (b) ever
 (c) about (d) all

Explanation: ever since: continuously since the time mentioned

Hence, the correct option is (a).

562.
 (a) for (b) about
 (c) in (d) to

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (a).

563.
 (a) since (b) after
 (c) before (d) away

Explanation: before: earlier

Hence, the correct option is (c).

564.
 (a) always (b) rarely
 (c) frequently (d) occasionally

Explanation: always

Hence, the correct option is (a).

565.
 (a) always (b) while
 (c) sometimes (d) often

Explanation: while

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (566–575): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

The word 'ticket' is (566) to every language in India. (567) those who are actively (568) in the political process (569) a ticket as permission to (570) an election as candidate (571) a political party. The Am, if elected, sits in the (573) assembly, or any other (574) for which he/she contests, as (575) of that party.

566.
 (a) general (b) peculiar
 (c) common (d) familiar

Explanation: common

Hence, the correct option is (c).

567.
 (a) So (b) But
 (c) And (d) Since

Explanation: but

Hence, the correct option is (a).

568.
 (a) involved (b) seen
 (c) leading (d) attracted

Explanation: involved

Hence, the correct option is (c).

569.

- (a) look (b) interpret
(c) interfere (d) interrupt

Explanation: interpret: understand

Hence, the correct option is (a).

570.

- (a) stand in (b) campaign
(c) vote (d) contest

Explanation: contest: struggle to gain control or power

Hence, the correct option is (c).

571.

- (a) inside (b) of
(c) for (d) to

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

572.

- (a) leader (b) party
(c) candidate (d) ticket

Explanation: candidate

Hence, the correct option is (c).

573.

- (a) legislative (b) legal
(c) political (d) electoral

Explanation: legislative

Hence, the correct option is (a).

574.

- (a) body (b) election
(c) Party (d) institute

Explanation: body: a group of people who work together

Hence, the correct option is (c).

575.

- (a) candidate
(b) participant
(c) representative
(d) interpreter

Explanation: representative

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (576–575): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the pas-sage

over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

It was a sudden decision. Three of us, all (576) in the hostel, decided to travel by train to (577) and witness the Republic Day Parade. The station was heavily (578) and there was a long queue before the ticket counter. (579) pretended sickness and persuaded the man nearest to the (580) to buy three more tickets, one for him and (581) for his sisters. No problem, therefore, in buying tickets. (582) train was already at the platform and there was (583) mad rush among the passengers to get on the coaches. Hari would not be worried by (584). He asked (585) to jump over the bumper between two coaches to get on to the other side.

576.

- (a) roommates (b) strangers
(c) classmates (d) friends

Explanation: room-mates

Hence, the correct option is (a).

577.

- (a) Calcutta (b) Hyderabad
(c) Chennai (d) Delhi

Explanation: Delhi

Hence, the correct option is (d).

578.

- (a) guarded (b) thronged
(c) crowded (d) filled

Explanation: crowded

Hence, the correct option is (c).

579.

- (a) She (b) Hari
(c) They (d) You

Explanation: Hari

Hence, the correct option is (b).

580.

- (a) door (b) window
(c) counter (d) enhance

Explanation: counter

Hence, the correct option is (c).

581.

- (a) three (b) four
(c) one (d) two

Explanation: two

Hence, the correct option is (d).

582.

- (a) The (b) A
(c) An (d) No

Explanation: the

Hence, the correct option is (a).

583.

- (a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) not

Explanation: a

Hence, the correct option is (a).

584.

- (a) things (b) everything
(c) anything (d) something

Explanation: anything

Hence, the correct option is (c).

585.

- (a) them (b) us
(c) we (d) they

Explanation: us

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (586–595): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the pas-sage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

Everyone considers food, shelter, clothing and medical care to be the basic needs for a comfortable living. Even the government accepts this and (586) to provide all these. But very (587) people know that energy required for (588) and heating is also one of (589) basic needs. We are all aware (590) our country has achieved self-sufficiency in (591) but we have to go a (592) way (593) in order to (594) sufficiency in the (595) of energy.

586.

- (a) assures (b) loves
(c) hates (d) promises

Explanation: assures

Hence, the correct option is (a).



587.
 (a) little (b) small
 (c) few (d) less

Explanation: few

Hence, the correct option is (c).

588.
 (a) cooking (b) living
 (c) eating (d) sleeping

Explanation: cooking

Hence, the correct option is (a).

589.
 (a) theirs (b) such
 (c) a (d) our

Explanation: our

Hence, the correct option is (d).

590.
 (a) this (b) that
 (c) what (d) how

Explanation: that

Hence, the correct option is (b).

591.
 (a) food (b) resources
 (c) weapon (d) heating

Explanation: food

Hence, the correct option is (a).

592.
 (a) some (b) all
 (c) long (d) hard

Explanation: long

Hence, the correct option is (c).

593.
 (a) but (b) bet
 (c) out (d) yet

Explanation: yet adverb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

594.
 (a) provide (b) serve
 (c) achieve (d) gamer

Explanation: achieve: attain

Hence, the correct option is (c).

595.
 (a) field (b) terrain
 (c) sector (d) space

Explanation: field

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (596–605): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

The true elixir of life near to our hands is the commonest of all liquids and plain water. It has (596) a role of vast significance in (597) the course of earth's history and (598) to play the leading role in the (599) of life on the surface of our (600), Indeed, there is nothing here which (601) so much to the beauty of the (602) as water, be it just a little (603) trickling over the rocks or a (604) pond by the way side where animals (605) their thirst.

596.
 (a) done (b) played
 (c) created (d) developed

Explanation: played: had an effect

Hence, the correct option is (b).

597.
 (a) shaping (b) solving
 (c) preventing (d) uplifting

Explanation: shaping: having an influence

Hence, the correct option is (a).

598.
 (a) decides (b) continues
 (c) prepares (d) refuses

Explanation: continues

Hence, the correct option is (b).

599.
 (a) movement (b) drama
 (c) scene (d) future

Explanation: movement

Hence, the correct option is (a).

600.
 (a) star (b) constellation
 (c) planet (d) sea

Explanation: planet

Hence, the correct option is (c).

601.
 (a) deduces (b) adds
 (c) detracts (d) brightens

Explanation: adds

Hence, the correct option is (b).

602.
 (a) countryside (b) river
 (c) human beings (d) skies

Explanation: country side

Hence, the correct option is (c).

603.
 (a) river (b) stream
 (c) waterfalls (d) well

Explanation: stream

Hence, the correct option is (b).

604.
 (a) dirty (b) short
 (c) huge (d) little

Explanation: huge

Hence, the correct option is (c).

605.
 (a) complete (b) quench
 (c) pamper (d) destroy

Explanation: quench: to satisfy

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (606–615): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

Twenty million years ago, our immediate ancestors probably still lived in the trees. After we came (606) from the trees, we evolved an upright (607); our hands were more useful, being (608). We possessed agility and an excellent binocular (609). We had, in course of time, (610) many of the pre-conditions required for (611) tools. Moreover, there was now a real (612) in possessing a large brain and (613) communicating complex thoughts. Anyway, other things (614) equal, it is better to be smart (615) to be stupid.

606.

- (a) across (b) under
(c) into (d) down

Explanation: down

Hence, the correct option is (d).

607.

- (a) posture
(b) position
(c) pose
(d) posterior

Explanation: posture: the position in which you hold your body while standing or sitting.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

608.

- (a) free (b) tight
(c) loose (d) lazy

Explanation: five

Hence, the correct option is (a).

609.

- (a) vision (b) skill
(c) tools (d) ability

Explanation: vision

Hence, the correct option is (a).

610.

- (a) lost (b) acquired
(c) demanded (d) forgotten

Explanation: acquired

Hence, the correct option is (c).

611.

- (a) malting (b) doing
(c) sharpening (d) breaking

Explanation: making

Hence, the correct option is (a).

612.

- (a) use (b) pride
(c) advantage (d) right

Explanation: Advantage

Hence, the correct option is (c).

613.

- (a) in (b) about
(c) upon (d) on

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (a).

614.

- (a) was (b) being
(c) been (d) are

Explanation: being

Hence, the correct option is (b).

615.

- (a) not (b) rather
(c) than (d) unless

Explanation: than

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (616–625): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]

Just sixty-five million years ago our ancestors were the most unprepossessing of mammals-creatures with the size and intelligence of moles or tree shrews. The earth then (616)1 full of awesome, night-marish lizards which (617) virtually every ecological niche. Some of (618) had very large brains, an upright (619) and two little front legs very much (620) hands, which they used dexterously to (621) small animals for dinner. But then (622) did not survive. Sadly, in one (623) event every one of them was (624) And no one knows what wiped (625) the dinosaurs.

616.

- (a) was (b) is
(c) being (d) been

Explanation: was

Hence, the correct option is (a).

617.

- (a) created (b) emptied
(c) filled (d) threatened

Explanation: filled

Hence, the correct option is (c).

618.

- (a) which (b) whom
(c) them (d) who

Explanation: them

Hence, the correct option is (c).

619.

- (a) posture (b) pose
(c) position (d) posterior

Explanation: posture

Hence, the correct option is (a).

620.

- (a) as (b) like
(c) than (d) about

Explanation: like

Hence, the correct option is (b).

621.

- (a) frighten (b) catch
(c) drive (d) chase

Explanation: catch

Hence, the correct option is (b).

622.

- (a) monkeys (b) moles
(c) tree shrews (d) dinosaurs

Explanation: dinosaurs

Hence, the correct option is (d).

623.

- (a) insignificant (b) catastrophic
(c) unpleasant (d) enlivening

Explanation: catastrophic: causing a lot of damage and suffering (a natural event)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

624.

- (a) survived (b) participated
(c) destroyed (d) separated

Explanation: destroyed

Hence, the correct option is (c).

625.

- (a) out (b) on
(c) of (d) away

Explanation: out

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (626–635): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2011]



Ants play an important part in the (626) nature. They eat a large (627) of insects and so help keep them (628) becoming too plentiful. In the tropics, ants eat more (629) half the termites hatched each year. Ants, in (630) are an important (631) for birds. Frogs, lizards and many other animals also feed (632) ants. Ants are (633) helpful and harmful to farmers. Some kinds of ants aid farmers by killing insects that (634) crops, Ants that dig underground nests (635) the soil. They break up, loosen and mix the soil.

626.

- (a) destruction (b) creation
(c) formation (d) balance

Explanation: balance

Hence, the correct option is (d).

627.

- (a) quantity (b) number
(c) size (d) weight

Explanation: number

Hence, the correct option is (b).

628.

- (a) from (b) to
(c) at (d) in

Explanation: from

Hence, the correct option is (a).

629.

- (a) less (b) or
(c) than (d) rather

Explanation: than

Hence, the correct option is (c).

630.

- (a) environment (b) trees
(c) nature (d) ground

Explanation: nature

Hence, the correct option is (c).

631.

- (a) food (b) energy
(c) treasure (d) land

Explanation: food

Hence, the correct option is (a).

632.

- (a) our (b) up
(c) for (d) on

Explanation: on

Hence, the correct option is (d).

633.

- (a) once (b) largely
(c) both (d) really

Explanation: both

Hence, the correct option is (c).

634.

- (a) fertilize (b) nourish
(c) damage (d) cause

Explanation: damage

Hence, the correct option is (c).

635.

- (a) impoverish (b) improve
(c) ruin (d) indulge

Explanation: ruin

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (636–660): In the following three passages, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2011 Paper-II)

PASSAGE

The last decade has been (636) for management education and development. When the economies of most western countries were (637) in the early 1980's there were (638) cuts both in corporate training and in higher education. During the boom years of the mid 1980's there were some (639) in both areas. In the early 1990's industrialized countries were in the (640) of another severe recession and a (641) retrenchment was to be reasonably (642) throughout the training world. But this has not been the case so far. Many leading companies are (643) their belief in training as the key to future competitiveness and governments are (644) an era of rapid (645) in higher education.

636.

- (a) dogmatic (b) paradoxical
(c) praiseworthy (d) outstanding

Explanation: paradoxical: two contradictory ideas that make it seem impossible or unlikely, although it may be true

Hence, the correct option is (b).

637.

- (a) galvanized (b) developing
(c) faltering (d) privatized

Explanation: faltering: become weaker or less effective

Hence, the correct option is (c).

638.

- (a) judicious
(b) marginal
(c) proportionate
(d) severe

Explanation: severe

Hence, the correct option is (d).

639.

- (a) reactions (b) slashing
(c) pro-activity (d) curiosity

Explanation: reactions

Hence, the correct option is (a).

640.

- (a) area (b) grip
(c) context (d) mood

Explanation: grip

Hence, the correct option is (b).

641.

- (a) critical (b) profound
(c) slight (d) tough

Explanation: critical

Hence, the correct option is (a).

642.

- (a) fabricated (b) advocated
(c) projected (d) expected

Explanation: expected

Hence, the correct option is (d).

643.

- (a) asserting (b) rejecting
(c) managing (d) criticising

Explanation: asserting: stating clearly and firmly that something is true

Hence, the correct option is (a).

644.

- (a) establishing (b) encouraging
(c) circulating (d) preaching

Explanation: encouraging

Hence, the correct option is (b).

645.

- (a) degradation
- (b) communication
- (c) exhibition
- (d) expansion

Explanation: expansion

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its (646) network of narrow streets amid multi-storey wooded houses (647) out its waterways, make it look like medieval Islamic (648) centres. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars (649) the quest for modernity have, however, (650) to their disappearance.

646.

- (a) expansive (b) extensive
- (c) extended (d) expended

Explanation: extensive: covering a large area

Hence, the correct option is (b).

647.

- (a) open (b) opened
- (c) opening (d) opined

Explanation: open

Hence, the correct option is (a).

648.

- (a) urban (b) village
- (c) rural (d) country

Explanation: urban: connected with town or city

Hence, the correct option is (a).

649.

- (a) in (b) inside
- (c) on (d) into

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (a).

650.

- (a) lead
- (b) led
- (c) conformed
- (d) caused

Explanation: led

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE III

More than 7000 people died within a matter of days when toxic gas leaked (651) a chemical plant in Bhopal, India. The leak began late at night and (652) for several hours unnoticed. Since then, (653) to the toxins created by the leak has resulted in innumerable deaths. Many more are sick and (654) to live normal lives. Despite trying to get (655) for the disaster, the people have seen no real attempt to compensate them. The company involved, UCC, has publicly (656) all responsibility for the leak. No one till date has been held (657). Was it the (658) of the machinery or simply human error? Many questions remain (659). The investigation has been dealt with in a very (660) manner.

651.

- (a) in (b) at
- (c) of (d) by

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (a).

652.

- (a) continued (b) started
- (c) proceeded (d) went

Explanation: continued

Hence, the correct option is (a).

653.

- (a) experience
- (b) introduction
- (c) exposure
- (d) acquaintance

Explanation: exposure

Hence, the correct option is (c).

654.

- (a) struggling (b) fighting
- (c) grappling (d) learning

Explanation: struggling

Hence, the correct option is (a).

655.

- (a) finances
- (b) compensation
- (c) money
- (d) payment

Explanation: compensation

Hence, the correct option is (b).

656.

- (a) blocked (b) refused
- (c) forbidden (d) denied

Explanation: denied: refused to admit or accept

Hence, the correct option is (d).

657.

- (a) guilty (b) responsible
- (c) accounting (d) trustworthy

Explanation: responsible: being able to be blamed for something

Hence, the correct option is (b).

658.

- (a) closure (b) insolvency
- (c) stopping (d) failure

Explanation: failure

Hence, the correct option is (d).

659.

- (a) unattempted
- (b) unapologetic
- (c) unanswered
- (d) unreturned

Explanation: unanswered

Hence, the correct option is (c).

660.

- (a) callous (b) cruel
- (c) hard (d) thick skinned

Explanation: callous: not caring about other people's feelings or suffering

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (661–685): In the following three passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & IO) Exam. 2011 Paper-II]

PASSAGE I

If you prefer mountains (661) deserts, try Darjeeling, West Bengal's hill resort that (662) at the foothills of the mighty Himalayas. (663), while in Bengal, if your spirit of adventure gets the better of you, (664) the ferry to the Sundarbans, the world's largest delta. But if these places do not attract you, there's Bhutan, the quiet Himalayan Kingdom, (665) West Bengal.



661.
(a) against (b) from
(c) with (d) to

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (d).

662.
(a) nestles (b) cuddles
(c) sleeps (d) rests

Explanation: nestles: located in a position that is protected, sheltered or hidden

Hence, the correct option is (a).

663.
(a) So (b) And
(c) But (d) Since

Explanation: so

Hence, the correct option is (b).

664.
(a) ask (b) take
(c) pick (d) pay

Explanation: take

Hence, the correct option is (b).

665.
(a) adjoining (b) surrounding
(c) skirting (d) bordering

Explanation: bordering

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

No communication has ever provided so many people with as (666) a range of new (667) as television has. Without (668) their homes, people can watch Government officials (669) important functions and see how people in (670) lands look and live. Television takes its (671) to deserts, jungles and even the sea floor. Television gives us a (672) of real-life tragedy as when it comes to the (673) of war, natural disasters and poverty. It also (674) moments of great triumph, such as when the astronaut just (675) his foot on the moon.

666.
(a) large (b) wide
(c) many (d) broad

Explanation: many: including a large number or variety of different people or things

Hence, the correct option is (c).

667.
(a) experiences (b) incidents
(c) happenings (d) anecdotes

Explanation: experiences

Hence, the correct option is (a).

668.
(a) parting (b) moving
(c) departing (d) leaving

Explanation: leaving

Hence, the correct option is (d).

669.
(a) perform (b) accomplish
(c) pursue (d) achieve

Explanation: perform

Hence, the correct option is (a).

670.
(a) far out (b) far off
(c) by far (d) far and wide

Explanation: far off: distant; remote; far away

Hence, the correct option is (b).

671.
(a) watchers (b) audience
(c) viewers (d) spectators

Explanation: audience

Hence, the correct option is (b).

672.
(a) glimpse (b) glance
(c) look (d) sight

Explanation: glimpse

Hence, the correct option is (a).

673.
(a) wounded (b) army
(c) victims (d) soldiers

Explanation: victims

Hence, the correct option is (c).

674.
(a) ceases (b) captures
(c) seizes (d) catches

Explanation: captures

Hence, the correct option is (b).

675.
(a) set (b) put
(c) kept (d) placed

Explanation: set

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE III

An archaeologist studies the (676) and from the (677) he finds, he is able to (678) the daily lives of men and women who lived thousands of years ago. He makes a (679) study of those things which those men and women left (680), them. From the (681) he judges the size of the animals their owners could kill, from their tools he learns what (682) they had mastered and from their pots, needles and combs, he (683) the domestic skills of their (684). Thus, it has been possible to write a generally (685) account of human evolution going back some half a million years,

676.
(a) rocks (b) history
(c) past (d) future

Explanation: past

Hence, the correct option is (c).

677.
(a) witness (b) evidence
(c) knowledge (d) matters

Explanation: evidence

Hence, the correct option is (b).

678.
(a) create (b) build-up
(c) rebuild (d) reconstruct

Explanation: build up: to create or develop something

Hence, the correct option is (b).

679.
(a) scientific (b) historic
(c) realistic (d) research

Explanation: scientific

Hence, the correct option is (a).

680.
(a) with (b) behind
(c) under (d) below

Explanation: behind

Hence, the correct option is (b).

681.
(a) weapons (b) bullets
(c) guns (d) targets

Explanation: weapons

Hence, the correct option is (a).

682.

- (a) industries (b) products
(c) crafts (d) knowledge

Explanation: crafts

Hence, the correct option is (c).

683.

- (a) values (b) assesses
(c) judges (d) criticises

Explanation: assesses

Hence, the correct option is (b).

684.

- (a) friends (b) animals
(c) women-folk (d) neighbours

Explanation: women-folk

Hence, the correct option is (c).

685.

- (a) reliable (b) unmistakable
(c) perfect (d) dependable

Explanation: reliable

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (686–695): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

Science means knowledge, but not all knowledge is science. I know from my own eyesight that our dog Chippy likes papaya; I know from a book that Akbar was the (686) of Babar and (687) in 1605; and I know (688) the radio that India did not do well in the (689) Test matches. We can call these (690) of knowledge, (691), but they are not science.

Science (692) with facts, but not with facts which have (693) to do with each other, like the facts about our dog, cricket and the Moghul ruler; those facts are not related (694), and so have nothing (695) with science. Science starts with observation.

686.

- (a) grandson (b) grandfather
(c) grand nephew (d) son

Explanation: grandson

Hence, the correct option is (a).

687.

- (a) gone (b) died
(c) disappeared (d) absented

Explanation: died

Hence, the correct option is (b).

688.

- (a) on (b) in
(c) since (d) from

Explanation: on

Hence, the correct option is (a).

689.

- (a) old (b) ordinary
(c) latest (d) out-dated

Explanation: latest

Hence, the correct option is (c).

690.

- (a) pieces (b) peace
(c) whole (d) block

Explanation: pieces

Hence, the correct option is (a).

691.

- (a) lies (b) charges
(c) facts (d) blame

Explanation: facts

Hence, the correct option is (c).

692.

- (a) starts (b) stops
(c) passes (d) drives

Explanation: starts

Hence, the correct option is (a).

693.

- (a) no (b) neither
(c) nor (d) nothing

Explanation: nothing

Hence, the correct option is (d).

694.

- (a) by that way (b) in any way
(c) from the side (d) in addition to

Explanation: in any way: by any means

Hence, the correct option is (b).

695.

- (a) to lie (b) to speak
(c) to sleep (d) to do

Explanation: to do

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (696–705): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

Almost every full moon night, the officials in Andaman and Nicobar Islands take part in a cautious ritual. The tribesmen watch from a safe distance as the officials (696). The island in a boat (697) gifts for them. The islanders come (698) hesitantly only after the officials (699) dumped the coconuts brought (700) them onto the beach and begin (701) away from their small island. On some nights, the tribal even (702) up enough courage to swim up to a few feet (703) from the boat. The officials maintain that they do (704) want to interfere with the way of life of the tribals. The islanders (705) heavily on the mainland for most goods.

696.

- (a) approach (b) depart
(c) present (d) absent

Explanation: approach: to come near somebody or something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

697.

- (a) coming (b) leaving
(c) carrying (d) relieving

Explanation: carrying

Hence, the correct option is (c).

698.

- (a) forward (b) backward
(c) sides (d) upward

Explanation: forward adverb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

699.

- (a) has (b) have
(c) had (d) be

Explanation: have

Hence, the correct option is (b).

700.

- (a) by (b) to
(c) in (d) for

Explanation: by

Hence, the correct option is (d).

701.

- (a) watching (b) seeing
(c) sailing (d) stopping

Explanation: sailing

Hence, the correct option is (c).

702.

- (a) leave (b) muster
(c) come (d) present

Explanation: muster: to work hard to find courage, support

Hence, the correct option is (b).

703.

- (a) correctly (b) distantly
(c) near (d) away

Explanation: away adverb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

704.

- (a) no (b) neither
(c) not (d) nor

Explanation: not adverb

Hence, the correct option is (c).

705.

- (a) spy (b) rely
(c) occupy (d) reply

Explanation: rely: to be dependent on

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (706–715): In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

The Solar System has been a complicated wonder for the astronomers. This is a (706) to which we may never have the exact answer. Man, has wondered (707) the age of the Earth (708) ancient times.

There were all kinds of (709) that seemed to have the (710), But man could not begin to (711) about the question scientifically until about 400 years (712), when it was proved that the (713) revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a (714) of our Solar System, then scientists knew where to (715).

706.

- (a) problem
(b) question
(c) matter
(d) query

Explanation: question

Hence, the correct option is (b).

707.

- (a) around (b) out
(c) about (d) on

Explanation: about

Hence, the correct option is (c).

708.

- (a) since (b) during
(c) around (d) from

Explanation: since

Hence, the correct option is (a).

709.

- (a) ideas (b) opinions
(c) stories (d) matters

Explanation: stories

Hence, the correct option is (c).

710.

- (a) solution (b) novel
(c) book (d) answer

Explanation: answer

Hence, the correct option is (d).

711.

- (a) read (b) think
(c) open (d) guess

Explanation: think

Hence, the correct option is (b).

712.

- (a) now (b) time
(c) then (d) ago

Explanation: ago adverb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

713.

- (a) Moon (b) time
(c) Earth (d) Mars

Explanation: earth

Hence, the correct option is (c).

714.

- (a) part (b) division
(c) opening (d) centre

Explanation: part

Hence, the correct option is (a).

715.

- (I) end (b) begin
(c) think (d) work

Explanation: begin

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (716–725): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2011)

A (716) becomes a flowing stream only (717) there is continuity of (718) life in a society. In (719) words, a (720) culture comes into (721) when people (722) a continuous way of life. Such (723) expresses itself (724) various ways in common traditions and (725) of conduct.

716.

- (a) civilization
(b) culture
(c) idea
(d) philosophy

Explanation: culture

Hence, the correct option is (b).

717.

- (a) at (b) what
(c) when (d) as

Explanation: when (Adverb)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

718.

- (a) individual (b) nature's
(c) society's (d) collective

Explanation: collective

Hence, the correct option is (b).

719.

- (1) different (b) difficult
(c) other (d) many

Explanation: other

Hence, the correct option is (c).

720.

- (a) distinctive (b) unique
(c) clear (d) foggy

Explanation: distinctive: having a quality or characteristic that distinguishes someone or something from others

Hence, the correct option is (a).

721.

- (a) phase (b) existence
(c) action (d) thinking

Explanation: existence

Hence, the correct option is (b).

722.

- (a) develop (b) create
(c) follow (d) end

Explanation: follow

Hence, the correct option is (c).

723.

- (a) inconsistency (b) uniqueness
(c) greatness (d) continuity

Explanation: continuity

Hence, the correct option is (d).

724.

- (a) in (b) of
(c) with (d) at

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (a).

725.

- (a) rules (b) regulations
(c) norms (d) laws

Explanation: norms: standard

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (726–735): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC CPO SI, ASI & IO Exam. 2011 (Paper-I)]

Martin Luther King Jr., was born Michael Luther King Jr., (726) his grandfather had his name (727) to Martin. Martin Luther attended segregated public schools in Georgia, (728) from high school at the age of fifteen; he received the BA degree in 1948 (729) Morehouse College, a distinguished Negro institution of Atlanta from which both his father and grandfather had graduated. After three years of (730) study at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania where he was elected president of a (731) white senior class, he was awarded the B.D. in 1951. (732) a fellowship won at Ebenezer he enrolled in graduate studies at Boston University, completing his residence (733) the doctorate in 1953 and receiving the degree in 1955. In Boston, he (734) and married Coretta Scott, a young woman of (735) intellectual and artistic attainments.

726.

- (a) and (b) so
(c) since (d) but

Explanation: but

Hence, the correct option is (d).

727.

- (a) given (b) changed
(c) become (d) made

Explanation: given

Hence, the correct option is (a).

728.

- (a) graduating (b) finishing
(c) graduated (d) finished

Explanation: finishing

Hence, the correct option is (b).

729.

- (a) in (b) from
(c) by (d) with

Explanation: from

Hence, the correct option is (b).

730.

- (a) theological (b) intellectual
(c) educational (d) psychological

Explanation: theological: connected with the study of religion and beliefs

Hence, the correct option is (a).

731.

- (a) predetermined
(b) predominantly
(c) significantly
(d) somewhat

Explanation: predominantly: mainly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

732.

- (a) From (b) By
(c) With (d) Through

Explanation: with: including

Hence, the correct option is (c).

733.

- (a) for (b) of
(c) about (d) to

Explanation: for

Hence, the correct option is (a).

734.

- (a) saw (b) eloped
(c) met (d) watched

Explanation: met

Hence, the correct option is (c).

735.

- (a) common (b) particular
(c) uncommon (d) general

Explanation: uncommon

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (736–745): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2010)

There is nothing which a man of strong will cannot achieve. Will-power is the sure hypnotism that (736) all obstacles that (737) our progress. A man of strong will is always (738), while one who is weak in will has to (739) many failures. 'Nothing ventured, nothing gained' (740) be an excellent rule of conduct, but no strong will, no (741) is the greatest (742) of life. All difficulties melt away before a (743) mind. Very often we attribute our (744) to chance, fate or stars. We blame our luck,



but (745) do we examine our minds, the weakness of which is really responsible for our failures.

736.

- (a) overcomes (b) prevents
(c) skips (d) avoids

Explanation: overcomes: deals successfully with

Hence, the correct option is (a).

737.

- (a) advance (b) hinder
(c) accelerate (d) help

Explanation: hinder: to prevent action

Hence, the correct option is (b).

738.

- (a) eventful (b) fearful
(c) successful (d) powerful

Explanation: successful

Hence, the correct option is (c).

739.

- (a) avoid (b) omit
(c) overcome (d) face

Explanation: face

Hence, the correct option is (d).

740.

- (a) could (b) would
(c) may (d) should

Explanation: may

Hence, the correct option is (c).

741.

- (a) profit (b) success
(c) loss (d) result

Explanation: success

Hence, the correct option is (b).

742.

- (a) principal (b) aim
(c) principle (d) goal

Explanation: principle

Hence, the correct option is (c).

743.

- (a) weak (b) heroic
(c) chief (d) disturbed

Explanation: heroic

Hence, the correct option is (b).

744.

- (a) advancement (b) progress
(c) strength (d) failures

Explanation: failures

Hence, the correct option is (d).

745.

- (a) rarely (b) frequently
(c) suddenly (d) quickly

Explanation: rarely: not very often

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (746–755): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

A seminar is generally a form of (746) interaction, either at an academic (747) or a commercial or (748) organisation. It has the function of (749), small groups for (750) meetings, focusing each time on some (751) subject, in which everyone present is (752) to participate. This is often (753) through an on-going dialogue with a seminar (754) or instructor. Normally participants must not be (755) in the field under discussion.

746.

- (a) academic (b) social
(c) informal (d) artificial

Explanation: informal: relaxed and casual

Hence, the correct option is (c).

747.

- (a) institution (b) intermission
(c) intervention (d) interference

Explanation: institution

Hence, the correct option is (a).

748.

- (a) provincial (b) proverbial
(c) professional (d) progressive

Explanation: professional

Hence, the correct option is (c).

749.

- (a) bringing out
(b) bringing together
(c) bringing among
(d) bringing off

Explanation: bringing together: gather

Hence, the correct option is (b).

750.

- (a) recurring (b) repeating
(c) reverting (d) reforming

Explanation: recurring: repeated

Hence, the correct option is (a).

751.

- (a) particular (b) partial
(c) previous (d) prevented

Explanation: particular

Hence, the correct option is (a).

752.

- (a) entrusted (b) encouraged
(c) enlarged (d) endured

Explanation: encouraged

Hence, the correct option is (b).

753.

- (a) accomplished
(b) acknowledged
(c) acquainted
(d) acquired

Explanation: accomplished

Hence, the correct option is (a).

754.

- (a) follower (b) member
(c) leader (d) associate

Explanation: leader

Hence, the correct option is (c).

755.

- (a) professional (b) teacher
(c) starter (d) beginners

Explanation: beginners

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (756–765): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

There are certainly some things in common between science and religion. Both want the (756) of mankind. Only their ways and (757) are different. Then, both of

them (758) to have truth as their basis. Religion (759) that the truth it (760) should be believed in with a blind (761). Science says that it should be studied, (762) tested and only then relied upon. If during (763) some new truth or new aspect of the truth (764) science is ready to accept (765). But religion is not ready for research experiment and change in whatever has already been accepted or revealed.

756.

- (a) goodwill (b) goodness
(c) welfare (d) best

Explanation: welfare: happiness; well-being; prosperity

Hence, the correct option is (c).

757.

- (a) manner
(b) demonstration
(c) style
(d) methods

Explanation: methods

Hence, the correct option is (d).

758.

- (a) say (b) claim
(3) assure (d) promise

Explanation: claim

Hence, the correct option is (b).

759.

- (a) wants (b) promotes
(c) shows (d) forces

Explanation: wants

Hence, the correct option is (a).

760.

- (a) proclaims (b) announces
(c) creates (d) ensures

Explanation: proclaims: to announce

Hence, the correct option is (a).

761.

- (a) belief (b) mind
(c) faith (d) trust

Explanation: faith

Hence, the correct option is (c).

762.

- (a) touched (b) felt
(c) seen (d) probed

Explanation: probed: investigated

Hence, the correct option is (d).

763.

- (a) hypothesis (b) research
(c) meditation (d) concentration

Explanation: research

Hence, the correct option is (b).

764.

- (a) emerges (b) comes
(c) presents (d) revealed

Explanation: comes: become known

Hence, the correct option is (b).

765.

- (a) these (b) this
(c) it (d) them

Explanation: it

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (766–775): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

Indu 'didda' loved to wear saris. Her (766) collections, which Sonia inherited, were remarkable for not only (767) taste, but also the (768) of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure (769) the first five decades after independence was so (770) to acquire saris of distinct (771) as 'didda' did. (772) you noticed this fact when meeting her, you not only joined her circle of (773) persons on traditional textiles, (774) also got a chance to bring her (775) to the cause you were espousing. Now this was very rare.

766.

- (a) private (b) peculiar
(c) personnel (d) particular

Explanation: private

Hence, the correct option is (a).

767.

- (a) extravagant (b) worthy
(c) good (d) suitable

Explanation: good

Hence, the correct option is (c).

768.

- (a) uniformity (b) mixture
(c) extent (d) variety

Explanation: variety

Hence, the correct option is (d).

769.

- (a) with (b) in
(c) for (d) since

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (b).

770.

- (a) keen (b) attracted
(c) earnest (d) enthusiastic

Explanation: keen

Hence, the correct option is (a).

771.

- (a) base (b) wave
(c) weave (d) length

Explanation: weave: the pattern with threads

Hence, the correct option is (c).

772.

- (a) When (b) Also
(c) If (d) But

Explanation: If: on condition that

Hence, the correct option is (c).

773.

- (a) snobbish
(b) knowledgeable
(c) smart
(d) wonderful

Explanation: knowledgeable

Hence, the correct option is (b).

774.

- (a) hence (b) so
(c) thus (d) but

Explanation: but

Hence, the correct option is (d).

775.

- (a) notice (b) attention
(c) observation (d) concern

Explanation: attention: to make people notice

Hence, the correct option is (b).



Directions for questions (776–780): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SAS Exam. 2010 (Paper-1)]

I have always been nervous and keyed up at onset of any operation. With Louwtzie next to me, I became even more tense. There was a sense of (776) between us which did not belong in the theatre. It was something electrical, a sort of involuntary interlocking of our (777) selves, which she could not (778) any more than I would. Inevitably, this was a (779) at the operating table. The ritual of command and interlacing of hands and instruments demand a totally different (780)

776.

- (a) futility (b) consistency
(c) hostility (d) intimacy

Explanation: intimacy: familiarity of closeness with something or somebody

Hence, the correct option is (d).

777.

- (a) projected (b) protracted
(c) distracted (d) frustrated

Explanation: distracted: unfocussed

Hence, the correct option is (c).

778.

- (a) sever (b) help
(c) solve (d) suffer

Explanation: sever: to end completely; separate

Hence, the correct option is (a).

779.

- (a) proposition (b) sufferance
(c) disturbance (d) contraction

Explanation: proposition: proposal

Hence, the correct option is (a).

780.

- (a) companionship (b) partnership
(c) relationship (d) studentship

Explanation: relationship

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (781–790): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC CISF ASI Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

Hawthorne had not (781) this sudden dismissal. He (782) thought they would scold him as usual, (783) now he had no job. What (784) he to tell Sophia? Sophia (785) Hawthorne's wife. He had not told her (786) about his troubles (787) the office. How was he going to support her (788) himself from now on? He walked home slowly. (789) his wife saw him, he (790) miserable.

781.

- (a) selected (b) attempted
(c) expected (d) detected

Explanation: expected

Hence, the correct option is (c).

782.

- (a) has (b) was
(c) did (d) had

Explanation: had

Hence, the correct option is (d).

783.

- (a) and (b) because
(c) but (d) since

Explanation: but

Hence, the correct option is (c).

784.

- (a) will (b) was
(c) is (d) could

Explanation: Is

Hence, the correct option is (c).

785.

- (a) is (b) and
(c) be (d) was

Explanation: is

Hence, the correct option is (a).

786.

- (a) anything (b) something
(c) each thing (d) nothing

Explanation: anything

Hence, the correct option is (a).

787.

- (a) for (b) with
(c) at (d) by

Explanation: at

Hence, the correct option is (c).

788.

- (a) from (b) and
(c) without (d) against

Explanation: and

Hence, the correct option is (b).

789.

- (a) Then (b) Although
(c) When (d) However

Explanation: when (Adverb): at which time; on which occasion

Hence, the correct option is (c).

790.

- (a) pretended (b) behaved
(c) looked (d) showed

Explanation: looked

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (791–800): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC CPO (SI) Exam. 2010 (Paper-I)]

Bollywood is the informal term (791) used for the Hindi-language film industry (792) in Mumbai, India. The term is (793) incorrectly used to refer to the (794) of Indian cinema; it is only a (795) of the Indian film industry. Bollywood is the (796) film producer in India and one of the largest (797) of film production in the (798). The name is a portmanteau of Bombay (the (799) name for Mumbai and Hollywood, the (800) of the American film industry.

791.

- (a) ultimately (b) popularly
(c) singularly (d) deliberately

Explanation: popularly: commonly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

792.

- (a) constructed
- (b) accommodated
- (c) based
- (d) dedicated

Explanation: based

Hence, the correct option is (c).

793.

- (a) often
- (b) regularly
- (c) intermittently
- (d) less

Explanation: often: in many cases

Hence, the correct option is (a).

794.

- (a) whole
- (b) all
- (c) full
- (d) collection

Explanation: whole: entire, complete

Hence, the correct option is (a).

795.

- (a) fraction
- (b) little
- (c) sample
- (d) part

Explanation: part: a portion but not the entire

Hence, the correct option is (d).

796.

- (a) active
- (b) largest
- (c) fastest
- (d) negligible

Explanation: largest

Hence, the correct option is (b).

797.

- (a) grounds
- (b) theatres
- (c) studios
- (d) centres

Explanation: centres

Hence, the correct option is (d).

798.

- (a) world
- (b) land
- (c) area
- (d) state

Explanation: world

Hence, the correct option is (a).

799.

- (a) early
- (b) local
- (c) former
- (d) political

Explanation: former: existing in the past

Hence, the correct option is (c).

800.

- (a) area
- (b) focus
- (c) symbol
- (d) head

Explanation: symbol

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (801–810): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2009)

Experts are beginning to suspect that one of the major (801) of crime in modern cities is the actual design of the city. Oscar Newman, a professor of architecture, in his book titled '*Defensible Space*' has (802) the results of his research on this question. The effect of environment (803) crime is twofold.

Prof. Newman's research shows that some buildings may encourage people not only to interfere but to allow crimes to (804). Crowded apartments in a huge block bring people physically together but isolate them (805). People living in what is (806) one building with a common entry felt isolated within their own apartments.

They are unconcerned (807) their neighbours. Some years ago, a girl was stabbed to death (808) a period of half an hour, while hundreds of people living in the block (809) without interfering, without even calling the police.

The other obvious effect of the design of buildings is that it affords room for crimes. Hidden nooks and corners, spaces between buildings out of (810) are convenient spots where crimes can be committed without the fear of detection.

801.

- (a) expositions
- (b) causes
- (c) theories
- (d) results

Explanation: causes

Hence, the correct option is (b).

802.

- (a) published
- (b) printed
- (c) predicted
- (d) pasted

Explanation: published

Hence, the correct option is (a).

803.

- (a) on
- (b) in
- (c) over
- (d) about

Explanation: on

Hence, the correct option is (a).

804.

- (a) witness
- (b) show
- (c) appear
- (d) happen

Explanation: witness

Hence, the correct option is (d).

805.

- (a) spiritually
- (b) cognitively
- (c) intellectually
- (d) mentally

Explanation: mentally

Hence, the correct option is (d).

806.

- (a) essentially
- (b) deliberately
- (c) accidentally
- (d) ideologically

Explanation: accidentally: by chance

Hence, the correct option is (c).

807.

- (a) for
- (b) with
- (c) about
- (d) at

Explanation: with: in case of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

808.

- (a) between
- (b) through
- (c) over
- (d) across

Explanation: over

Hence, the correct option is (c).

809.

- (a) viewed
- (b) studied
- (c) observed
- (d) watched

Explanation: watched

Hence, the correct option is (d).

810.

- (a) sight
- (b) vision
- (c) visual
- (d) observation

Explanation: sight

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (811–820): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage



over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2009]

One of the myths relevant to the contemporary human condition is that of Prometheus. It has positive and optimistic (811). Man, can better himself and aspire (812) higher worlds through his own efforts, (813), in the process, he may (814) terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the (815) and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw, (816) the towel, or retire into (817) and to the dream world of drugs and (818). But he will not, if made of the (819) of Prometheus, b diverted. He will stick (820) his goal, as Prometheus did in stealing fire from the Gods, suffering terrible retribution for his pains.

811.

- (a) signals (b) morals
(c) echoes (d) undertones

Explanation: echoes

Hence, the correct option is (c).

812.

- (a) in (b) into
(c) to (d) after

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (c).

813.

- (a) and (b) though
(c) yet (d) still

Explanation: and

Hence, the correct option is (a).

814.

- (a) resist (b) experience
(c) challenge (d) suffer

Explanation: experience

Hence, the correct option is (b).

815.

- (a) heart (b) body
(c) mind (d) soul

Explanation: soul

Hence, the correct option is (d).

816.

- (a) up (b) in
(c) away (d) off

Explanation: up adverb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

817.

- (a) wilderness (b) meditation
(c) obscurity (d) passivity

Explanation: obscurity: anonymity, darkness

Hence, the correct option is (d).

818.

- (a) stimulants (b) luxuries
(c) delusions (d) deceptions

Explanation: luxuries

Hence, the correct option is (b).

819.

- (a) stuff (b) material
(c) substance (d) blood

Explanation: substance

Hence, the correct option is (c).

820.

- (a) by (b) to
(c) in (d) on

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (821–830): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage and then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC DEO Exam. 2008)

(821) the common (822), the ostrich does not burry its head in the sand to (823) danger. An ostrich can run (824) a speed of forty - five miles (825) hour, kick powerfully and (826) aggressively (827) its beak. As the (828) and the fasted bird in the world. It (829) need to (830) its head.

821.

- (a) In keeping with (b) As per
(c) According to (d) Contrary to

Explanation: Contrary to: against something

Hence, the correct option is (d).

822.

- (a) fact (b) view
(c) expectation (d) belief

Explanation: belief

Hence, the correct option is (d).

823.

- (a) resist (b) avoid
(c) face (d) encounter

Explanation: avoid

Hence, the correct option is (b).

824.

- (a) with (b) for
(c) at (d) to

Explanation: at

Hence, the correct option is (c).

825.

- (a) one (b) per
(c) a (d) every

Explanation: per

Hence, the correct option is (b).

826.

- (a) peck (b) play
(c) Push (d) poke

Explanation: peck: to bite (of birds)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

827.

- (a) on (b) through
(c) with (d) by

Explanation: with

Hence, the correct option is (c).

828.

- (a) larger (b) largest
(c) more large (d) large

Explanation: largest

Hence, the correct option is (b).

829.

- (a) doesn't (b) did
(c) does (d) didn't

Explanation: doesn't

Hence, the correct option is (a).

830.

- (a) put (b) cover
(c) shield (d) bury

Explanation: bury: to hide something in the ground; lay to rest

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (831–840): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

Scientists have developed an electronic circuit that (831) the wiring of the human brain in some ways - an achievement that (832) revolutionize computer science and (833) the understanding of how nature's most powerful (834) works. The jog built on a chip the size of a finger nail, is (837) from the thinking machines of science-fiction: For one thing, it cannot (838), the way the (839) can. But researchers say it could (840) in better speech and object recognition by computers.

831.

- (a) imitates (b) mimics
(c) limits (d) expands

Explanation: mimic: copies; imitates

Hence, the correct option is (b).

832.

- (a) shall (b) ought
(c) could (d) have

Explanation: could

Hence, the correct option is (c).

833.

- (a) exceed (b) improve
(c) impair (d) develop

Explanation: improve

Hence, the correct option is (b).

834.

- (a) processor
(b) electronic system
(c) circuit
(d) brain

Explanation: electronic system

Hence, the correct option is (b).

835.

- (a) computer (b) monitor
(c) system (d) circuit

Explanation: circuit: the complete path that some electric current travels along
Hence, the correct option is (d).

836.

- (a) silicon (b) minute
(c) big (d) brown

Explanation: silicon

Hence, the correct option is (a).

837.

- (a) for (b) above
(c) beyond (d) far

Explanation: far adverb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

838.

- (a) equate (b) teach
(c) learn (d) recognise

Explanation: learn

Hence, the correct option is (c).

839.

- (a) computer (b) processor
(c) chip (d) brain

Explanation: brain

Hence, the correct option is (d).

840.

- (a) yield (b) give
(c) respond (d) result

Explanation: result: lead

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (841–850): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out and the blanks have been numbered from 91 to 100. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the alternatives given.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

The Aryans (841) about northern Asia and Europe over the wide grasslands. But as their numbers grew and the climate became drier and the land (842), there was not (843) food for all of them to eat. (844) they were forced to move to other parts of the world in search of (845). They spread out all over Europe and (846) to India, Persia and Mesopotamia. Thus, we find that nearly all the people of Europe and northern India and Persia and Mesopotamia, although they differ so much (847) each other now, are descendants from the same (848), the Aryans. Of course, this

was very long (849) and since then much has happened and races have got mixed up to a large extent. The Aryans are, (850) one great ancestral race of the people of the world today.

841.

- (a) wandered (b) wondered
(c) worked (d) worried

Explanation: wandered: went to different places without proper plan

Hence, the correct option is (a).

842.

- (a) grassful (b) green
(c) grassless (d) dead

Explanation: grassless: without grass

Hence, the correct option is (c).

843.

- (a) full (b) enough
(c) plenty (d) grass

Explanation: enough: sufficient

Hence, the correct option is (b).

844.

- (a) So (b) As
(c) Because (d) Yet

Explanation: so

Hence, the correct option is (a).

845.

- (a) riches (b) money
(c) shelter (d) food

Explanation: food

Hence, the correct option is (d).

846.

- (a) went (b) came
(c) come (d) has come

Explanation: came

Hence, the correct option is (b).

847.

- (a) to (b) with
(c) on (d) from

Explanation: with

Hence, the correct option is (b).

848.

- (a) friends (b) family
(c) ancestors (d) Aryans



Explanation: ancestors

Hence, the correct option is (c).

849.

- (a) ago (b) time
(c) period (d) wait

Explanation: ago adverb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

850.

- (a) so (b) since
(c) therefore (d) but

Explanation: but

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (851–860): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

The language problem is not solved by deciding the medium of instruction in the educational institutions. The problem of (851) between State governments still (852). At present, each State government is (853) the process of (854) the (855) language as the medium for (856) purposes. Then they need for a stable language for (857) communication (858). Moreover, the Central government shall (859) adopt a language for (860) own official work.

851.

- (a) communication
(b) information
(c) intimation
(d) decision

Explanation: communication

Hence, the correct option is (a).

852.

- (a) stays (b) remains
(c) resides (d) rests

Explanation: remains: still need to be done

Hence, the correct option is (b).

853.

- (a) into (b) through
(c) with (d) in

Explanation: in

Hence, the correct option is (d).

854.

- (a) adapting (b) imposing
(c) thrusting (d) adopting

Explanation: adopting

Hence, the correct option is (d).

855.

- (a) local (b) mother
(c) regional (d) foreign

Explanation: regional: of or concerning a region

Hence, the correct option is (c).

856.

- (a) governmental
(b) officious
(c) administrative
(d) religious

Explanation: administrative: of or relating to the management of any organisation, school etc.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

857.

- (a) inter-state (b) regional
(c) international (d) intra-state

Explanation: inter-state: between states

Hence, the correct option is (a).

858.

- (a) comes up (b) rises
(c) crops up (d) persists

Explanation: comes up: arises

Hence, the correct option is (a).

859.

- (a) having to (b) have to
(c) had been (d) have been

Explanation: have to: used for showing that something must be done.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

860.

- (a) its (b) their
(c) our (d) his

Explanation: its: belonging to or connected with

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (861–870): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

In most enterprises around the world, it is the information technology infrastructure that is undergoing the most rapid upgradation. Perhaps this is a direct result of the rate of (861) in the information technology industry, an, with new (863) and business (864) invading our consciousness every day. In this context, it is the (865) of this new technology that looms (866) as an issue (867) the chief information officers of end-user organizations. Given the (868) of magnitude (869) the investments required and associated (870) in human terms in order to effect change of this magnitude, this concern is hardly surprising.

861.

- (a) rejection (b) growth
(c) obsolescence (d) magnificence

Explanation: growth

Hence, the correct option is (b).

862.

- (a) Where (b) Hence
(c) What (d) Since

Explanation: hence (Adverb): for this reason; because of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

863.

- (a) armies (b) agencies
(c) enemies (d) technologies

Explanation: technologies

Hence, the correct option is (d).

864.

- (a) relations (b) prospects
(c) applications (d) agreements

Explanation: prospects: the chances of being successful

Hence, the correct option is (b).

865.

- (a) absorption (b) development
(c) delineation (d) filtration

Explanation: development

Hence, the correct option is (b).

866.

- (a) large (b) wide
(c) across (d) close

Explanation: large

Hence, the correct option is (a).

867.

- (a) eluding (b) facing
(c) confounding (d) comprising

Explanation: confounding: confusing and surprising

Hence, the correct option is (c).

868.

- (a) order (b) priority
(c) quality (d) gravity

Explanation: gravity: seriousness

Hence, the correct option is (d).

869.

- (a) in (b) on
(c) for (d) of

Explanation: of preposition

Hence, the correct option is (d).

870.

- (a) choices (b) costs
(c) feelings (d) possibilities

Explanation: costs: expenditure

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (871–880): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2007]

A man can be physically (871) within stone walls and iron bars. His (872) movement and action may thus be (873). But his mind and spirit will (874) remain free. His hopes and (875), ideals and ambitions will remain with him. (876) tyranny or oppression can (877) the lover of liberty. The cruelty of the British, (878), increased the zeal and (879) of the freedom fighters. No prison, no oppression can ever (880) the invincible spirit of man.

871.

- (a) prevailed (b) prevented
(c) confined (d) limited

Explanation: confined: kept inside or a closed space

Hence, the correct option is (c).

872.

- (a) want (b) freedom
(c) nature (d) way

Explanation: freedom

Hence, the correct option is (b).

873.

- (a) rejected (b) adjusted
(c) prevented (d) restricted

Explanation: restricted: stopped from acting freely

Hence, the correct option is (d).

874.

- (a) seldom (b) often
(c) still (d) hardly

Explanation: still (adverb): continuing until a point in time and not finishing.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

875.

- (a) aspirations
(b) attributes
(c) achievements
(d) needs

Explanation: aspirations: strong desires to have or do something; ambitions

Hence, the correct option is (a).

876.

- (a) all (b) little
(c) full (d) no

Explanation: no: not any

Hence, the correct option is (d).

877.

- (a) prevent (b) prevail
(c) reduce (d) intimidate

Explanation: intimidate: frighten or threaten

Hence, the correct option is (d).

878.

- (a) only (b) rarely
(c) hardly (d) narrowly

Explanation: only (Adverb)

Hence, the correct option is (a).

879.

- (a) mind
(b) determination
(c) want
(d) discrimination

Explanation: determination: willpower or the resolve to keep trying to do something even when it is difficult

Hence, the correct option is (b).

880.

- (a) kindle (b) lower
(c) reject (d) extinguish

Explanation: lower: diminish; decrease

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (881–890): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

When we visited the volcano, it was in a state of (881). We stood near tip of the (882) on an irregular plane. It was heaped (883) stones and cinders and (884) rocks which had been regularly (885) out from the volcano.

During the volcanic eruption, large quantities of rocks and stones were hurled out from the summit in terrible (886). From the summit volumes (887) smoke and fountains of liquid fire (888) forth continuously. The smoke now white, now impenetrably black was (889) by a deep fiery roar. Stones (890) down and the molten lava moved on with a horrible sound.

881.

- (a) movement (b) eruption
(c) ejection (d) insertion

Explanation: eruption: outbreak; explosion

Hence, the correct option is (b).

882.

- (a) point (b) summit
(c) path (d) curve

Explanation: summit: the highest peak or point

Hence, the correct option is (b).

883.

- (a) on (b) in
(c) with (d) by

Explanation: with

Hence, the correct option is (c).

884.

- (a) slanting (b) curving
(c) pointed (d) big

Explanation: big

Hence, the correct option is (d).

885.

- (a) flung (b) toppled
(c) distanced (d) over-flown

Explanation: flung: threw out forcefully

Hence, the correct option is (a).

886.

- (a) cahn (b) confusion
(c) horror (d) speed

Explanation: speed: fast

Hence, the correct option is (d).

887.

- (a) in (b) about
(c) of (d) with

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (c).

888.

- (a) flew (b) extracted
(c) poured (d) oozed

Explanation: oozed: flowed out slowly

Hence, the correct option is (d).

889.

- (a) together (b) turned
(c) stuck (d) accompanied

Explanation: accompanied: happened or appeared with something else

Hence, the correct option is (d).

890.

- (a) rose (b) ascended
(c) rained (d) poured

Explanation: poured

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (891–900): In the following passage, there are blanks' each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2006)

Gandhiji once said, "I would say that if the village perishes, India will perish too. India will be (981) more India. Her own mission in the world will get (982). The (983) of the village is possible only when it is no more (984) Industrialization on a mass scale will (985) lead to passive or active exploitation of the villagers as the problems (986) competition and marketing come in. Therefore, we have to (987) on the village being self-contained, manufacturing mainly for use. Provided this character of the village industry is (988) there would be no objection to villagers using even the modern machines and tools that they can make and (989) to use. Only, they (900) not be used as a means of exploitation of others".

891.

- (a) certainly (b) scarcely
(c) much (d) no

Explanation: no adverb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

892.

- (a) lost (b) extension
(c) elevated (d) flourished

Explanation: lost: no longer found or possessed

Hence, the correct option is (a).

893.

- (a) rehabilitation (b) pruning
(c) revival (d) devastation

Explanation: revival: an improvement in the condition

Hence, the correct option is (c).

894.

- (a) denuded (b) exploited
(c) contaminated (d) populated

Explanation: exploited: used

Hence, the correct option is (b).

895.

- (a) passionately (b) surprisingly
(c) scarcely (d) necessarily

Explanation: necessarily: something that cannot be avoided

Hence, the correct option is (d).

896.

- (a) forming (b) enhancing
(c) between (d) of

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (d).

897.

- (a) concentrate (b) ponder
(c) imagine (d) ensure

Explanation: concentrates: to give all attention; focuses

Hence, the correct option is (a).

898.

- (a) regained (b) neglected
(c) maintained (d) thwarted

Explanation: maintained: to cause (something) to exist; preserve

Hence, the correct option is (c).

899.

- (a) prepare (b) afford
(c) hesitate (d) propose

Explanation: afford: to be able to pay for something; have enough money

Hence, the correct option is (b).

900.

- (a) can (b) could
(c) need (d) should

Explanation: should

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (901–910): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the answer-sheet.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2006]

In India, from time immemorial, there (901) been a common spiritual outlook on (902) to which various races and religions (903) made contributions. Thus, a subtle

but (904) thread of unity has been running (905) through the infinite multiplicity of our (906). For an analytical description of Indians (907) cultural heritage, in the light of (908) definition given above, it would be, (909) to trace her cultural history of (910) thousand years.

901.

- (a) rather (b) have
(c) has (d) had

Explanation: has

Hence, the correct option is (c).

902.

- (a) manner (b) life
(c) happiness (d) behaviour

Explanation: manner

Hence, the correct option is (a).

903.

- (a) have (b) has
(c) are (d) is

Explanation: have

Hence, the correct option is (a).

904.

- (a) genuine (b) serious
(c) strong (d) sincere

Explanation: strong

Hence, the correct option is (c).

905.

- (a) out (b) on
(c) in (d) all

Explanation: all adverb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

906.

- (a) life (b) fortune
(c) future (d) hope

Explanation: life

Hence, the correct option is (a).

907.

- (a) sole (b) special
(c) common (d) actual

Explanation: common

Hence, the correct option is (c).

908.

- (a) the (b) a
(c) new (d) its

Explanation: the

Hence, the correct option is (a).

909.

- (a) important (b) necessary
(c) required (d) useful

Explanation: important

Hence, the correct option is (a).

910.

- (a) many (b) more
(c) vivid (d) several

Explanation: several

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (911–920): In the following passage, some of the words have been 'left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

Of all the psychological problems, (911) the-aged face, the most (912) are perhaps isolation and the (913) for adaptability. In addition to this (914) handicaps and the diminishing number (915) social roles that are commonly (116) to the old, the aged (917) to cope with loss of the (918) career, standard of living (919) and above all, people. The gloomy (920) through the obituaries for yet another friend who has gone is bad enough. The death of a spouse is often a blow from which the aged do not recover. The ability to come to terms with these changes is vitally important.

911.

- (a) which (b) whose
(c) that (d) who

Explanation: which

Hence, the correct option is (a).

912.

- (a) wonderful (b) difficult
(c) beautiful (d) interesting

Explanation: difficult

Hence, the correct option is (b).

913.

- (a) necessity (b) need
(c) claim (d) order

Explanation: need: a situation when something is essential; must be done

Hence, the correct option is (b).

914.

- (a) mental (b) spiritual
(c) physical (d) financial

Explanation: physical

Hence, the correct option is (c).

915.

- (a) in (b) on
(c) of (d) off

Explanation: of

Hence, the correct option is (c).

916.

- (a) made (b) presented
(c) available (d) given

Explanation: given

Hence, the correct option is (d).

917.

- (a) has (b) are
(c) had (d) have

Explanation: have

Hence, the correct option is (d).

918.

- (a) available (b) familiar
(c) known (d) unfamiliar

Explanation: available: obtainable, accessible; that can be found

Hence, the correct option is (a).

919.

- (a) home
(b) office
(c) surroundings
(d) environment

Explanation: home

Hence, the correct option is (a).

920.

- (a) look (b) view
(c) search (d) sight

Explanation: look

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (921–930): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage



over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005]

Pythons are (921) non-venomous snakes found (922) in damp places or rocky ledges near marshes or in dense (923). They are considered to be the most primitive (924) the living snakes, (925) they retain the traces of hind limbs of a (926) era in the form (927) horny claw-like spurs, which are present (928) either side (929) anus. These hind limbs are functionless (930) female pythons.

921.

- (a) small (b) tiny
(c) cute (d) huge

Explanation: huge, is an adjective: extremely large

Hence, the correct option is (d).

922.

- (a) mostly (b) rarely
(c) occasionally (d) hardly

Explanation: mostly : mainly; generally

Hence, the correct option is (a).

923.

- (a) cities (b) jungles
(c) hills (d) towns

Explanation: jungles, is a noun

Hence, the correct option is (b).

924.

- (a) between (d) towns
(c) among (d) over

Explanation: among preposition

Hence, the correct option is (c).

925.

- (a) so (b) because
(c) and (d) but

Explanation: because: for the reason

Hence, the correct option is (b).

926.

- (a) by gone (b) latest
(c) present (d) recent

Explanation: by-gone, is an adjective which means existing a long time ago, the time that has passed long time ago

Hence, the correct option is (a).

927.

- (a) in (b) for
(c) on (d) of

Explanation: of preposition

Hence, the correct option is (d).

928.

- (a) over (b) above
(c) on (d) in

Explanation: on preposition

Hence, the correct option is (c).

929.

- (a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) that

Explanation: the

Hence, the correct option is (a).

930.

- (a) with (b) among
(c) on (d) in

Explanation: in preposition

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (931–940): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade-IV Exam. 2005)

Man's basic aggressiveness is a fact and is the emotional factor for all the bloody violence that has marked human history since the beginning. His technology has never been as perfectly, (931) as in the weapons he makes to (932) his brothers. The plough has changed very (933) in design from the time man took (934) cultivation. But swords have not become (935) and the rifle, with which one man kills another, is a (936) in comparison with the stone and (937) with which he used to (938) his adversaries in the earliest stage of civilization. Nuclear (939) has designs that nature can never (940). They are wonders of technological creation.

931.

- (a) operated (b) implemented
(c) employed (d) deployed

Explanation: implemented: applied

Hence, the correct option is (b).

932.

- (a) shoot (b) injure
(c) wound (d) kill

Explanation: kill

Hence, the correct option is (d).

933.

- (a) much (b) little
(c) slightly (d) radically

Explanation: little

Hence, the correct option is (b).

934.

- (a) in (b) to
(c) into (d) over

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (b).

935.

- (a) swordfishes
(b) pen-knives
(c) featherweights
(d) ploughshares

Explanation: penknives: a small knife with one or more blades that fold down into the handle

Hence, the correct option is (b).

936.

- (a) miracle (b) masterpiece
(c) legend (d) model

Explanation: masterpiece: a work done with extraordinary skill an art, book, painting, movie, a piece of music, or something similar

Hence, the correct option is (b).

937.

- (a) battle-axe (b) spear
(c) sword (d) stick

Explanation: battle-axe: a heavy axe with a long handle, used in the past as a weapon

Hence, the correct option is (a).

938.

- (a) slaughter (b) penalise
(c) reform (d) belabour

Explanation: slaughter: to kill animals of a type; butcher

Hence, the correct option is (a).

939.

- (a) bomb (b) science
(c) weaponry (d) research

Explanation: weaponry: all the weapons of a type

Hence, the correct option is (c).

940.

- (a) fabricate (b) generate
(c) formulate (d) emulate

Explanation: emulate : to work or perform in the same way

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (941–950): in the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]

Happy is the man who (941) the habit of reading when he is young. He has secured a life-long source of (942) instruction and inspiration. So long as he has his beloved books he need (943) feel lonely. He always has a pleasant (944) of leisure moments. He is the (945) of wealth more precious than gold, (946) indeed is the man who does not read and (947) is his life. (948) gives the highest kind of pleasure. When we are (949) it is a healthy recreation to lose (950) in the company of books.

941.

- (a) owns (b) buys
(c) acquires (d) takes

Explanation: acquires: to attain something; to own something

Hence, the correct option is (c).

942.

- (a) pleasure (b) satisfaction
(c) sadness (d) dejection

Explanation: pleasure: enjoy; wish

Hence, the correct option is (a).

943.

- (a) always (b) ever
(c) sometimes (d) never

Explanation: never adverb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

944.

- (a) source (b) occupation
(c) possession (d) relief

Explanation: possession the state of having or owning something

Hence, the correct option is (c).

945.

- (a) possessor (b) loser
(c) master (d) heir

Explanation: possessor: a person who owns or has something

Hence, the correct option is (a).

946.

- (a) Rich (b) Lucky
(c) Poor (d) Bad

Explanation: poor

Hence, the correct option is (c).

947.

- (a) full (b) vacuum
(c) empty (d) deep

Explanation: empty: unhappy because of a life without a purpose; bare

Hence, the correct option is (b).

948.

- (a) Writing (b) Speaking
(c) Listening (d) Reading

Explanation: reading: the act of reading

Hence, the correct option is (d).

949.

- (a) weak (b) fresh
(c) sick (d) tired

Explanation: tired: exhausted; drained

Hence, the correct option is (c).

950.

- (a) himself (b) ourselves
(c) yourselves (d) themselves

Explanation: ourselves

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (951–960): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2005]

The educational institutions established by the British and the Christian missionaries were primarily designed to propagate and promote the English language and the western (951). Their aim was also to produce such (952) who could man the lower levels of (953) British administrative hierarchy and remain ever loyal (954) the British rulers. The British educational policy (955) with eminent success in the matter of (956) its objectives. The majority of people (957) middle classes who went to these educational (958), did acquire some knowledge and skill which (959) sufficient enough to work as babus in these (960) offices.

951.

- (a) range (b) trade
(c) culture (d) pride

Explanation: culture: way of life, ethos, philosophy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

952.

- (a) Indians
(b) North-Indians
(c) South-Indians
(d) Rajputs

Explanation: Indians

Hence, the correct option is (a).

953.

- (a) the (b) a
(c) an (d) now

Explanation: the

Hence, the correct option is (a).

954.

- (a) of (b) with
(c) for (d) to

Explanation: to

Hence, the correct option is (d).

955.

- (a) served (b) met
(c) planned (d) started

Explanation: met

Hence, the correct option is (b).

956.

- (a) performing (b) conducting
(c) achieving (d) changing



Explanation: achieving: becoming successful; attaining a position or thing

Hence, the correct option is (c).

957.

- (a) with (b) in
(c) of (d) from

Explanation: from

Hence, the correct option is (d).

958.

- (a) departments (b) institutions
(c) concerns (d) projects

Explanation: institutions

Hence, the correct option is (b).

959.

- (a) was (b) had
(c) were (d) have

Explanation: was

Hence, the correct option is (c).

960.

- (a) rural (b) revenue
(c) private (d) government

Explanation: government

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (961–970): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark, you answer in the answer sheet.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2004]

It is summed up in a single word Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove man from the (961) and the root cause of hunger and (962) is abolished forever. Man is the only (963) that consumes without (964). He does not give milk, he (965) not lay eggs, he is (966) to pull the plough, he cannot run (967) enough to catch rabbits. (968) he is lord of all the animals. He sets them to work; he gives back to them the bare (969) that will prevent them from (970) and the rest he keeps for himself.

961.

- (a) area (b) scene
(c) place (d) light

Explanation: scene, is a noun

Hence, the correct option is (b).

962.

- (a) overwork (b) work
(c) while (d) waste

Explanation: work, is a verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

963.

- (a) body (b) worm
(c) human (d) creature

Explanation: creature, is a noun: a living thing, real or imaginary

Hence, the correct option is (d).

964.

- (a) drinking (b) producing
(c) eating (d) sleeping

Explanation: producing, is a verb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

965.

- (a) does (b) do
(c) did (d) has done

Explanation: does

Hence, the correct option is (a).

966.

- (a) too idle (b) too strong
(c) too weak (d) too quick

Explanation: too: very weak

Hence, the correct option is (c).

967.

- (a) slow (b) fast
(c) idle (d) dull

Explanation: fast: quickly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

968.

- (a) yet (b) but
(c) then (d) thus

Explanation: yet: nevertheless; despite

Hence, the correct option is (a).

969.

- (a) maximum (b) minimum
(c) average (d) capacity

Explanation: minimum adverb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

970.

- (a) producing (b) creating
(c) eating (d) striving

Explanation: striving, is a verb which means trying very hard to achieve something

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (971–980): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

Civilization, like (971), fall, not so much because of (972) of the enemy outside, as through the weakness and (973) within, Rome fell not because of the (974), they merely knocked (975) something that was already dead. The heart of Rome had (976) beating when the arms and legs were cut (977). We see something of this (978) in India and China and in the case of the Arabs. The (979) of Arabian civilization was sudden even as their rise had been. In India and China the process is long-drawn (980) and it is not easy to spot it.

971.

- (a) states (b) kingdom
(c) empires (d) buildings

Explanation: empires, is a noun which means territories or states under one rule or governance; kingdom

Hence, the correct option is (c).

972.

- (a) weakness (b) strength
(c) power (d) tenacity

Explanation: strength, is a noun

Hence, the correct option is (b).

973.

- (a) disease (b) decease
(c) decay (d) fortitude

Explanation: disease, is a noun

Hence, the correct option is (a).

974.

- (a) barbarity (b) barbarous
(c) barbarians (d) Romans

Explanation: Romans, is a noun
Hence, the correct option is (d).

975.

- (a) off (b) on
(c) down (d) no word

Explanation: down

Hence, the correct option is (c).

976.

- (a) seized (b) rotated
(c) ceased (d) started

Explanation: ceased, is a verb which means stopped happening; ended

Hence, the correct option is (c).

977.

- (a) down (b) off
(c) up (d) no word

Explanation: off adverb

Hence, the correct option is (b).

978.

- (a) process (b) procedure
(c) spectacle (d) scene

Explanation: spectacle: an unusual view or situation

Hence, the correct option is (c).

979.

- (a) downfall
(b) death
(c) collapse
(d) dismemberment

Explanation: downfall: fall from a position or power; disgrace

Hence, the correct option is (a).

980.

- (a) out (b) up
(c) upon (d) no word

Explanation: out adverb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (981–990): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given and indicate the correct alternative.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

Man, has been tampering (981) the Ecosphere for a very (982) time and is forced to (983) that the environmental resources are (984). Environmental problems are (985) social problems. They begin with people as (986) and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resource, (987) resulted in the depletion of fossil fuels, (988) of air and water, deforestation which has resulted in (989) imbalance and draining away of national wealth (990) heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

981.

- (a) to (b) in
(c) with (d) for

Explanation: with preposition

Hence, the correct option is (c).

982.

- (a) short (b) long
(c) small (d) tall

Explanation: fang, is an adjective

Hence, the correct option is (b).

983.

- (a) see (b) look
(c) do (d) recognize

Explanation: see, is a verb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

984.

- (a) plenty (b) scarce
(c) minute (d) enough

Explanation: scarce, is an adjective which means available in limited amounts; rare

Hence, the correct option is (b).

985.

- (a) really (b) coldly
(c) badly (d) happily

Explanation: really, adverb

Hence, the correct option is (a).

986.

- (a) effect (b) result
(c) cause (d) wisdom

Explanation: cause, is a noun which means a reason

Hence, the correct option is (c).

987.

- (a) have (b) had
(c) being (d) has

Explanation: has, is a verb

Hence, the correct option is (d).

988.

- (a) revolution (b) pollution
(c) resolution (d) evolution

Explanation: pollution, is a noun: the contamination of air, water, soil, etc.,

Hence, the correct option is (b).

989.

- (a) ecological (b) biological
(c) logical (d) chronological

Explanation: ecological, is an adjective: associated with the relation of plants and living creatures with their environment

Hence, the correct option is (a).

990.

- (a) by (b) in
(c) out (d) through

Explanation: through preposition

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (991–1000): In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001]

Mass communication is the delivery of 11, ideas and entertainment to thousands or millions of 12 simultaneously; it is a force with incalculable 13 on today's world. The 14 of mass communication rests 15 the skills of the communicator to 16 the recipient's thinking, 17 stir emotions, to 18 him or her to 19 Mass communication is the one-to-one impact of one human intelligence upon 20, carried on thousand fold simultaneously among individuals who have no direct personal contact.

991.

- (a) items (b) news
(c) advertisements (d) cartoons

Explanation: news, is a noun

Hence, the correct option is (b).



992.

- (a) people (b) pictures
(c) advertisements (d) items

Explanation: people, is a noun
Hence, the correct option is (a).

993.

- (a) worth (b) impact
(c) force (d) value

Explanation: impact, is a noun which means effect; influence
Hence, the correct option is (b).

994.

- (a) dynamism (b) force
(c) success (d) power

Explanation: success, is a noun
Hence, the correct option is (c).

995.

- (a) against (b) under
(c) to (d) upon

Explanation: upon preposition
Hence, the correct option is (d).

996.

- (a) stimulate (b) agitate
(c) understand (d) minimize

Explanation: stimulate, is a verb which means to arouse; to excite
Hence, the correct option is (a).

997.

- (a) for (b) to
(c) with (d) from

Explanation: to preposition
Hence, the correct option is (b).

998.

- (a) encourage (b) persuade
(c) discourage (d) endanger

Explanation: encourage, is a verb: to inspire; boost; reassure
Hence, the correct option is (a).

999.

- (a) direction (b) function
(c) action (d) mission

Explanation: function, is a verb
Hence, the correct option is (b).

1000.

- (a) another (b) people
(c) man (d) women

Explanation: another, is a pronoun
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (1001–1010):

In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 1997]

The library, if used properly, is invaluable in helping you develop discernment. It is rich (1001) information that goes far beyond the (1002) of any one text book or course. (1003) your text book author does not make a particular (1004) clear and you feel the need another (1005) description in greater detail (1006) in other words, go to the library and (1007) other books on the subject. By calling (8) two or three writers dealing with the (1009) topic, you will find some (1010) of certain facts. In seeking additional sources, you will have gained immeasurably, for you will have seen what several experts perceive as being particularly important on a common subject.

1001.

- (a) of (b) for
(c) in (d) with

Explanation: in preposition

Hence, the correct option is (c).

1002.

- (a) pages (b) limits
(c) confines (d) limitations

Explanation: Limits is a noun which means boundary, confines (of power, authority etc.)

Hence, the correct option is (b).

1003.

- (a) if (b) while
(c) when (d) suppose

Explanation: If

Hence, the correct option is (a).

1004.

- (a) information (b) entry
(c) Explanation: (d) point

Explanation: point, is a noun which means opinion, fact or an idea of something to be done

Hence, the correct option is (d).

1005.

- (a) for (b) of
(c) to (d) about

Explanation: for preposition

Hence, the correct option is (a).

1006.

- (a) or (b) but
(c) though (d) however

Explanation: or

Hence, the correct option is (a).

1007.

- (a) verify (b) identify
(c) check (d) collect

Explanation: verify, is a verb; to validate; to check the accuracy and authenticity

Hence, the correct option is (a).

1008.

- (a) for (b) up
(c) forth (d) upon

Explanation: up, is an adjective

Hence, the correct option is (b).

1009.

- (a) actual (b) specific
(c) correct (d) same

Explanation: same, is an adjective

Hence, the correct option is (d).

1010.

- (a) description (b) clarification
(c) explanation (d) evidence

Explanation: clarification, is a noun which means an explanation to make something clear or easier to comprehend

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Comprehension Test

Directions for questions (1-5): In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2016)

PASSAGE

In September 2011, Hindustan Times did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria (and dengue) cases at the time were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities. Earlier, in Mumbai, a municipal claim that 145 people died due to malaria in 2010 was exposed a lie after Praja, a city NGO extracted figures from the municipality itself.

Following an RTI petition, Praja revealed 1190 deaths. This seems to be a habit. A paper in the leading UK medical journal The Lancet, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team, reveals that the number of malarial deaths all over India every year may be as high as 205,000, which is many times the World Health Organization's figure of about 15,000, of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme's figure of just around 1000.

While the Lancet paper has been disputed, it is clear that there must be gross underreporting of malarial deaths. Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely diagnosis, continues to kill so many Indians?

1. One of the big reasons for malarial death is
 - (a) Lack of proper treatment
 - (b) Underreporting of malarial deaths
 - (c) Untimely diagnosis
 - (d) Over-reporting of malarial deaths

Explanation: underreporting of malarial deaths

Hence, the correct option is (b).

2. The Lancet is a
 - (a) Newspaper
 - (b) Medical book
 - (c) Magazine
 - (d) Journal

Explanation: journal

Hence, the correct option is (d).

3. What is 'the habit' mentioned in the passage?
 - (a) Exposing the authority's incompetence.
 - (b) Hiding the real figures of malaria cases.
 - (c) Filing RTIs
 - (d) Conducting studies and surveys in towns and cities.

Explanation: Hiding the real figures of malaria cases

Hence, the correct option is (b).

4. The findings of 'The Lancet' were published after
 - (a) The international team left India
 - (b) International reviews of the findings were done.
 - (c) Proper verifications of the findings were done.
 - (d) Nationwide interviews were carried out.

Explanation: nationwide interviews were carried out

Hence, the correct option is (d).

5. The Hindustan Times found that the number of malaria cases in 2011 was
 - (a) Twice than the numbers revealed by the authorities.
 - (b) Three times the numbers revealed by the authorities.

- (c) Half the numbers revealed by the authorities.

- (d) Exactly as the numbers revealed by the authorities.

Explanation: three times the numbers revealed by the authorities

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (6-10): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam 2016]

Like watering a plant, we grow our friendships (and all our relationships) by nurturing them. Friendships need the same attention as other relationships, if they are to continue, these relationships can be delightfully non-judgemental, supportive, understanding and fun.

Sometimes a friendship can bring out the positive side that you never show in any other relationship. This may be because the pressure of playing a 'role' (daughter, partner or child) is removed. With a friend you are to be yourself and free to change. Of course, you are free to do this in all other relationships as well, but in friendships: you get to have lots of rehearsals and discussion about changes as you experience them.

It is an unconditional experience where you receive as much as you give. You can explain yourself to a friend openly without the fear of hurting a family member. How do friendships grow? The answer is simple. By revealing yourself; being attentive remembering what is most showing empathy, seeing the world through the eyes of your friend, you will understand the value of friendship. All this means learning to accept a person from a completely



different family to your own or perhaps someone from a completely different cultural background. This is the way we learn tolerance. In turn we gain tolerance and acceptance for our own differences.

6. Friendships and relationships grow when they are

- (a) Favoured (b) Nurtured
- (c) Compared (d) Divided

Explanation: nurtured

Hence, the correct option is (b).

7. When we are with a good friend, we tend

- (a) To shut ourselves.
- (b) To be someone else.
- (c) To be ourselves.
- (d) Not to be ourselves.

Explanation: to be ourselves

Hence, the correct option is (c).

8. In good friendships, we

- (a) Only give
- (b) Only receive
- (c) Give and receive
- (d) Neither give nor receive

Explanation: give and receive

Hence, the correct option is (c).

9. Empathy means

- (a) Skill and efficiency
- (b) Ability to do something
- (c) Someone else's misfortunes
- (d) The ability to share and understand another's feelings

Explanation: the ability to share and understand another's feelings.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

10. Through strong friendships, we gain

- (a) Acceptance and tolerance
- (b) Only tolerance
- (c) Only acceptance
- (d) Only attention

Explanation: acceptance and tolerance.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (11–15): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2016]

In the history of Britain, the period from 1837 to 1901 is known as the Victorian Age.

The period saw the long and prosperous reign of Queen Victoria in England. Charles Dickens was the most popular novelist of this period. He became famous for his depiction of the life of the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour. However, it was the vast galaxy of unusual characters created by him that made him more popular than any of his contemporaries. Drawn from everyday life and the world around him, these characters were such that readers could relate to them. Beginning with *The Pickwick Papers* in 1836, Dickens wrote numerous novels, each uniquely filled with believable personalities and vivid physical descriptions. According to Dickens' friend and biographer, John Forster, Dickens made "characters real existences, not by describing them but letting them describe themselves."

11. The period between 1837–1901 was known as the

- (a) The Dark Age
- (b) The Elizabethan Age
- (c) The Shakespearian Age
- (d) The Victorian Age

Explanation: the Victorian Age

Hence, the correct option is (d).

12. The word 'popular' in the passage means

- (a) Successful (b) Poor
- (c) Propelling (d) Problematic

Explanation: successful

Hence, the correct option is (a).

13. Dickens became famous for depicting the life of

- (a) The working class, intricate plots and lack of humour.
- (b) The working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
- (c) The business class, intricate plots and sense of humour.
- (d) The working class, dull plots and sense of humour.

Explanation: the working class, intricate plots and sense of humour.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

14. Dickens' characters were drawn from

- (a) Royal families
- (b) Everyday life and the world beyond him.
- (c) Everyday life and the world around him.
- (d) Unbelievable personalities

Explanation: everyday life and the world around him.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

15. John Forster was Dickens

- (a) Best friend and philosopher
- (b) Friend and doctor
- (c) Friend and editor
- (d) Friend and biographer

Explanation: friend and biographer

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (16–20): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC (10+2) Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2016]

Chameleons can make their skin colour change, but not because they decide to. The colour changes to help the chameleon avoid its enemies. It is a form of camouflage, a disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings. The change is actually determined by environmental factors, such as light and temperature.

Bright sunlight causes the skin to darken. On cool nights, the colour fades to a creamy colour. The colour also changes when chameleons are excited, angry or afraid. The colour change is rapid and increases when the chameleon is handled, injured, or approached by another chameleon. There are many types of chameleons. Almost half of them are found on the African island of Madagascar. The others mostly occur in the Sahara Desert, with few in Western Asia and Southern Europe. Chameleons live in trees, where they usually eat insects. Very large chameleons may even use their sticky tongues to catch birds.

16. A chameleon's colour changes to help it

- (a) Look beautiful
- (b) Attract prey
- (c) Avoid its enemies
- (d) Fly away

Explanation: avoid its enemies

Hence, the correct option is (c).

17. The colour change is determined by

- (a) Light and wind
- (b) Light and pressure
- (c) Pressure and temperature
- (d) Light and temperature

Explanation: light and temperature

Hence, the correct option is (d).

18. Chameleons change colour when they are

- (a) Afraid, excited or angry
- (b) Excited, angry or hungry
- (c) Angry, excited or happy
- (d) Afraid, angry or hungry

Explanation: angry, excited or happy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

19. Half of the world's chameleons are found

- (a) In the continent of Asia
- (b) In the Sahara Desert
- (c) On the African island of Madagascar
- (d) On the Asian island of Madagascar

Explanation: on the Asian island of Madagascar

Hence, the correct option is (d).

20. The colour changing ability of a chameleon is a form of camouflage which is a

- (a) Disease which affects chameleons.
- (b) Disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.
- (c) Dance done by chameleons.
- (d) Colour that fades.

Explanation: disguise that lets it blend in with its surroundings.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (21–30): In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.
(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

PASSAGE

The recent change to all volunteer armed forces in the United States will eventually produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women in the armed forces and in the variety of women's assignments, but

probably not the dramatic gains for women that might have been expected. This is so even though the armed forces operate in an ethos of institutional change oriented toward occupational equality and under the federal sanction of equal pay for equal work. The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operations.

A significant portion of the larger society remains uncomfortable as yet with extending equality in this direction. Therefore, for women in the military, the search for equality will still be based on functional equivalence, not identity or even similarity of task. Opportunities seem certain to arise. The growing emphasis on deterrence is bound to offer increasing scope for women to become involved in novel types of noncombat military assignments.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Ethos (Noun): the moral ideas and attitudes that belong to a particular group/society.
- (2) Deterrence (Noun): the fact of somebody less likely to do something.
- (3) Combat (Noun): fighting/a fight, especially during a time of war.

21. Which sentence is an incorrect one?

- (a) The recent change to all voluntary armed forces in US will produce a gradual increase in the proportion of women.
- (b) The difficulty is that women are likely to be trained for any direct combat operation.
- (c) Opportunities seem certain to arise.
- (d) The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operation.

Explanation: The difficulty is that women are unlikely to be trained for any direct combat operation.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

22. A suitable title for the passage might be

- (a) Current status of women in US military.

- (b) Current status of women in US navy.
- (c) Current status of women in US air force.
- (d) Current status of women in US teaching service.

Explanation: Current status of women in US military.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

23. According to the passage, despite the United States armed forces' commitment to occupational equality for women in the military, certain other factors preclude women

- (a) Being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned to men.
- (b) Drawing assignments from a wider range of assignments than before.
- (c) Having access to positions of responsibility
- (d) Receiving equal pay for equal work.

Explanation: being assigned all of the military tasks that are assigned men.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

24. The passage implies which of the following is a factor conducive to a more equitable representation of women in the United States armed forces than has existed in the past?

- (a) The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.
- (b) The past service records of women who had assignments functionally equivalent to men's assignments.
- (c) The level of awareness on the part of the larger society of military issues.
- (d) An increased decline in the proportion of deterrence oriented non-combat assignments.

Explanation: The all-volunteer character of the present armed forces.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

25. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (a) Present an overview of the different types of assignments available to women.
- (b) Analyse reforms in the new United States all volunteer armed forces necessitated by the increasing number of women in the military.

- (c) Present the new United States all volunteer armed forces as a model case of equal employment policies in action.
- (d) Present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women in the new United States all volunteer armed forces.

Explanation: present a reasoned prognosis of the status of women in the new United States all volunteer armed forces.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

26. Which of the following is closest in sense to the word 'novel' used in the passage?

- (a) New (b) Prosaic
(c) Dull (d) Boring

Explanation: new

Hence, the correct option is (a).

27. It can be inferred from the passage that after the recent change

- (a) Some join willingly, some are forced.
(b) Everyone joins the military under compulsion.
(c) Men are forced, women join willingly.
(d) Everyone joins the military willingly.

Explanation: Everyone joins the military willingly.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

28. The word 'opportunities' used in the passage may be replaced by all except

- (a) Openings (b) Failures
(c) Scope (d) Prospects

Explanation: failures

Hence, the correct option is (b).

29. It can be inferred from the passage that

- (a) The change to all volunteer armed forces took place many years ago.
(b) Opportunities for women in military are certain to decline.
(c) The Government sanctions equal pay for equal work.
(d) The society encourages increased participation of women in direct combat.

Explanation: The Government sanction equal pay for equal work.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

30. The 'dramatic gains for women' and change in the attitude of a 'significant portion of the larger society' are logically related to each other in as much as the author puts forward the latter as

- (a) The major reason for absence of the former.
(b) A public response to achievement of the former.
(c) A reason for some of the former being lost again.
(d) A pre-condition for any prospect of achieving the former.

Explanation: a pre-condition for any prospect of achieving the former.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (31–40): In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier II Exam. 2015)

Passage

A small band of biologists share a dream to find species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown or to discover living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago. Finds made in this century encourage these dreamers, whose field is aptly named cryptozoology literally, the science of hidden animals.

Size and habitat are often responsible for an animal's having been overlooked. Not surprisingly, a bumblebee size bat that lives in caves in Thailand eluded detection until 1973. But larger animals in less remote sites have also remained hidden. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly got extinct since the last ice age, for instance, were found in Paraguay in 1975.

Native people sometimes offer scientists useful clues, an unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in 1936, and accounts of giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo proved not to be mere myth when naturalist P A Ouwers identified four of the creatures captured in 1912. As cryptozoologists follow such leads into little explored areas, they remain optimistic that it is not too late to uncover sensational surprises.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Hitherto (Adverb): until now
(2) Aptly (Adverb): in a way that is suitable/appropriate in the circumstances.
(3) Eluded (Verb): to manage to escape.
(4) Detection (Noun): the fact of being discovered.
(5) Peccary (Noun): an animal like a pig (Southern US, Mexico, Central and S. America).
(6) Myth (Noun): a story from ancient times; legend.
(7) Optimistic (Adjective): expecting good things to happen.

31. Myths refer to _____.

- (a) love stories.
(b) historical stories
(c) legends
(d) traditional stories involving supernatural beings or events

Explanation: legends.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

32. A bumblebee size bat that lives in caves in Thailand was discovered in _____

- (a) 1973 (b) 1936
(c) 1912 (d) 1975

Explanation: 1973

Hence, the correct option is (a).

33. _____ still looks forward to discovering sensational surprises.

- (a) P. A. Ouwers
(b) The natives
(c) The naturalists
(d) A small band of biologists

Explanation: A small band of biologists

Hence, the correct option is (d).

34. Often the cryptozoologists get a lot of leads from _____

- (a) Native people
(b) The animal's size and habitat
(c) Myths
(d) Legends

Explanation: native people.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

35. The dream of the cryptozoologist is to find _____

- (a) Species of sea or land animals hitherto completely unknown.
- (b) All of the given options.
- (c) Living examples of animals thought to have died out ages ago.
- (d) Hidden, supposedly extinct animals.

Explanation: Living examples of animals thought to have died Out ages ago.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

36. Herds of a species of peccary supposedly extinct since the last ice age were discovered in _____

- (a) 1936
- (b) 1973
- (c) 1912
- (d) 1975

Explanation: 1975

Hence, the correct option is (d).

37. An unusual feather in a local's hat sparked the discovery of a showy African peacock in _____

- (a) 1936
- (b) 1973
- (c) 1975
- (d) 1912

Explanation: 1936

Hence, the correct option is (a).

38. Giant lizards on the Indonesian island of Komodo were discovered in _____

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1936
- (c) 1912
- (d) 1973

Explanation: 1912

Hence, the correct option is (c).

39. It is the _____ of the cryptozoologists that keep their darn alive.

- (a) spirit
- (b) finding
- (c) love for adventure
- (d) curiosity

Explanation: finding

Hence, the correct option is (b).

40. Often _____ responsible for an animal having been overlooked.

- (a) the uniqueness of the animals themselves is
- (b) the resigning nature of the scientists themselves is
- (c) size and habitat are
- (d) unexplored areas remain

Explanation: size and habitat are

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (41-45): In the following questions, you have two brief passages with questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 12.04.2015)

PASSAGE

My lodge is nothing but a dark, tiny but made of palm fronds, with a bunch of damp branches and a swarm of flies through a hole in the wall of leaves. I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest; the stage of *Cicinnurus magnificus*, the magnificent bird of paradise. The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, Kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet. Perhaps they are out window shopping, taking a good look around until they find the most resplendent specimen.

I hear a fluttering and look up that *A. magnificus* is 'enthroned on a branch about 2 m above the stage, an iridescent-green breast shield, bright orange-red wings and a lemon yellow cape with a furry brown collar. The feet and bill are a sparkling sky-blue, which also covers the eyelids and extends down to the neck. He plucks off a few leaves to let in more light and optimize eye-contact with his audience. Finally, he drags the freshly fallen leaves away from catwalk.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Fronds (IL): a long leaf of some plants/trees, palms, ferns.
- (2) Imminent (AM.): likely to happen very soon.
- (3) Resplendent (Adj.): brightly coloured in an impressive way.
- (4) Enthroned (V.): to seat on a throne.
- (5) Iridescent (Mw): producing a display of lustrous, rainbow like colours.
- (6) Shield (IL): a thing used for protecting oneself.
- (7) Cape (IL): a loose outer piece of clothing that has no sleeves, fastens the neck and hangs from the shoulders, like a cloak, but shorter.
- (8) Optimize (Verb): to make something as good as it can be.

41. The most 'resplendent specimen' means

- (a) Bright and colourful
- (b) Beautiful and gentle
- (c) Appalling and ugly
- (d) Extravagant and gaudy

Explanation: bright and colourful

Hence, the correct option is (a).

42. The bird performs for

- (a) No one
- (b) The author
- (c) Sheer enjoyment
- (d) Female birds

Explanation: female birds.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

43. An iridescent-green breast shield means

- (a) A shield worn by the bird to protect itself.
- (b) The bright, colourful feathers of the bird.
- (c) A description of the surroundings.
- (d) A piece of twig used by the bird in its performance.

Explanation: the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

44. The *cicinnurus magnificus* is

- (a) The magnificent bird of paradise.
- (b) A patch of cleared earth in the rainforest.
- (c) A place where his but is located.
- (d) The stage in the rainforest.

Explanation: the magnificent bird of paradise.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

45. The synonym for 'optimize' is

- (a) To make best use of
- (b) To improve vision
- (c) To see clearly
- (d) To enlarge

Explanation: to make best use of

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (46-50): In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

**PASSAGE**

One conspicuous question in the modern journals is “How can I develop personality?” Ursula Bloom gives this noteworthy advice to young people. Please do not do as I did, at your age and waste years copying other people. Of old, to the same question asked by Greek youth, Socrates replied, “Know yourself that was excellent advice; but it did not satisfy, because it did not go far enough”.

When Roman youth questioned Marcus Aurelius, he said, “Be yourself to the youth of our atomic age”, the psychologist says. Develop yourself that is the answer to the question; what is personality? Personality is the development of oneself.

46. The development of oneself the question on, what is personality?

- (a) Gives an unsatisfactory answer to
- (b) Does not give a satisfactory answer to
- (c) Satisfactorily answers
- (d) Partly answers

Explanation: satisfactory answers

Hence, the correct option is (c).

47. Marcus Aurelius preached ‘to the Roman youth of his day to

- (a) Express themselves
- (b) Understand themselves
- (c) Be themselves
- (d) Know themselves

Explanation: be themselves

Hence, the correct option is (c).

48. The question on personality development has

- (a) No definitive answers
- (b) Correct answers
- (c) A definitive answer
- (d) No answers

Explanation: no definitive answers

Hence, the correct option is (a).

49. The Greek philosopher Socrates promoted

- (a) Tested-knowledge
- (b) Self-knowledge
- (c) Referred-knowledge
- (d) Borrowed-knowledge

Explanation: self-knowledge

Hence, the correct option is (b).

50. Ursula Bloom propagated that young people should

- (a) Copy others
- (b) Not copy others
- (c) Not waste years
- (d) Give advice

Explanation: not copy others

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (51–81): In the following questions, you have brief passages with 5 to 10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier II Exam. 2015)

Passage I

(Question Nos. 51 to 55)

Let us wish nothing that will make the world poorer; nothing that will bring pain or privation to our fellowmen.

We shall not dwell upon the past unhappiness, which avails us nothing and begets nothing but grief.

We will not compare past and present joys, to the detriment of the present ones.

We will not be discouraged if the way is all uphill, and travelling is slow, so long as we are rising.

We will not make too heroic resolutions, beyond our strength to perform, lest they become but shameful memories.

We will try by words and deeds to show a livelier appreciation of the good that comes our way.

We will strive to cultivate more intelligently the art of giving and to understand the truth that what we keep we lose, and what we give away remains forever ours.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Privation (Noun): a lack of the basic things that people need for living.
- (2) Dwell upon (Phrasal Verb): to think/talk a lot about something, especially something it would be better to forget.
- (3) Avails (Verb): to be helpful/useful to somebody.

- (4) Begets (Verb): to make something happen.
- (5) Detriment (Noun): the act of causing harm/damage.
- (6) Uphill (Adjective): a struggle that is difficult to win/takes a lot of effort over a long period of time.
- (7) Lest (Conjunction): in order to prevent something from happening.
- (8) Livelier (Adjective): cheerful, active and enthusiastic.
- (9) Strive (Verb): to try very hard to achieve something
- (10) Cultivate (Verb): to develop an attitude, a way of talking/behaving, etc.

51. We must wish for the _____ of our fellow men.

- (a) Wellbeing
- (b) Pain
- (c) Privation
- (d) Riches

Explanation: wellbeing

Hence, the correct option is (a).

52. It will make us _____ if we continue to live in the past.

- (a) Lonely
- (b) Happy
- (c) Unhappy
- (d) Nothing

Explanation: unhappy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

53. We must _____ in the face of steep challenges.

- (a) not lose courage even if we make small progress
- (b) not lose courage if we make no progress
- (c) not lose courage even if we make big progress
- (d) lose courage if we make small progress

Explanation: not lose courage even if we make small progress

Hence, the correct option is (a).

54. We must learn to be _____ things that comes our way.

- (a) thankful for every bad
- (b) thankless for every good
- (c) thankful for every bad
- (d) thankful for every good

Explanation: thankful for every good
Hence, the correct option is (d).

55. We must be generous for what we _____ in time.

- (a) give loses its value
- (b) give away remain ours
- (c) keep loses its value
- (d) keep remains

Explanation: give away remains ours
Hence, the correct option is (b).

Passage II

(Question Nos. 56 to 60)

The term 'tsunami' is a Japanese word meaning harbour wave. It is a natural phenomenon consisting of a series of large waves generated when water in a lake or the sea is rapidly displaced in a massive scale. Earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions all have the potential to generate a tsunami. Early morning on 26 December 2004, a massive earthquake of 9 on the Richter scale off the coast of Sumatra in the Indian Ocean triggered a series of lethal tsunamis. They struck the shores of Indian Ocean nations like Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and India. Bangladesh and the Maldives and created unprecedented devastation. Even the far flung countries like Somalia, Kenya and Tanzania in eastern Africa were not spared. This is the deadliest tsunami in recorded history and is considered the worst natural calamity the earth has ever witnessed. The tsunami fury left trails of death and destruction all around, killing nearly 3,00,000 people and leaving millions homeless and missing. Many people became maimed for life. The death toll was more than 1,70,000 in Indonesia alone, 38,000 in Sri Lanka and nearly 5000 in Thailand. Most of the dead were locals, but hundreds of vacationing foreigners also perished, mostly in Phuket in Thailand. In India about 19,000 people lost their lives in some places the waves were as high as fifty to sixty feet. In many places villages were wiped out, boats and vehicles thrown up on trees. An Indian Air Force base in Car Nicobar was completely devastated and 100 airmen were killed. Many parts of South Car Nicobar Island went fully under water. Many coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and

Kerala also suffered a lot. The Tsunami underlines the need for having a global tsunami monitoring system which at present is not there. In countries like Japan, some measures have been taken to reduce the damage caused in the shores by building high tsunami walls in front of coastal areas. While science has conquered nature in many ways, the Tsunami of 2004 proves that nature is supreme in this unequal battle.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Triggered (Verb): to make something happen suddenly
- (2) Lethal (Adjective): deadly; fatal
- (3) Unprecedented (Adjective): that has never happened, been done/ been known before.
- (4) Devastation (Noun): great destruction/damage, especially over a wide area.
- (5) Calamity (Noun): an event that causes great damage to people's lives, property, etc.
- (6) Trails (Noun): signs
- (7) Maimed (Verb): to injure somebody seriously, causing permanent damage to their body.
- (8) Wiped out (Adjective): destroyed completely
- (9) Underlines (Verb): to emphasize; stress

56. One of the nations that Tsunami of 2004 struck was

- (a) Malaysia
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Myanmar

Explanation: Malaysia

Hence, the correct option is (a).

57. The total death toll after the tsunami was

- (a) 1,70,000
- (b) 300,000
- (c) 38,000
- (d) 5000

Explanation: 300000

Hence, the correct option is (b).

58. Many parts of _____ submerged under water.

- (a) southern tip of Car Nicobar
- (b) parts of Andaman and Nicobar Island

- (c) coastal parts of Kerala
- (d) coastal part of Andhra Pradesh

Explanation: southern tip of Car Nicobar
Hence, the correct option is (a).

59. The Tsunami emphasized the

- (a) Need to build tsunami monitoring systems
- (b) Need to build high walls in coastal areas
- (c) Generosity of the people
- (d) Supremacy of nature

Explanation: need to build tsunami monitoring system

Hence, the correct option is (a).

60. The meaning of 'tsunami' is

- (a) Mud landslides
- (b) Massive waves
- (c) Harbour waves
- (d) Volcanic eruption

Explanation: harbour waves

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Passage III

(Question Nos. 61 to 70)

According to Ray D. Strand, a specialist in nutritional and preventive medicine, not all fats are bad. In fact an essential fat is just that essential to the body. The body cannot manufacture these fats and therefore must get them from food. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called prostaglandins. The two most important essential fatty acids are omega-3 fatty acids called alpha-linoleic acid and omega-6 fatty acids, called just linoleic acid. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily anti-inflammatories. Omega-6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily inflammatories. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 4:1. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the main reason for the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones. That is why many individuals in the industrialised world need to take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.



61. An essential fat is
 (a) Necessary for the body.
 (b) Manufactured in the body.
 (c) Produces healthy cell membrane.
 (d) Completely harmless.

Explanation: necessary for the body
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

62. The two most important essential fatty acids are
 (a) Omega-5 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
 (b) Omega-6 fatty acids and omega-8 fatty acids.
 (c) Omega-3 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.
 (d) Omega-2 fatty acids and omega-4 fatty acids.

Explanation: omega-3 fatty acids and omega-6 fatty acids.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

63. The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as certain hormones called
 (a) Prostaglandins
 (b) Inflammatories
 (c) Linoleic
 (d) Alphalinoleic

Explanation: prostaglandins
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

64. Omega-3 fatty acids are called
 (a) Linolenic acid
 (b) Alphalinolenic acid
 (c) Linoleic acid
 (d) Alphalinoleic acid

Explanation: alphalinoleic acid
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

65. Omega-6 fatty acids are called
 (a) Linoleic acid
 (b) Alphalinoleic acid
 (c) Linolenic acid
 (d) Alphalinolenic acid

Explanation: linoleic acid
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

66. The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is

- (a) 5 : 1 (b) 4 : 1
 (c) 1 : 1 (d) 2 : 1

Explanation: 4 : 1

Hence, the correct option is (b).

67. The imbalance in the consumption of these essential fatty acids is the main reason for

- (a) The imbalance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes.
 (b) The balance in our body's production of these hormones.
 (c) The balance in our body's production of the healthy cell membranes.
 (d) The imbalance in our body's production of these hormones.

Explanation: the imbalance in our body's production of these hormones

Hence, the correct option is (d).

68. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?

- (a) All fats are bad.
 (b) The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell membranes as well as prostaglandins.
 (c) The generally accepted optimal ratio of dietary intake of omega-6 fatty acids and omega-3 fatty acids is 5 : 1.
 (d) Many individuals in the industrialized world need not take flaxseed oil and fish oil in supplementation in an attempt to bring these back into balance.

Explanation: The body uses fats for the production of healthy cell, membranes as well as prostaglandins.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

69. Our bodies turn omega-3 fatty acids into prostaglandins that are primarily

- (a) Flammable
 (b) Uninflammable
 (c) Anti-inflammatories
 (d) Inflammatories

Explanation: anti-inflammatories

Hence, the correct option is (c).

70. Omega 6 fatty acids become prostaglandins that are primarily

- (a) Non-flammable
 (b) Inflammatories

- (c) Uninflammable
 (d) Antiinflammatories

Explanation: inflammatories

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Passage IV

(Question Nos. 71 to 80)

Manuel and the little boy stood in the gateway to watch her go. She did not even turn to wave them farewell.

But when she had ridden about a mile, she left the wild road and took a small trail to the right that led into another valley, over steep places and past great trees, and through another deserted mining settlement. It was September; the water was running freely in the little stream that had fed the now abandoned mine. She got down to drink, and let the horse drink too.

She saw natives coming through the trees, away up the slope. They had seen her, and were watching her closely. She watched in turn. The three people, two women and a youth, were making a wide detour, so as not to come too close to her. She did not care. Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley, beyond the silverworks, beyond any trace of mining. There was still a rough trail that led over rocks and loose stones into the valley beyond. This trail she had already ridden, with her husband. Beyond that she knew she must go south.

Curiously she was not afraid, although it was a frightening country, the silent, fatal seeming mountain slopes, the occasional distant, suspicious, elusive natives among the trees, the great carrion birds occasionally hovering, like great flies, in the distance, over some carrion of some ranch house or some group of huts.

As she climbed, the trees shrank and the trail ran through a thorny scrub that was trailed over with blue convolvulus and an occasional pink creeper. Then these flowers lapsed. She was nearing the pine trees.

She was over the crest and before her another silent void, green clad valley. It was past midday. Her horse turned to a little runlet of water, so she got down to eat her midday meal. She sat in silence looking at the motionless, un-living valley,

and at the sharp peaked hills, rising higher to rock and pine trees, southwards. She rested two hours in the heat of the day, while the horse cropped around her.

Curious that she was neither afraid nor lonely. Indeed, the loneliness was like a drink of cold water to one who is very thirsty. And a strange elation sustained her from within.

She travelled on, and camped at night in a valley beside a stream, deep among the bashes. She had seen cattle and had crossed several trails. There must be a ranch not far off. She heard the strange wailing shriek of a mountain lion, and the answer of dogs. But she sat by her small campfire in a secret hollow place and was not really afraid. She was buoyed up always by the curious, bubbling elation within her.

It was very cold before dawn. She lay wrapped in her blanket looking at the stars, listening to her horse shivering, and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond. She was not sure that she had not heard, during the night, a great crash at the centre of herself, which was the crash of her own death. Or else it was a crash at the centre of the earth, and meant something big and mysterious.

With the first peep of light she got up, numb with cold, and made a fire. She ate hastily, gave her horse some pieces of oil seed cake, and set off again. She avoided any meeting and since she met nobody, it was evident that she in turn was avoided. She came at last in sight of the village of Cuchitee, with its black houses with their reddish roofs, a somber, dreary little cluster below another silent, long abandoned mine. And beyond, a long, great mountain side, rising up green and light to the darker, shaggier green of pine trees.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Trail (Noun): a path through the countryside
- (2) Deserted (Adjective): abandoned
- (3) Detour (N.): a longer route that you take in order to avoid a problem/to visit a place
- (4) Mounting (Verb): to get on a bicycle, horse, etc. in order to ride it

- (5) Trotted (Verb): to ride a horse (faster than a walk but slow)
- (6) Elusive (Adjective): difficult to find, define/achieve
- (7) Carrion (Noun): the decaying flesh of dead animals
- (8) Carrion birds (crows): a type of medium sized crows
- (9) Hovering (Verb): to stay in the air in one place
- (10) Ranch house (Noun): a house built in a large farm
- (11) Scrub (Noun): small bushes and trees
- (12) Convolvulus (Noun): a creeper (plant)
- (13) Lapsed (Verb): to gradually become weaker/come to an end
- (14) Crest (Noun): the top part of a hill/wave
- (15) Void (Noun): a large empty space
- (16) Run let (Noun): a rivulet (a small river)
- (17) Elation (Noun): a feeling of great happiness and excitement.
- (18) Buoyed up (Phrasal Verb): to make somebody feel cheerful/confident.
- (19) Shaggier (Adjective): more untidy

71. "She left the wild road and took a small trail to the right _____. The word 'trail' here means

- (a) An opening
- (b) A clearing
- (c) A street
- (d) A path

Explanation: a path

Hence, the correct option is (d).

72. What kind of a terrain was she passing through?

- (a) A small town
- (b) A lonely area
- (c) A plain village
- (d) A thickly populated place

Explanation: A lonely area

Hence, the correct option is (b).

73. "She did not care." This means

- (a) She stared back defiantly.
- (b) She was scared.
- (c) She was indifferent.
- (d) She was trying to avoid their gaze.

Explanation: She was indifferent

Hence, the correct option is (c).

74. "Mounting, she trotted ahead up the silent valley". Mounting here means

- (a) Walking on foot
- (b) Getting down
- (c) Galloping
- (d) Getting on the horse

Explanation: getting on the horse

Hence, the correct option is (d).

75. The fact that she was not afraid conveys that

- (a) The natives were very friendly to her.
- (b) She was too detached and strong to be overcome with fear.
- (c) She was a woman of values.
- (d) The animals could not frighten her.

Explanation: getting on the horse

Hence, the correct option is (d).

76. "She was over the crest and before her another silent void, green-clad valley" expresses

- (a) That she was on her way to her destination.
- (b) Her fascination for the scenic beauty.
- (c) The fact that she had lost her way.
- (d) Her desire to put an end to her life.

Explanation: her fascination for the scenic beauty

Hence, the correct option is (b).

77. Which expression tells us that she relished her loneliness?

- (a) Cold water that had the effect of quenching her thirst
- (b) Cold water which made her more thirsty.
- (c) She found it difficult to swallow the cold water.
- (d) It was like a splash of cold water.

Explanation: cold water that had the effect of quenching her thirst

Hence, the correct option is (a).

78. The only thing that made her oblivious of her surroundings was the fact that

- (a) She was depressed.
- (b) She was exhausted.
- (c) She had got what she wanted.
- (d) Her spirits were uplifted.



Explanation: her spirits were uplifted
Hence, the correct option is (d).

79. The expression 'and feeling like a woman who has died and passed beyond' means

- (a) Her body was paralysed
- (b) Something within her had died
- (c) She was completely lost
- (d) She died in her sleep

Explanation: something within her had died.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

80. By the end of the passage, do you think the woman kept journeying in the forest?

- (a) She needed to stop there.
- (b) She had no idea where she was going.
- (c) She had sighted a settlement.
- (d) She had strayed away from her path.

Explanation: She had sighted a settlement.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (81–85): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPF SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

Research is a detailed study of a subject undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications. It is used to establish or confirm facts, reaffirm the results of previous work, solve new or existing problems, or develop new theories. To test the validity of instruments, procedures, or experiments, research may replicate elements of prior projects, or the project as a whole. The primary purposes of basic research are documentation, discovery interpretation, or the research and development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge. There are several forms of research such as scientific, humanities, artistic, economic, social, business, marketing, etc.

Academic publishing describes system that is necessary in order for academic scholars to review the work and make it available for a wider audience. Most

academic work is published in book form. There is also a large body of research that exists in either a thesis or dissertation form. Many researchers spent their time applying for grants for research funds. These grants are necessary not only for researchers to carry out their research, but also as a source of merit.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Replicate (Verb): to copy something exactly.
- (2) Thesis (Noun): a long piece of writing completed by a student as part of a university degree, based on their own research.
- (3) Dissertation (Noun): a long piece of writing on a particular subject, especially one written for a university degree.

81. What is research?

- (a) Research is the destruction of previous works.
- (b) Research is the attempt to limit the growth of knowledge.
- (c) Research is a process having no practical use.
- (d) Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.

Explanation: Research is the creation of new forms of knowledge.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

82. How many kinds of research are there?

- (a) There are different kinds of research.
- (b) There is only one kind of research.
- (c) There are two different kinds of research.
- (d) There are seven different kinds of research.

Explanation: There are different kinds of research.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

83. Select the answer which best reflects the view expressed in the passage.

- (a) Researchers never apply for grants.
- (b) Grants are not based on merit
- (c) Documentation is important in research
- (d) Research can thrive without grants.

Explanation: Documentation is important in research.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

84. Choose the most appropriate answer from this passage.

- (a) Academic publishing is meant only for professionals.
- (b) Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public.
- (c) Academic publishing is meant only for academicians.
- (d) Academic publishing is meant only for experts.

Explanation: Academic publishing is meant to benefit the general public.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

85. Why is research conducted?

- (a) Research is conducted in order to verify information.
- (b) Research is conducted in order to minimize the result of previous works.
- (c) Research is conducted in order to develop new problems.
- (d) Research is conducted in order to destroy facts.

Explanation: Research is conducted in order to verify information.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (86–90): In the following five questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFSI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam 2015)

A library is an organized collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both. A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, E-books and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items.

A library is organized for use and is maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who

choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying, and they also offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building by providing material accessible by electronic means.

86. In the passage a library has been defined as
- A place where borrowing is not allowed.
 - A place where accessibility is possible.
 - A highly flexible place.
 - A highly restricted area.

Explanation: a place where accessibility is possible.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

87. Who maintains a library?
- Any governmental agency
 - A rich business family only.
 - A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual.
 - Only educational institutions.

Explanation: A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual

Hence, the correct option is (c).

88. In terms of ownership who can afford a library?
- Any one
 - Only a corporation
 - Only institutions
 - Only a public body

Explanation: Any one

Hence, the correct option is (a).

89. Libraries range in size from
- A few books to several million books.
 - One room to several acres of land.
 - A few shelves of books to several million items.
 - One room to a great hall.

Explanation: a few shelves of books to several million items.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

90. What is the present status and function of libraries?
- Libraries are confinements.
 - They have become redundant.
 - There is privacy in a library.
 - There is no privacy in a library.

Explanation: There is privacy in a library. Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (91–100): In the following questions, you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier I Exam, 2015)

PASSAGE I

(Question Nos. 91 to 95)

The instinctive, natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively. Anger is a natural adaptive response to threats; it inspires powerful, often aggressive, feelings and behaviours, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out at every person or object that irritates or annoys us; laws, social norms and common sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. Pea pie uses a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with their angry feelings. The three main approaches are expressing, suppressing and calming. Expressing your angry feelings in an assertive not aggressive manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being pushy or demanding; it means being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed and then converted or redirected. This happens when you hold in your anger, stop thinking about it and focus on something positive.

91. What does the author mean by being assertive?
- Being calm
 - Being pushy
 - Being demanding
 - Being respectful

Explanation: Being respectful
Hence, the correct option is (d).

92. How, according to the author, can one suppress anger?
- By redirecting anger
 - By holding one's anger
 - By thinking about one's anger
 - By converting anger

Explanation: By holding one's anger:
Hence, the correct option is (b).

93. How does a person naturally express anger?
- By adapting strong behaviour
 - By inspiring powerful feelings
 - By responding aggressively
 - By defending oneself

Explanation: By responding aggressively.
Hence, the correct option is (c).

94. Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger?
- Law
 - Behaviour
 - Feelings
 - Instinct

Explanation: Law

Hence, the correct option is (a).

95. According to the author, how should people deal with their anger?
- Expressing unconsciously
 - Express it assertively
 - Express it aggressively
 - Expressing consciously

Explanation: Express it assertively
Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

(Question Nos. 96 to 100)

The crowd surged forward through the narrow streets of Paris. There was a clatter of shutters being closed hastily by trembling hands the citizens of Paris knew that once the fury of the people was excited there was no telling what they might do. They came to an old house which had a workshop on the ground floor. A head popped out of the door to see what it was all about "Get him! Get Thimonier! Smash his devilish machines!" yelled the crowd.

They found the workshop without its owner M. Thimonier had escaped by the back door. Now the fury of the demonstrators turned against the machines that were standing in the shop, ready to be delivered to buyers. They were systematically broken up and destroyed dozens of them. Only when the last wheel and spindle had been trampled underfoot did the infuriated crowd recover their senses.

“That is the end of M'Sieur Thimonier and his sewing machines”, they said to one another and went home satisfied. Perhaps now they would find work for they were an unemployed tailors and seamstresses who believed that their livelihood was threatened by that new invention.

96. The people thought that

- (a) They would be deprived of their livelihood.
- (b) Their lives were in danger.
- (c) Thimonier was mad.
- (d) The sewing machine was dangerous.

Explanation: they would be deprived of their livelihood.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

97. Shutters were being closed because the shopkeepers

- (a) Wanted to support the crowd.
- (b) Wanted to attack the crowd.
- (c) Wanted to protect Thimonier.
- (d) Feared their shops would be destroyed.

Explanation: feared their shops would, be destroyed.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

98. The passage throws light on

- (a) How dangerous an invention can be.
- (b) Why inventions should be avoided.
- (c) How a well-meant invention can be misunderstood.
- (d) What mischief an inventor can do to ordinary people.

Explanation: how a well-meant invention can be misunderstood.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

99. The crowd was protesting against

- (a) Thimonier for keeping the invention a secret.

- (b) The closings of workshops.
- (c) The misdoings of Thimonier.
- (d) The newly invented sewing machine.

Explanation: the newly invented sewing machine.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

100. The aim of the crowd was to

- (a) Destroy the sewing machines
- (b) Kill Thimonier
- (c) Drive Thimonier away
- (d) Humiliate Thimonier

Explanation: kill Thimonier

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (101–105): In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

PASSAGE

The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices, is a subject of vital concern. There is a growing realization that though India has enough food to feed its masses two square meals a day, the monster of starvation and food insecurity continues to haunt the poor in our country.

Increasing the purchasing power of the poor through providing productive employment leading to rising income, and thus good standard of living is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then, there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world it hasn't reached the rural poor and the remote places. It remains an urban phenomenon with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also,

considering the large food grain production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred.

101. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?

- (a) It has remained effective only in the cities.
- (b) It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness
- (c) It has reached the remotest corner of the country.
- (d) It has improved its effectiveness over the years.

Explanation: It has remained effective only in the cities.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

102. The full form of PDS is

- (a) Private distribution system
- (b) Partial distribution system
- (c) Public distribution system
- (d) Party distribution system

Explanation: Public distribution system.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

103. What according to the passage would be the rationale of making the PDS target group oriented?

- (a) It will remove poverty.
- (b) It will motivate the target group population to work more.
- (c) It will give food to the poorest section without additional cost.
- (d) It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sectors.

Explanation: It will give food to the poorest section without additional cost.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

104. The public distribution system, which provides food at _____ is a subject of vital concern.

- (a) low prices
- (b) high prices
- (c) as per capita income
- (d) fair prices

Explanation: low prices

Hence, the correct option is (a).

105. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?

- (a) To reduce administrative cost.
- (b) To decrease the allotment of food grains.
- (c) To make it target group oriented.
- (d) To increase the amount of food grain per ration card.

Explanation: To make it target group oriented.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (106 to 110): In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier I Exam. 2015)

PASSAGE

The desert floras shame us with their cheerful adaptations to the seasonal limitations. Their whole duty is to flower and fruit, and they do it hardly, or with tropical luxuriance, as the rain admits. It is recorded in the report of the Death Valley expedition that after a year of abundant rains, on the Colorado Desert was found a specimen of *Amaranthus* ten feet high. A year later the same species in the same place matured in the drought at four inches. Seldom does the desert herb attain the full stature of the type. Extreme aridity and extreme altitude have the same dwarfing effect, so that we find in the high Sierras and in Death Valley related species in miniature that reach a comely growth in mean temperatures. Very fertile are the desert plants in expedients to prevent evaporation, turning their foliage edgewise toward the sun, growing silky hairs, exuding thick gum. The wind, which has a long sweep, harries and helps them. It rolls up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dunes, which may be, as with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit.

106. What lesson do the desert floras have to teach us?

- (a) How to live a long time
- (b) How to adapt to limitations
- (c) How to grow with grace.
- (d) How to grow in dry places.

Explanation: how to adapt to limitations

Hence, the correct option is (b).

107. How does the wind keep the desert floras to grow?

- (a) By blowing the heat away.
- (b) By rolling up protective sand dunes.
- (c) By blowing gently.
- (d) By blowing the clouds away.

Explanation: by rolling up protective sand dunes.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

108. The desert plants face the danger of _____ from extreme aridity and extreme altitude.

- (a) Early death
- (b) Loss of reproduction
- (c) Painful growth
- (d) Dwarfism

Explanation: dwarfism

Hence, the correct option is (d).

109. The mesquite is a

- (a) A tribe of people
- (b) A type of desert animal
- (c) A sand dune
- (d) A desert flora

Explanation: a desert flora

Hence, the correct option is (d).

110. What stops the desert floras performing their duty well?

- (a) The desert sand
- (b) The rain
- (c) The people who pluck them
- (d) The desert animals

Explanation: the rain

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (111–115): In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier -1 Exam 2015)

PASSAGE

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times, there is another force that compels citizens to obey laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage and to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obeys these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and wellbeing of others.

But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his action. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a state is in the hands of a Minister, who is responsible to the state Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

111. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage?

- (a) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
- (b) Law protects those who respect it.
- (c) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
- (d) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law.

Explanation: Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

112. The expression "customs and ceremonies" means

- (a) Fairs and festivals
- (b) Superstitions and formalities
- (c) Habits and traditions
- (d) Usual practices and religious rites

Explanation: usual practices and religious rites

Hence, the correct option is (d).



113. 'They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage' means that the law

- (a) Helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
- (b) Safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
- (c) Initiates process against offenders of law.
- (d) Assists the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.

Explanation: safeguards people's possessions against being stolen or lost.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

114. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage?

- (a) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book.
- (b) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
- (c) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good ones.
- (d) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law.

Explanation: The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

115. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?

- (a) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
- (b) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
- (c) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
- (d) To check violent activities of citizens.

Explanation: To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (116–120): In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam. 2015)

PASSAGE

Journalists argue over functions of a newspaper. I feel that a provincial paper's purpose is not only to present and project the news objectively and imaginatively, but to help its readers to express themselves more effectively, canalizing their aspirations, making more articulate their demands. A newspaper should reflect the community it serves warts and all. When the mirror is held to society it reveals neglect, injustice, ignorance or complacency. It should help to eradicate them. It would be pretentious to think that a newspaper can change the course of world affairs but at the local limit it can exert influence, it can probe. It can help get things done. The individual's voice must not be stifled. Instead, the readers should be encouraged to express their opinions, fears, hopes, and their grievances on this platform.

116. How can a newspaper influence local affairs?

- (a) By focusing on world affairs.
- (b) By influencing public opinion through half-truths.
- (c) By encouraging the readers to accept their grievances.
- (d) By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change.

Explanation: By probing into the ills of society and rallying support for change.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

117. How can the readers air their grievances?

- (a) By writing to journalists.
- (b) By supporting the local newspaper.
- (c) By writing to their local newspaper.
- (d) By being complacent.

Explanation: By writing to their local newspaper

Hence, the correct option is (c).

118. In this passage the writer highlights the fact that

- (a) Journalists differ in their opinion on the function of a newspaper.
- (b) A newspaper should reflect the community it serves.
- (c) A newspaper should only concentrate on local affairs.
- (d) Newspaper can eradicate injustice.

Explanation: A newspaper should reflect the community it serves.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

119. The expression 'warts and all' in the passage means

- (a) Hopes and fears
- (b) With no attempt to conceal blemishes and inadequacies
- (c) The community's problems
- (d) The reader's grievances

Explanation: Warts and all means including all the bad or unpleasant features of something.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

120. What is the main purpose of a newspaper?

- (a) Encourage the readers to be pretentious.
- (b) Project news objectively and imaginatively.
- (c) To present facts in a blunt way.
- (d) Exert influence on the individuals.

Explanation: Exert influence on the individuals.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (121–125): In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Exam 2015)

PASSAGE

The capitalist system does not foster healthy relations among human beings. A few people own all the means of production and others have to sell their labour under conditions imposed upon them. The emphasis of capitalism being on the supreme importance of material wealth and the intensity of its appeal is to the acquisitive tendency. It promotes worship of economic power with little regard to the means employed for its acquisition and the end that it serves. By its exploitation of human beings to the limits of endurance its concentration is on the largest profit rather than maximum production. Thus the division of human society is done on the basis of profit motive. All this is injurious to human dignity. And

when the harrowed poor turn to the founders of religion for succour, they rather offer a subtle defense for the established order. They promise future happiness for present suffering. They conjure up visions of paradise to soothe the suffering majority and censure the revolt of the tortured men. The system imposes injustice, the religion justifies it.

121. In a capitalist system

- (a) It means which lead to exploitation are strictly prohibited.
- (b) The means justify the ends.
- (c) The means endorsed by religion are strictly followed.
- (d) The ends justify the means.

Explanation: the ends justify the means
Hence, the correct option is (d).

122. Capitalism divides society into the two categories of

- (a) Religions and irreligious people
- (b) Working and non-working people
- (c) Buyers and sellers
- (d) Exploiters and exploited people

Explanation: exploiters and exploited people
Hence, the correct option is (d).

123. The passage indicates that the capitalist system is

- (a) Dehumanising
- (b) Ambitious
- (c) Fair
- (d) Prosperous

Explanation: dehumanising
Hence, the correct option is (a).

124. In a capitalist system of society each man wishes

- (a) To soothe the sufferings of other
- (b) To have visions of paradise
- (c) To acquire maximum wealth
- (d) To produce maximum wealth

Explanation: to acquire maximum wealth
Hence, the correct option is (c).

125. The established order is supported by religion to

- (a) Alleviate the suffering of the poor in the capitalist system.
- (b) Help the tortured men to seek redress.
- (c) Balance the suffering of the poor with hopes of future reward.

- (d) Perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system.

Explanation: perpetuate the injustice imposed by the capitalist system
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (126–130): In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

PASSAGE

Biogas is a mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide, the major constituent being methane. Biogas is produced by anaerobic degradation of animal wastes (sometimes plant wastes) in the presence of water. Anaerobic degradation means breakdown of organic matter by bacteria in the absence of oxygen. Biogas is a non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel which is very useful for rural areas where a lot of animal waste and agricultural waste are available. India has the largest cattle population in the world (240 million) and has tremendous potential for biogas production. From cattle dung alone, we can produce biogas of a magnitude of 22,500 mm³ annually. Air tight digestion/degradation of animal waste is safe as it eliminates health hazards which normally occur in case of direct use of dung due to direct exposure to faecal pathogens and parasites.

126. What is Biogas?

- (a) A mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide.
- (b) Fermentation of alcohols.
- (c) A synthetic gas by catalytic conversion of methane.
- (d) The smoke that contains impurities like sulphur.

Explanation: A mixture of methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and hydrogen sulphide.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

127. Why is biogas useful?

- (a) It is very easy to use.
- (b) It is non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel.
- (c) It can be easily obtained from plants and animals.
- (d) It is abundant.

Explanation: It is non-polluting, clean and low cost fuel.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

128. How is biogas produced?

- (a) By anaerobic degradation of animal wastes.
- (b) By fertilizers containing bacterial biomass.
- (c) By burning of waste products.
- (d) By direct supply of gas from the plants.

Explanation: By anaerobic degradation of animal wastes.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

129. During the process of degradation of matter by bacteria, what is necessary?

- (a) Both oxygen and water.
- (b) Presence of oxygen and absence of water.
- (c) Both oxygen and water are not required.
- (d) The presence of water and absence of oxygen.

Explanation: The presence of water and absence of oxygen.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

130. Why is India considered as a country that has tremendous potential for biogas production?

- (a) None of the above
- (b) It has been promoting the biogas programme.
- (c) It has many Gobar gas plants.
- (d) It has the largest cattle population.

Explanation: It has the largest cattle population.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (131–135): In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. (SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

PASSAGE

Both borrowers and lenders in the subprime mortgage market are wishing they had listened to the old sayings: neither a borrower nor a lender be. Last year people with poor credit ratings borrowed \$ 605 billion in mortgages, a figure that is about



20 per cent of the home loan market. It includes people who cannot afford to meet the mortgage payments on expensive home they have bought, and low income buyers. In some cases, the latter could not even meet the first payment. Lenders include banks like HSBC, which may have lost almost \$ 7 billion. Both sides can be blamed. Lenders, after the 23 percentage point premium they could charge, offered loans, known as 'liar loans', with no down payments and without any income verification of people with bad credit histories. They believed that rising house prices would cover them in the event of default. Borrowers ignored the fact that interest rates would rise after an initial period. One result is that 'default rates on these subprime mortgages reached 14 per cent last year a record. The problems in this market also threaten to spread to the rest of the mortgage market, which would reduce the flow of credit available to the shrinking numbers of consumers still interested in buying property. So, the housing market will remain weak; borrowers with weak credit histories will find the credit window closed; people with adjustable rate mortgages will have to spend less so they can meet their increased payments; tighter lending standards and falling home prices will reduce consumer's ability to tap the equity in their homes. But as long as the labour market remains strong, which it has done despite job losses in housing related industries, and as long as real incomes continue to go up, consumers might complain, but they are unlikely to go on a buyers' strike on a scale that will make this slowdown become a recession. Therefore, we should not be too worried, but, at the same time, we should be a bit cautious and watch closely how things develop.

131. Borrowers have been caught out because

- (a) House prices have risen.
- (b) They wanted more than they could afford.
- (c) Interest rates rose after a while.
- (d) They lied when applying for the loan.

Explanation: interest rates rose after a while.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

132. Who is of the opinion that rising house prices would cover them in the event of a default?

- (a) Lenders
- (b) Borrowers
- (c) Capitalists
- (d) Both borrowers and lenders

Explanation: lenders.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

133. According to the text, people with adjustable rate mortgages

- (a) Will have to economize.
- (b) Have weak credit histories.
- (c) Will get credit whatsoever.
- (d) Will not be able to get credit.

Explanation: will have to economize.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

134. In the above passage, the writer is

- (a) Not at all worried about the housing market.
- (b) Advising against buying a house.
- (c) Advising people to proceed with care while investing in the housing market.
- (d) Very worried about the housing market.

Explanation: advising people to proceed with care while investing in the housing market.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

135. The housing market problems

- (a) Are going to be resolved soon
- (b) Could easily tip the country into recession.
- (c) Will reduce the flow of credit available to consumers.
- (d) Will not cause any problems for buyers.

Explanation: are going to be resolved soon.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (136–140): In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPF SI, CUSP ASI & DP SI Exam. 2015)

PASSAGE

Leela has been working in my office for many years. She sweeps, dusts and mops. She does her work quietly and takes on any extra work without any complaints. Since she was always so quiet and I was usually very busy. I did not know much about her personal life, apart from the fact that her husband had deserted her and she was bringing up three daughters single-handedly.

One day, she came in to clean my office and after doing her work, stood hesitantly in front of me. It was such an uncharacteristic thing for her to do, that I was surprised. Slowly, she brought out a soiled bundle and put it in front of me. Then she said in a low voice. 'Madam, can you lend me twenty thousand rupees?' I was still puzzled and asked. "What happened Leela? Why do you suddenly need so much money?" She replied, "My youngest daughter wants to join college and I need money for that". While she was explaining I opened the cloth bundle.

Inside there was a pair of worn out gold bangles. 'Why are you giving this to me Leela?' I asked.

These are the only assets I have. I will do anything to see my daughter study further. She is very bright. She wants to become an engineer.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Takes on (Phrasal Verb): to agree to be responsible for something/somebody.
- (2) Deserted (Verb): to leave somebody without help/ support.
- (3) Bring up (Phrasal Verb): to care for a child; upbringing
- (4) Hesitantly (Adverb): in a way that is slow because you feel uncertain, embarrassed/unwilling.
- (5) Soiled (Adjective): dirty; unclean
- (6) Assets (Noun): property, goods/ money owned by an individual/firm.

136. Why did Leela give the narrator the gold bangles?

- (a) She wanted to surprise the narrator.
- (b) They were broken.

- (c) She wanted to raise money by giving it to the narrator.
(d) She had no use for them.

Explanation: She wanted to raise money by giving it to the narrator.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

137. The narrator did not know much about Leela because

- (a) Leela was busy.
(b) The narrator did not care about Leela.
(c) Leela is rarely seen by the narrator.
(d) Leela was quiet.

Explanation: Leela was quiet.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

138. Why did the Leela want to educate her daughter?

- (a) Leela's life was dependent on her.
(b) Leela was poor.
(c) Her daughter was intelligent and she wanted her to study.
(d) Leela wanted her daughter to prosper.

Explanation: Her daughter was intelligent and she wanted her to study.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

139. Leela was bringing up her daughters Singlehandedly because

- (a) Her husband died.
(b) Her husband had left her.
(c) Her husband was arrested for a crime.
(d) She loved her daughters.

Explanation: Her husband had left her.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

140. Leela stood hesitantly in front of the narrator because

- (a) She still had not cleaned the office fully.
(b) She was afraid of the narrator.
(c) She was embarrassed to ask for a loan.
(d) She did not want to surprise the narrator.

Explanation: She was embarrassed to ask for a loan.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (141–145): In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

PASSAGE

Many people think that dialects are corrupted forms of the language, spoken by ignorant people who make mistakes because they have not learnt correct grammar. This is not at all true. A standard language is not linguistically 'better' than other dialects; it is simply the dialect that has been adopted for official purposes such as government and education. All English dialects have a long history, going back to "the distinct forms of speech of the Germanic and Scandinavian invaders who came from various parts of northern Europe to occupy Britain during the Middle Ages. And each of these dialects has a grammar that is as rich and systematic as Standard English.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Dialects (Noun): the form of a language that is spoken in one area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language.
- (2) Corrupted (Adjective): containing changes/faults, and no longer in the original state.
- (3) Ignorant (Adjective): lacking knowledge/information about something; not educated.
- (4) Linguistically (Adverb): in a way that is connected with language/ the scientific study of language.

141. All English dialects have links with

- (a) The speech of Scandinavian and Germanic invaders of Britain.
(b) The Egyptians
(c) Only with those who originally lived in Britain.
(d) None of the above

Explanation: the speech of Scandinavian and Germanic invaders of Britain

Hence, the correct option is (a).

142. The Germanic invaders occupied Britain during the

- (a) Middle Ages
(b) Post World War I period
(c) 19th century
(d) Recent times

Explanation: Middle Ages

Hence, the correct option is (a).

143. Find the word closest in meaning to ignorant.

- (a) Refined
(b) Knowledgeable
(c) Uneducated
(d) Aristocratic

Explanation: uneducated

Hence, the correct option is (c).

144. A standard language is wrongly considered to be linguistically 'better' just because

- (a) It is a dialect officially adopted by the government.
(b) It is a dialect with an inferior vocabulary.
(c) It is a dialect with an unsystematic grammar.
(d) It is a dialect spoken by common people.

Explanation: It is a dialect officially adopted by the government

Hence, the correct option is (a).

145. Dialects are popularly perceived as

- (a) Languages without grammars.
(b) Languages used in the government offices.
(c) Refined forms of languages.
(d) Corrupted forms of languages.

Explanation: corrupted forms of languages.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (146–150): In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

**PASSAGE**

Dr Ray D. Strand is of the opinion that, few would argue about the quality of our foods and its decline compared to foods of a generation or two ago. Hybrid grains, vegetables and fruits have increased in popularity. These hybrid seeds boast big, luscious products that are more resistant to diseases. The nutrient content of hybrids, however, is significantly less than that of their natural counterparts. The farmer is paid according to bushels per acre not for the quality of his produce. Agriculture too has become a demanding and politically charged industry. In spite of our need for nutrition, the bottom line is making a living, and hybrid produce makes it possible.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Luscious (Adjective): delicious
- (2) Bushels (Noun): a unit for measuring grain and fruit (equal in volume to 8 gallons).
- (3) Bottom line (Noun): the essential point

146. Hybrid products have now _____ in popularity.

- (a) Increased (b) Swelled
- (c) Lessened (d) Decreased

Explanation: increased

Hence, the correct option is (a).

147. Farmers resort to cultivating hybrids because

- (a) Hybrid products are big and luscious.
- (b) It helps them live better lives.
- (c) Hybrids are resistant to diseases.
- (d) The demand for hybrids is higher.

Explanation: hybrid products are big and luscious.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

148. Dr Strand is of the opinion that agriculture has

- (a) Increased in popularity.
- (b) Contributed to the economic growth of the farmer.
- (c) Paved the way for scientific experiments.
- (d) Become a demanding and politically charged industry.

Explanation: become a demanding and politically charged industry

Hence, the correct option is (d).

149. The author is concerned about the

- (a) Fact that farmer is paid according to bushels per acre.
- (b) Quality of food in today's world.
- (c) Fact that agriculture has become a demanding and politically charged industry.
- (d) Plight of the farmer.

Explanation: quality of food in today's world.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

150. The farmer is paid according to the _____ of his produce.

- (a) Demand (b) Wide variety
- (c) Quantity (d) Quality

Explanation: quantity

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (151-155): In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPF SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam, 2015)

PASSAGE

One of the main reasons of corruption in elections today is the lure of power which haunts the politicians so much that they feel no qualms of conscience in adopting any underhand method to come out successful. The Watergate Scandal in U.S.A. is an eloquent example to testify to the fact how even the top level politicians can stoop to the lowest level in order to maintain themselves in power. In India also the record of the various political parties is not clean. Corruption thrives in elections because those in the field play on the psychology of the electorate. The voters are swayed by the tall promises of the candidates to whose machinations they fall an easy prey. They are also susceptible to fall an easy prey to the adulations of the politicians due to their illiteracy. Besides, in the representative democracies today and particularly in big countries the constituencies are quite extensive obviating the possibility of corrupt practices being discovered. Anticorruption laws are

honoured more in their breach than in their observance. Even the code of conduct to be observed by the parties fighting the elections becomes a dead letter in as much as it is jettisoned out of existence and thrown unscrupulously over board by the unfair politicians whose only aim is to maintain themselves in the saddle.

151. Which example of the U.S.A. testifies to the fact that even the top level people can stoop very low in order to maintain themselves in power?

- (a) The Washington agreement
- (b) The Monica Lewinsky scandal
- (c) The Watergate Scandal
- (d) The Philadelphia Contract

Explanation: The Watergate Scandal

Hence, the correct option is (c).

152. "To maintain themselves in the saddle" means

- (a) To remain in a state of preparedness.
- (b) To play an unfair game.
- (c) To be ready to run whenever danger is apprehended.
- (d) To retain power in their hands by continuing in office.

Explanation: to retain power in their hands by continuing in office.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

153. The politicians indulge in corruption in elections now days because

- (a) Corrupt practices in elections go unnoticed.
- (b) Of the lure of money.
- (c) Elections can only be won by corrupt means.
- (d) Of the lure of power.

Explanation: of the lure of power.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

154. What happens to the anticorruption laws?

- (a) There are actually no anticorruption laws.
- (b) Anticorruption laws are never honoured.
- (c) The government does not want to enforce anticorruption laws.
- (d) Anticorruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.

Explanation: anticorruption laws are honoured more in their breach than in their observance.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

155. How does corruption thrive in elections?

- (a) A sizeable part of society is corrupt.
- (b) There is a natural connection between elections and corruption.
- (c) The politicians exploit the electorate psychologically.
- (d) The people themselves are corrupt.

Explanation: the politicians exploit the electorate psychologically.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (156–160): In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam 2015)

PASSAGE

Half a century ago, a person was far more likely to die from heart disease. Now, cancer is the No. 1 cause of death. Troubling as this sounds, the comparison is unfair. Cancer is by far the harder problem a condition deeply ingrained in the nature of multi-cellular life. Given these obstacles, cancer researchers are fighting and even winning smaller battles by reducing the death toll from childhood cancers and preventing and sometimes even curing cancers that strike people in their prime. But when it comes to diseases of the elderly, there can be no decisive victory.

The diseases that one killed earlier in life bubonic plague, smallpox, influenza, tuberculosis were easier obstacles. Each had a precise cause that could be confronted. The toll of heart diseases has been pushed into the future, with diet, exercise and medicine that help control blood pressure and cholesterol. Because of these interventions people between 55 and 84 are increasingly more likely to die from cancer than from heart disease.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (a) Ingrained (Adjective): that has existed for a long time and is therefore difficult to change.

- (2) Multicellular (Adjective): having many cells.
- (3) Decisive (Adjective): very important for the final result of a particular situation.
- (4) Bubonic plague (Noun): a disease spread by rats that causes fever, swellings on the body and usually death.
- (5) Precise (Adjective) clear and accurate
- (6) Confronted (Verb): to deal with a problem/difficult situation.
- (7) Intervention (Noun): action taken to improve/help a situation.

156. The author believes that heart disease is no longer a leading killer disease because

- (a) People between the ages of 55 to 84 are not affected by it.
- (b) The factors that lead to heart disease do not exist any longer.
- (c) The factors that lead to heart disease have been brought under control through medical intervention.
- (d) People live a healthier and fulfilling life today.

Explanation: the factors that lead to heart disease have been brought under control through medical intervention.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

157. Which of the following statements is UNTRUE (with reference to the given passage)?

- (a) Killer diseases like the plague were easier to deal with compared to cancer.
- (b) Cancer researchers have managed to reduce the number of deaths among children suffering from cancer.
- (c) The greatest problem faced by cancer researchers is in the complex condition and nature of multicellular life.
- (d) Cancer researchers have achieved the greatest victory by containing this disease among the elderly.

Explanation: Cancer researchers have achieved the greatest victory by containing this disease among the elderly.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

158. 'The toll of heart disease has been pushed into the future' means that

- (a) There is less chance for people to die of cancer in the present moment.
- (b) The number of people affected by heart disease has increased.
- (c) The number of people killed by heart disease will increase in future.
- (d) People suffering from heart disease today are less likely to die from it immediately.

Explanation: People suffering from heart disease today are less likely to die from it immediately

Hence, the correct option is (d).

159. "Cancer is by far the harder problem". (Improve the sentence)

- (a) A tougher problem
- (b) A more difficult problem
- (c) A firmer problem
- (d) The most complex problem

Explanation: by far: by a great amount; to the most extreme/ evident degree the most complex problem

Hence, the correct option is (d).

160. According to the writer, why is cancer more difficult to deal with than heart disease?

- (a) Because more people lost their lives to heart diseases 50 years ago.
- (b) Cancer does not have a precise cause and is more complex in nature.
- (c) Cancer defies detection at an early stage and therefore is not curable.
- (d) Fewer people suffer from heart disease than cancer.

Explanation: Cancer does not have a precise cause and is more complex in nature

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (161–165): In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-I Re-Exam. 2015)

STEM:

It is strange that, according to his position in life, an extravagant man is admired or despised. A successful businessman does nothing to increase his popularity by



being careful with his money. He is expected to display his success, to have a smart car, an expensive life, and to be lavish with his hospitality. If he is not so, he is considered mean and his reputation in business may even suffer in consequence. The paradox remains that if he had not been careful with his money in the first place, he would never have achieved his present wealth. Among the two income groups, a different set of values exists. The young clerk who makes his wife a present of a new dress when he hadn't paid his house rent, is condemned as extravagant. Carefulness with money to the point of meanness is applauded as a virtue. Nothing in his life is considered more worthy than paying his bills. The ideal wife for such a man separates her housekeeping money into joyless little piles, and she is able to face the milkman with equanimity and never knows the guilt of buying something she can't really afford.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Despised (Verb): to dislike and have no respect for somebody/something.

Lavish (Adjective): large in amount, or impressive, and usually costing a lot of money; extravagant; luxurious

Hospitality (Noun): friendly and generous behaviour towards guests.

Reputation (Noun): the opinion that people have about what somebody/something is like, based on what has happened in the past.

Consequence (Noun): a result of something that has happened.

Paradox (Noun): a person, thing/situation that has two opposite features and therefore seems strange condemned (V): to express very strong disapproval of somebody/something usually for moral reasons.

Meanness (Noun): unkind behaviour

Applauded (Verb): to express praise for somebody/something because you approve of them/it.

Virtue (Noun): behaviour/attitudes that show high moral standards.

Equanimity (Noun): a calm state of mind which means that you do not become angry/upset, especially in difficult situations.

161. The phrase 'lavish with his hospitality' here means

- (a) Miserliness in dealing with his friends.
- (b) Considerateness in spending on guests and strangers.
- (c) Extravagance in entertaining guests.
- (d) Indifference in treating his friends and relatives.

Explanation: Lavish means giving or doing something generously; extravagant; luxuriously, extravagance in entertaining guests.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

162. We understand from the passage that

- (a) All mean people are wealthy.
- (b) Wealthy people are invariably successful
- (c) Carefulness generally leads to failure.
- (d) Being thrifty may lead to success.

Explanation: being thrifty may lead to success.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

163. How does the housewife, according to the writer, feel when she saves money?

- (a) She feels she needs to be thrifty.
- (b) Wishes life is less burdensome.
- (c) She is troubled by a sense of guilt.
- (d) Wishes she could sometimes be extravagant.

Explanation: Wishes life is less burdensome.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

164. The statement 'she is able to face the milkman with equanimity' implies that

- (a) She is not upset as she has been paying the milkman his dues regularly.
- (b) She loses her nerve at the sight of the milkman who always demands his dues.
- (c) She manages to keep cool when she confronts the milkman.
- (d) She remains composed and confident as she knows that she can handle the milkman.

Explanation: she manages to keep cool when she confronts the milkman.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

165. In the opinion of the writer, a successful business man

- (a) Is more popular if he appears to be doing nothing.
- (b) Should not bother about his popularity.
- (c) Must be extravagant before achieving success.
- (d) Is expected to have expensive taste.

Explanation: should not bother about his popularity.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (166–170):

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

PASSAGE

Nobody can argue that the acquisition of knowledge is more fun and easier with computers. The mere activity of touching and exploring this device constitutes an enjoyable task for a child. This, accompanied by the relaxing attitude and software interactivity, usually contributes to a better grasping of new knowledge. At a higher educational level the availability of digital books, simulators and other academic materials provide the student with an ever accessible source of information, that otherwise would not be at hand. But, besides the increasing complexity and behaviour of intelligent software, which is usually embedded in the academic digital material, the need for human interaction in the learning process will always be present, at least in the foreseeable future. There is the necessity for a human being to be able to determine what the specific needs of each individual are. A computer, no matter how sophisticated its software is, can hardly mimic the expertise of a teacher in how to explain and adapt complex concepts to different individuals.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Acquisition (Noun): the act of getting something (knowledge, skill, etc.).
- (2) Accessible (Adjective): that can be reached, entered, used, seen, etc.
- (3) At hand (Adjective): within reach

- (4) Embedded (Verb): to cause to be an integral part of something.
- (5) Foreseeable (Adjective): that you can predict will happen.
- (6) Sophisticated (Adjective): clever and complicated in the way that it works/is presented.
- (7) Mimic (Verb): to copy; to imitate
- (8) Expertise (Noun): expert knowledge/skill in a particular subject, activity/job
- (9) Adapt (Verb): adjust

166. According to this essay, what new developments in the world of computers have helped students gain more access to information?

- (a) Availability of digital books.
- (b) Availability of world processing applications.
- (c) Availability of printing facilities.
- (d) Availability of general knowledge software.

Explanation: Availability of digital books.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

167. According to the author, human intervention will always be required in order to

- (a) Build bigger machines.
- (b) Determine the specific needs of the individual.
- (c) Repair broken down machines.
- (d) Update old software.

Explanation: determine the specific needs of the individual.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

168. That computers make learning easier is a fact

- (a) Rejected by some
- (b) Accepted by all
- (c) Welcomed by all
- (d) Contested by a few

Explanation: accepted by all.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

169. In what way are computers inadequate even in spite of their sophistication?

- (a) They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts.

- (b) They keep breaking down after much use.
- (c) They require humans to update them periodically.
- (d) They still require humans to turn them on and off.

Explanation: They can hardly imitate a teacher's ability to explain the most difficult of concepts.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

170. What other factors related to computers contribute to a deeper acquisition of knowledge?

- (a) Convenience of usage and design.
- (b) Relaxing attitude and software interactivity.
- (c) Prompt response and accuracy.
- (d) User friendliness and easy accessibility.

Explanation: Relaxing attitude and software interactivity.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (171–175): Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

The world is becoming a dangerous place to live in, and this is despite our claims of being civilized, of having evolved from the primitive to the modern man and from the cave man to cultured being.

Many reasons can be attributed to this. A man longs to be the king of all kingdoms, but is too extravagant and idle. He desires that his writ should run through the whole world. But then he is lazy and lethargic. Man is mean, far inferior to other species. We are more human than humane. We have negative qualities such as anger, ego, envy, greed, hatred, and jealousy, that we should consider overcoming.

We have allowed these qualities to become our consuming passions. We think that we are mightier than most. We think we are capable of destroying anything by using our might. Today, we have acquired weapons of mass destruction, which are capable of obliterating all life from the face of this planet.

As men we arm men. Then we destroy people without arms. Then why are we giving vent to this anger? We let our wrath take over our senses. We fight to satisfy our egos. The overpowering obsession of a man with himself motivates him to grab everything and to fulfil his greed.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Despite (Preposition): in spite of
- (2) Attributed (Verb): to regard as resulting from a specified cause.
- (3) Run through (Phrasal Verb): to be present in every part of something.
- (4) Writ (Noun): authority
- (5) Lethargic (Adjective): without any energy/enthusiasm for doing things.
- (6) Mean (Adjective): unkind, not willing to give/share things (money).
- (7) Humane (Adjective): showing kindness, care, and sympathy towards others, especially those who are suffering.
- (8) Obliterating (Verb): removing all signs of something, either by destroying/covering it completely.
- (9) Giving vent to (Idiom): to express a strong feeling (anger).
- (10) Wrath (Noun): extreme anger
- (11) obsession (Noun): passion

171. Give the antonym of 'obliterate'.

- (a) Erase
- (b) Create
- (c) Destroy
- (d) Prevent

Explanation: create

Hence, the correct option is (b).

172. What is man capable of achieving today?

- (a) The ability to have his writ run through the whole world.
- (b) The power to conquer the world.
- (c) The power to obliterate life from this planet.
- (d) The ability to destroy everything.

Explanation: The power to obliterate life from this planet.

Hence, the correct option is (c).



173. What does man think of himself today?

- (a) That he can be king of all kingdoms.
- (b) That he is mightier than most.
- (c) That he is more humane than human.
- (d) That he can rule the world.

Explanation: That he is mightier than most.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

174. Why has the world become a dangerous place to live in?

- (a) Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.
- (b) Because man has become civilized.
- (c) Because man has become a cultured being.
- (d) Because man has evolved from primitive to modern.

Explanation: Because man desires to be king of all kingdoms but is idle and extravagant.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

175. What are the qualities that have become man's consuming passion?

- (a) Laziness and lethargy.
- (b) Idleness and laziness.
- (c) The desire to be king.
- (d) Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy.

Explanation: Anger, ego, greed, envy, hatred and jealousy.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (176–180): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

The field of medicine forces a confrontation between scientific and everyday language. Outside the world of the research laboratory and clinic, there exists the daily routine of medical practice, a situation where a doctor tries to understand the problems of a patient, and the patient attempts to understand the doctor's diagnosis. The initial statement of the symptoms of any disease is of critical importance as it guides the doctor's search for the clinical signs of the condition. Similarly, the doctor's explanation of a

problem, and the recommendations for treatment, need to be clear and complete if the patient is to understand and follow the correct course of action.

The need for careful listening and expression by both parties should be obvious in a field as sensitive and serious as health. Patients worried about their health are often uncertain and confused in their accounts. Busy doctors will not have the time to take up every point the patient has referred to. Moreover, the tradition of medical interviewing hinders the development of a genuine communication.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Confrontation (Noun): a situation in which there is an angry disagreement between people/groups who have different opinions
- (2) Critical (Adjective): serious
- (3) Obvious (Adjective): clear

176. The word 'confrontation' is closest in meaning to

- (a) Conflict
- (b) Competition
- (c) Trouble
- (d) Confluence

Explanation: conflict

Hence, the correct option is (a).

177. Doctors are sometimes unable to treat the patient properly because

- (a) They have a superiority complex.
- (b) They do not have the time to consider every point made by the patient.
- (c) They do not know the language used for communicating with patients.
- (d) They are too busy in performing surgeries.

Explanation: They do not know the language used for communicating with the patients

Hence, the correct option is (c).

178. Patients are often unable to give a proper account of their ailment to the doctor because

- (a) They want to hide certain symptoms of the disease.
- (b) They do not know how to communicate in medical terms.
- (c) They have an inferiority complex.
- (d) They are worried about their health.

Explanation: they do not know how to communicate in medical terms.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

179. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Doctors should use medical terms in their instructions as these are specific.
- (b) Patients must learn medical terms.
- (c) Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.
- (d) The patient's relatives should be involved in the interaction.

Explanation: Medical communication is a specialized branch of professional communication.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

180. Which of the following statements best reflects the theme of the passage?

- (a) For proper treatment, patients should listen carefully to the instructions.
- (b) Medical profession requires a careful use of medical and everyday language.
- (c) Communication should not be made a component of medical education.
- (d) There must be little research in the field of doctor-patient interaction.

Explanation: Medical profession requires a careful use of medical and everyday language.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (181–185): Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam. 2015)

PASSAGE I

The question of race has caused blood-baths throughout history. Take the case of the Negro; a Negro is someone with black skin who comes from Africa. It is an old fashioned word and is offensive. Some people used to write that way deliberately. The word 'nigger' is also very offensive. The word was later replaced by 'coloured' which gave way to 'black'. Black is a colour with negative suggestions. So we have expressions like 'black deed', 'black day' and 'blackmail'. So no wonder the word

'black' too assumed unfavourable meanings. (Although in the 1960's the famous slogan 'Black is beautiful' was coined, and it did not help.) The blacks of the United States therefore came to be called Afro-Americans. Now, the politically correct phrase is African American.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Bloodbaths (Noun): a situation in which many people are killed violently.
- (2) Offensive (Adjective): rude in a way that causes you to feel upset, insulted/annoyed.
- (3) Deliberately (Adverb): I done in a way that was planned, not by chance.
- (4) Nigger (Noun): a very offensive word for a black person.

181. Give the synonym of 'offensive'.

- (a) Aggressive
- (b) Sympathetic
- (c) Courteous
- (d) Defending

Explanation: aggressive

Hence, the correct option is (a).

182. Which is the politically correct phrase?

- (a) Coloured
- (b) African American
- (c) Nigger
- (d) Afro-Americans

Explanation: African American

Hence, the correct option is (b).

183. Which word is old-fashioned and offensive?

- (a) Skin
- (b) Black
- (c) Negro
- (d) Africa

Explanation: Negro

Hence, the correct option is (c).

184. What impression does the word 'black' carry?

- (a) Negative
- (b) Contemptible
- (c) All of the above
- (d) Unfavourable

Explanation: Negative

Hence, the correct option is (a).

185. Why was 'Black is beautiful' coined?

- (a) To encourage Racial and Caste bias.
- (b) To discourage negro slavery system.
- (c) To combat the prejudiced feelings against blacks.
- (d) To enhance the confidence of aboriginals.

Explanation: To combat the prejudiced feelings against blacks

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (186–190):

Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam 2015)

PASSAGE II

(Question Nos. 871 875)

One November afternoon, a child came to Rhayader's light house studio. She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid. In her arms she carried something. She was desperately afraid of the ugly man she had come to see, but she had heard somewhere that this man would heal injured things. The man's voice was deep and kind when he spoke to her. What is it, child? She stepped forward timidly, and in her arms was a large white bird, which was quite still. There were stains of blood on its, whiteness. The girl placed it in his arms. 'I found it, Sir. , It's hurt. Is it still alive?' 'Yes. Yes, I think so.' Rhayader went inside with the bird in his arms. He placed it upon a table. The girl followed. The bird fluttered, Rhayader spread one of its large white wings. "Child where did you find it?" 'In the marsh Sir. Hunters had been there?' "Is a snow' goose from Canada. But how did it get here?" "The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird". She said 'can you heal it, Sir?' "Yes" said Rhayader. "We will try. You can help me. She has been shot, poor thing, her leg is broken and the wing too."

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Desperately (Adverb): very much
- (2) Heal (Verb): to cure

186. Where did the bird come from?

- (a) From Australia
- (b) From Canada

(c) From the South

(d) From North America

Explanation: From Canada

Hence, the correct option is (b).

187. Where did Rhayader live?

- (a) In a cabin by the marsh
- (b) In a light house
- (c) An old cottage
- (d) In a barn

Explanation: In a light house

Hence, the correct option is (b).

188. Which of the phrases best describe the girl?

- (a) Bold and brave
- (b) Loud and forceful
- (c) Shy and clean
- (d) Slender and dirty

Explanation: Slender and dirty

Hence, the correct option is (d).

189. Why did the girl take the bird to Rhayader?

- (a) So that he would send it to where it came from
- (b) So that he would tell her if it was still alive
- (c) So that he would tell her what to do
- (d) So that he would heal it

Explanation: so that he would heal it

Hence, the correct option is (d).

190. How had the bird been injured?

- (a) By a great storm
- (b) While flying through the woods
- (c) By wild animals
- (d) She had been shot by hunters

Explanation: she had been shot by hunters

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (191–195): In the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier-II Exam, 2015)

PASSAGE

If a country should have a message for its people, it should be a message of human dignity. The ideals of a nation should be of the freedom of ideas, speech, press, the



right to assemble and the right to worship. A country should boldly proclaim to a world dominated by tyrants that “all men are created equal and they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights” and “among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness”. This should be the source of the strength and power of a nation. If people have the freedom to live their lives in dignity, they can work with a sound mind and physical health. The moral, political, and economic stature of a country lies in the strength of its people. A nation should strive to be a more perfect, not the perfect country where the people is given a promise and a hope in their minds to work and cherish liberty, justice and opportunity. We do not always get what we want when we want it but it is always better to believe that someday, somehow, someday, we will get what we want.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Dignity (Noun): respect
- (2) Proclaim (Verb): declare
- (3) Endowed with (Phrasal Verb): to naturally have a particular feature, quality, etc.
- (4) Unalienable (Adjective): that cannot be taken away from you; inalienable.
- (5) Stature (Noun): status
- (6) Strive (Verb): to try very hard to achieve something.

191. Citizens of a country should work and cherish

- (a) Liberty, justice and opportunity
- (b) Liberty and happiness
- (c) Opportunity and justice
- (d) Love

Explanation: liberty, justice and opportunity

Hence, the correct option is (a).

192. The source of the strength and power of a nation depends on

- (a) The physical health of the people
- (b) Its people
- (c) Rights of the people
- (d) Freedom of the people

Explanation: rights of the people

Hence, the correct option is (c).

193. The passage leads the reader to think about

- (a) The morals of a nation
- (b) What a country needs
- (c) Ruling nation
- (d) The Rights of the people

Explanation: the Rights of the people

Hence, the correct option is (d).

194. “Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness” are

- (a) Pillars of equality
- (b) Gifts of our Creator
- (c) Rights of all men
- (d) Ideals of a nation

Explanation: Right of all men

Hence, the correct option is (c).

195. The ending part of the passage is about

- (a) Hope
- (b) Perfection
- (c) A promise
- (d) Want

Explanation: Hope

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (195–200): In the following questions, you have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC multi-tasking (Non-Technical) staff exam 2014]

Peter Pan is a character created by Scottish novelist and playwright J.W. Barrie. A mischievous boy who can fly and who never ages, Peter Pan spends his never ending childhood adventuring on the small island of Nederland as the leader of his gang the Lost Boys, interacting with mermaids, Native Americans, fairies, pirates and occasionally ordinary children from the world outside of Nederland. In addition to two distinct works by Barrie. The character has been featured in a variety of media and merchandise, both adapting and expanding on Barrie’s works. Peter Pan first appeared in a section of *The Little White Bird*, a 1902 novel written by Barrie for adults. The character’s best known adventure debuted

on 27 December 1904, in the stage play *Peter Pan* or *The Boy Who Wouldn’t Grow Up*. The play was adapted and expanded into what was a novel, published in 1911 as *Peter and Wendy*.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Mermaids: a creature with a woman’s head and a fish’s tail instead of legs.

196. What are the other activities of Peter Pan, the ageless toy who can fly?

- (a) Interacting with ordinary children from outside Nederland.
- (b) Interacting with fairies and mermaids.
- (c) Interacting with J. M. Barrie
- (d) Interacting with mermaids, Native Americans, fairies and ordinary children from outside Nederland.

Explanation: Interacting with mermaids, Native Americans, fairies, and ordinary children from outside Neverland

Hence, the correct option is (d).

197. Peter and Wendy’s was a

- (a) Play
- (b) Novel
- (c) Short story
- (d) Film

Explanation: novel

Hence, the correct option is (b).

198. J. M. Barrie’s creation, Peter Pan, featured in addition to play in

- (a) Novels
- (b) Novels, media and merchandise
- (c) Merchandise
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: novels, media and merchandise

Hence, the correct option is (b).

199. Mermaids are legendary aquatic creatures with

- (a) Body of a fish and tail of a spaniel
- (b) Body of a woman and tail of a spaniel
- (c) Body of a woman and tail of a fish
- (d) Body of spaniel and tail of a fish

Explanation: body of a woman and tail of a fish

Hence, the correct option is (c).

200. The stage play Peter Pan was performed in

- (a) 1902 (b) 1911
- (c) 1904 (d) 1912

Explanation: 1904

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (201–205): In the following questions you have a brief passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC multi-tasking Staff Exam. 2014)

The Baxter house is located at the end of the street. This house sits farther back from the curb than the other houses. It is almost difficult to see from the road without peering behind the deformed oak tree that has obscured it for years. Even so, the Baxter house stands out from the other houses on the street.

It is tall and white. However, this white is no longer pristinely white, but a dingy greyish cream colour. Long vines hang from the tattered roof. The Baxter house is two storey's tall and has a large yard in the back that has never been mowed. The other houses on the street are a mere one storey and have been painted a variety of colours.

The newer, single storey properties all appear to have been built around the same time; the yards mostly being of the same size and the houses appearing to be clones of one another. Aside from the Baxter house at the end, this street is a perfect slice of Middle America. The inhabitants of the other houses wonder who lives in the ancient, dilapidated house at the end of the street.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Curb (Noun): the edge of the raised path at the side of a road, usually made of long pieces of stone.
- (2) Peering (Verb): looking closely/carefully at something, especially when you cannot see it clearly.
- (3) Obscured (Verb): to make it difficult to see, hear/understand something.

- (4) Stand out (Phi. V.): to be easily seen; to be noticeable
- (5) Pristinely (Adverb): fresh and clean, as if new.
- (6) Dingy (Adjective): dark and dirty
- (7) Mowed (Verb): to cut grass, etc., using a machine/ tool with special blade/blades.
- (8) Clones (Noun): a person/thing that seems to be an exact copy of another.
- (9) Aside from (Preposition): apart from
- (10) Dilapidated (Adjective): old and in very bad condition.

201. What colour is the house?

- (a) A pristine white
- (b) A greyish cream
- (c) A dingy white
- (d) A greyish white

Explanation: A greyish cream

Hence, the correct option is (b).

202. Based on the context of the passage, choose the meaning of the word 'mowed'.

- (a) Watered (b) Grown
- (c) Trimmed (d) Seeded

Explanation: Mow (Verb) = to cut grass, etc., using a machine or tool with a special blade; trim.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

203. Why is it difficult to see the house from the road?

- (a) An oak tree obstructs the view
- (b) Other houses obstruct the view
- (c) The house is at the end of the street
- (d) The house is behind the curb

Explanation: An oak tree obstructs the view

Hence, the correct option is (a).

204. How do the houses appear?

- (a) To be close to one another
- (b) To be apart from one another
- (c) To be next to one another
- (d) To be clones of one another

Explanation: To be clones of one another

Hence, the correct option is (d).

205. How is the house described?

- (a) As old and sophisticated
- (b) As new and sophisticated
- (c) As old and dilapidated
- (d) As old and dull

Explanation: As old and dilapidated

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (206–210): In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC multi-tasking non-technical Staff Exam. 2014)

Once upon a time, a businessman named Ray Kroc discovered a restaurant owned by two brothers. The restaurant served just four things such as hamburgers, French fries, milk shakes and Coca Cola. But it was clean and inexpensive, and the service was quick. Mr Kroc liked it so much that he paid the brothers so that he could use their idea and their name as McDonald's.

Beef, big business and fast service were the ingredients when Mr Kroc opened his first McDonald's in 1955. Four years later, there were 100 of them. Kroc knew Americans liked success. So he put signs saying how many millions of McDonald's hamburgers people had bought. In just four years, the number was one hundred million. Now, there are more than 13,000 McDonald's restaurants from Dallas to Paris and from Moscow to Beijing.

Anyone who wants to open a McDonald's must first work in one for a week. Then, they do a nine month training programme, in the restaurants and at "McDonald's University" in Chicago. There they learn the McDonald's philosophy such as quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices. McDonald's has strict rules, Hamburgers must be served before they are ten minutes old and French fries, seven.

McDonald's has never stopped looking for new methods to attract customers, from drive in windows to birthday parties. Chicken, fish, salad and in some places, pizza are now on the menu. McDonald's in Holland even sells a vegetarian burger. Their international popularity shows they have found the recipe for success.



206. How did putting up signs of his success in America help Mr Kroc?

- (a) People could work in the outlets for a week.
- (b) People could apply for jobs.
- (c) Children would visit the outlets more.
- (d) Americans would encourage him and buy more hamburgers.

Explanation: Americans would encourage him and buy more hamburgers

Hence, the correct option is (d).

207. What made the restaurant popular?

- (a) The servers were kind.
- (b) The ingredients used were genuine.
- (c) It was owned by two brothers.
- (d) It was clean and inexpensive.

Explanation: It was clean and inexpensive

Hence, the correct option is (d).

208. What is McDonald's philosophy?

- (a) Quality control, service, cleanliness and high prices.
- (b) Quality control, cleanliness and cheap prices.
- (c) Quality control, service and cheap prices.
- (d) Quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices.

Explanation: Quality control, service, cleanliness and cheap prices

Hence, the correct option is (d).

209. Who is McDonald's named after?

- (a) Two brothers unrelated to Mr Kroc
- (b) Two brothers related to Mr Kroc
- (c) Mr Kroc's two sons
- (d) Mr Kroc's two brothers

Explanation: McDonald's is not innovative in their methods.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

210. Which statement is false?

- (a) McDonald's is not innovative in their methods.
- (b) McDonald's is both a domestic and international food chain.
- (c) McDonald's is a rapidly growing food chain.
- (d) McDonald's is not a multi-cuisine restaurant.

Explanation: McDonald's is not innovative in their methods.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (211–220): In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier I Re-Exam 2013, 2014)

PASSAGE I

(Q. No. 211 to 215)

We are living in the Age of Science; Everyday new inventions are being made for the good of humanity. The scientific inventions began after the Industrial Revolution of 1789. Within these 200 years, science has made a wonderful progress. The aeroplane is one of the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age. It is the fastest means of transport known so far. An aeroplane resembles a flying bird in shape. Inside there are seats for the passengers and a cabin for the pilot. This cabin is called a cockpit. It has an engine that is worked by petrol. It is all made up of metal and can fly at a very high speed. Before taking off it runs on the runway for some distance to gather speed. Then it suddenly hops up the earth and takes off.

211. The scientific invention began after the Industrial Revolution of _____.

- (a) 1789
- (b) 1889
- (c) 1879
- (d) 1779

Explanation: 1789

Hence, the correct option is (a).

212. The cabin for the pilot is called a _____.

- (a) Cubicle
- (b) Cube
- (c) Cockpit
- (d) Chamber

Explanation: cockpit

Hence, the correct option is (c).

213. An aeroplane has an engine that is worked by

- (a) Diesel
- (b) Petrol
- (c) Steam
- (d) Gas

Explanation: petrol

Hence, the correct option is (b).

214. The _____ is one of the most important inventions of science during the Modern Age.

- (a) Ship
- (b) Aeroplane
- (c) Motor vehicle
- (d) Train

Explanation: aeroplane

Hence, the correct option is (b).

215. We are living in the

- (a) Age of Inventions
- (b) Age of Industrialization
- (c) Modern Age
- (d) Age of Science

Explanation: Age of science

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

(Q. No. 216 to 220)

The National Highways Network of India measures over 70,934 km as of 2010, including over 1000 km of limited access expressways. Out of 71,000 km of National Highways 15,000 plus km are 4 or 6 lanes and remaining 50,000 km are 2 lanes. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the nodal agency responsible for building, upgrading and maintaining most of the national highways network. The National Highways Development Project (NHDP) is a major effort to expand and upgrade the network of highways. NHAI often uses a public private partnership model for highway development, maintenance and toll collection. National highways constituted about 2 per cent of all the roads in India, but carried about 40 per cent of the total road traffic as of 2010. The majority of existing national highways are two lane roads (one lane in each direction), though much of this is being expanded to four lanes and some to six or eight lanes. Some sections of the network are toll roads. Over 30,000 km of new highways are planned or under construction as part of the NHDP, as of 2011. This includes over 2600 km of expressways currently under construction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Nodal agency: almost an official agency/ government agency.

216. What is the current measurement of expressways under construction in India?

- (a) 5000 km (b) 30,000 km
(c) 600 km (d) 1000 km

Explanation: 2600 km

Hence, the correct option is (c).

217. What is the responsibility of the NHAI?

- (a) Planning of National Highways
(b) Building, upgrading and maintaining of National Highways
(c) Control of National Highways
(d) Expansion of National Highways

Explanation: building, upgrading and maintaining of National Highways

Hence, the correct option is (b).

218. What is the measurement of two lane National Highways of India?

- (a) 5000 km (b) 61,000 km
(c) 50,000 km (d) 71,000 km

Explanation: 50,000 km

Hence, the correct option is (c).

219. What percentage of roads in India are National Highways?

- (a) 2% (b) 30%
(c) 4% (d) 40%

Explanation: 2%

Hence, the correct option is (a).

220. The majority of National Highways in India have

- (a) Two lanes (b) Six lanes
(c) Eight lanes (d) Four lanes

Explanation: two lanes

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (221–230): In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier I Re-Exam 2013, 2014)

PASSAGE I

(Q. Nos. 221 to 225)

The reports published by a Delhi based non-governmental organization working for the elimination of child labour in India suggest that there is no end in sight to the

sordid saga of child labour. The studies conducted reveal the nightmarish ordeals that a vast majority of children undergo for getting the basic necessities of life. One of the activists narrated the heart-rending and shocking stories of many hapless children. He accused the society of insensitivity towards this vulnerable section.

It is said that more than five per cent of the total Indian population are child workers. Tens of thousands are chiefly engaged in agriculture in rural areas and in a variety of industries in urban areas. Children as young as seven years of age spend days stitching footballs, boxing and cricket gloves for export. Many children spend their entire childhood making carpets with their dexterous hands. Unofficial figures suggest that as many as 40 to 100 million children work in hazardous industries like glassware, fireworks, quarries, etc. Many of them have been forced to work in unhygienic conditions often on a casual basis.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Sordid (Adjective): very dirty and unpleasant.
- (2) Saga (Noun): a long series of events/adventures and/ or a report about them.
- (3) Nightmarish (Adjective): very frightening and unpleasant.
- (4) Ordeals (Noun): a difficult/unpleasant experience.
- (5) Heart-rending (Adjective): causing feelings of great sadness heart-breaking.
- (6) Hapless (Adjective): not lucky, unfortunate.
- (7) Vulnerable (Adjective): weak and easily hurt physically/emotionally.
- (8) Dexterous (Adjective): skilful with your hands; skilfully done.
- (9) Hazardous (Adjective): involving risk/danger, especially to somebody's health/safety.

221. _____ of children work in hazardous conditions.

- (a) Many (b) Millions
(c) Five per cent (d) Thousands

Explanation: Millions

Hence, the correct option is (b).

222. The society is accused of _____ towards the problem of child labour.

- (a) Reports (b) Vulnerability
(c) Insensitivity (d) Bias

Explanation: insensitivity

Hence, the correct option is (c).

223. The word heart rending means

- (a) Risky (b) Distressing
(c) Shocking (d) Painful

Explanation: distressing

Hence, the correct option is (b).

224. The report was published by

- (a) A Delhi based nongovernmental organization
(b) The Delhi government
(c) A governmental organization
(d) An activist

Explanation: a Delhi based nongovernmental organization

Hence, the correct option is (a).

225. Their childhood is spent in _____ conditions.

- (a) Vast (b) Nightmarish
(c) Hapless (d) Urban

Explanation: hapless

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

(Q. Nos. 226–230)

The advent of electric power was, in a way, comparable to the successful development and application of nuclear power in the 20th century. In fact, the historical roots of electricity extend far back into antiquity. Many men had a hand both in acquiring basic knowledge about the invisible form of power and in developing the ways adopted for practical purpose. One of the vital keys that helped to unlock the doors leading to the production of electricity was the discovery, in 1831, of the principle of electromagnetic induction. This discovery was made simultaneously by Michael Faraday in England and Joseph Henry in the United States. From it came the generator, sometimes also called the dynamo but several decades of

development had to follow before the first practical dynamos or generator came into existence in early 1870.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Advent (Noun): the coming of an important event, person, invention, etc.
(2) Antiquity (Noun): the ancient past

226. According to the author.

- (a) Michael Faraday and Joseph revolutionized electricity in the USA.
(b) Nuclear power and electricity were discovered in the 20th century.
(c) The discovery of the principle of electromagnetic induction was not an important discovery.
(d) The advent of electric power is equivalent to the application of nuclear power in the 20th century.

Explanation: The advent of electric power is equivalent to the application of nuclear power in the 20th century

Hence, the correct option is (d).

227. Michael Faraday and Joseph Henry discovered

- (a) The application of nuclear power
(b) The generator
(c) The dynamo
(d) The principle of electromagnetic induction

Explanation: the principle of electromagnetic induction

Hence, the correct option is (d).

228. Another word for 'advent' is

- (a) Discovery (b) Arrival
(c) Invention (d) Constitution

Explanation: arrival

Hence, the correct option is (b).

229. Thy generator was also known as the

- (a) Inductor (b) Dynamo
(c) Venter (d) Conductor

Explanation: dynamo

Hence, the correct option is (b).

230. Give a synonym for 'antiquity'.

- (a) Ancient (b) Antipathy
(c) Modern (d) Uniqueness

Explanation: Ancient

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (231–240): In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPF SI, ASI & DP SI Exam 2014)

PASSAGE I

Question Nos. (231–235)

Street theatre in India is a well-established ancient art form. Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.

Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social, economic and political issues present in the society. Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students would do stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular issue of public importance. They provide display of themes on substance abuse. AIDS awareness, and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by contemporary street theatre troupe. Unlike in regular drama street drama employ very little props and images. The human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience but by being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Proliferation (Noun): the sudden increase in the number/amount of something.
(2) Propagating (Verb): to spread an idea, a belief or a piece of information among many people.
(3) Intimate (Adjective): very close (link)

231. Modern means of entertainment and communication _____ street theatre.

- (a) does affect
(b) does not affect
(c) helps popularize
(d) helps establish

Explanation: does not affect

Hence, the correct option is (b).

232. In the olden days street theatre to _____ villages or small localities of the city.

- (a) was restricted
(b) was not restricted
(c) was opened
(d) was entertained

Explanation: was restricted

Hence, the correct option is (a).

233. Street theatre usually _____ with issues of public importance.

- (a) is distanced (b) is performed
(c) deals (d) does not deal

Explanation: deals

Hence, the correct option is (c).

234. Street theatre is _____ to stage.

- (a) nothing (b) costly
(c) reasonable (d) affordable

Explanation: affordable

Hence, the correct option is (d).

235. Street theatre creates an/a _____ impact on audiences.

- (a) intimate (b) emotional
(c) mystical (d) physical

Explanation: emotional

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

Question Nos. (236–240)

Self-directed learning, in its broadest meaning describes a process in which individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others, in diagnosing their learning needs, formulating learning goals, identifying resources for learning, choosing and implementing learning strategies and evaluating learning outcomes. Thus it is important to attain new

knowledge easily and skilfully for the rest of his or her life.

What is the need for self-directed learning? One reason is that there is convincing evidence that people, who take the initiative in learning, learn more things and learn better than people who sit at the feet of teachers passively waiting to be taught. The second reason is that self-directed learning is more in tune with our natural processes of psychological development; an essential aspect of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility of our own lives to become increasingly self-directed. The third reason is that many of the new developments in education put a heavy responsibility on the learners to take a good deal of initiative in their own learning. To meet the challenges in today's instructive environment. Self-directed learning is the most essential one.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Passively (Adjective): without trying to change anything/oppose what happens/what people do
- (2) in tune with (Id.): in agreement

236. In self-directed learning, an individual

- (a) Takes initiative with or without the help of others.
- (b) Is passive and waits for Directions for questions.
- (c) Is helpless and dependent.
- (d) Takes initiative, without an objective.

Explanation: Takes initiative with or without the help of others

Hence, the correct option is (a).

237. There is need for self-directed learning because

- (a) It is less challenging.
- (b) It helps people to learn more things and learn better.
- (c) It is a more cost-effective method.
- (d) It is a modern method of learning.

Explanation: it helps people to learn more things and learn better

Hence, the correct option is (b).

238. Which word best describes self-directed learning?

- (a) Active learning
- (b) Passive learning
- (c) Compulsory learning
- (d) Repulsive learning

Explanation: Active learning

Hence, the correct option is (a).

239. The modern environment according to the author is

- (a) Restrictive
- (b) Instructive
- (c) Less developed
- (d) Impracticable

Explanation: Instructive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

240. The synonym of the word 'diagnosing' is

- (a) Searching
- (b) Examining
- (c) Identifying
- (d) Complying

Explanation: Identifying

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (241–250): In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISF ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

Passage I (Q. Nos. 241 to 245)

Poverty has its own meaning in different persons. Poverty or the state of being poor is a relative term. Its meaning varies depending upon the state of the economy.

Poverty is always and everywhere a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of a society is deprived of the minimum level of living and continues at a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The countries of the 'Third World' exhibit invariably the existence of mass poverty, although pockets of poverty exist even in the developed countries of Europe and America.

It is a matter of great disappointment for India's economic planning that even after more than 60 years since Independence.

India still suffers from the problem of mass poverty. Poverty is affecting our mind, affecting our state, our country and the world. Although there was the Global Economic Crisis, India was not as affected by it as was the USA and other European countries. This is because of the paradoxical situation of the Indian economy. It is ridden by extreme poverty on the one side while it also has a thriving and growing economy on the other.

SOME Important WORDS

- (1) Substantial (Adjective): considerable
- (2) Be deprived of (Phrasal Verb): be without the basic needs
- (3) Bare (Adjective): just enough
- (4) Subsistence (Noun): the state of having just enough money/food to stay alive
- (5) Be plagued: suffering from
- (6) Paradoxical (Adjective): seemingly contradictory but nonetheless possibly true.
- (7) Ridden (Adjective): full of unpleasant things
- (8) Thriving (Adjective): flourishing
- (9) Invariably (Adverb): always; without fail

241. Poverty _____ on the state of the economy.

- (a) is a burden
- (b) depends
- (c) borders
- (d) does not depend

Explanation: depends

Hence, the correct option is (b).

242. When a substantial segment of a society _____ a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty

- (a) thrives on a
- (b) is deprived of
- (c) struggles on
- (d) continues at

Explanation: is deprived of

Hence, the correct option is (b).

243. Mass poverty exists in the Third World countries _____ Europe and America.



- (a) excluding
- (b) including
- (c) and in pockets of
- (d) and invariably in

Explanation: and in pockets of

Hence, the correct option is (c).

244. India _____ from the problem of mass poverty due to the failure of its economic planning.

- (a) is free
- (b) still suffers
- (c) is not affected
- (d) recovers

Explanation: still suffers

Hence, the correct option is (b).

245. _____ and there is a lack of equitable distribution of wealth in India.

- (a) Some Indians are rich and poor
- (b) All Indians are poor
- (c) Some Indians are rich and some poor
- (d) All Indians are rich and poor

Explanation: Some Indians are rich and some poor

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Passage II (Q. No. 246 to 250)

At first sight, silence would seem to be the essence of non-communication. Yet we know that in some circumstances silence can speak volumes. It is also a potent tool in the communication toolbox, for the speaker, as it adds emphasis to point allowing time for its full significance to sink in. Handled skilfully it can build up anticipation for what is to come the pregnant pause. It gives opportunity to make eye contact with the audience and gauge their reactions. It is an essential component of the timing of one's delivery. For the listener silence can buy time, either to digest what has been said or to consider a response, or both. Silence will often lure the speaker into saying more than he or she may have intended.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Potent (Adjective): powerful
- (2) Significance (Noun): the importance of something.
- (3) Sink in (Phrasal Verb): to be fully understood/realized.

(4) Anticipation (Noun): the fact of seeing that something might happen in the future and perhaps doing something about it now.

(5) A pregnant pause (Id.): an occasion when nobody speaks, although people are aware that there are feelings/thoughts to express.

(6) Gauge (Verb): to make a judgement about something, especially people's feelings/attitudes.

(7) Buy time (Id.): to do something in order to delay an event, a decision, etc.

(8) Lure (Verb): to persuade/trick somebody to do something by promising him a reward.

246. Silence seems to be the essence of

- (a) Communication
- (b) Volumes
- (c) Communication toolbox
- (d) Non-communication

Explanation: Non communication

Hence, the correct option is (d).

247. For the listener, silence can

- (a) Emphasise a point
- (b) Be a potent tool
- (c) Lure him to say more
- (d) Buy time

Explanation: Buy time

Hence, the correct option is (d).

248. According to the author, the pregnant pause

- (a) Breaks up communication
- (b) Helps communication
- (c) Builds up anticipation
- (d) Leads to confusion

Explanation: Builds up anticipation

Hence, the correct option is (c).

249. The opposite of 'potent' is

- (a) Latent
- (b) Patent
- (c) Weak
- (d) Inherent

Explanation: Potent (Adjective) = having a strong effect on your body or mind.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

250. Give the synonym of 'Gauge'.

- (a) Take statement
- (b) Make statement
- (c) Gather knowledge
- (d) Share information

Explanation: Gauge (Verb) = to make a judgement about something.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (251–260): In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

([SSC CGL Tier I Re Exam 2013, 2014])

Passage I (3. Nos. 251 to 255)

Opera refers to a dramatic art form, originated in Europe, which the emotional content is conveyed to the audience as much through music, both vocal and instrumental, as it is through the lyrics. By contrast, in musical theatre an actor's dramatic performance is primary, and the music plays a lesser role. The drama in opera is presented using the primary elements of theatre such as scenery, costumes and acting. However, the words of the opera, or libretto, are sung rather than spoken. The singers are accompanied by a musical ensemble ranging from a small instrumental ensemble to a full symphonic orchestra.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Libretto (Noun): the words that are sung/spoken in an opera/a musical play
- (2) Ensemble (Noun): a small group of musicians, dancers/actors who perform together.
- (3) Symphonic (Adjective): characterized by the similarity of sound, as words

251. It is pointed out in the passage that opera

- (a) Has developed under the influence of musical theatre.
- (b) Is a drama that is not dependent on music.
- (c) Is not a high budget production.
- (d) Is originated in Europe.

Explanation: is originated in Europe.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

252. We can understand from the passage that

- (a) Audiences are captivated more by the lyrics than by the music.
- (b) In opera lyrics are as important as the music.
- (c) Orchestras in operas do not vary in size.
- (d) Musical theatre relies, above all, on music.

Explanation: in opera lyrics are as important as the music.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

253. It is stated in the passage that

- (a) Acting and costumes are secondary to music in musical theatre.
- (b) Many people find musical theatre more captivating than opera.
- (c) Music in musical theatre is not as important as it is in opera.
- (d) An opera requires a huge orchestra as well as a large choir.

Explanation: music in musical theatre is not as important as it is in opera.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

254. A libretto is

- (a) The main character who is the liberator at the climax of the scene.
- (b) The words of the opera.
- (c) A musical composition which is played in a slow leisurely manner.
- (d) The sequence of well controlled graceful movements performed as a display of skill.

Explanation: Libretto = the words that are sung or spoken in an opera.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

255. The word 'conveyed' also means

- (a) Transmit
- (b) Tote
- (c) Keep
- (d) Dissuade

Explanation: Convey = communicate; transmit.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Passage II (Q. Nos. 256 to 260)

These days we hear a lot about science, but scientists, the men and women who do the work and make the discoveries, seem distant and strange to us. Science often appears to be very difficult and sometimes even magical. It is difficult of course but we are wrong if we believe that we cannot understand it. The chief thing about the scientific method is that we get the answers to questions by making tests. The man, to take an example, who finds his bicycle tyre is flat, will pump some air into it. Suppose one hour later the tyre is flat again, if the man is wise, he will first test the valve in water. If he finds air is escaping from it he will put in a new piece of valve rubber and then pump up the tyre. All should then be well again. This man is using a simple form of scientific method.

If the man was very 'unscientific' he might say to himself that an evil spirit had caused the tyre to go flat.

256. What do people talk a lot about these days?

- (a) Science
- (b) Magic
- (c) Men and women
- (d) Work

Explanation: science

Hence, the correct option is (a).

257. What is the common man's attitude towards scientists?

- (a) They are wrong
- (b) They seem distant and strange
- (c) They are wise
- (d) They are difficult

Explanation: They seem distant and strange.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

258. If we use the scientific method how do we get answers to questions?

- (a) By believing
- (b) By example
- (c) By making tests
- (d) By methods

Explanation: By making tests

Hence, the correct option is (c).

259. If a man does not use the scientific approach, what will he attribute the flat tyre to?

- (a) An evil spirit
- (b) The rubber valve
- (c) The bicycle
- (d) Magic

Explanation: An evil spirit

Hence, the correct option is (a).

260. The antonym of believe is

- (a) Reveal
- (b) Disbelieve
- (c) Agree
- (d) Deny

Explanation: disbelieve

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (261–270): In the following questions, you have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier I Re Exam. 2013, 2014)

Passage I (Q. Nos. 261 to 265)

India is chiefly an agricultural land. The cultivation of crops depends on a proper supply of water throughout the year. Since olden times, large parts of our country have suffered from occasional periods of too much rain and those of drought. People have known that if surplus flood water could be stored away for use during the dry season, these problems will be solved. Unfortunately, they had neither the knowledge nor the means to do much in this direction. Whatever little they knew, they tried to put into practice. They dug canals to drain water from perennial rivers. This was heavy and expensive work and practicable over only a small area, large tanks were excavated and small dams built to hold back floods. But it was not possible to do anything on a countrywide scale.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Drought (Noun): a long period of time when there is little /no rain
- (2) Perennial (Adjective): happening again and again
- (3) Excavated (Verb): to dig

261. The term 'perennial' means

- (a) Rivers flowing into canals
- (b) Flowing once a year
- (c) Flowing throughout the year
- (d) Flowing during the monsoon

Explanation: flowing throughout the year
Hence, the correct option is (c).

262. How has our country suffered since olden times?

- (a) It has suffered due to the zamindari.
- (b) It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts.
- (c) It has suffered under the British Rule.
- (d) It has suffered due to the caste system.

Explanation: It has suffered from heavy rains or severe droughts

Hence, the correct option is (b).

263. Why were the people unable to solve the problem?

- (a) Absence of will power
- (b) They were indifferent to the problem
- (c) They lacked knowledge and the means to solve the problem
- (d) Inadequate finance

Explanation: They lacked knowledge and the means to solve the problem

Hence, the correct option is (c).

264. 'Excavated' means

- (a) To fill
- (b) To make caves
- (c) To dig
- (d) To flood

Explanation: to dig

Hence, the correct option is (c).

265. India's economy is chiefly

- (a) Socialistic
- (b) Industrial
- (c) Mixed
- (d) Agricultural

Explanation: agricultural

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Passage II (9. Nos. 266 to 270)

Stop reading this passage for a few seconds and look around the room you're in. Without any perceived effort at all on your part, your brain will register everything within the scope of your vision. But where does all that information known as

sensory memory go? Well, pretty quickly, it vanishes.

So what if you want to hold on to these fleeting memories for longer? The answer is obvious: you need to pay conscious attention to the sensory input we are receiving. By focusing on it, you can take the information to the next memory level, and turn it into working or short-term memory. This enables you, say, to remember the words you've just read so that what follows makes overall sense. True to its name, short-term memory lasts for only a few seconds to a few minutes, but it plays a vital role in our daily lives, allowing us to write down doctor's appointment, make everyday decisions or have a conversation (think about it: you have to recall what someone said to you five seconds ago in order to respond). Of course, there is some information you need to keep for days, months or even years. What you need here is long term memory. With this, the potential is there to remember something forever.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Perceived (Adjective): sensed; felt
- (2) Sensory (Adjective): connected with your physical senses

266. The information stored in your sensory memory generally

- (a) Stays with you forever
- (b) Stays with you for a short while
- (c) Disappears completely
- (d) Lingers in your brain

Explanation: disappears completely

Hence, the correct option is (c).

267. To convert a sensory memory into a short-term memory we must

- (a) Ignore a sensory input completely
- (b) Focus on the information
- (c) Concentrate on what we are looking at
- (d) Be consciously attentive to sensory input

Explanation: be consciously attentive to sensory input

Hence, the correct option is (d).

268. Short-term memory allows us to

- (a) Remember events for many years
- (b) Remember an event during childhood
- (c) Remember simple things like appointments
- (d) Remember plenty of dates and numbers

Explanation: remember simple things like appointments

Hence, the correct option is (c).

269. Long-term memory helps us

- (a) Forget unimportant things
- (b) Remember a thing for a long time
- (c) Forget things for a long time
- (d) Erase short-term memory

Explanation: remember a thing for a long time

Hence, the correct option is (b).

270. The information that your brain stores within a fleeting moment is called

- (a) Memory level
- (b) Sensory memory
- (c) Short-term memory
- (d) Long-term memory

Explanation: sensory memory

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (271–280): In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier I Exam. 2014)

PASSAGE II (Question Nos. 271 to 275)

The Critical Faculty is the most potent one in the human makeup. Its pervasiveness and force have not properly been recognized because like breathing, it is so much a part and parcel of human activity. The difference between a simpleton and an intelligent man, according to the man who is convinced that he is of the latter category, is that the former wholeheartedly accepts all things that he sees and hears while the latter never admits anything except after a most searching scrutiny. He imagines his intelligence to be a sieve of closely woven mesh through which nothing but the finest can pass.

The critical sense is essential for keeping social transactions in a warm state. Otherwise life would become very dull and goody-goody. The critical faculty is responsible for a lot of give and take in life, it increases our awareness of our surroundings; it sounds dignified, no doubt, but it seems also to mean that we can watch someone else's back better than our own! We never know our own defects till they are pointed out to us, and even then we need not accept them. We always question the bonafides of the man who tells us unpleasant facts. On the surface it, is all very well to say, 'I want an honest criticism; that will help me, not blind compliments. I wish people would mean it'.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Pervasiveness (Noun): the quality of existing in all parts of a place/thing.
- (2) Part and parcel (Idiom): an essential part of something.
- (3) Simpleton (Noun): a person who is not very intelligent and can be tricked easily.
- (4) convinced (Adj.): completely sure about something.
- (5) Scrutiny (Noun): careful and thorough examination.
- (6) Sieve (Noun): strainer; filter
- (7) Mesh (Noun): net
- (8) Bonafide (Noun): evidence that somebody/something is honest.

271. The negative side of the critical faculty is that

- (a) It makes us critical of others.
- (b) It makes us critical of ourselves.
- (c) It sounds dignified but it is not actually so.
- (d) It is a tool for creating classificatory division.

Explanation: it makes us critical of others.
Hence, the correct option is (a).

272. People who solicit others' opinions (about themselves) generally want

- (a) Effusive compliments
- (b) Honest criticism
- (c) Harsh facts
- (d) Precise feedback

Explanation: honest criticism

Hence, the correct option is (b).

273. The critical faculty is defined as the 'most potent one in human makeup' because

- (a) It is all pervasive and powerful.
- (b) It separates the simpleton from the intelligent man.
- (c) It is a help in social transactions.
- (d) All the above

Explanation: All of the above

Hence, the correct option is (d).

274. What, according to the writer, is the essential link between breathing and the critical faculty?

- (a) Both are required in social relations
- (b) Both are exercised by human beings
- (c) Both grow with age
- (d) Both stop with death

Explanation: Both are exercised by human beings

Hence, the correct option is (b).

275. The self-defined intelligent man defines himself on the basis of

- (a) His obvious divergence from the simpleton.
- (b) His superior Intelligence as a whole.
- (c) His possession of the critical faculty.
- (d) His heightened awareness of his surroundings.

Explanation: his obvious divergence from the simpleton.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Passage II (Question Nos. 276 to 280)

International trade represents a significant share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While International trade has been present throughout much of history, its economic, social and political importance has been on the rise in recent centuries.

Industrialization, advances in technology, transportation, globalization, multinational corporations, and out sourcing are all having a major impact on the international trade system. Increasing international trade is crucial to the continuance of globalization International trade is, in principle not different from domestic as

the motivation and the behaviour of parties is across a border or not. The main difference is that international trade. Another difference between domestic and international trade is that factors of production such as capital and labour are typically more mobile within a country than across countries.

276. Which of the following is one of the factors of production?

- (a) Capital
- (b) Cost
- (c) Profit
- (d) Loss

Explanation: Capital

Hence, the correct option is (a).

277. What is the synonym of 'mobile'?

- (a) Versatile
- (b) Moveable
- (c) Changeable
- (d) Transferable

Explanation: Moveable

Hence, the correct option is (b).

278. Which one of the following has a major impact on international trade?

- (a) Contribution to GDP
- (b) Industrialization
- (c) Outsourcing
- (d) Domestic trade

Explanation: Industrialization

Hence, the correct option is (b).

279. According to the author, increasing international trade

- (a) Brings about speedy industrialization
- (b) Uplifts technology and transportation
- (c) Is crucial to the continuance of globalization
- (d) Encourages multinational corporations

Explanation: is crucial to the continuance of globalization

Hence, the correct option is (c).

280. What is the main difference between international and domestic trade?

- (a) One is more significant than the other.
- (b) One is more costly than the other.
- (c) One is more advanced than the other.
- (d) One is more crucial than the other.

Explanation: One is more costly than the other

Hence, the correct option is (b).



Directions for questions (281–290): in the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier I Exam. 2014)

Passage I (Q. Nos. 281 to 285)

Poverty can be defined as a social phenomenon in which a section of the society is unable to fulfil even its basic necessities of life. When a substantial segment of the society is deprived of the minimum level of living and continues at a bare subsistence level, that society is said to be plagued with mass poverty. The countries of the Third World exhibit invariably the existence of mass poverty, although pockets of poverty exist even in the developed countries of Europe and America.

Attempts have been made in all societies to define poverty, but all of them are conditioned by the vision of minimum or good life obtaining in society. For instance, the concept of poverty in the U.S.A. would be significantly different from that in India because the average man is able to afford a much higher level of living in the United States. There is an effort in all definitions of poverty to approach the average level of living in a society and as such these definitions reflect the coexistence of inequalities in a society and the extent to which different societies are prepared to tolerate them. For instance, in India the generally accepted definition of poverty emphasizes minimum level of living rather than a reasonable level of living. This attitude is borne out of a realization that it would not be possible to provide even a minimum quantum of basic needs for some decades and therefore, to talk about a reasonable level of living or good life may appear to be wishful thinking at the present stage. Thus, political considerations enter the definitions of poverty because programme) of alleviating poverty may become prohibitive as the vision of a good life widens.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Substantial (Adjective): considerable
- (2) Bare (Adjective): just enough

- (3) Be deprived of (Phr. V.): be without the basic needs.
- (4) Subsistence (Noun): the state of having just enough money/food to stay alive.
- (5) Be plagued with: suffering from
- (6) Invariably (Adverb): always ; without fail
- (7) Borne out (Phr. V.): justified; confirmed
- (8) Quantum (Noun): a quantity/amount
- (9) Wishful thinking (Noun): the illusion that what you wish for is actually true
- (10) Alleviating (Verb): to lessen/reduce
- (11) Prohibitive (Adjective): preventing people from doing something by law

281. What is poverty according to the writer?

- (a) Ability to consider it as social phenomenon of a substantial segment of society.
- (b) Inability of a society to provide the basic necessities of life.
- (c) A political compulsion that dictates economic policies.
- (d) A form of exhibition of subsistence living.

Explanation: Inability of a society to provide the basic necessities of life.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

282. What conditions the various attempts to define poverty?

- (a) The definition of poverty in India
- (b) The definition of poverty in the USA
- (c) The vision of minimum or good life
- (d) Political considerations

Explanation: The vision of minimum or good life

Hence, the correct option is (c).

283. What do all definitions of poverty do?

- (a) Reflect coexistence of inequalities in society.
- (b) Societies tolerance of inequalities.

- (c) Approach the average level of living in a society.
- (d) Minimum level of living in India.

Explanation: Reflect coexistence of inequalities in society.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

284. Definition of poverty in India emphasizes minimum level of living because

- (a) It is impossible at this stage to provide a reasonable quantum of living.
- (b) Political considerations enter the definitions of poverty,
- (c) There is a reasonable level of good living.
- (d) Programmes of alleviation of poverty have been initiated.

Explanation: It is impossible at this stage to provide a reasonable quantum of living.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

285. Societies in the third world can be characterized plagued by mass poverty, because

- (a) Europe and America have pockets of poverty.
- (b) Poverty is a mass social phenomenon.
- (c) There is a wide variation in the definition of poverty.
- (d) Societies live at a bare subsistence level.

Explanation: Societies live at a bare subsistence level.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Passage II (Q. Nos. 286 to 290)

By the mid-nineteenth century, mass production of paper patterns, the emergence of the home sewing machine and the convenience of mail order catalogues brought fashionable clothing into the American home. By the early 20th century, home economists working in extension and outreach programs taught women how to use paper patterns to improve the fit and efficiency to new garments as well as how to update existing ones.

Teachers of home economics traditionally made home sewing a critical part of their curriculum, emphasizing self-sufficiency and resource fullness for young women. However, with the increasing

availability of mass-produced clothing in catalogues and department stores, more and more women preferred buying garments to making them. As a result, home economists shifted their attention to consumer education.

Through field study's analysis and research, they became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family, offering budgeting instruction targeted at adolescent girls. Modern home sewing made it possible for American women to transcend their economic differences and geographic locations with clothing that was increasingly standardized. The democratization of fashion continued through the twentieth century as the ready-to-wear market expanded and home sewing became more of a pastime than a necessity.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Outreach (Noun): the activity of an organization that provides a service/advice to people in the community, especially those who cannot/are unlikely to come to an office, a hospital, etc., for help.
- (2) Curriculum (Noun): the subjects that are included in a course of study/taught in a school, college, etc.
- (3) Transcend (Verb): to be/go beyond the usual limits of something.

286. What were the skills that were emphasized for young women?

- (a) Self confidence and self-esteem
- (b) Self-sufficiency and resourcefulness
- (c) Resourcefulness and self-confidence
- (d) Prudence and resourcefulness

Explanation: Self-sufficiency and resourcefulness

Hence, the correct option is (b).

287. Who became experts on the purchase and preservation of ready-to-wear clothing for the family?

- (a) Owners of department stores
- (b) Field-study analysts
- (c) Young women
- (d) Teachers of home economics

Explanation: Teachers of home economics
Hence, the correct option is (d).

288. Who was the target group?

- (a) Young women
- (b) Young girls
- (c) Adolescent girls
- (d) Working women

Explanation: Adolescent girls

Hence, the correct option is (c).

289. How did home sewing help American women?

- (a) They became field analysts and researchers.
- (b) They went beyond economic boundaries.
- (c) They found good jobs.
- (d) They became excellent teachers.

Explanation: They went beyond economic boundaries.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

290. What improved the fit and efficiency of new garments?

- (a) Sewing machines
- (b) Economists
- (c) Mass production
- (d) Paper patterns

Explanation: Paper patterns

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (291–300): In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier I Exam. 2014)

PASSAGE I (Q. Nos. 291 to 295)

A crucial element that defines the soap opera is the open ended nature of the narrative, with stories spanning several episodes. One of the defining features that makes a television program a soap opera, according to Albert Moran is "that form of television that works with a continuous open narrative. Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode."

In 2012, Robert Lloyd of the Los Angeles Times wrote of daily dramas, "Although

melodramatically eventful, soap operas such as this also have a luxury of space that makes them seem more naturalistic, indeed, the economics of the form demand long scenes and conversations that a 22 episodes per season weekly series might dispense with in half a dozen lines of dialogue may be drawn out, as here, for pages. You spend more time even with the minor characters; the apparent villains grow less apparently villainous."

Soap opera storylines run concurrently intersect and lead into further developments. An individual episode of a soap opera will generally switch between several different concurrent narrative threads that may at times interconnect and affect one another or may run entirely independent of each other. Evening soap operas and serials that run for only a part of the year tend to bring things to a dramatic end of season cliffhanger.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Spanning (Verb): to last all through a period of time or to cover the whole of it.
- (2) Defining (Adjective): decisive; critically important
- (3) Melodramatically (Adverb): in a way that is full of exciting and extreme emotions or events.
- (4) Apparent (Adjective): that seems to be real/true but may not be.
- (5) Concurrently (Adverb): at the same time
- (6) Cliffhanger (Noun): a situation in a story, film/movie, competition, etc., that is very exciting because you cannot guess what will happen next, or you do not find out immediately what happens next.

291. A soap opera has the space for it to be more

- (a) Artistic
- (b) Naturalistic
- (c) Dramatic
- (d) Tragic

Explanation: naturalistic

Hence, the correct option is (b).



292. The economics of a soap opera form demands for it to have

- (a) Long scenes
- (b) Luxurious space
- (c) Melodramatic events
- (d) Promising storylines

Explanation: long scenes

Hence, the correct option is (a).

293. An individual episode of a soap opera generally switches between

- (a) More time spent with minor characters.
- (b) Apparent villains that grow less apparent villainous.
- (c) Successive intersections of events.
- (d) Different concurrent narrative threads.

Explanation: different concurrent narrative threads.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

294. Soap operas that run for a part of the year usually end in

- (a) A cliff
- (b) An episode
- (c) A cliffhanger
- (d) A sequence

Explanation: A cliffhanger

Hence, the correct option is (c).

295. What does the author mean by the open-ended nature of soap operas?

- (a) Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode.
- (b) Every episode has a different story.
- (c) Every episode ends abruptly.
- (d) Consecutive episodes have no connection.

Explanation: Each episode ends with a promise that the storyline is to be continued in another episode

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE II (Q. Nos. 296 to 300)

Two or three days and nights went by, I reckon I might say they swum by, they slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely. Here is the way we put it in the time. It was a monstrous big river down there sometimes a mile and a half wide; we ran nights and laid up and hid daytimes; soon as night was most gone we stopped navigating and tied up nearly always in the dead water under a tow-head; and then

cut young cottonwoods and willows, and hid the raft with them. Then we set out the lines. Next we slid into the river and had a swim, so as to freshen up and cool off; then we set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come. Not a sound anywhere perfectly still just like the whole world was asleep; only sometimes the bullfrogs clattering, maybe. The first thing to see, looking away over the water was a kind of chill line that was the woods on the other side; you couldn't make anything else out; then a pale place in the sky; then more paleness spreading around; then the river softened up, away off, and wasn't black any more, but grey; you could see little dark spots drifting along—ever so far away trading scows and such things and long black streaks rafts; sometimes you could hear a sweep creaking or jumbled up voices, it was so still and sounds come so far and by and by you could see a streak on the water which you know by the look of the streak that there's a snag there in a swift current which breaks on it and makes that streak look that way.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Recon (Verb): to think something/ have an opinion about something.
- (2) Monstrous (Adjective): very large and frightening
- (3) Navigating (Verb): sailing over/ through a sea, river, etc.
- (4) Towhead (Noun): a sandbar/ low-lying alluvial island in a river, especially one with a stand of trees.
- (5) Scows (Noun): a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends, used chiefly for transporting freight.
- (6) Streaks (Noun): a long thin mark/ line
- (7) Snag (Noun): difficulty
- (8) Moor (Noun): a high open area of land that is not used for farming, especially an area covered with rough grass.

296. They stopped navigating

- (a) At night
- (b) At dusk
- (c) At daytime
- (d) At dawn

Explanation: at night

Hence, the correct option is (a).

297. After a swim in the moor they

- (a) Set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about ankle deep and watched the daylight come.
- (b) Set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come.
- (c) Set down on the sandy shore and watched the daylight come.
- (d) Set down on the sandy bottom and watched the daylight come.

Explanation: set down on the sandy bottom where the water was about knee deep and watched the daylight come.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

298. In the stillness of the night

- (a) Sounds come so far
- (b) The bullfrogs also were asleep.
- (c) The whole world was asleep.
- (d) A sweep creaking or jumbled up voices could be heard.

Explanation: the whole world was asleep

Hence, the correct option is (c).

299. The streak on the water looks as it does because

- (a) The swift current has broken the streak.
- (b) The streak has been swept by the swift current to the shore.
- (c) Of a snag there in the swift current which breaks on it.
- (d) The streak has been swept by the swift current.

Explanation: of a snag there in the swift current which breaks on it.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

300. How did the days and nights go by, according to the writer?

- (a) They slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely.
- (b) They slid along so smooth and quietly.
- (c) They slid along so smooth and soft and quietly.
- (d) They slid along so quietly and smooth and softly.

Explanation: They slid along so quiet and smooth and lovely.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (301–330): In the following questions, you have brief passages with 5/10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier-II Exam. 2014)

PASSAGE 1 (Question Nos. 301 to 310)

As my train was not due to leave for another hour, I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some magazines to read on the journey, I made my way to the luggage office to collect the heavy suitcase I had left there three days before. There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet to find the receipt for my case. The receipt did not seem to be where I had left it. I emptied the contents of the wallet, and the railway tickets, money, scraps of paper, and photographs tumbled out of it, but no matter how hard I searched, the receipt was nowhere to be found.

I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant. The man looked at me suspiciously as if to say he had heard this type of story many times and asked me to describe the case. I told him that it was an old, brown looking object no different from the many suitcases I could see on the shelves. The assistant then gave me form and told me to make a list of the contents of the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the articles I had hurriedly packed and wrote them down.

After I had done this, I went to look among the shelves. There were hundreds of cases there and for one dreadful moment, it occurred to me that if someone had picked the receipt up, he could easily have claimed the case already. Fortunately, this had not happened, for after a time, I found the case lying on its side high up in the corner. After examining the articles inside, the assistant gave me the case.

I took out my wallet to pay him. I pulled out a ten shilling note and out slipped my 'lost' receipt with it! I could not help blushing. The assistant nodded his head knowingly, as if to say that he had often seen this happen too

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Suspiciously (Adverb): in a way that shows you think somebody has done something wrong, illegal/ dishonest.
- (2) Dreadful (Adjective): very bad/ unpleasant
- (3) Flushing (Verb): to become red in the face because you are embarrassed/ashamed.

301. The writer had plenty of time to spare because

- (a) He had arrived three days before.
- (b) He had arrived an hour earlier.
- (c) He had to collect his luggage.
- (d) He needed to buy magazines.

Explanation: he had arrived an hour earlier
Hence, the correct option is (b).

302. The writer needed the receipt

- (a) To claim his suitcase.
- (b) To pay at the luggage office.
- (c) To prove that he had paid at the luggage office.
- (d) To prove that he had bought the suitcase.

Explanation: to claim his suitcase
Hence, the correct option is (a).

303. The writer felt foolish because

- (a) He could not find his receipt.
- (b) He hadn't really lost his receipt at all.
- (c) He had to fill in a form.
- (d) The assistant eyed him suspiciously.

Explanation: he hadn't really lost his receipt at all
Hence, the correct option is (b).

304. There weren't _____ people waiting at the luggage office.

- (a) Very much
- (b) A great deal of
- (c) Lots of
- (d) Very many

Explanation: very many
Hence, the correct option is (d).

305. Wrote them down means

- (a) Copied them
- (b) Signed them

- (c) Made a note of them
- (d) Pointed at them

Explanation: made a note of them
Hence, the correct option is (c).

306. The writer found the receipt

- (a) On the high shelf near the cases.
- (b) Among the contents of his suitcase.
- (c) Nestled with the money in his wallet.
- (d) Trapped between the photographs in his wallet.

Explanation: nestled with the money in his wallet
Hence, the correct option is (c).

307. The writer took out his wallet the first time to

- (a) Buy some magazines
- (b) Look for the receipt
- (c) Fill out the form given by the assistant
- (d) Pay the assistant

Explanation: look for the receipt
Hence, the correct option is (b).

308. The 'assistant asked the writer to make a list of the contents to

- (a) Ascertain his ownership of the case
- (b) Test his memory
- (c) Charge him extra money
- (d) Embarrass the writer

Explanation: ascertain his ownership of the case
Hence, the correct option is (a).

309. I explained the situation sorrowfully to the assistant means

- (a) The writer found the situation tragic.
- (b) He explained the situation to the assistant who very sorrowful.
- (c) With great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant.
- (d) The assistant found the situation tragic.

Explanation: with great distress the writer explained his unfortunate situation to the assistant
Hence, the correct option is (c).

310. In the passage 'situation' means

- (a) Place (b) Event
(c) Condition (d) Position

Explanation: position

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II (Q Nos. 311 to 315)

We all know that Eskimos have 50 different words for 'snow'. Or is it 500? Anyway, an awful lot. It is one of those interesting little facts that say something about the amazing ingenuity of humans. Whereas we see snow, the Eskimos perceive an endlessly varying realm of white textures and possibilities. Except that is not true. Talk to the average Eskimo and you'll find he has about the same number of words for snow as we do. I discovered this when I took a sledge-dog team through the Russian Arctic and asked the locals. And it gets worse. The Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together! Hearing this I began wondering what other myths surround the world's far flung places.

Shelters made out of snow are indeed constructed and fashioned from snowy bricks, just as we like to imagine. Except the Eskimo-Inuit rarely lived in them for long periods and disappointingly, the elders that I met had never heard of them. In truth, these are coastal people who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whale-bones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations.

Chameleons also attract numerous myths while many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature. A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down. Moreover, chameleons often change colour as a signalling device some such as the panther chameleon, transform into a vivid orange to scare off predators, while others flash bright colours to attract a mate. The brighter the colour a mate is able to display the more dominant. Thus the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Ingenuity (Noun): the ability to invent things/solve problems in clever, new ways
- (2) Perceive (Verb): see
- (3) Realm (Noun): an area
- (4) Foraged (Verb): to search for something
- (5) Driftwood (Noun): wood that the sea carries up onto land, or that floats on the water
- (6) Turf (Noun): short grass and the surface layer of soil that is held together by its roots
- (7) Camouflage (Noun): the way in which an animal's colour/shape matches its surroundings and makes it difficult to see
- (8) Predators (Noun): an animal that kills and eats other animals
- (9) Stand out (Phrasal Verb): to be easily seen
- (10) Blend in (Phrasal Verb): to match well with something

311. The author was surprised by the fact that

- (a) Eskimos have 500 words for 'snow'.
(b) The ingenuity of humans.
(c) The Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos.
(d) The Eskimo-Inuit rub their noses together.

Explanation: the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos

Hence, the correct option is (c).

312. The author discovered that

- (a) Igloos are not fashioned from snowy bricks.
(b) Only the Eskimo-Inuit elders live in igloos.
(c) Snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations.
(d) The coastal people foraged for firewood.

Explanation: snow houses are reserved for hunting migrations

Hence, the correct option is (c).

313. The changing colour of a chameleon is more to do with

- (a) Camouflage
(b) Mood and temperature
(c) Transformation
(d) Protection

Explanation: mood and temperature

Hence, the correct option is (b).

314. A chameleon warms itself by

- (a) Residing in bright areas.
(b) Turning a darker colour to absorb more heat.
(c) Matching its colour with the environment.
(d) Adjusting its body temperature with that of the environment.

Explanation: turning a darker colour to absorb more heat

Hence, the correct option is (b).

315. A male chameleon is believed to be more dominant if

- (a) He has the colours of the panther
(b) He exhibits vivid orange colour
(c) If he can blend in with the others
(d) If he displays flashing bright colours

Explanation: if he displays flashing bright colours

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Passage III

(Question Nos. 316 to 320)

At low tide he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously. But you could walk there if you chose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason very, few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlittered, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave inviting, looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought we could see a patch of daylight.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Headland (Noun): a narrow piece of high land that sticks out from the coast into the sea.
- (2) Bay (Noun): a part of the sea/a lake, partly surrounded by a wide curve of the land.
- (3) Inaccessible (Adjective): difficult/impossible to reach/get.
- (4) Treacherously (Adverb): in a dangerous way
- (5) Ebb tide (Noun): the period of time when the sea flows away from the land.
- (6) Receded: to gradually move away
- (7) Linger (Verb): to continue to exist for longer than expected.
- (8) Expedition (Noun): an organized journey.
- (9) Unlettered (Adjective): tidy
- (10) High tide (Noun): the time when the sea has risen to its highest level.
- (11) Sprightly (AO.): in a lively, animated manner.

316. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because

- (a) It had numerous number of rocks.
- (b) There were too many ebbs.
- (c) It was facing the open sea.
- (d) There were seams of "rock and treacherously swirling currents.

Explanation: there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents

Hence, the correct option is (d).

317. One could visit the bay

- (a) At any time one chose
- (b) When there was low tide
- (c) On certain occasions
- (d) During the evenings

Explanation: when there was low tide

Hence, the correct option is (b).

318. It was not possible to 'linger on the expedition' because

- (a) The tide turned sprightly
- (b) The tide turned at once
- (c) The water rose rapidly
- (d) The water rushed with great force

Explanation: the tide turned sprightly
Hence, the correct option is (a).

319. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a

- (a) Large opening
- (b) Chimney shaped rock
- (c) Cool and secluded corner
- (d) Big crack through which light came in

Explanation: big crack through which light came in

Hence, the correct option is (d).

320. He found the bay 'fresh and unlettered' because

- (a) The sea water had receded
- (b) He was the first visitor there
- (c) The high tide had just washed the litter away
- (d) It was not frequented by people

Explanation: the high tide had just washed the litter away

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Passages IV (Question nos 321 to 325)

The world's largest living organism is not the blue whale which still is the world's largest living animal but Australia's Great Barrier Red, one of the country's prime living animals and prime tourist attraction. Sadly size notwithstanding, slowly succumbing to the Killer 'white syndrome' a bleaching disease which has invaded 33 of its 48 reefs.

Otherwise brilliantly multi-coloured and teeming with a Kaleidoscope of life, the affected reefs have acquired a deathly white pallor, the result of dying tissues. The bleaching of the reef happened following the recording of the warmest ever sea water temperature in the area here. Scientists fear that the naturally gorgeous reefs are endangered and the as yet undiscovered animal and plant species would soon suffer irreplaceable damage. This is only because of the rising of water temperature.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Succumbing (Verb): not to be able to fight an attack
- (2) Teeming With (Phrasal Verb): to be full of people, animals, etc. moving around

- (3) Kaleidoscope (Noun): a situation, pattern, etc. containing a lot of different parts that are always changing.
- (4) Pallor (Noun): pale colouring of the face, especially because of illness/fear
- (5) Endangered (Adjective): at risk of no longer existing
- (6) Hues (Noun): shades (colour)

321. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) The Great Barrier Reef is not the world's largest living mammal.
- (b) The Blue whale is dying of 'white syndrome'.
- (c) The 'white syndrome' is a new bleaching disease.
- (d) The Great Barrier Red is the world's largest living organism.

Explanation: The Blue whale is dying of 'white syndrome'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

322. 33 out of Australia's 48 reefs have succumbed to

- (a) The impact of the Blue whale
- (b) The impact of tourism
- (c) The destructive impact of 'white syndrome'
- (d) The bleaching disease affecting the whales

Explanation: the destructive impact of 'white syndrome'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

323. The dying reefs acquired a

- (a) Brilliant and multicolour
- (b) Kaleidoscopic hues
- (c) Brilliant blue colour like the whale
- (d) Sickly white pallor

Explanation: sickly white pallor

Hence, the correct option is (d).

324. Scientists' main worry is that

- (a) There will be a fall in tourism with the reefs gone
- (b) The bleaching will make the water warmer
- (c) Other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged

- (d) Future research on 'white syndrome' will stop

Explanation: other endangered and undiscovered flora and fauna will also be damaged

Hence, the correct option is (c).

325. The meaning of 'succumbing' is

- (a) Giving way to an underground passage
(b) Giving way to something powerful
(c) Following order
(d) Coming in the way of

Explanation: giving way to something powerful

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Passage V (Question Nos. 326 to 330)

The Wight brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural sciences writer Jamine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovation that takes their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

- (1) Obscure (Adjective): not well known
(2) Burrs (Noun): the seed container of some plants which is covered in very small hooks that stick to clothes/fur.

326. The airplane was inspired by

- (a) Animals (b) Plants
(c) Birds (d) Flies

Explanation: birds

Hence, the correct option is (c).

327. Biomimicry refers to designs that

- (a) Are inspired by natural things
(b) Transformed society
(c) Are based on scientific engineering
(d) Arise out of man's creativity

Explanation: are inspired by natural things

Hence, the correct option is (a).

328. Biomimicry views the natural world as a

- (a) Mine for resources
(b) Mine field of ideas
(c) Mentor
(d) Source of inspiration

Explanation: mentor

Hence, the correct option is (c).

329. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?

- (a) Biomimicry (b) Evolution
(c) Innovation (d) Invention

Explanation: evolution

Hence, the correct option is (b).

330. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are

- (a) Flora and fauna
(b) Birds and burrs
(c) Copying and innovating
(d) Airplane and Velcro

Explanation: airplane and Velcro

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (331–360): In the following questions, you have three passages with 10 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPFs SI, CISIP ASI & DP SI Exam. 2014)

Passage I (Question Nos. 331 to 340)

A pilgrimage is, of course, an expedition to some venerated place or a long and wonderful history of human experience in divine matters, or a personal attraction of

teeing the soul impels one. This is, I say, its essence. But there is something more than to it than mere objective I will visit the grave of a saint or a man whom I venerate privately for his virtues or deeds, but on the way I may wish to do something a little difficult to show at what price I hold communion with his resting place and also on the way I will see all I can of men and things, delight in the divine that is hidden in everything. Thus I may go with nothing but my clothes and a stick but I must be open minded and ready to give multitudinous praise to God.

A pilgrimage ought to be nothing but a nobler kind of travel, in which, according to our age and inclination, we tell our tale, It is a very great error, and unknown before our most recent corruptions that the religious spirit should be so superficial and self-conscious as to dominate our method of action at special times and to be absent at others. It is better occasionally to travel to some beloved place, haunted by our mission, yet falling into every ordinary levity, than to go about a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit. There is another kind of pilgrimage which some few sad men undertake to ease a burdened mind. These are exempted from the rule and the adventures of the inns and foreign conversations, broaden their world and lighten their minds. The common sort, however, is a separate and human satisfaction of a need, the realization of imagined horizons and the reaching of a goal.

A pilgrimage however careless, must not be untroublesome. It would be a contradiction of pilgrimage to seek to make the journey short and rapid, merely consuming the mind for nothing, as is our modern habit; for they seem to think nowadays that to remain as near as possible to what one was at starting, and to one's usual rut, is the great good of travel. The spirit of a pilgrimage is to comprehend the whole way, the people, their habits, the hills and clouds. And as to the method of doing this, we may go bicycling or driving but the best way is on foot, where one is a man like any other man, with the sky above one and the road beneath and the world on every side and time to see all.

331. A pilgrimage is not
 (a) An expedition to a venerated place.
 (b) A social journey for entertainment.
 (c) A personal attraction affecting the soul.
 (d) A Journey to a historical place also known for divine matters.

Explanation: a social journey for entertainment

Hence, the correct option is (b).

332. During a pilgrimage one must
 (a) Carry a lot of clothes.
 (b) See all one can of men and things.
 (c) Not delight in the divine that is hidden everywhere.
 (d) Fail to give multitudinous thanks to God.

Explanation: see all one can of men and things

Hence, the correct option is (b).

333. Pilgrimage ought to be
 (a) A nobler kind of travel
 (b) An non-particular case of worship
 (c) Nothing but a nobler kind of travel
 (d) A worship of common things

Explanation: nothing but a nobler kind, of travel

Hence, the correct option is (c).

334. The corruption of the religious spirit
 (a) Occurs at special times
 (b) Has been occurring for centuries
 (c) Does not exist
 (d) Is a recent phenomenon

Explanation: is a recent phenomenon

Hence, the correct option is (d).

335. Going on a common voyage on a chastened and devout spirit is worse than going to
 (a) An uncommon place with a devout spirit
 (b) A beloved place and enjoying oneself
 (c) A beloved place with self-consciousness and superficiality
 (d) An uncommon place with a corrupted religious spirit

Explanation: a beloved place and enjoying oneself

Hence, the correct option is (b).

336. Few men undertake pilgrimages because

- (a) They crave for adventure
 (b) They are overcome by a desire to visit sacred places
 (c) Their minds are free from care
 (d) They have guilty consciences

Explanation: they have guilty consciences

Hence, the correct option is (d).

337. The benefit of a pilgrimage is
 (a) It enlarges one's world
 (b) It can change one's life
 (c) It tortures one's mind
 (d) It narrows down topics of conversation

Explanation: it enlarges one's world

Hence, the correct option is (a).

338. The most common reason for undergoing a pilgrim age is to
 (a) Have rare and special experiences
 (b) Realize a goal
 (c) Visit extraordinary places
 (d) Curb one's instinct

Explanation: realize a goal

Hence, the correct option is (b).

339. A pilgrimage must be
 (a) Short and rapid
 (b) Untroublesome
 (c) As near as possible to the starting place
 (d) Different from one's usual rut

Explanation: different from one's usual rut

Hence, the correct option is (d).

340. The best way of travelling is
 (a) Bicycling (b) Driving
 (c) Walking (d) Strolling

Explanation: (c) walking

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Passage II (Question Nos. 341 to 350)

Tagore was a man of extraordinary vision and progressive thinking. Spiritualism and rationalism were reconciled in Tagore. He had the visionary power of seeing the future in the seeds of the present events. In his book '*Nationalism*', published in 1916. Tagore expressed his concerns about the dangers of religious fanaticism and racism which caused the most

destructive wars in the history of the world. He was a seer who foresaw the destructive and dangerous effect of science and technologies on man and nature. Machines, he had predicted, would dominate man and destroy the beauty of nature and fine human qualities. Tagore's prophecies have, to a great extent, come true.

The basic difference between the West and the East was clearly perceived by Tagore. Materialism characterizes the western civilization whereas the east is dominated by spiritualism. Tagore had known and prophesied it. However, he was optimistic of the mutual cultural enrichment through the association between the West and the East. Another important quality of Tagore as a thinker was revealed in his crusade against many superstitious beliefs of the Indians. He spoke out against caste discriminations which divided the Indian society. It required courage, intellectual as well as spiritual, to right against the age old customs such as child marriage and casteism. All this was possible because he was a thinker who thought and acted ahead of his own time.

341. Tagore had the visionary power to see the future in

- (a) The seeds of the present eve.
 (b) Western civilization
 (c) Literary and social works
 (d) His books

Explanation: the seeds of the present events

Hence, the correct option is (a).

342. Tagore expressed his concerns about the dangers of religious fanaticism and racism in his book

- (a) *Materialism* (b) *Nationalism*
 (c) *Racism* (d) *Casteism*

Explanation: "Nationalism"

Hence, the correct option is (b).

343. Tagore clearly perceived the basic difference between

- (a) Child marriage and casteism
 (b) Progressive thinking and spirituality
 (c) Culture and tradition
 (d) The West and the East



Explanation: the West and the East
Hence, the correct option is (d).

344. What was the destructive and dangerous effect that Tagore foresaw on man and nature?

- (a) Effect of science and technologies
- (b) Effect of wars in the history of the world
- (c) Cultural enrichment
- (d) Materialism

Explanation: Effect of science and technologies

Hence, the correct option is (a).

345. Which word in the passage means 'violent enthusiasm in religion'?

- (a) Sentiments
- (b) Spiritualism
- (c) Fanaticism
- (d) Crusade

Explanation: fanaticism

Hence, the correct option is (c).

346. Which of the following divides the Indian Society?

- (a) Western civilization
- (b) Intellectual division
- (c) Caste discrimination
- (d) Unprogressive thinking

Explanation: Caste discrimination

Hence, the correct option is (c).

347. What characterizes western civilization?

- (a) Racism
- (b) Materialism
- (c) Superstitious beliefs
- (d) Optimism

Explanation: Materialism

Hence, the correct option is (b).

348. Tagore was optimistic of the mutual cultural through association between East and West.

- (a) Enrichment
- (b) Thinking
- (c) Reconciliation
- (d) Expression

Explanation: enrichment

Hence, the correct option is (a).

349. Tagore's prophecies have, to a great extent, come

- (a) Known
- (b) Out
- (c) Through
- (d) True

Explanation: true

Hence, the correct option is (d).

350. Tagore's crusade was against.

- (a) Superstitious beliefs
- (b) Child marriage
- (c) Age-old customs
- (d) Rationalism

Explanation: superstitious beliefs

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Passage III (Question Nos. 351 to 360)

In his book about nutritional medicine, Dr Ray D. Strand points out that our food industry, due to special transportation and storage techniques, has been able to make a wide variety of fruits and vegetables available nationwide throughout the year. The variety is good. But these are made available at a sacrifice. Green harvesting means picking fruits and vegetables before they mature. Shipping food over long distances requires cold storage and other preservation methods which allow for the depiction of vital nutrients. Our food is also highly processed. For example, the refinement process of our flour to create white bread removes more than twenty three essential nutrients, magnesium being one of the most important. Our food industry then puts about eight of these nutrients back into our bread and calls it 'enriched'.

351. These days due to a wide variety of fruits and vegetables is available nationwide throughout the year.

- (a) Cold storage facilities and preservation methods
- (b) Refinement process
- (c) Green harvesting
- (d) Special transportation and storage techniques

Explanation: special transportation and storage techniques.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

352. In the passage, Magnesium is

- (a) Not an important essential nutrient in flour
- (b) One of the important essential nutrients in flour
- (c) One of the nutrients that is found in white bread
- (d) One of the most important essential nutrients in flour

Explanation: one of the most important essential nutrients in flour

Hence, the correct option is (d).

353. Green harvesting is all about

- (a) Conserving the environment
- (b) Picking fruits and vegetables before they mature
- (c) Highly processed food
- (d) Making fruits and vegetables available throughout the year

Explanation: picking fruits and vegetables before they mature

Hence, the correct option is (b).

354. Shipping food over long distances allows for

- (a) Special transportation
- (b) Special preservation methods
- (c) Refinement process
- (d) Depletion of vital nutrients

Explanation: depletion of vital nutrients

Hence, the correct option is (d).

355. The refinement process of our flour to create white bread removes more than

- (a) 26 essential nutrients
- (b) 22 essential nutrients
- (c) 23 essential nutrients
- (d) 28 essential nutrients

Explanation: 23 essential nutrients

Hence, the correct option is (c).

356. The author is talking about

- (a) The food industry in his own country
- (b) The universal food scenario
- (c) The food scenario in Europe
- (d) The food scenario in developed countries

Explanation: the food industry in his own country

Hence, the correct option is (a).

357. The wide variety of fruits and vegetables from all over the world throughout the year, according to Dr Strand

- (a) Is a sacrifice of all the nutrients
- (b) Is good
- (c) Shows green harvesting at its worst
- (d) Shows green harvesting at its best

Explanation: is good

Hence, the correct option is (b).

358. Shipping food over long distances requires

- (a) Constant processing
- (b) Cold storage and other preservation methods
- (c) Special transportation and storage techniques
- (d) Picking fruits and vegetables before they mature

Explanation: cold storage and other preservation methods

Hence, the correct option is (b).

359. In the context of the passage 'enriched' bread indicates putting

- (a) Magnesium back into the bread.
- (b) About eight of the important nutrients back into the bread.
- (c) Flour back into the bread.
- (d) Nutrients back into the bread.

Explanation: about eight of the important nutrients back into the bread

Hence, the correct option is (b).

360. By saying 'food are made available at a sacrifice the author exposes

- (a) The depletion of vital nutrients in our food
- (b) The price of cold storage and other preservation methods
- (c) The lack of nutritional value in our food
- (d) All the above

Explanation: All of the above

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (361–370): In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier- I Exam. 2014)

Passage I (Q. Nos. 361 to 365)

As I stepped out of the train I felt unusually solitary since I was the only passenger to alight. I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday makers throng coastal resorts and this was my first visit when the season was over. My destination was a little village which was eight miles by road. It took only a few minutes for me

to come to the foot of the cliff path, when I reached the top I had left all signs of habitation behind me.

I was surprised to notice that the sky was already aflame with the sunset. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quick. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight since I did not think I had walked unduly slowly. Then I recollected that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and now it was October.

All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight it showed up hardly at all I was terrified of hurting over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. Then I bumped into a little clump of trees that loomed up in front of me. I climbed up the nearest trunk and managed to find a tolerably comfortable fork to sit on. The waiting was spent by my attempts to identify the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in uneasy fitful starts. At last when the moon came up I was on my again.

361. The writer felt unusually solitary because

- (a) He was feeling very lonely without his family.
- (b) He was missing the company of other holiday makers.
- (c) His destination was a little village eight miles away.
- (d) There was no one to meet him.

Explanation: he was missing the company of other holiday makers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

362. 'I left all signs of habitation behind me'. This means that he

- (a) Came to a place where there were very few houses.
- (b) Was in front of a large collection of cottages.
- (c) Had come very far from places where people lived
- (d) Had just passed a remote village.

Explanation: had come very far from places where people lived.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

363. It became darker than the writer expected because

- (a) the nights are shorter in autumn than in summer.
- (b) The nights are longer in October than mid-summer
- (c) The train arrived later than usual.
- (d) He had walked unduly slowly.

Explanation: the nights are longer in October than mid-summer.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

364. The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of

- (a) The darkness and narrowness of the path.
- (b) Poor visibility and grassy track.
- (c) The darkness and his slow pace.
- (d) Poor visibility and dew on grass.

Explanation: poor visibility and grassy track.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

365. When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer

- (a) Had a sound sleep.
- (b) Was disturbed by noises of animals.
- (c) Was too afraid to sleep.
- (d) Tried to sleep but without much success.

Explanation: tried to sleep but without-much success.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II (Q. Nos. 366 to 370)

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellowmen? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr Gandhi that 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the town's!'



On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Area not poverty and need the great polluters? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

- 366.** At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with
- Development
 - Utmost care for nature
 - A balanced treatment to nature
 - Utmost cruelty to nature

Explanation: utmost cruelty to nature.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 367.** In the passage, the term 'exploiting nature' suggests
- Regretfulness
 - Sarcasm
 - Destructive urge of man
 - Greed of man

Explanation: sarcasm
Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 368.** He objected to the phrase conquest of Everest' since
- It carries a war like connotation.
 - It sounds pompous and boastful.
 - It depicts Everest as a victim.
 - Everest is unconquerable.

Explanation: it sounds pompous and boastful.
Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 369.** Gandhi's statement 'it is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns'
- 'Refers to wild animals' decrease in the jungle.
 - Refers to flora and fauna.
 - Refers to man's selfishness.
 - Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.

Explanation: Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 370.** The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food
- To provide employment.
 - To increase purchasing power.
 - By deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation.
 - To provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.

Explanation: to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities.
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (371–375): You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives
(SSC multi- Tasking Staff Exam 2013)

PASSAGE

Many years ago there lived in India a great king called Jahangir. He ruled over a very big kingdom or empire so he was called an emperor.

The emperor wanted to be just to all his subjects. He ordered his soldiers to tie a big bell in front of the palace. Then he sent the soldiers to every part of the empire. They announced that if the people had any complaint they could come to the palace and ring the bell. The emperor himself would listen to their complaints. He would give them justice.

- 371.** Jahangir was called an emperor because
- He was a great king
 - He ruled over a very big kingdom
 - He lived in India
 - He lived in a big empire many years ago

Explanation: he ruled over a very big kingdom
Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 372.** What was the desire of Jahangir?
- To order his soldiers.
 - To make many conquests.
 - To be just to his subjects.
 - To rule over a very big kingdom.

Explanation: To be just to his subjects
Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 373.** The soldiers
- Called all the people.
 - Arrested all the criminals
 - Rode away to a distant land.
 - Tied a big bell in front of the palace.

Explanation: tied a big bell in front of the palace
Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 374.** Complaint means
- Complete
 - Complexity
 - Objections
 - Disaster

Explanation: objections
Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 375.** The people would ring the bell if
- They were arrested.
 - They went to the palace.
 - They had any wealth.
 - They wanted justice.

Explanation: they wanted justice
Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (376–380): You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE

Developed in New Zealand in the 1990s, originally as a means of crossing Water, zorbing involves rolling downhill in a large, PVC ball, and an activity which requires no more skill than that of a hamster running inside its wheel. The three metre zorb has two skins, with the area between them inflated to provide effective cushioning and so prevent zorbonauts from hurting themselves as they hurtle along at speeds of up to 50 kilometres per hour. Zorbers are also harnessed inside the ball to stop them moving around. In 'Hydrozorbing' however, you have to do away with the straps and slide around in a bucket or two of water. This version can be enjoyed alone, or you can share the experience with up to two other people inside the same zorb. But don't be surprised if you get the odd bump or bruise!

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Hustle: to move very fast in a particular direction.

Harnessed: controlled and fastened

376. Zorbing is

- (a) A form of transport
- (b) A form of sport
- (c) A stunt act in a circus
- (d) An indoor game

Explanation: a form of sport

Hence, the correct option is (b).

377. The people who actively take up zorbing are called

- (a) Zorboes
- (b) Zorbs
- (c) Zorbingers
- (d) Zorbers

Explanation: zorbers

Hence, the correct option is (d).

378. The author implies that zorbing

- (a) Involves a lot of skills and a fair amount of risks.
- (b) Requires a hamster to run inside the wheels.
- (c) Was not at first intended as a land based sport.
- (d) Clads up team spirit.

Explanation: was not at first intended as a land based sport.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

379. Zorbing is fairly safe because

- (a) There is adequate cushioning in the zorbs.
- (b) It does not require much skill.
- (c) The PVC balls are airtight
- (d) It does not demand any speed

Explanation: there is adequate cushioning in the zorbs.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

380. Hydrozorbing is

- (a) A form of zorbing in air.
- (b) A very violent form of zorbing.
- (c) A form of zorbing in or with water.
- (d) Zorbing with a two member team

Explanation: a form of zorbing in or with water.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (381–385): You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE

Long ago in Mongolia there lived an emperor who feared growing old. One day, he saw an old man in the street. Upset at being reminded that someday, he too, would age, he ordered all the old people to leave his land.

One day, a violent storm swept the kingdom. Nothing was safe from its fury. It roared into the palace and blew away the emperor's belongings, including his priceless golden pitcher. When the storm ended, the emperor ordered that the pitcher be found and brought back to him.

People went in search of the pitcher. They saw it in a lake nearby. But no matter who tried, no one could get a grip on the pitcher. All they got was a handful of water. Yet it could be plainly seen, glittering and just below the water's surface!

381. The emperor was upset to see the old man because

- (a) It reminded him that he might fall ill.
- (b) It reminded him that he would grow old too.
- (c) It reminded him that he had to colour his hair.
- (d) It reminded him of his grandfather.

Explanation: it reminded him that he would grow old too

Hence, the correct option is (b).

382. The people saw the golden pitcher

- (a) In a lake nearby
- (b) In a pit nearby
- (c) Inside the palace
- (d) In a river nearby

Explanation: in a lake nearby

Hence, the correct option is (a).

383. The emperor's orders were that all the

- (a) Old men should leave his land.
- (b) Old men should live in his land.
- (c) Young men should stay in his land
- (d) Children should leave his land.

Explanation: old men should leave his land

Hence, the correct option is (a).

384. What did the people who went to bring the pitcher get?

- (a) A handful of water
- (b) A handful of air
- (c) The pitchers handle
- (d) Nothing at all

Explanation: A handful of water

Hence, the correct option is (a).

385. The emperor feared

- (a) Getting young
- (b) Getting weak
- (c) Getting ill
- (d) Getting old

Explanation: getting old

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (386–390): You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSS Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE

The Prime Minister recommends the names of the persons for appointment as the members of the Council of Ministers by the President. He can recommend the name of any person for appointment as Minister. Of course he has to see the interests of his Ministry so that it works in a homogeneous manner. Any Minister who does not see eye to eye with the Prime Minister has to quit the Council of Ministers.

The Prime Minister also advises the President on the allocation of portfolios to the members of his Council of Ministers. He can give any department to any Minister and thus keep a control over them.

The Prime Minister can make any changes in the formation of his Ministry. He can shuffle his Ministry like a pack of cards as he likes. He can change the portfolios of his colleagues or reallocate the portfolios according to their performance. The Prime Minister presides over the meetings of the Cabinet. The President does not participate in these meetings. In the Cabinet all the important decisions are taken which are binding on all the Ministers.



SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Homogeneous: same

See eye to eye: share the same views

386. 'Homogeneous', in the passage means

- (a) Consisting of the same substance
- (b) Fragmented
- (c) United
- (d) Working independently

Explanation: united

Hence, the correct option is (c).

387. The final control is in the hands of the

- (a) Individual minister
- (b) Council of Ministers
- (c) President
- (d) Prime Minister

Explanation: President

Hence, the correct option is (c).

388. 'Colleagues', in the passage refers to

- (a) Ministers
- (b) All the people working in the Prime Minister's office
- (c) The Prime Minister's friends
- (d) Co-workers

Explanation: Ministers

Hence, the correct option is (a).

389. Who recommends the names of the persons for appointment as Ministers?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Speaker
- (c) President
- (d) Cabinet Secretary

Explanation: Prime Minister

Hence, the correct option is (a).

390. What happens if the Prime Minister and the Minister has a disagreement?

- (a) The President dismisses the Government.
- (b) The Cabinet resigns.
- (c) The Prime Minister resigns.
- (d) The Minister quits.

Explanation: The Minister quits

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (391–395): You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE

The Met office has revised its prediction following decent rain on Monday morning, saying the cloud cover and light to moderate rain are likely to continue for at least the next 48 hours.

The weatherman had earlier predicted that the rain would dry in the city and its adjoining areas for a couple of days from the start of the week.

The showers dragged down the day's maximum temperature four notches below normal to 28.3 degrees Celsius from Sunday's 33.

"We were expecting the rain the city had been receiving for the past couple of days to stop from Monday as there was no cyclonic circulation and the monsoon trough was moving away from the city. But the trough got stronger, resulting in the rain," said an official of the Alipore weather office.

The trough is passing through Daltanganj in Jharkhand, Bhagalpur in Bihar and the central part of Bengal.

"The monsoon trough now is not very close to Calcutta but it has gained in strength, resulting in Monday mornings shower in the city," the official said.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Trough: a long narrow region of low air pressure between two regions of higher pressure.

391. Why did the Met office revise its prediction?

- (a) As the clouds gained in strength.
- (b) There was decent rain on Monday.
- (c) There was no cyclonic circulation.
- (d) The clouds passed away.

Explanation: There was decent rain on Monday

Hence, the correct option is (b).

392. The rains would continue for the

- (a) Next two days at least
- (b) Next four days
- (c) Next eight hours
- (d) Next month

Explanation: next two days at least

Hence, the correct option is (a).

393. The monsoon trough is passing through

- (a) North Bengal
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) The southern part of Bengal
- (d) Alipore

Explanation: Jharkhand

Hence, the correct option is (b).

394. What is the role of the Met office?

- (a) To warn the city of an accident
- (b) To bring rain to the city
- (c) To stop rain
- (d) To predict rain

Explanation: To predict rain

Hence, the correct option is (d).

395. Rain falls in the city when the monsoon trough gets

- (a) Weaker
- (b) Stronger
- (c) Moderate
- (d) Lighter

Explanation: stronger

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (396–400): You have a passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Multi-Tasking Staff Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE

Michelle Obama plans to go to Oak Creek, Milwaukee to meet the family members of those killed and injured in the Gurdwara shooting this month.

The White House said the First Lady's visit on Thursday is part of the administration's outreach to the Sikh community after the August 5 shooting. A gunman killed six people attending Sunday services before killing himself. The gunman was associated with white supremacists and neo-Nazi groups. Investigators say

they may never know for certain what prompted his attack.

The Sikh community welcomed the White House announcement as a great gesture. It is great to hear that the First Lady will be comforting the families devastated by the violence in the Gurdwara, the chairman of the Sikh Council, Rajwant Singh said earlier.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Supremacists: persons who believe that their own race is better than others and should be in power.

396. The shootout on August 5 was at
 (a) Milwaukee
 (b) The White House
 (c) Washington.
 (d) Canada

Explanation: Milwaukee
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

397. The shootout killed
 (a) Americans
 (b) Michelle Obama
 (c) Sikhs
 (d) A gunman

Explanation: Sikhs
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

398. The gunman was a member of
 (a) Oak Creek
 (b) A gurdwara
 (c) Neo-Nazi groups
 (d) Sikh community

Explanation: neo-Nazi groups
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

399. What was the cause of the gunman's attack?
 (a) Distaste for Sunday services.
 (b) His association with white supremacists and neo-Nazi groups.
 (c) His hatred for Indians.
 (d) Particular reason may never be known.

Explanation: Particular reason may never be known
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

400. Rajwant Singh
 (a) Criticized Michelle Obama
 (b) Appreciated Michelle Obama
 (c) Attacked Michelle Obama
 (d) Grieved over Michelle Obama

Explanation: appreciated Michelle Obama
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (401–415): You have 3 brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade1M Main Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE I

Two bike-borne youths snatched a gold chain worth 60,000 from a 35 year old homemaker in Salt Lake on Thursday morning, two days after a Bangalore based woman was robbed in the township in similar fashion.

Around 7.30 a.m. at BG block, Keshotpur resident Sujata Dey was walking home after dropping her son in school when the youths, wearing full-mask helmets that covered their faces, snatched the chain from behind and sped away.

"I was walking back towards the Keshotpur footbridge, talking with a friend, when I felt a tug at my neck. Within moments, my chain was in the hands of the pillion rider. We ran for a distance chasing them but they soon to a sharp turn and we lost them". Dey said.

She said she couldn't take down the bikes registration number. She can only recall that it was orange," she said.

Dey dialled 100, the police helpline, from her cell phone. She was directed to lodge a complaint with Bidhan Nagar east police station.

On Tuesday morning, two bike-borne youths had snatched a chain from Papiya Roy Chowdhary near her home in SAE block.

The back-to-back snatchings have prompted township residents to demand stricter policing. "Salt Lake is becoming unsafe. Criminals are robbing residents at will. The police should take strict measures," said Sreemoyee Sen, a resident of AB block.

401. Home maker is a synonym of
 (a) Construction worker
 (b) Servant
 (c) Housekeeper
 (d) Housewife

Explanation: Housewife
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

402. The Homemaker stayed in
 (a) United States of America
 (b) Galore
 (c) Salt Lake
 (d) keshotpur

Explanation: Keshotpur
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

403. The thieves were chased by
 (a) Papiya Roy Chowdhury
 (b) Sujata Dey and her friend
 (c) Sujata Dey alone
 (d) The Police

Explanation: Sujata Dey and her friend
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

404. Why could Sujata Dey not identify the thieves?
 (a) Because they wore full mask helmets.
 (b) Because they sped away fast.
 (c) Because they were on a bike.
 (d) Because they took a sharp turn.

Explanation: Because they wore full mask helmets
 Hence, the correct option is (a).

405. Who told Sujata Dey to lodge a police complaint?
 (a) Local residents
 (b) The police
 (c) Her friend
 (d) Papiya Roy Chowdhury

Explanation: The police
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

A flock of birds flew into an IndiGo Airbus which was about to take off at Patna this morning and damaged the plane's engine before the captain slammed the emergency brakes.

The close shave has again forced the glare on the airport already under the scanner



for obstacles in its landing approach path. The Airbus A320, carrying 89 passengers and six crew members, had started taxiing when the birds, possibly attracted by the waste pileup near the airport, crashed into the plane on the left around 8.05 a.m.

The pilot hit the brakes, bringing the plane to a screeching halt seconds before take-off. Sources said the plane would have been running at a speed of about 40 nautical miles (74 kmph) at the time.

Flight 6E 385 was scheduled to take off at 8.10 a.m. for Delhi and onward to Hyderabad, Bangalore and Visakhapatnam.

The left hand side engine of the aircraft got damaged after it was hit by the birds. There were no casualties fortunately and all passengers were taken out of the aircraft immediately after the pilot took it to the parking bay. The aircraft has been grounded and it will operate only after the safety engineers of IndiGo give a fit to fly certificate," an IndiGo source at Patna airport said.

All passengers were accommodated on other IndiGo flight, the source added.

406. Close shave means

- (a) Emergency
- (b) Danger
- (c) A narrow escape
- (d) To shave carefully

Explanation: A narrow escape

Hence, the correct option is (c).

407. Why did the birds fly into the plane?

- (a) As the birds were attracted to the plane.
- (b) As it was taking off slowly.
- (c) As the captain slammed the brakes.
- (d) As the birds were attracted to the waste pileup near the airport.

Explanation: As the birds were attracted to the waste pileup near the airport.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

408. The passengers were allowed to get off the plane

- (a) After the plane was taken to the parking bay
- (b) Immediately
- (c) After many hours
- (d) The next day

Explanation: after the plane was taken to the parking bay

Hence, the correct option is (a).

409. The Airbus is a

- (a) A large bus
- (b) Small plane
- (c) Large plane
- (d) A small bus

Explanation: Large plane

Hence, the correct option is (c).

410. What happened to the plane after the passengers were taken off?

- (a) It was given a fitness certificate.
- (b) It was grounded.
- (c) It was discarded.
- (d) It was inspected and allowed to fly.

Explanation: It was discarded

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE III

Women's education in India is one of the foremost concerns of the Government of India as well as of the society at large. It is due to the fact that at the present time, the educated women play a very significant role in overall development and progress of the country. Women hold a prominent position in the Indian society and all over the world. However, since the prehistoric times women were denied opportunities and had to suffer for the hegemonic masculine ideology. This unjustifiable and unwarrantable oppression had resulted into a movement that fought to achieve the equal status of women all over the world. Women's education in India is the consequence of such progress and this led to the tremendous improvement of women's condition throughout the world. Nevertheless eradication of female illiteracy is considered as a major concern today.

In the present era, the Indian society has established a number of institutions for the educational development of women and girls. These educational institutions aim for immense help and are concerned with the development of women. In the modern society, women in India have come a long way. Indian women are at par with men in all kinds of tasks like reaching the moon, conquering Mount Everest, and participating in all fields. All this is possible just because of education and the profound impact it has had on women.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Hegemony: control by one country, organization, etc., over other countries, etc., within a particular group.

Justifiable/Unwarrantable: impossible to excuse or accept because there is no good reason for it.

411. Education for women is necessary

- (a) To enable more women to conquer Mount Everest.
- (b) To IL...Asher in a modem and progressive society.
- (c) To protest against masculine supremacy.
- (d) To establish more educational institutions.

Explanation: to usher in a modem and progressive society.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

412. In present times education for women is not at par with anal of their male counterparts because

- (a) Indian women did not join the world-wide move me t to gain equal status for themselves.
- (b) Female illiteracy is a major social problem.
- (c) Indian women are traditionally more preoccupied with their household duties.
- (d) Ours is a male dominated society.

Explanation: ours is a male dominated society,

Hence, the correct option is (d).

413. Which has been a major boost for female literacy in India today.

- (a) The global movement to gain equal status for women.
- (b) Modern governmental system.
- (c) Increase in the number of broadmin-ded men.
- (d) Increase in the number of women in prominent positions.

Explanation: The global movement to gain equal status for women

Hence, the correct option is (a).

414. Progress and improvement in education for women has enabled them to

- (a) Overthrow male hegemony.
- (b) Bag coveted posit for themselves.
- (c) Create an impact on all aspects of life.
- (d) All of the above

Explanation: all of the above

Hence, the correct option is (d).

415. Find the option opposite in meaning to unjustifiable.

- (a) Compulsory
- (b) Progressive
- (c) Reasonable
- (d) Methodical

Explanation: The word Unjustifiable (Adjective): impossible to excuse or accept; indefensible. The word Reasonable (Adjective): fair, practical and sensible.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (416–425): You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier I Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE I

The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the 19th and early 20th centuries in the region of Bengal in undivided India during the period of British rule. The Bengal renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775 to 1833) and ended with Rabindranath Tagore (1861 to 1941), although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output. The 19th century Bengal was a unique blend of religious and social reformers, scholars, literary giants, journalists, patriotic orators and scientists, all merging to form the image of a renaissance, and marked the transition from the 'medieval' to the 'modern'.

During this period, Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century, although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned the existing orthodoxies, particularly with respect to women, marriage, the dowry system, the caste system and religion. One

of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal movement that espoused rationalism and atheism as the common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus.

The parallel socio religious movement such as the Brahmo Samaj, developed during this time period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Stalwarts: loyal supporters who do a lot of work for an organization officially a political party.

Embodying: expressing or representing an idea or a quality.

Confronted: faced with

Alien: different from usual

Espoused: gave your support to a belief, policy, etc.

416. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to alien.

- (a) Disputable
- (b) Indigenous
- (c) Unethical
- (d) Unscientific

Explanation: indigenous

Hence, the correct option is (b).

417. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because

- (a) Europeans did not have the dowry system.
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century.
- (c) The Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement.
- (d) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.

Explanation: Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

418. 'The spirit' of Renaissance

- (a) Is to embrace atheism.
- (b) Is to get inspiration from Western intellectual thought.
- (c) Lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.
- (d) Is essentially scientific.

Explanation: lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness Hence, the correct option is (c).

419. The Bengal Renaissance movement

- (a) Wanted to overthrow colonialism.
- (b) Wanted to propagate Brahmoism.
- (c) Wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden

Hence, the correct option is (c).

420. The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the 19th century because

- (a) The British had colonized India.
- (b) There was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.
- (c) The Brahmo Samaj was formed.
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Tagore lived at that time.

Explanation: there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

"I must find a hiding place," he thought, "and in the next few seconds or I am done for."

Scarcely had the thought crossed his mind that the lane took a sudden turning so that he found himself hidden from his pursuers. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind learn to act with speed and decision. This was such an occasion for Rehmat Ali and those who knew him best would have been the most astonished at the lad's boldness. He stopped dead, threw the box or jewellery over a garden wall and, leaping upwards with incredible lightness, he seized the top of the walls with his hands and tumbled headlong into the garden.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Pursue: persons who are following or chasing somebody.

Stopped dead: stopped immediately.



421. Rehmat Ali is most likely to be

- (a) A burglar
- (b) A policeman
- (c) A night watchman
- (d) A jogger

Explanation: a burglar

Hence, the correct option is (a).

422. What kind of a person was Rehmat Ali originally?

- (a) Slow and steady
- (b) Lazy and indecisive
- (c) Reflective in nature
- (d) Bold and decisive

Explanation: lazy and indecisive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

423. The expression 'to stop dead' means

- (a) To be paralysed
- (b) To come to a complete halt
- (c) To die suddenly
- (d) Be close to death

Explanation: to come to a complete halt

Hence, the correct option is (b).

424. Rehmat Ali found himself hidden from his pursuers because

- (a) He had gone around an unexpected bend.
- (b) His pursuers could not run fast enough.
- (c) He had stopped dead.
- (d) He had acted with speed and decision.

Explanation: he had gone around an unexpected bend

Hence, the correct option is (a).

425. There are circumstances in which the least energetic of mankind, learn to act with speed and decision, (and the most cautious forget their care) Rehmat illustrates this by

- (a) Running away from his pursuers.
- (b) By stopping dead.
- (c) Turning into a lane.
- (d) Jumping into the garden.

Explanation: jumping into the garden

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (426–435): You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier I Exam. 2013)

Passage

CYBER BOGEYS

The cyber-world is ultimately ungovernable. This is alarming as well as convenient; sometimes, convenient because alarming. Some Indian politicians use this to great advantage. When there is an obvious failure in governance during a crisis they deflect attention from their own incompetence towards the ungovernable. So, having failed to prevent nervous citizens from fleeing their cities of work by assuring them of proper protection, some national leaders are now busy trying to prove to one another, and to panic-prone Indians, that a mischievous neighbour has been using the Internet and social networking sites to spread dangerous rumours. And the Centre's automatic reaction is to start blocking these sites and begin elaborate and potentially endless negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook about access to information. If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief-makers of the –cyber world. Wasting time gathering proof, blocking vaguely suspicious websites, hurling accusations across the border and worrying about bilateral relations are ways of keeping busy with inessentials because one does not quite know what to do about the essentials of a difficult situation. Besides, only a fifth of the 245 websites blocked by the Centre mention the people of the Northeast or the violence in Assam. And if a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation and with how it is being governed. This is what its leaders should be addressing immediately rather than making a wrongheaded display of their powers of censorship.

It is just as absurd, and part of the same syndrome to try to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime

Minister's Office. To describe such forms of humour and dissent as "misrepresenting" the PMO—as if Twitterati's would take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO—makes the PMO look more ridiculous than its parodists manage to. With the precedent for such action set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal, this is yet another proof that what Bengal thinks today India will think tomorrow. Using the –cyber world for flexing the wrong muscles is essentially not funny. It might even prove to be quite dangerously distracting.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Panic-prone: used for suffering from fear, anxiety, etc.

Nebulous: not clear; vague

Hurling: shouting

Accusations: statements saying that you think a person are guilty of doing something wrong, especially of committing a crime.

Inessentials: unnecessary talks

Morphed: changed smoothly from one image to another

Spurious: false; fake

Syndrome: a set of opinions or a way of behaving that is typical of a particular type of person, attitude or social problem.

Parody: a piece of writing that copies the style of somebody/something in order to be amusing.

Dissent: disagreement of opinions

Flexing: bending, moving, stretching, contracting, etc., in order to prepare for a physical activity.

Wrong-headed: having or showing bad judgement.

Sane: sensible and reasonable.

426. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of 'nebulous'?

- (a) Confused
- (b) Vague
- (c) Iridescent
- (d) Glowing

Explanation: ungovernable

Hence, the correct option is (d).

427. The author is of the opinion that
- The centre should start negotiations with Google, Twitter and Facebook.
 - The centre should help the citizens evacuate their city.
 - The centre should not block the sites.
 - The centre should arrest the guilty.

Explanation: the centre should not block the sites

Hence, the correct option is (c).

428. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of 'nebu'
- confused
 - vague
 - iridescent
 - glowing

Explanation: Nebulous = not clear, vague
Hence, the correct option is (b).

429. The author's seriousness regarding the situation can best be described in the following sentences. Pick the odd one out.
- Oar leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed.
 - If this is the official idea of prompt action at a time of crisis among communities, then Indians have more reason to fear their protectors than the nebulous mischief maker of the cyber world.
 - The politicians deflect attention from their own incompetence.
 - If a few morphed images and spurious texts can unsettle an entire nation, then there is something deeply wrong with the nation.

Explanation: Our leaders should display their powers of censorship when needed
Hence, the correct option is (a).

430. The word 'spurious' means
- Genuine
 - Authentic
 - Substantial
 - Fake

Explanation: Spurious = false, although seeming to be genuine; fake
Hence, the correct option is (d).

431. The author warns us against
- Not playing false with the citizens.
 - Dangers inherent in the cyber world.
 - Not using the cyber world judiciously.
 - Not protecting the citizens from dangerous politicians.

Explanation: not playing false with the citizens

Hence, the correct option is (a).

432. 'Parody' means
- Twist
 - Jeopardize
 - Ridicule
 - Imitate

Explanation: Parody = to copy the style of somebody/something in order to make people laugh; imitate.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

433. What is the opposite of 'wrongheaded'?
- Silly
 - Sane
 - Insane
 - Insensible

Explanation: Wrongheaded (Adjective) = having or showing bad judgement.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

434. The passage suggests different ways of keeping the public busy with 'inessentials'. Pick the odd one out.
- By blocking websites which are vaguely suspicious.
 - By blaming neighbouring countries across the border.
 - By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam.
 - By getting involved in a discourse on bilateral relations.

Explanation: By turning the attention of the people to violence in Assam

Hence, the correct option is (c).

435. The following is a list of statements made by the author of the above passage. Pick the odd one out.

- It is absurd to ban Twitter accounts that parody despatches from the Prime Minister's Office.
- Twitterati's take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO.
- To describe such forms of humour as 'misrepresenting' the PMO makes the PMO look more ridiculous.
- The precedent for such action was set recently by the chief minister of West Bengal.

Explanation: Twitterati's take these parodies for genuine despatches from the PMO

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (436–445): You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier I Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE I

The World health Organization is known as W.H.O. for brevity. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948.

International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings such as in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves and rice fields. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health.

This global health team assists the local health workers in stopping the spread of what are called communicable diseases, like cholera. These diseases can spread from one country to another and so can be a threat to world health.

W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them altogether. The total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. Everyone knows how people, particularly children are vaccinated against one disease or another. Similarly, many people are familiar with the spraying of houses with poisonous substances which kill disease carrying insects.

436. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations and was established in 1948. Here 'specialized' means

- Expert
- Extraordinary
- Uncommon
- Made suitable for a particular purpose

Explanation: expert

Hence, the correct option is (a).

437. Total prevention of diseases is possible in a number of ways. The author has given illustrations of

- Only two such ways
- Only one such way
- More than two such ways
- None of these ways



Explanation: only two such ways

Hence, the correct option is (a).

438. International health workers can be seen working in all kinds of surroundings such as in deserts, jungles, mountains, coconut groves, and rice fields. Here 'International' means

- (a) Drawn from all countries of the world.
- (b) Believing in cooperation among nations.
- (c) Belonging to an organization which has something to do with different nations.
- (d) Belonging to the whole world.

Explanation: belonging to an organisation which has something to do with different nations.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

439. 'W.H.O. assists different national health authorities not only in controlling diseases but also in preventing them, altogether'. The above sentence implies that

- (a) W.H.O. assists more in preventing diseases than in controlling them.
- (b) W.H.O. assists in controlling diseases only if they have not been prevented.
- (c) W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.
- (d) W.H.O. assists many others in addition to the national health authorities.

Explanation: W.H.O. assists both in controlling diseases and in preventing them.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

440. They help the sick to attain health and the healthy to maintain their health. Here 'they' stands for

- (a) Rice fields
- (b) International health workers
- (c) Jungles
- (d) Deserts

Explanation: international health workers

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

Why don't I have a telephone? Not because I pretend to be wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons; because I don't really like the telephone,

and because I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe, and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? Because I think it is a pest and time waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as when you wait for an expected call that doesn't come; or irritating delay, as when you keep ringing a number that is always engaged. As for speaking in a public telephone booth, it seems to me really horrible. You would not use it unless you were in a hurry and because you are in a hurry you will find other people waiting before you. When you do get into the booth, you are suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain smoking and by the time you have begun your conversation your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody who is moving about restlessly to take your place.

If you have a telephone in your house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring; when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or where you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Then you are strong minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself. "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years' time". You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. Have you never rushed dripping from the bath, of chewing from the table, or dazed from bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number? You were told the truth. In my opinion all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide not to answer it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic bell ringing and ringing in what is supposed to be the privacy of your own home. You might as well buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

441. The author does not have a telephone because

- (a) He poses as unusual.
- (b) He would prefer to do something else.
- (c) He thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
- (d) He pretends to be wise.

Explanation: he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

442. Your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody means

- (a) You feel cold at the back.
- (b) You feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly.
- (c) People are very cold.
- (d) Others look at you angrily.

Explanation: you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

443. 'All telephone numbers are wrong numbers', because

- (a) The author always gets wrong calls.
- (b) Whenever he tries it always goes wrong.
- (c) He doesn't give much importance to telephone and telephone numbers.
- (d) None of the statements given above.

Explanation: none of the statements given above.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

444. "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years' time". This sentence means

- (a) Things have not changed for the past 100 years.
- (b) Things will remain the same for 100 years to come.
- (c) One should be strong minded.
- (d) Nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.

Explanation: Nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

445. He hates speaking in a public telephone booth because

- (a) He is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain smoking.
- (b) Others look at him angrily
- (c) The other side may not know your number.
- (d) It is costlier.

Explanation: he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air, flavoured with cheap face powder and chain smoking.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (446–455): You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier II Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE I

Pidgins are languages that are not, acquired as mother tongues and that are used for a restricted set of communicative functions. They are formed from a mixture of languages and have a limited vocabulary and a simplified grammar. Pidgins serve as a means of communication between speakers of mutually unintelligible languages and may become essential, in multilingual areas. A Creole develops from a pidgin when the pidgin becomes the mother tongue of the community. To cope with the consequent expansion of communicative functions the vocabulary is increased and the grammar becomes more complex. Where a Creole and the standard variety of English coexist, as in the Caribbean, there is a continuum from the most extreme form of Creole to the form that is closest to the standard language. Linguists mark off the relative positions on the Creole continuum as the basilect (the furthest from the standard language), the mesolect and the 'acrolect'. In such situations, most Creole speakers can vary their speech along the continuum and many are also competent in the Standard English of their country.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Pidgins: simple form of languages, especially English, Portuguese or Dutch. With a limited number of words, that is used together with words from a local language. It is used when people who do not speak the same language need to talk to one another.

Continuum: a series of similar items in which each is almost the same as the one next to it but the last is very different from the first.

446. A pidgin develops in a situation when

- (a) Different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side.
- (b) A Creole becomes the mother tongue of a linguistic community.

- (c) A language with restricted vocabulary undergoes an expansion in grammar and vocabulary.
- (d) Two similar languages are mixed to create a new language.

Explanation: Different and mutually unintelligible languages exist side by side

Hence, the correct option is (a).

447. According to the given passage a pidgin becomes a Creole when

- (a) It ceases to be a means of communication.
- (b) It becomes the mother tongue for a new generation of speakers.
- (c) Its vocabulary undergoes some kind of change.
- (d) Two or more languages are mixed with an existing pidgin.

Explanation: It becomes the mother for a new generation of speakers.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

448. According to the passage, a Creole continuum is

- (a) A linguistic term for the mixture of more than two languages.
- (b) A scale which measures the linguistic competence of the speaker.
- (c) A scale in which the proximity of the Creole to the standard language is measured.
- (d) A record of the continuous history of a Creole.

Explanation: A scale in which the proximity of the Creole to the standard language is measured.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

449. According to the passage 'basilect' means

- (a) An impure form of a Creole.
- (b) A form of Creole which is furthest from the standard language.
- (c) A form of Creole which has an extended vocabulary.
- (d) A form of Creole which is very close to the standard gauge.

Explanation: A form of Creole which is furthest from the standard language

Hence, the correct option is (b).

450. Find out a word in the passage which is opposite in to the word 'Simplified'.

- (a) Complex
- (b) Expansion
- (c) Restricted
- (d) Consequent

Explanation: Complex

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE II

There 'were four of us, "George and William Samuel Harris, myself and Montmorcency. We were sitting in my room, smoking and talking about", how bad we were from a medical point of view i mean, of course.

We were all feeling seedy, and we were getting quite nervous about it. Harris said he felt such extraordinary fits of giddiness come over him at times, that he hardly knew what he was doing and then George said that he had fits of giddiness too, and hardly knew what he was doing. With me, it was my liver that was out of order. I knew it was my liver that was out of order, because I had just been reading a patent liver-pill circular, in which were detailed the various symptoms by which a man could tell when his liver was out of order. I had them all.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never read a patent medicine advertisement without being impelled to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease therein dealt with in its most virulent form. The diagnosis seems in every case to correspond exactly with all the sensations that I have ever felt.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Feeling: feeling dirty and unpleasant because of immoral or illegal activities.

Impelled: forced

Virulent: extremely dangerous or harmful; showing strong negative and bitter feelings.

451. The four felt down and out because

- (a) The room was too smoky.
- (b) They could never read a patent medicine advertisement.
- (c) They thought they were ill.
- (d) They had experienced a most extraordinary thing.



Explanation: they thought they were ill
Hence, the correct option is (c).

452. Whenever the speaker read a liver pill circular

- (a) He suffered from an extraordinary surge of giddiness.
- (b) He felt sure that he had a liver disorder.
- (c) He felt the urge to smoke.
- (d) All the above.

Explanation: he felt sure that he had a liver disorder

Hence, the correct option is (b).

453. The author of the above passage seems to be suffering from

- (a) Fits of morbid depression without real cause.
- (b) An abnormal anxiety about his health.
- (c) Melancholia
- (d) An unnecessarily dark, gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life.

Explanation: an unnecessarily da gloomy and pessimistic attitude to life

Hence, the correct option is (d).

454. Harris was troubled by

- (a) Symptom of vertigo
- (b) Garrulity
- (c) Tribulation
- (d) Frailty

Explanation: symptom of vertigo

Hence, the correct option is (a).

455. The word which is closest in meaning to virulent is

- (a) Fantastic (b) Vital
- (c) Viral (d) Hostile

Explanation: hostile

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (456–465): You have a passage with 10 questions Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. (SSC GL Tier Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog, gets a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly and playful. But even

though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead. When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to behave. You have to make sure that the puppy is housebroken so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy, not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work.

On the other hand, when you get an adult dog there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.

Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you relax as you watch television.

On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you. There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound and some never find good homes. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

House-broken: trained to defecate (to get rid of solid waste from your body through your bowels) and urinate outside the house or in a special box.

Leash: a long piece of leather, chain or rope used for holding and controlling a dog.

Pound: a place where dogs that have been found in the street without their owners are kept until their owners claim them.

456. Which is the best example of a dog that is housebroken?

- (a) Muffin chews on people's shoes.
- (b) Spot goes outside to use the bathroom.
- (c) Rex always breaks things inside the house.
- (d) Rover never jumps on guests.

Explanation: Spot goes outside to use bathroom

Hence, the correct option is (b).

457. The author apparently thinks that puppies are

- (a) Not as playful as adult dogs
- (b) Hardworking
- (c) Friendly and playful
- (d) Not as cute as adult dogs

Explanation: friendly and playful

Hence, the correct option is (c).

458. Which is the best synonym for 'behave' as applicable to his passage?

- (a) Act (b) Listen
- (c) Understand (d) Train

Explanation: act

Hence, the correct option is (a).

459. The passage speaks of

- (a) The work involved in training puppies.
- (b) The immature acts of puppies.
- (c) How puppies do not make good pets.
- (d) How puppies can be very destructive.

Explanation: the immature acts of puppies

Hence, the correct option is (b).

460. As said in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for relax?

- (a) Rest (b) Work
- (c) Leave (d) Play

Explanation: rest

Hence, the correct option is (a).

461. The author begins paragraphs 2 and 4 with the phrase, 'On the other hand'. This phrase is used to

- (a) Support the following paragraph.
- (b) Highlight an example.
- (c) Contradict previous information.
- (d) Contradict a later statement.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- (a) People do not want to get a dog that does not have much time left to live.
- (b) People see adult dogs as unhappy and dangerous, while they see puppies as cute and friendly.
- (c) People understand that most adult dogs still need a lot of training before they understand how to behave properly.
- (d) People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

(a) Responsible (b) Strict
(c) Serious (d) Optimistic

Hence, the correct option is (a).

I. Puppies need to learn how to walk well on a leash.

III. It is harder for adult dogs to find a home than it is for puppies.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Hence, the correct option is (a).

(SSC GL Tier I Exam. 2013)

Hence, the correct option is (b).



Passage II

One of the American Navy's greatest losses during World War II was inflicted not by the Japanese, but by the weather. On the evening of 17 December 1944, destroyers, cruisers and aircraft carriers of the Third Fleet Task Force 38 were replenishing stocks of food, fuel and ammunition during a sea rendezvous with support ships when a savage tornado struck the Philippine Sea. One of the commanders said later; 'My ship was riding as though caught in some giant washing machine'. We were rolling between heaving cliffs of water, caught in so strong a vice of wind and sea that our 540,000 horse power engines were helpless. It was nine hours before he regained control of his ship, after the fleet had bobbed like helpless shuttlecocks, unable to prevent collisions in the sledge hammer waves.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Ammunition: a supply of bullets, etc. to be fired from guns.

Rendezvous: a place where people have arranged to meet.

Savage: violent

Tornado: a violent storm with very strong winds which move in a circle.

Heaving: rising up and down with strong regular movements.

Bobbed: moved or made something move quickly up and down, especially in water.

471. The American Navy suffered great losses because of

- (a) The aircraft raid
- (b) The Japanese fleet
- (c) The weather
- (d) The landmines

Explanation: the weather

Hence, the correct option is (c).

472. Find a word from the passage which means 'refilling'.

- (a) Heaving
- (b) Inflicting
- (c) Retaliating
- (d) Replenishing

Explanation: replenishing

Hence, the correct option is (d).

473. A sea rendezvous means

- (a) A dive into the sea
- (b) A swim in the sea
- (c) A meeting at sea
- (d) Sailing in the sea

Explanation: sailing in the sea

Hence, the correct option is (d).

474. Sledge hammer waves means

- (a) Waves moving like a sledge.
- (b) Waves like a big, heavy hammer.
- (c) Waves hammering a sledge.
- (d) Waves in which a hammer and a sledge are found.

Explanation: waves like a big, heavy hammer

Hence, the correct option is (b).

475. The ships caught in the tornado

- (a) Are compared to shuttlecocks.
- (b) Had a cargo of shuttlecocks.
- (c) Scattered shuttlecocks in the sea.
- (d) Traded in shuttlecocks.

Explanation: are compared to shuttle cod

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (476–485): You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier I Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE

The postmaster first took up his duties in the village of Ulapur. Though the village was a small one, there was an indigo factory nearby and the proprietor, an Englishman, had managed to get a post office established. Our postmaster belonged to Calcutta. He felt like a fish out of water in this remote village. His office and living room were in a dark thatched shed, not far from a green, slimy pond, surrounded on all sides by a dense growth.

The men employed in the indigo factory had no leisure; moreover they were hardly desirable companions for decent folk. Nor is a Calcutta boy an adept in the art of associating with others. Among strangers he appears either proud or ill at ease. At

any rate the postmaster did not have but little company, nor had he much to do.

At times he tried his hand at writing a verse or two. That the movement of the leaves and clouds of the sky were enough to fill life with joy such were the sentiments to which he sought to give expression. But God knows that the poor fellow would have felt it as the gift of a new life, if some genie of the Arabian Nights had in one night swept away the trees, leaves and all, and replaced them with a macadamised road, hiding the clouds from view with rows of tall houses.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

A fish out of water: a person who feels uncomfortable because he/she is in unfamiliar surroundings.

Slimy: covered with unpleasant thick liquid substance.

Adept: skilful

Verse: poetry

Macadamised: to lay a path with broken stone, often with asphalt or coal tar.

476. The adjective used for describing the postmaster's living room is

- (a) Dark
- (b) Light
- (c) Deep
- (d) Bright

Explanation: dark

Hence, the correct option is (a).

477. What does the phrase 'ill at ease' in the passage mean?

- (a) Disease
- (b) Comfortable
- (c) Uneasy
- (d) Forward

Explanation: Uneasy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

478. What does the phrase 'little company' in the passage mean?

- (a) Hardly any friends
- (b) Small business
- (c) Business-like
- (d) Bad friendship

Explanation: Hardly any friends

Hence, the correct option is (a).

479. At times the postmaster wrote
 (a) Novels (b) Short stories
 (c) Dramas (d) Poems

Explanation: short stories

Hence, the correct option is (b).

480. The postmaster wrote on the
 (a) Beauty of himself
 (b) Beauty of the weather
 (c) Beauty of the village
 (d) Beauty of nature

Explanation: beauty of nature

Hence, the correct option is (d).

481. The word 'genie' means
 (a) Spirit (b) Ghost
 (c) Soul (d) Monster

Explanation: spirit

Hence, the correct option is (a).

482. Which factory was situated near the village Ulapur?
 (a) Rubber (b) Clothes
 (c) Dyes (d) Chemical

Explanation: Dyes

Hence, the correct option is (c).

483. What does the idiom 'fish out of water' suggest?
 (a) Can die any moment
 (b) Grasping for breath
 (c) Amphibious creature
 (d) Uncomfortable in unfamiliar surroundings

Explanation: Fish out of water means who feels uncomfortable and awkward.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

484. Find a word in the passage which is the opposite of rear.
 (a) Unknown (b) Close
 (c) Remote (d) Convenient

Explanation: Remote

Hence, the correct option is (c).

485. Find a word in the passage which means 'the owner or a business'.
 (a) Entrepreneur (b) Businessman
 (c) Proprietor (d) Constructor

Explanation: Proprietor

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (486–495): You have two passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CAPF SI & CISF ASI Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE I

It is not luck but labour that makes good luck, says an American author, it is ever waiting for something to turn up; labour with keen eyes and strong will power turns up some. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring the news of a legacy, labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. Luck whines, labour watches, luck relies upon chance, labour upon character, Luck slips downwards to self-indulgence; labour strides upwards and aspires to independence. The conviction, therefore, is extending that diligence is the mother of good luck. In other words, a man's success in life will be proportionate to his efforts, to his industry to his attention to small things.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Legacy: inheritance (related to money, property, etc.) given when someone dies.

Competence: the ability to do something well.

Strides: improves; develops

Relies: depends

Self-indulgence: involving too much in any work.

Conviction: a strong opinion or belief.

Diligence: careful and thorough work or effort.

486. Which one of the following words in the passage indicates that the writer does not ultimately reject the element of luck?
 (a) 'Luck whines'
 (b) 'Diligence is the mother of good luck'
 (c) 'Luck wishes the postman would bring him news'
 (d) 'Luck is ever waiting'

Explanation: 'Diligence is the mother of good luck'

Hence, the correct option is (b).

487. Which pair of words means the same thing?

- (a) Labour and industry
 (b) Industry and legacy
 (c) Diligence and legacy
 (d) Legacy and labour

Explanation: Labour and industry

Hence, the correct option is (a).

488. Which one of the following statements sums up the meaning of the passage?

- (a) Luck wafts and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.
 (b) Luck is self-indulgent, but labour is selfless.
 (c) Luck often ends in defeat but labour produces luck.
 (d) Luck waits without exertion, but labour exerts without waiting.

Explanation: Luck waits and complains without working while labour achieves success although it complains.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

489. Labour turns out at six and with busy pen and ringing hammer lays the foundation of competence. What does this statement mean?

- (a) Labour lays the foundation of the building.
 (b) The writer and the labourer are the true eyes of the society.
 (c) There is no worker who works so hard as the labourer who begins his day at six in the morning.
 (d) Hard work of all kinds makes people different.

Explanation: Handwork of all kinds makes people different.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

490. Which one of the statements is true about the passage?

- (a) Success depends only on hard luck.
 (b) Expectation of good luck always meets with disappointment.
 (c) Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.
 (d) Luck is necessary for success.

Explanation: Success is exactly proportionate to hard work.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

Violence has played a great part in the world's history. It is today playing an equally important part and probably it will continue to do so for a considerable time. It is impossible to ignore the importance of violence in the past and present. To do so is to ignore life. Yet violence is undoubtedly bad and brings an unending trail of evil consequences with it. And worse even than violence are the motives of hatred, cruelty, revenge and punishment which very often accompany violence. Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it. There can be violence without these motives there can be violence for a good object as well as for an evil object. But it is extremely difficult to separate violence from these motives and therefore, it is desirable to avoid violence as far as possible. In avoiding it, however someone cannot accept a negative attitude of submitting to bad and far greater evils. Submission to violence or the acceptance of an unjust regime based on violence is against the spirit of nonviolence. The nonviolent method, in order to justify itself, must be dynamic and capable of changing such a regime of social order.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Intrinsically: in real sense

Regime: a method or system of organising or managing something.

491. The word 'dynamic' in the concluding line of the passage means

- (a) Active
- (b) Energetic
- (c) Capable of change and progress
- (d) All of the above

Explanation: all the above

Hence, the correct option is (d).

492. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Only violence can be used against violence.
- (b) Violence is not inherently ill.

(c) Violence is a historically accepted fact.

(d) Violence cannot be ignored.

Explanation: Only violence can be used against violence.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

493. 'Violence without these motives' is possible only in

- (a) Practice
- (b) Reality
- (c) Dream
- (d) Theory

Explanation: theory

Hence, the correct option is (d).

494. 'Indeed, violence is bad, not intrinsically, but because of these motives that go with it'. This suggests

- (a) Violence is basically good.
- (b) Violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.
- (c) Violence is bad because the people who exercise it are bad.
- (d) Violence is basically bad.

Explanation: Violence is bad only when it is associated with certain motives.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

495. Non-violence according to the writer, means

- (a) Violence without the evil motives.
- (b) Giving in to the tyranny of the powerful.
- (c) Accepting violence as a fact of life.
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: none of the above.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (496–500): You have four passages with 5–10 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question, out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier 11 Exam. 2013)

PASSAGE I

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart diseases, hypertension, diabetes and

several types of cancer. Although some people, who regularly consume unhealthy foods, do so knowingly, there is also a significant portion of the population that remains undereducated about proper nutrition. "What is more, individuals who live in food deserts areas in low Income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy affordable food may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Food deserts are located in high poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated and in Low income urban centres. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. Major food retailing chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighbourhoods. This means that those who live in high poverty areas often also live miles away from fresh meats, dairy products and produce available at supermarkets. Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low income areas.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Refrain: to stop yourself from doing something.

496. The best possible title for the passage is

- (a) Supermarket's Contribution to Obesity in America
- (b) The Dangers of Fast Food
- (c) Food Deserts: The Problem of Poor Diet
- (d) Why Processed Food Kills

Explanation: The Dangers of Fast Food

Hence, the correct option is (b).

497. Serious health concerns in modern America are related to

- (a) Smoking
- (b) Fast life
- (c) Poor diet
- (d) Loneliness

Explanation: poor diet

Hence, the correct option is (c).

498. Food deserts are

- (a) Areas having large supermarket chains.
- (b) Low-income areas without access to healthy foods.

- (c) Areas having large scale plantations.
(d) Areas not having large number of restaurants.

Explanation: low-income areas without access to healthy foods

Hence, the correct option is (b).

499. Food deserts are formed when

- (a) Major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas.
(b) People do not like eating fresh food.
(c) People relocate to new areas.
(d) Most remain undereducated about nutritious food.

Explanation: major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas

Hence, the correct option is (a).

500. People belonging to low-income group mostly resort to

- (a) Fresh milk and vegetables
(b) Gambling
(c) Rash driving
(d) Fast food

Explanation: fast food

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brothers and sisters, with a huge 23 year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown haired that I looked more like a foreigner than an Elmwood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

501. The narrator of the passage is a patient of

- (a) Diabetes
(b) Cerebral attack
(c) Polio
(d) Heart disease

Explanation: polio

Hence, the correct option is (c).

502. To say something about the future is to

- (a) Addict (b) Verdict
(c) Predict (d) Protect

Explanation: predict

Hence, the correct option is (c).

503. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had

- (a) Nine children
(b) One score children
(c) Eight children
(d) Twenty-three children

Explanation: eight children

Hence, the correct option is (c).

504. Polio, the dreaded disease mainly affects the

- (a) Heart and spinal cord
(b) Brain and spinal cord
(c) Brain and nerves
(d) Brain and heart

Explanation: brain and spinal cord

Hence, the correct option is (b).

505. What made the narrator look like a foreigner?

- (a) He was fair and skinny.
(b) He was fair and brown-haired.
(c) He was fair with red hair
(d) He was dark and blonde.

Explanation: He was fair and brown-haired

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE III

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents such as Negroid and Mongolese. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland from India and Myanmar. The aborigines found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general and some of the Onges, have accepted the so

called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aborigines are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food and other necessities.

These aborigines still do not know how to use a match-bam and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.

506. Original residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are

- (a) Negroid
(b) Mongolese
(c) Negroid and Mongolese
(d) None of them

Explanation: Negroid and Mongolese

Hence, the correct option is (c).

507. The so-called modern civilization has been accepted in general by

- (a) All the aborigines
(b) The Nicobarese
(c) The Jarawas
(d) The Onges

Explanation: The Nicobarese

Hence, the correct option is (b).

508. The original residents migrated to the islands from

- (a) India
(b) Myanmar
(c) Sri Lanka
(d) India and Myanmar

Explanation: India and Myanmar

Hence, the correct option is (d).

509. The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in

- (a) Andaman
(b) Nicobar
(c) Andaman and Nicobar
(d) Port Blair

Explanation: Andaman

Hence, the correct option is (a).



510. The aborigines are looked after by
- The Government of India
 - The Anthropological Department of the Government
 - The Tourism Department
 - Some NGOs

Explanation: the Anthropological Department of the Government

Hence, the correct option is (b).

511. The aborigines are still ignorant of the use of
- Fire
 - Clothes
 - Matchbox and cloth
 - Matchbox

Explanation: matchbox and cloth

Hence, the correct option is (c).

512. If clothes are offered, the aborigines use them as
- Turbans
 - Wrappers
 - Curtains
 - None of these

Explanation: turbans

Hence, the correct option is (a).

513. The aborigines prepare fire by
- Rubbing two pieces of stone
 - Using a matchbox
 - Using gas lighter
 - Rubbing two pieces of wood

Explanation: rubbing two pieces of wood

Hence, the correct option is (d).

514. Find out a word which means 'to cover'.
- Turbans
 - Cloth
 - Wrap
 - Prepare

Explanation: wrap

Hence, the correct option is (c).

515. Find out a word which is the antonym for 'usual'.
- Strange
 - Migrated
 - Frequently
 - Regular

Explanation: strange

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE IV

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house, it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain, considerate formality. You must see that it sustains no damage, it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages you cannot use it familiarly.

But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality.

Books are for use, not for show, a good reason for marking favourite pages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly.

Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; one should have one's own bookshelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Books are of the people, by the people and for the people. Literature is an immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Punctiliousness: carefulness and correctness in performing duties exactly as one should.

Annihilates: destroys completely

Enduring: lasting for a long time

516. The above passage is all about
- Books
 - Games
 - Jokes
 - Magic

Explanation: books

Hence, the correct option is (a).

517. Which title is suitable for the passage?
- Merits and Demerits of Books
 - The Pleasure of Owning Books
 - Reading a Book
 - Books and Thoughts

Explanation: The Pleasure of Owning Books

Hence, the correct option is (b).

518. According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a
- Guest in the house
 - Host in the house
 - Neighbour in the house
 - Relative in the house

Explanation: guest in the house

Hence, the correct option is (a).

519. All the following words mean 'mankind' except.
- Homo sapiens
 - Humanity
 - Humankind
 - Humanities

Explanation: humanities

Hence, the correct option is (d).

520. Which of the following statements is not true?
- Books are for use.
 - Books are for show.
 - Books must not be damaged.
 - Books must be carefully handled.

Explanation: Books are for show

Hence, the correct option is (b).

521. According to the passage, everyone should begin collecting a private library
- In infancy
 - In childhood
 - In youth
 - In adulthood

Explanation: in youth

Hence, the correct option is (c).

522. According to the passage, books are more enjoyable when they are
- In bookshops
 - Borrowed
 - In the library
 - Personal possessions

Explanation: personal possessions

Hence, the correct option is (d).

523. How should you not treat a borrowed book?
- One's own possession
 - With a considerate formality
 - Carefully
 - Carelessly

Explanation: It must be treated carelessly
Hence, the correct option is (d).

524. What are the advantages of marking favourite passages of your personal books? (Pick out the incorrect one)

- (a) It enables one to remember facts.
- (b) It enables one to remember the significant sayings.
- (c) It hinders one from remembering more easily.
- (d) It enables one to refer to particular passages.

Explanation: It hinders one from remembering more easily.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

525. How should the bookshelves of the private library be?

- (a) Should have doors
- (b) Should have glass windows
- (c) Should have keys
- (d) Should be free and easily accessible

Explanation: Should be free and easily accessible

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (526–530): You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

PASSAGE

Freedoms have assuredly given us a new status and new opportunities. But it also implies that we should discard selfishness, laziness and all narrowness of outlook. Our freedom suggests toil and creation of new values of old ones. We should so discipline ourselves as to be able to discharge our new responsibilities satisfactorily. If there is any one thing that needs to be stressed more than any other in the new setup, it is that we should put into action our full capacity, each one of us in productive effort each one of us in his own sphere, however humble. Work, unceasing work, should now be our watchword. Work is wealth and service is happiness. Nothing else is. The greatest crime in India today is idleness. If we root out idleness, all our difficulties, including even conflicts, will gradually disappear.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Unceasing: continuing all the time.

526. Nothing else can give us joy except

- (a) Idleness
- (b) Wealth
- (c) Freedom
- (d) Service

Explanation: service

Hence, the correct option is (d).

527. Anyone can free himself from the clutches of difficulties, if he

- (a) Fulfils his responsibilities
- (b) Discards idleness
- (c) Discharges his obligations
- (d) Eliminates narrow outlook

Explanation: discards idleness

Hence, the correct option is (b).

528. What has freedom undeniably offered to the citizens of India?

- (a) New outlook
- (b) New responsibilities
- (c) New values
- (d) New opportunities

Explanation: New opportunities

Hence, the correct option is (d).

529. One thing needs to be stressed more than anything else in this new setup. It is that people should

- (a) Discipline themselves suitably.
- (b) Work to their full capacity.
- (c) Substitute old values with new ones.
- (d) Discard narrowness of outlook.

Explanation: work to their full capacity

Hence, the correct option is (b).

530. Work should be the motto of our citizens.

- (a) Incessant
- (b) Productive
- (c) Ingenious
- (d) Resourceful

Explanation: Productive

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (531–535): You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2013]

PASSAGE

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) does not specify any standards for domestic exhaust fans. Therefore, none of the models tested carried the ISI mark. CERS tested the exhaust fans for power leakage, insulation resistance, earthing continuity, electrical input and protection against direct current. All of them were found to conform to the safety requirements for commercial or industrial purpose ventilating fans set by the BIS.

Usually, exhaust fans are fitted with an external guard (grill or mesh). Such guards are useful to prevent accidental contact with moving parts of the fan.

The tests revealed that though all the models tested conformed to the safety tests, their air delivery and electricity consumption differed widely and hence, their service value is also varied. Consumers should make a conscious decision depending on their need. For small spaces, an exhaust fan with high service value would be best because such a fan will give you sufficient air delivery with low energy cost. But for bigger spaces perhaps you wouldn't like to compromise with the air delivery of the fan, even if it adds a little more to your energy bill.

531. The installation of exhaust fans with high service value should be

- (a) Space oriented
- (b) Bill oriented
- (c) Delivery of air oriented
- (d) All the above

Explanation: all of the above

Hence, the correct option is (d).

532. 'Conform' means

- (a) Establish the truth
- (b) To authenticate
- (c) Comply with safety requirements.
- (d) Comply with rules or standards.

Explanation: comply with safety requirements

Hence, the correct option is (c).

533. None of the domestic exhaust fans carried the ISI mark because

- (a) CERS and not ISI tested them.
- (b) ISI has no standards for them.



- (c) They pose no danger of power leakage, earthing continuity, electrical input, etc.
 (d) They are fitted with guards.

Explanation: ISI has no standards for them.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

534. The service value of the exhaust fans varied because

- (a) Air delivery differed.
 (b) Electricity consumption differed.
 (c) They were not fitted with guards.
 (d) Both (a) and (b)

Explanation: both (a) and (b)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

535. The decision of the consumers to buy an exhaust fan would depend on their

- (a) Liking (b) Desire
 (c) Requirement (d) Fancy

Explanation: requirement

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (536–540): In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam. 2013]

Passage

Earth is the only planet so far known with the suitable environment for sustaining life. Land, water, air, plants and animals are the major components of the global environment. Population, food and energy are the three fundamental problems facing mankind. Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution are all due factors like increasing population, high standard of living, deforestation, etc.

Man has been tempering with the atmosphere for a very long time and is forced to recognize that environmental resources are scarce. Environmental problems are really social problems. They begin with people as cause and end with people as victims. Unplanned use of resources has resulted in the depletion of fossils, fuels, pollution of air and water. Deforestation has resulted in ecological imbalance and

drained away the national wealth through heavy expenditure on oil and power generation.

536. Increasing population causes

- (a) Unemployment and crowding
 (b) Inflation and pollution
 (c) Dwindling resources
 (d) Unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution.

Explanation: unemployment, inflation, crowding, dwindling resources and pollution
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

537. National wealth is drained away by spending heavily on

- (a) Power generation
 (b) Fuels
 (c) Water and power generation
 (d) Oil and power generation

Explanation: oil and power generation
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

538. The three major components of the global environment are

- (a) Food, enemy and population.
 (b) High standard of living, crowding and inflation.
 (c) Food, water and air.
 (d) Plants, animals and mankind.

Explanation: land, water and air
 Hence, the correct option is (c).

539. Depletion of fossils and fuels, pollution of air and water and deforestation will never occur in case of

- (a) Improper use of resources.
 (b) Planned use of resources.
 (c) Unplanned use of resources.
 (d) Over use of resources.

Explanation: planned use of resources
 Hence, the correct option is (b).

540. We face the three fundamental problems that are

- (a) Inflation, deforestation and unemployment.
 (b) Population, deforestation and energy.
 (c) Population, inflation and food.
 (d) Population, food and energy.

Explanation: population, food and energy
 Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (541–545): In the following questions, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO LDC Exam. 2013]

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the large creatures who will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite; it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world's smallest and lightest bird and it is barely visible when it is in flight.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source; the hummingbirds need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism. A hummingbird's wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its tiny heart beats more than 1000 times per minute. This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.

541. Which of the following statements about the bee hummingbird is true?

- (a) It could fly high beyond the clouds.
 (b) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.
 (c) It is obviously visible when it flies.
 (d) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.

Explanation: It cannot be seen when it is in flight.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

542. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to

- (a) Sustain a steady rhythm of heartbeat.
 (b) Win in the struggle for survival.
 (c) Maintain their body metabolism.
 (d) Flap their wings and fly backwards.

Explanation: maintain their body metabolism

Hence, the correct option is (c).

543. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that

- (a) They consume half their body weight every day.
- (b) They can fly backwards.
- (c) They subsist only on nectar.
- (d) Their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute.

Explanation: they can fly backwards

Hence, the correct option is (b).

544. The word 'incredible' in the passage means

- (a) Unbelievable
- (b) Phenomenal
- (c) Tremendous
- (d) Inexhaustible

Explanation: tremendous

Hence, the correct option is (c).

545. Nature has made man realize the fact that

- (a) Humans who rule the planet are the most powerful beings on Earth.
- (b) The largest and the smallest species are equally tough and strong.
- (c) The large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival.
- (d) The smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable.

Explanation: the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (546–555): You have a passage with 10 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier I exam. 2012)

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil war. The Negro, in those days owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from boxes, barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play, trouble and hope, rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South from peddlers, crying their wares to the countryside, from work gangs on the rail roads, from families gathered at the day's end to sing

away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields, from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise.

These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that come into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighteen sixties. As played by their proud Negro owners, the instruments became extensions of the human voice 'singing horns' which opened the way to Jazz For this reason there has always been a strong, singing quality to Jazz.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Sabbath: the holiday of the week that is used for resting and worshipping God. (Jews -Saturday: Christians - Sunday)

Discarded: got rid of something that you no longer wanted/needed.

546. Where do the roots of Jazz lie?

- (a) In the songs sung in the urban Southland of the United States.
- (b) In the songs sung on railroad gangs.
- (c) In church hymns.
- (d) In Negro folk singing.

Explanation: In Negro folk singing.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

547. The Negro owned musical instruments were

- (a) Only a few
- (b) Many
- (c) No
- (d) The main

Explanation: only a few

Hence, the correct option is (a).

548. Where and when did Negro folk singing flourish?

- (a) In the urban Southland of the United States during the Civil War
- (b) In the United States at the end of the Civil War.
- (c) In the Southland during the Civil War.
- (d) In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.

Explanation: In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

549. Who sang the folksongs?

- (a) The religious groups
- (b) Voices from everywhere in the South
- (c) The early Jazz musicians
- (d) The Negro musicians

Explanation: Voices from everywhere in the South.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

550. Where were the folk songs sung?

- (a) Everywhere
- (b) In the churches only
- (c) On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches
- (d) Everywhere in the urban Southland

Explanation: On the railroads, in the cotton fields and in the churches

Hence, the correct option is (c).

551. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage? The early Jazz musicians

- (a) Were familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
- (b) Were not familiar with the instruments they were learning to play.
- (c) Knew about the rules of music.
- (d) Were taught to play the instruments.

Explanation: knew about the rules of music.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

552. What opened the way to Jazz?

- (a) The discarded musical instruments.
- (b) The crude band instruments.
- (c) The musical instruments made from boxes.
- (d) 'Singing horns'

Explanation: "Singing horns".

Hence, the correct option is (d).

553. Which of the following statements is false in the context of the passage?

- (a) The early Jazz musicians extended the range of their horns.
- (b) The band instruments became extensions of the human voice.
- (c) Jazz has always had a strong, singing quality.
- (d) The Negro's voice was not his principal means of musical expression.



Explanation: The Negro's voice was not his principal means of musical expression. Hence, the correct option is (d).

554. The phrase 'sing away' in the passage means

- (a) Sing songs at the end of a tiring day.
- (b) Sing songs to forget.
- (c) Sing songs to make the worry disappear.
- (d) Sing songs to draw attention.

Explanation: sing songs to forget

Hence, the correct option is (b).

555. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?

- (a) The tradition of Negro folk singing
- (b) The 'singing horns'
- (c) The early origin of Jazz
- (d) The history of Jazz

Explanation: The early origins of Jazz.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (556–565): You have a passage with 10 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC FCI Assistant Grade III Exam. 2012)

PASSAGE

Long ago men spent most of their time looking for food. They ate anything they could find. Some lived mostly on plants. They ate the fruit, stems, and leaves of some plants and the roots of others. When food was scarce, they ate the bark of trees. If they were lucky, they would find a bird's nest with eggs. People who lived near the water ate fish or anything that washed ashore, even rotten while some people also ate insects and small animals like lizards that were easy to kill.

Later men learned to make weapons. With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat. These early people had big appetites. If they killed an animal, they would drink the blood, eat the meat, and chew the bones. When they finished the meal, there was nothing left.

At first men wandered from place to place to find their food. But when they began to grow plants, they stayed in one place and ate what they could grow. They tamed

animal, trained them to work, and killed them for meat. Life was a little better then, but there was still not much variety in their meals. Day after day people ate the same food.

Gradually, men began to travel greater distances. The explorers who sailed unknown seas found new lands and in these lands they found new food and spices and took them back home.

The Portuguese who sailed around the stormy Cape of Good Hope to reach China took back 'Chinese apples', the fruit we call oranges today. Later, Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil. From Brazil oranges were brought to California, the first place to grow oranges in the United States. Peaches and melons also came from China. So did a new drink, tea.

556. What did men eat if there was shortage of food?

- (a) Rotten whales
- (b) The bark of trees
- (c) The root of trees
- (d) A bird's nest with eggs

Explanation: The bark of trees

Hence, the correct option is (b).

557. If men tamed animals, they made the animals for them.

- (a) Race
- (b) Search
- (c) Work
- (d) Hunt

Explanation: work

Hence, the correct option is (c).

558. Where did oranges come from?

- (a) Brazil
- (b) China
- (c) U.S.A.
- (d) Portugal

Explanation: China

Hence, the correct option is (b).

559. What difference did weapons make in the kinds of food men ate?

- (a) With weapons, they could kill animals.
- (b) With weapons, they could kill both birds and animals for meat.
- (c) With weapon, they could kill all kinds of animals for meat.
- (d) With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat.

Explanation: With weapons, they could kill larger animals for meat

Hence, the correct option is (d).

560. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) The Portuguese colonists carried orange seeds to Brazil.
- (b) Oranges grow in California, in the United States.
- (c) Explorers took back home new food and spices.
- (d) Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China

Explanation: Peaches, melons, oranges, tea and spices came from China.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

561. The phrase 'live on' in the passage means

- (a) To eat a certain kind of food in order to survive.
- (b) To eat greedily.
- (c) To eat everything that you are given to eat.
- (d) To depend on plants and foods for a livelihood.

Explanation: to eat a certain kind of food in order to survive

Hence, the correct option is (a).

562. At first men wandered from place to place to find their food then some of them began to stay in one place. Why?

- (a) Because they began to grow plants, and ate what they could grow.
- (b) Because they tamed animals and birds, and killed them for meat.
- (c) Because they trained wild animals and killed them for meat.
- (d) Because they began to grow plants and fruits and ate what they could grow.

Explanation: Because they began to grow plants, and ate what they could grow

Hence, the correct option is (a).

563. Which word in the passage means 'the main axis of a plant that bears buds and shoots'?

- (a) Roots
- (b) Stems
- (c) Bark
- (d) Leaves

Explanation: Stems

Hence, the correct option is (b).

564. What does the word 'stormy' in the expression 'the stormy Cape of Good Hope' mean?

- (a) Volcanic (b) Strong
- (c) Hopeless (d) Rough

Explanation: Rough

Hence, the correct option is (d).

565. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (a) Eat Healthy Food
- (b) The Search for Food
- (c) The Foods We Eat
- (d) Great Food Regions of the World

Explanation: The Search for Food

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (566–575):

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC DP Sub Inspector (SI) Exam. 2012]

PASSAGE

The most logical and intelligent people seem to go berserk when talking about snakes. Recently, a reputed scientist said with a wise look in his eyes that sand boas have two heads. The other day someone walked into my office and stated that in his village at least cobras mate with rat snakes. About other places he was not sure, he added modestly, but that was how it was in his village.

These stories about snakes are myths. Sand boas have only one head; vine snakes do not peck your eyes out; no snake will drink milk. But it is interesting to try and trace the origin of these untruths. The one about the sand boas two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool predators. Or take the one about vine snakes pecking at eyes. It was probably started by a vine snake that had a bad aim, as snakes, when provoked, will bite the most prominent projection of the offender, which is usually the nose.

But the most interesting one is about snakes coming to the scene of killing to

take revenge. It so happens that when injured or under stress, a snake exudes, a large quantity of musk. Musk is a powerful sex attractant, the snakes' equivalent of aftershave lotion. So after a snake is killed, the ground still has this smell and naturally a snake of the same species passing by will lick its lips and come to investigate. The killer of the snake, who is probably worried if the pooja he performed was adequate to liquidate the killing of a snake, sees the second snake and is convinced that it was not.

The Irula tribals have a good answer to the query about whether cobras have jewels in their heads; if they did, we wouldn't be snake catchers, we would be rajas!"

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Berserk: very angry; very excited

Predators: animals that kill other animals.

Exudes: comes out

Attractant: a substance that attracts something, especially an animal.

Liquidate: to pay a debt/loan

566. Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) The sand boas have two heads.
- (b) The sand boas have one head but no tail.
- (c) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail.
- (d) The sand boas have only a stumpy tail but no head.

Explanation: The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail

Hence, the correct option is (c).

567. According to the passage, the vine snakes

- (a) Do not bite
- (b) Peck one's eyes
- (c) Peck at the nose
- (d) Bite the most prominent projection of the offender.

Explanation: bite the most prominent projection of the offender

Hence, the correct option is (d).

568. According to the passage, musk

- (a) Is a sex attractant.
- (b) Is an aftershave lotion.
- (c) Is a poison which is aimed at the offender.
- (d) Attracts other snakes to take revenge.

Explanation: is a sex attractant

Hence, the correct option is (a).

569. From the following who has better understanding of the snakes?

- (a) The scientists
- (b) The hula tribals
- (c) The Villagers
- (d) The killer of snakes

Explanation: The hula tribals

Hence, the correct option is (b).

570. According to the passage, the author

- (a) Believes in myths
- (b) Is afraid of snakes
- (c) Worships snakes
- (d) Believes in facts

Explanation: believes in facts

Hence, the correct option is (d).

571. In the passage, 'liquidate' means

- (a) Avenge
- (b) Feel sorry
- (c) Do away with
- (d) Atone

Explanation: do away with

Hence, the correct option is (c).

572. Hula tribals are

- (a) Snake lovers
- (b) Worshippers of snakes
- (c) Snake killers
- (d) Snake catchers

Explanation: snake catchers

Hence, the correct option is (d).

573. In the context of the passage, 'exude' means

- (a) Display an emotion
- (b) Capture
- (c) Emit (a smell)
- (d) Feel happy

Explanation: emit (a smell)

Hence, the correct option is (c).



574. The phrase that it is note means

- (a) The death of the snake has not been avenged.
- (b) The pooja has not been performed properly.
- (c) The snake has not been killed.
- (d) The place has not been cleaned.

Explanation: the pooja has not been performed properly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

575. In the context of the passage, 'predator' means

- (a) Snake charmer
- (b) Plunderer
- (c) An animal of prey
- (d) A kind of snake

Explanation: an animal of prey

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (576–585): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. [SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2011]

PASSAGE I

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million BCE and lasted until 3000 BCE. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 BCE) the first hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years in the Palaeolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools.

During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 BCE) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting, and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century CE.

The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 BCE) saw humankind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs, and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous Ages, establishing permanent settlements and creating governments.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Hatchet: a small axe

576. The Stone Age was divided into _____ periods.

- (a) Five
- (b) Four
- (c) Three
- (d) Six

Explanation: three

Hence, the correct option is (c).

577. What developed first in the Palaeolithic period?

- (a) The bow and arrow
- (b) Pottery
- (c) The first hatchet
- (d) The fish hook

Explanation: The first hatchet

Hence, the correct option is (c).

578. For how many years did Mesolithic Age exist?

- (a) 2000
- (b) 3000
- (c) 4000
- (d) 5000

Explanation: 2000

Hence, the correct option is (a).

579. Which period lasted longest?

- (a) Palaeolithic
- (b) Ice age
- (c) Mesolithic
- (d) Neolithic

Explanation: Palaeolithic

Hence, the correct option is (a).

580. When did people create governments?

- (a) 8000 to 6000 BCE
- (b) 2 million to 8000 BCE
- (c) 6000 to 3000 BCE
- (d) 2 million to 1 million BCE

Explanation: 6000 to 3000 BCE

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

I used to have my meals at a vegetarian restaurant. Here I met Mr Albert West. We used to meet in this restaurant every evening and go out walking after dinner. Mr West was a partner in a small printing concern. He read my letter in the press about the outbreak of the plague and, not finding me in the restaurant, felt uneasy.

My co-workers and I had reduced our diet since the outbreak, as I had long made it a rule to go on a light diet during epidemics. In these days I had therefore given up my evening dinner. Lunch also I would finish before the other guests arrived. I knew the proprietor of the restaurant very well, and I had informed him that, as I was engaged in nursing the plague patients, I wanted to avoid the contact of friends as much as possible.

Not finding me in the restaurant for a day or two, Mr West knocked at my door early one morning just as I was getting ready to go out for a walk. As I opened the door Mr West said: 'I did not find you in the restaurant and was really afraid lest something should have happened to you'.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Lest: in case

581. What did the speaker and Mr Albert West do every evening?

- (a) Went walking and met at the restaurant for eating.
- (b) After eating, met at the restaurant to go for walking.
- (c) Met in the restaurant and went out walking after dinner.
- (d) Had dinner and walked in the restaurant.

Explanation: Met in the restaurant went out walking after dinner

Hence, the correct option is (c).

582. Why did the speaker not come to the restaurant?

- (a) He wanted to contact all his friends.
- (b) He had decided to diet in order to lose weight.
- (c) He did not want to meet Mr Albert and was avoiding him.
- (d) He was taking care of plague patients.

Explanation: He was taking care of plague patients.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

583. Mr Albert West was

- (a) Considering to become a partner of the printing press.
- (b) A partner in a small printing press.

- (c) A partner in a large printing press.
- (d) Concerned about printing.

Explanation: a partner in a small printing press.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

584. Why did Mr Albert West knock at the speaker's house?

- (a) To go out walking with the speaker.
- (b) To make him a partner in the printing press.
- (c) To avoid contact with friends.
- (d) Because he was worried that something had happened to the speaker.

Explanation: Because he was worried that something had happened to speaker.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

585. Why was Mr West uneasy?

- (a) Because he could not find the speaker in the restaurant.
- (b) He was concerned about the printing press.
- (c) He had eaten something in the restaurant.
- (d) He was avoiding his friends.

Explanation: Because he could not find speaker in the restaurant.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (586–600): You have two brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Stenographer Grade 'C' & 'D' Exam. 2011)

PASSAGE I

John had never thought much about the origin of wealth or inequalities in life. It was his firm belief that if as world was not good, the next would be good, and this faith sustained him. He was not like some others whom he knew, who would sell their souls to the devil. He always thought of God before doing anything. He lived the life of an honest man. He had not married but did not desire another man's wife. He believed that women weakened men as was described in the story of Samson and Delilah.

586. "To sell one's soul to the devil" means

- (a) sell one's conscience.
- (b) Giving up goodness in exchange for evil.
- (c) Giving up one's honesty for the sake of monetary benefits.
- (d) To sell oneself to earn livelihood.

Explanation: giving up one's honesty the sake of monetary benefit

Hence, the correct option is (c).

587. John thought that women weakened men because

- (a) He thought that women were evil.
- (b) He believed that a woman was a fancy devil.
- (c) He thought that a woman would spoil his life.
- (d) He was convinced that what the story of Samson and Delilah illustrates is correct.

Explanation: he was convinced that what the story of Samson and Delilah illustrates is correct

Hence, the correct option is (d).

588. It was John's belief that

- (a) One can be happy only by remaining a bachelor.
- (b) The world is a happy place.
- (c) There is no other world.
- (d) One must lead an honest life.

Explanation: one must lead an honest life

Hence, the correct option is (d).

589. By not desiring another man's wife John showed that

- (a) He wanted to get married.
- (b) He was a man of principles.
- (c) He felt sorry for other men.
- (d) He had no desire for another's wealth.

Explanation: he was a man of principle

Hence, the correct option is (b).

590. From the above passage we understand that John was

- (a) Not highly educated
- (b) A man of simple faith
- (c) A deeply pessimistic man
- (d) A scholar of scriptures

Explanation: a man of simple faith

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

A farmer accompanied by his young son was driving his ass to the market in the hope of selling the ass for a good price. On the road, they met a bevy of girls who laughed and exclaimed, "See this pair of fools? They are trudging along the dusty road, when they can be riding?" The man thought that there was sense in what they were saying. So he mounted his son on the ass and he walked at the side. Presently, they met some of his old friends, who greeted him and said, "You'll spoil your son, by letting him ride while you toil along on foot! Make him walk. It'll be good for him." The farmer followed their advice and took his son's place on the back of the ass while the boy trudged along behind. They would not have gone far; they were seen by women and children. The farmer heard them say, "What a selfish old man! He rides in comfort, but lets his poor little fellow walk the distance." So he asked his son to get up behind him. Further along the road, they met some travellers. They asked the farmer whether the ass was his property or was it hired for the purpose. The farmer told them that he was taking his ass to the market to sell it. The travellers said, "Good Heavens! With the load like this, the poor beast will look exhausted and no one would like to purchase him. Why don't you carry him." Immediately, the farmer got off the ass, tied its legs with the rope and slung him on a pole and carried him in between them. This was such an absurd sight that people laughed at it. They called the farmer and his son lunatics.

They had then reached a bridge over a river. Frightened by the noise around, the ass struggled, kicked, broke the pole, fell into the river and died. The farmer returned home vexed and ashamed. In trying to please all, he in fact, had pleased none and he had lost the ass in the transaction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Bevy: young women

Trudging: walking slowly or with heavy steps, because you are tired or carrying something heavy.



Toil: to move slowly and with difficulty; slog.

Absurd: not logical and sensible; ridiculous.

Lunatics: persons doing crazy things that are often dangerous.

Vexed: annoyed/worried

591. The ass kicked because

- (a) It wanted to be let off.
- (b) It was frightened by some noise.
- (c) It wanted to stretch its legs.
- (d) It had the habit of kicking.

Explanation: it was frightened by some noise

Hence, the correct option is (b).

592. The farmer was taking the ass to the market to

- (a) Buy food for the family.
- (b) Carry the farmer to the market.
- (c) Sell the ass at the market.
- (d) Buy food for the ass.

Explanation: sell the ass at the market

Hence, the correct option is (c).

593. The farmer made his son mount the ass because

- (a) The son could not walk the distance.
- (b) The son was adamant about riding the ass.
- (c) A group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly.
- (d) The road was dusty.

Explanation: a group of girls laughed at the farmer's folly

Hence, the correct option is (c).

594. The farmer dismounted his son from the ass because

- (a) The son found it difficult to ride the ass.
- (b) The son complained that the ride was not comfortable.
- (c) Some old friends advised him to do so.
- (d) He was too tired to walk the distance.

Explanation: some old friends advised him to do so

Hence, the correct option is (c).

595. The travellers asked the farmer to carry the ass because

- (a) The exhausted ass will have no takers in the market.
- (b) The ass was very tired.
- (c) The donkey wanted to be carried.
- (d) They felt sorry for the ass.

Explanation: the exhausted ass will have no takers in the market

Hence, the correct option is (a).

596. The word 'vexed' mean

- (a) Pleased
- (b) Sad
- (c) Annoyed
- (d) Pestered

Explanation: annoyed

Hence, the correct option is (c).

597. The word 'trudged' means

- (a) Walk casually
- (b) Walk with effort
- (c) Walk stylishly
- (d) Walk briskly

Explanation: walk with effort

Hence, the correct option is (b).

598. On seeing the boy walk beside the ass, the women and children

- (a) Praised the boy for his compassion towards his father.
- (b) Called the farmer a selfish man.
- (c) Found fault with the farmer for ill-treating the ass.
- (d) Asked the farmer to take their children to the market.

Explanation: called the farmer a selfish man

Hence, the correct option is (b).

599. The lesson learnt by the farmer was

- (a) Do not carry an ass when it can walk.
- (b) Do not overload the ass.
- (c) In trying to please all you please none.
- (d) It is foolish to please the ass.

Explanation: in trying to please all, you please none

Hence, the correct option is (c).

600. On seeing the farmer and his son walking along with the ass, the girls

- (a) Called the farmer and his son fools for not riding the ass.

(b) Wondered at the dutiful father and son.

(c) Asked the farmer to take them also to the market.

(d) Sympathized with the beast of burden.

Explanation: called the farmer and his sons fools for not riding the Nis

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (601–650): You have eight brief passages with 5–10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC GL Tier II Exam. 2011 Paper II)

PASSAGE I

In the world have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine. We talk about health all the time. Yet, for the most only result is more people are with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

601. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with

- (a) Promotion of good health.
- (b) People suffering from imaginary illnesses.
- (c) People suffering from real illnesses.
- (d) Increased efficiency in work

Explanation: promotion of good health

Hence, the correct option is (a).

602. A healthy man should be concerned with

- (a) His work which good health makes possible.

- (b) Looking after his health.
- (c) His health which makes work possible.
- (d) Talking about health.

Explanation: his work which good health makes possible

Hence, the correct option is (a).

603. Talking about health all the time makes people

- (a) Always suffer from imaginary illnesses.
- (b) Sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses.
- (c) Rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses.
- (d) Often suffer from imaginary illnesses.

Explanation: often suffer from imaginary illnesses

Hence, the correct option is (d).

604. The passage suggests that

- (a) Health is an end in itself.
- (b) Health is a blessing.
- (c) Health is only a means to an end.
- (d) We should not talk about health.

Explanation: health is an end in itself

Hence, the correct option is (a).

605. The passage tells us

- (a) How medicines should be manufactured.
- (b) What a healthy man should or should not do.
- (c) What the television programmes should be about.
- (d) How best to imagine illnesses.

Explanation: what a healthy man should or should not do

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

Time was when people looked heavenward and prayed, "Ye Gods, give us rain, keep drought away." Today there are those who pray, "Give us rain, keep El Nino away."

El Nino and its atmospheric equivalent, called the Southern Oscillation are together referred to as ENSO, and are household words today. Meteorologists recognize it as often being responsible for natural disaster worldwide. But this wisdom dawned only after countries suffered, first from the lack of knowledge, and then from the lack of coordination between

policy making and the advances in scientific knowledge.

Put simply, El Nino is a weather event restricted to certain tropical shores, especially the Peruvian coast. The event has diametrically opposite impacts on the land and sea. The Peruvian shore is a desert. But every few years, an unusually warm ocean current El Nino warms up the normally cold surface waters off the Peruvian coast, causing very heavy rains in the early half of the year,

And then, miraculously, the desert is matted green. Crops like cotton, coconuts and banana grow on the otherwise stubbornly barren land. These are the Peruvians' *anos de abundeneta* or years of abundance. The current had come to be termed El-Nino or the Christ Child because it usually appears as an enhancement if a mildly warm current that normally occurs here around every Christmas.

But this boon on land is accompanied by oceanic disasters. Normally, the waters of the South American coast are among the most productive in the world because of a constant up swelling of nutrient rich cold waters from the ocean depths. During an El Nino, however waters are stirred up only from near the surface. The nutrient much pushes down primary production, disrupting the food chain. Many marine species, including anchoveta (anchovies) temporarily disappear.

This is just one damning effect of El Nino. Over the years its full impact has been studied and what the Peruvians once regarded as manna is now seen as a major threat.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Anchoveta (anchovies): small fish with a strong salty flavour.

Manna: the food that God provided for the people of Israel during their 40 years in the desert.

606. Meteorologists took time to understand El Nino because

- (a) It was neither a disaster nor a boon for the people living in desert areas.
- (b) They recognized it as an atmospheric equivalent and hence called it Southern Oscillation.

- (c) They suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.

- (d) All of the above

Explanation: They suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced

Hence, the correct option is (c).

607. El Nino in a layman language is

- (a) A natural disaster
- (b) Southern Oscillation
- (c) A weather event
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: a weather event

Hence, the correct option is (c).

608. What are the two types of landscapes that are affected by El Nino?

- (a) Coastal areas and sea
- (b) Tropical shores and land
- (c) Deserts and oceans
- (d) All of the above

Explanation: All of the above

Hence, the correct option is (d).

609. Which word in Para 3 is the antonym for 'Fertile'?

- (a) Matted
- (b) Abundance
- (c) Barren
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: None of the above

Hence, the correct option is (d).

610. What, according to the author, is a positive effect of El Nino?

- (a) It causes changes in atmosphere.
- (b) It results in vegetation on barren lands.
- (c) It comes around Christmas.
- (d) It is regarded as manna.

Explanation: It results in vegetation on barren lands.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

611. How can we say that El Nino proves to be a boon for South American Coast?

- (a) It causes an up swelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.



- (b) It causes the destruction of many marine species such as anchoveta.
- (c) It warms up normally cold surface waters of causing heavy rains.
- (d) It enhances warm currents around every Christmas.

Explanation: It causes an up swelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 612.** The 'years of abundance' is when
- (a) El Nino occurs during Christmas.
 - (b) The deserts are matted green.
 - (c) Marine species is destroyed.
 - (d) None of the above

Explanation: El Nino occurs during Christmas

Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 613.** The phrase, 'damning effect' means
- (a) Negative effects
 - (b) Destructive effects
 - (c) Full effects
 - (d) Disrupting effects

Explanation: destructive effects

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 614.** People today, pray to God to keep
- (a) Rains and droughts away
 - (b) Drought away
 - (c) El Nino away
 - (d) El Nino and droughts away

Explanation: El Nino and droughts away
Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 615.** The word which means 'equal in value, power and meaning' is
- (a) Unusual
 - (b) Current
 - (c) Equivalent
 - (d) Appear

Explanation: equivalent

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE III

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school

subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subjects which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Sciences, Languages as well as Physical and Life Sciences. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation in India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned.

At the undergraduate and the postgraduate level courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Relations, International Law and International Organization have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

- 616.** How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?
- (a) Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc.
 - (b) By giving numerous opportunities to the students.
 - (c) By combining the subject content with the curriculum.
 - (d) All of these

Explanation: All of these

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 617.** Which phrase from the passage means 'combined with the curriculum'?
- (a) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum.
 - (b) Can be prescribed in the curriculum.
 - (c) Woven into the curriculum.
 - (d) None of the above

Explanation: Woven into the curriculum
Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 618.** What are the two stages where 'International Understanding' should be taught as a separate subject?
- (a) Primary and secondary stage
 - (b) Undergraduate and postgraduate stage
 - (c) Secondary and undergraduate stage
 - (d) Postgraduate and doctoral stage

Explanation: Undergraduate and postgraduate stage

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 619.** Which word out of the given options means 'feeling of most people'?
- (a) Promote
 - (b) Numerous
 - (c) Bearing
 - (d) Consensus

Explanation: Consensus

Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 620.** Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word narrow?
- (a) Concern.
 - (b) Broad.
 - (c) Direct.
 - (d) None of the above.

Explanation: Broad

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 621.** Find the word from the passage which means advised.
- (a) Prescribed
 - (b) Proposed
 - (c) Conformed
 - (d) Presented

Explanation: Proposed

Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 622.** Pick out the name of the subject which deals with 'the study of society'.
- (a) Political Science
 - (b) Social Science
 - (c) Sociology
 - (d) Life Sciences

Explanation: Sociology

Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 623.** On reading Para 1, it can be inferred that
- (a) All the subjects at school level may not be helpful in promoting International Understanding.
 - (b) School subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding.
 - (c) International Understanding may be treated as a separate subject in schools.
 - (d) The school curriculum is too heavy to incorporate International Understanding.

Explanation: School subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

624. The implied meaning of Para 3 is

- (a) Most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding.
- (b) The subject International Understanding is based on the UNESCO ideals.
- (c) International Understanding is to be taught only at under graduate and post graduate level.
- (d) International Understanding contains subjects like International Relations, International Law and International Organization.

Explanation: Most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding

Hence, the correct option is (a).

625. Pick out the most probable meaning of the phrase: 'most profitably used'.

- (a) Most fruitfully used
- (b) Most rewardingly used
- (c) Most valuably used
- (d) Most commercially used

Explanation: Most fruitfully used

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE IV

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known for their theories about cycles of generations in American history. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to 'recurring types of historical events' and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Strauss and Howe, each generation is comprised of people who possess (1) common age (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 8090 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time. The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss are Idealist, Reactive, Civic and Adaptive. Idealists are increasingly indulged in youths after a secular crisis, who cultivate principle rather than pragmatism in midlife and emerge as 'visionary elders'. Reactives grow up

'under protected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening', mature into risk taking adults, mellow into 'pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis', and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up, 'increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening', become a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults, build institutions as mid lifers, and emerge as busy mid lifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening. Adaptives grow up as overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis, become risk averse, conformist rising adults, mature into 'indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening', and become sensitive elders.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Posit: to suggest or accept that something is true so that it may be used as basis for an argument or discussion.

Cohort: a group of people who share a common feature or aspect of behaviour.

Archetype: the most typical or perfect example of a kind of person or thing.

Pragmatism: thinking about solving problems in a practical and sensible way rather than by having fixed ideas and theories.

Mellow: to become or make somebody become less extreme in behaviour, etc.

Visionary: original and, showing the ability to think about or plan the future with great imagination and intelligence.

Reclusive: living alone and avoiding other people.

Arbitrator: a person who's chosen to settle a disagreement.

626. What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?

- (a) Alternate generations live similar lives.
- (b) Four generations coexist at one and the same time.
- (c) The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
- (d) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.

Explanation: Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

627. What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations?

- (a) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
- (b) Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
- (c) Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
- (d) Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.

Explanation: Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

628. According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred?

- (a) Idealists are one generation younger than the Reactives.
- (b) Adaptives are elders when Civics are mid-lifers.
- (c) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
- (d) Reactives are one generation younger than the Civics.

Explanation: When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

629. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation as its members enter midlife?

- (a) It is attacked by Idealists, who are coming of age.
- (b) It is attacked by Idealists, who are visionary elders.
- (c) It is attacked by Adaptives, who are raising adults.
- (d) It is attacked by Adaptives, who are youths.

Explanation: It is attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

630. 'Pragmatic' most closely means

- (a) Behaving in a reckless way.
- (b) Acting in a practical way.
- (c) Acting on the basis of principle.
- (d) Behaving in a reclusive way.

Explanation: acting in a practical way
Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE V

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.

"Will you marry me and play to me in my castle?" she said.

"Yes, yes, lovely lady I" said the shepherd.

The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes.

"But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace.

The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her hand, saying:

"Marry me, dearest and. I will help you to govern Italy."

But as soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.

"What is this horrible; beggar doing here cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

631. The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because

- (a) He was very handsome.
- (b) He had saved her life.
- (c) He could play sweetly on his flute.
- (d) The shepherd loved her.

Explanation: he could play sweetly on his flute

Hence, the correct option is (c).

632. When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd

- (a) Disappeared
- (b) Changed into a handsome youth
- (c) Married her
- (d) Turned into a statue

Explanation: changed into a handsome youth

Hence, the correct option is (b).

633. The shepherd went to Rome in a

- (a) Palanquin. (b) Boat
- (c) Cart (d) Coach

Explanation: coach

Hence, the correct option is (d).

634. When the shepherd reached Rome, he

- (a) Planned to marry the Queen of Italy.
- (b) Met his friends there.
- (c) Sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.
- (d) Met the King of Italy.

Explanation: planned to marry the Queen of Italy

Hence, the correct option is (a).

635. The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he

- (a) Refused to marry her.
- (b) Turned old and ugly.
- (c) Tried to steal her jewels.
- (d) Revealed his plan to marry the fairy.

Explanation: (b) turned old and ugly

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE VI

The environment comprises all the physical, social and cultural factors and conditions influencing the existence or the development of an organism. Due to indiscriminate industrialization, man has created a state of decadence. He has continuously tampered with nature which has resulted in the threat to the sustenance of mankind. Although, attempts have been made to restore nature to its previous state of purity and serenity, the efforts have not been wholehearted.

Earth is the home we all share and would pass on to our future generations as their legacy. But if they inherit the present state of the world, they would be unable to sustain themselves. Man has steadily improved the technologies and other means necessary for higher production of wealth and for the availability of devices that could give more physical and mental pleasures. The industrial revolution led to a drastic escalation of earth's surface

temperature. Man exploited nature for his benefits, without any foresight as to what the implications of his actions would be indiscriminate; industrialization resulted in urban migration as the rural poor settled in cities in search of opportunities. Cities, already facing a population crisis could not accommodate the migrants and this led to the development of slums. This has resulted in increased pressure on the available resources and further degradation of the environment.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Decadence: behaviour, attributes, etc. which show a fall in standards, especially moral ones, and an interest in pleasure and enjoyment rather than more serious things.

Sustenance: the food and drink that people, animals and plants need to live and stay healthy.

Serenity: calmness and peacefulness

636. A state of decadence has come about because of

- (a) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources.
- (b) Due to half-hearted attempts.
- (c) Natural disasters
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: Indiscriminate exploitation of resources

Hence, the correct option is (a).

637. Why would the future generations find it difficult to live on the earth?

- (a) Due to global warming.
- (b) Because they have inherited an over-exploited environment.
- (c) Because they rely only on technology.
- (d) Due to lack of sustainability.

Explanation: Because they have inherited an overexploited environment

Hence, the correct option is (b).

638. Implication means

- (a) After effects
- (b) Consequences
- (c) Wrong doing
- (d) Causes

Explanation: Consequences

Hence, the correct option is (b).

639. The theme of the passage is

- (a) Environmental degradation
- (b) Environmental pollution
- (c) Crisis faced by the modern world
- (d) All the above

Explanation: All of the above

Hence, the correct option is (d).

640. Industrialization has resulted in

- (a) Overpopulation
- (b) Crowding of cities
- (c) Migration of people to the cities
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Explanation: Both (b) and (c)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE VII

A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of propulsion. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid electric vehicles, or HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly. Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brakes, and the energy used in braking is lost. In regenerative braking systems, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shutoff as a gas saving feature. When the vehicle is idle the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tyres made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer

emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids have become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

641. Two kinds of propelling forces used by hybrid vehicles are

- (a) Electric motor and power.
- (b) Electric engine and generator.
- (c) Gasoline engine and electric motor.
- (d) Electrical battery and gasoline.

Explanation: gasoline engine and electric motor

Hence, the correct option is (c).

642. The difference between hybrid and conventional vehicle is that

- (a) Hybrids are heavier as compared to conventional ones.
- (b) Hybrids do not use electric motors while conventional ones do.
- (c) Hybrids use gas while conventional vehicles use petrol.
- (d) Hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventional rely on one.

Explanation: Hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventionals rely on one.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

643. Why do HEITs use two types of propulsions?

- (a) To go faster.
- (b) To use gasoline efficiently.
- (c) To provide a comfortable ride.
- (d) To become environmental friendly.

Explanation: To use gasoline efficiently.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

644. 'Regenerative' most closely means

- (a) Restorative
- (b) Electric
- (c) Gasoline
- (d) Powerful

Explanation: Restorative

Hence, the correct option is (a).

645. In the context of the passage which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic?

- (a) Conventional vehicles may be more powerful than hybrid vehicles but hybrid vehicles are more socially responsible.
- (b) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.
- (c) Hybrid vehicles are less expensive, so they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.
- (d) Conventional vehicles are faster-but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment.

Explanation: Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE VIII

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper are interrelated. If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in here and mine is also.



So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here such as time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything coexists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary, 'To be' is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Perception: the way you notice things, especially with the senses.

646. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as

- (a) he/she is very creative
- (b) he/she loves nature
- (c) he/she writes poetry on paper
- (d) He she sees the universe as a single entity.

Explanation: he/she sees the universe as a single entity

Hence, the correct option is (d).

647. A cloud and the paper inter-are means

- (a) Both are very important.
- (b) Both exist because of the other; they are interrelated.
- (c) A cloud exists on its own.
- (d) Everything in this world is separate.

Explanation: both exist because of the other; they are interrelated

Hence, the correct option is (b).

648. Why can't the logger exist without his bread?

- (a) He will die without food.
- (b) He can't grow wheat.
- (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals.
- (d) There won't be enough trees to cut.

Explanation: Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals

Hence, the correct option is (c).

649. The theme of the comprehension is

- (a) Everything coexists in nature.
- (b) Don't harm anybody.

(c) Inter-are and inter-be.

(d) Very confusing.

Explanation: Everything coexists in nature

Hence, the correct option is (a).

650. Why does the writer think that the word inter-be' should be in the dictionary?

- (a) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary.
- (b) Because he is a linguist.
- (c) Because he is interested in new words.
- (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term.

Explanation: Because our very existence is defined by this term

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (651–680): You have six brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC CPO (SI, ASI & IO Exam. 2011 Paper II)]

PASSAGE I

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 BCE is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, King of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the King sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the Empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next

conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Interceded: to speak to somebody in order to persuade him to have pity on somebody else or to help settle an argument.

Ennobled: made somebody a member of the nobility.

Abet: to help or encourage somebody to do something wrong.

Deliverance: the state of being rescued from danger, pain, etc.

Expedite: to make a process happen more quickly.

Refurbished: cleaned and decorated a room, building, etc., in order to make it more attractive, more useful, etc.

Reinforced: made a feeling, an idea, etc., stronger.

Combat: fighting or a fight, especially during a time of war.

651. Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia?

- (a) Darius
- (b) Herodotus
- (c) Plataea
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: Herodotus

Hence, the correct option is (b).

652. What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?

- (a) They equipped their army with better weapons.
- (b) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
- (c) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
- (d) They sought divine assistance.

Explanation: They sought divine assistance.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

653. Marathon was the place where

- (a) People went to sanctuaries
- (b) Athenians achieved victory
- (c) Darius ruled
- (d) Greeks seized Persian ships

Explanation: Athenians achieved victory

Hence, the correct option is (b).

654. In the passage 'intercede' means to

- (a) Argue in favour of
- (b) Support without any conditions
- (c) Justify with examples
- (d) Intervene on behalf of

Explanation: intervene on behalf of

Hence, the correct option is (d).

655. This is a passage about

- (a) Military strategy
- (b) Committed patriotism
- (c) Social harmony
- (d) Historical record

Explanation: committed patriotism

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

The slamming of the doors had aroused Mother, she peeped out of her room. 'What on earth are you boys doing?' she demanded. Herman ventured out of his room 'Nothing' he said gruffly, but he was, in colour, a light green. 'What was all that running around downstairs?' said Mother. So she had heard the steps, too. We just looked at her. 'Burglars' she shouted intently. I tried to quieten her by starting lightly downstairs. 'Come on, Herman,' I said. 'I'll stay back with Mother,' he said, 'She's all excited'. I stepped back on the landing, 'Don't either of you go a step,' said Mother. 'We'll call the police.' Since

the phone was downstairs I didn't see how we were going to call the police nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions. She flung up a window of her bedroom which faced the bedroom, window of the house of a neighbour, picked up a shoe and whammed it through a pane of glass.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Intently: purposely

656. Herman wanted to remain with Mother because

- (a) She was excited.
- (b) He wanted to protect her.
- (c) He was lazy to climb down the staircase.
- (d) He was frightened.

Explanation: she was excited

Hence, the correct option is (a).

657. Who or what would be running around downstairs?

- (a) Rats
- (b) The brothers
- (c) Burglars
- (d) Mother

Explanation: The brothers

Hence, the correct option is (b).

658. What was the difficulty in calling the police?

- (a) The phone was downstairs.
- (b) There was no phone in the house.
- (c) Mother did not want to call the police.
- (d) The police would not come.

Explanation: The phone was downstairs.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

659. "He (Herman) was in colour, a light green." This means,

- (a) He was sick
- (b) He was frightened
- (c) The room had a green light.
- (d) His dress was green in colour.

Explanation: was frightened

Hence, the correct option is (b).

660. Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.

- (a) Call the police
- (b) Mysterious sounds in the night

(c) Mother's timely action

(d) Beware of burglars

Explanation: Mother's timely action

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE III

Modern living has programmed our lives to a hectic, monotonous schedule that we have forgotten the gentle smile that once fled across the human face. Smile has the power to dissolve all worries. It has the all-pervasive ability to lift us from the abysmal depth of gloominess. We should not be cowed down by work pressure that a constant frown imprisons our face. In built confidence and positive attitude help a smile to blossom. A face bereft of smile makes us unarmed, for it is the smile that a pleasant weapon which resists all hurdles and problems that depress us. If we learn to smile in a crisis, it shows that we have the forbearance and courage to face the crisis. A smile, after all, helps us preserve our perfect, present unmindful of our past or future.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Pervasive: existing in all parts of thing or place.

Cowed down: frightened

Frown: to make a serious, angry or worried expression by bringing your eyebrows close together so that lines may appear on your forehead.

Abysmal: extremely bad or of a low standard; terrible.

Bereft: completing lacking something.

Forbearance: the quantity of being patient and sympathetic toward other people, especially when they have done something wrong.

661. What is meant by 'programmed our lives'?

- (a) We have set a mechanical routine.
- (b) We like to become software engineers.
- (c) We give various programmes.
- (d) We give a set of instructions.

Explanation: We have set a mechanical routine.

Hence, the correct option is (a).



662. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?

- (a) If we don't smile we are ruining our present.
- (b) If we smile we are mad.
- (c) The frown on our face is an indication of the stress.
- (d) Confidence and optimism help us to be cheerful.

Explanation: if we smile we are mad.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

663. The author's main objective in writing the passage seems to be

- (a) To warn us of a dull future.
- (b) To highlight the ill-effects of computers.
- (c) To enhance our skill of time-management.
- (d) To unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile.

Explanation: to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile

Hence, the correct option is (d).

664. 'Smile' is referred to as a pleasant weapon because

- (a) It is harmful
- (b) It pierces the heart
- (c) It helps us overcome our problems
- (d) It is painful

Explanation: it helps us overcome our problems

Hence, the correct option is (c).

665. Choose the title which is most appropriate to the passage.

- (a) Game of life
- (b) Modern living
- (c) Crisis management
- (d) Effects of cheerful living

Explanation: Effects of cheerful living

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE IV

Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is unduly severe to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose a brother of yours does you some harm, and you say, "Never mind, you are my brother, I let you go," there is no great virtue in that. The

difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If your Dayad who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness.

It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, 'Forgive thine enemies,' which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue. Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is pre-eminently a Hindu, and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to leave them as their Mends.

666. Whom should we forgive?

- (a) Son
- (b) Father
- (c) Dayady
- (d) Brother

Explanation: Dayady

Hence, the correct option is (c).

667. What is difficult to forget?

- (a) Sins of enemies
- (b) Sins of brothers
- (c) Sins of Mends
- (d) Sins of parents

Explanation: Sins of enemies

Hence, the correct option is (a).

668. "Forgive thine enemies" is one of the teachings of

- (a) Mohammed
- (b) Mahaveer
- (c) Jesus Christ
- (d) Gandhiji

Explanation: Jesus Christ

Hence, the correct option is (c).

669. What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about?

- (a) Piety
- (b) Courage
- (c) Selflessness
- (d) Forgiveness

Explanation: Forgiveness

Hence, the correct option is (d).

670. By practicing forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of

- (a) Jainism
- (b) Hinduism
- (c) Buddhism
- (d) Christianity

Explanation: Hinduism

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE V

The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million BCE and lasted until 3000 BCE. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists discovered. This period was divided into the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8000 BCE) the fist hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about one million years in the Palaeolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 BCE), people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the 14th century CE. The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 BCE) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous eras, establishing permanent settlements and creating Governments.

671. The Stone Age was divided into

- (a) 5 periods
- (b) 3 periods
- (c) 4 periods
- (d) 6 periods

Explanation: 3 periods

Hence, the correct option is (b).

672. Which of the following was first developed in Palaeolithic period?

- (a) The bow and arrow
- (b) Pottery
- (c) The fist hatchet
- (d) The fish hook

Explanation: The fist hatchet

Hence, the correct option is (c).

673. How many years did Mesolithic Age exist?

- (a) 2000
- (b) 3000
- (c) 5000
- (d) 4000

Explanation: 2000

Hence, the correct option is (a).

674. Which period lasted longest?

- (a) Palaeolithic
- (b) Ice Age
- (c) Mesolithic
- (d) Neolithic

Explanation: Palaeolithic

Hence, the correct option is (a).

675. When did the people create Governments?

- (a) 8000 to 6000 BCE
- (b) 2 million to 8000 BCE
- (c) 6000 to 3000 BCE
- (d) 2 million to 1 million BCE

Explanation: 6000 to 3000 BCE

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE VI

In 1760, a man named Tiphaigne de Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie, mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness, the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time, the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born, starting with some experiments by Nicéphore Niépce. Nicéphore Niépce, who was a French inventor, was interested in lithography, which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then prints the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, who improved the process and announced it to the French Academy of Sciences in 1839. The Daguerreotype, the photography method named after Daguerre, met with great success. It was so successful, in fact, that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called Daguerreotype manual. Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists, now known as photographers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Bizarre: very strange or unusual behaviour.

Lithography: the process of printing from a smooth surface for ex. A metal plate that has been specially prepared so that ink may only stick to the design to be printed.

Etchings: pictures that are printed from an etched (cut lines into) piece of glass, metal, etc. in order to make words or pictures.

Pewter: a grey metal made by mixing tin with lead, used specially in past for marking cups, dishes, etc.

Daguerreotype: a photograph taken using an early process that used a silver plate and mercury glass.

Portraiture: the art of making portraits.

Vogue: a fashion for something.

676. The term 'bizarre' most commonly means

- (a) Humorous (b) Strange
- (c) Popular (d) Obvious

Explanation: strange

Hence, the correct option is (b).

677. When was the concept of photography born?

- (a) When an imaginary story called Giphantie was born.
- (b) When mirror images of scenes were captured on a canvas.
- (c) When Roche made a prediction.
- (d) When Nicéphore conducted some experiments.

Explanation: When Nicéphore conducted some experiments.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

678. What does lithography deal with?

- (a) A print making technique
- (b) Copying of etchings
- (c) Usage of chemicals to make etchings
- (d) Usage of light in printing

Explanation: A print making technique

Hence, the correct option is (a).

679. What was the contribution of Daguerre?

- (a) He improvised upon the work of Roche.
- (b) He introduced the method of photography.
- (c) He started the print making technique.
- (d) He could print images on canvas.

Explanation: He introduced the method of photography.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

680. Why did the portrait artists go out of business?

- (a) Because Daguerreotypes were not expensive at all.
- (b) Because etchings had become popular.
- (c) Because the photography method did not involve in money and was suitable for making portraits.
- (d) Because they demanded a lot of money which people found burdensome.

Explanation: Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (681–685): You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC CGL Tier- I Exam. 2010)

Every profession or trade, every art and every science has its technical vocabulary, the function of which is partly to designate things or processes which have no names in ordinary English and partly to secure greater exactness in nomenclature. Such special dialects or Jargons are necessary in technical discussion of any kind. Being universally understood by the devotees of the particular science or art, they have the precision of a mathematical formula. Besides, they save time, for it is much more economical to name a process than to describe it. Thousands of these technical terms are very properly included in every large dictionary, yet, as a whole, they are rather on the outskirts of the English language than actually within its borders.

Different occupations, however, differ widely in the character of their special vocabularies. In trades and handicrafts and other vocations like farming and fishing that have occupied great numbers of men from remote times, the technical vocabulary is very old. An average man now uses these in his own vocabulary. The special dialects of law, medicine, divinity and philosophy have become familiar to cultivated persons.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Designate: to describe/ name something/somebody in a particular way.

Nomenclature: a system of naming things.

Dialects: the form of language that is spoken in an area with grammar, words and pronunciation that may be different from other forms of the same language.

Jargons: words or expressions that are used by a particular profession or group of people, and are difficult for others to understand.

Precision: the quality of being exact, accurate and careful accuracy.

Cultivated people: having a high level of education and showing good manners.

681. Special words used in technical discussion

- (a) May become part of common speech.
- (b) Never last long
- (c) Should resemble mathematical formula.
- (d) Should be confined to scientific fields.

Explanation: should resemble mathematical formula

Hence, the correct option is (c).

682. The writer of this article is

- (a) A scientist
- (b) A politician
- (c) A linguist
- (d) A businessman

Explanation: a linguist

Hence, the correct option is (c).

683. This passage is primarily concerned with

- (a) Various occupations and professions.
- (b) Technical terminology
- (c) Scientific undertakings
- (d) A new language

Explanation: technical terminology

Hence, the correct option is (b).

684. It is true that

- (a) Various professions and occupations often interchange words.

- (b) There is always a non-technical word that may be substituted for the technical word.
- (c) The average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him.
- (d) Everyone is interested in scientific findings.

Explanation: the average man often uses in his own vocabulary what was once technical language not meant for him

Hence, the correct option is (c).

685. In recent years, there has been a marked increase in the number of technical terms in the nomenclature of

- (a) Farming
- (b) Fishing
- (c) Sports
- (d) Government

Explanation: Government

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (686–690): You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. (SSC CGL Tier1 Exam. 2010)

In May 1966, the World Health Organization was authorized to initiate a global campaign to eradicate smallpox. The goal was to eradicate the disease in one decade. Because similar projects for malaria and yellow fever had failed, few believed that smallpox could actually be eradicated, but eleven years after the initial organization of the campaign, no cases were reported in the field.

The strategy was not only to provide mass vaccinations, but also to isolate patients with active smallpox in order to contain the spread of the disease and to break the chain of human transmission. Rewards for reporting smallpox assisted in motivating the public to aid health workers. One by one, each smallpox victim was sought out, removed from contact with others and treated. At the same time, the entire village where the victim had lived was vaccinated.

Today smallpox is no longer a threat to humanity. Routine vaccinations have been stopped worldwide.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Eradicate: to destroy/to get rid of something completely.

Transmission: transfer

Sought out: found using a lot of effort

686. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- (a) The World Health Organisation
- (b) The Eradication of Smallpox
- (c) Smallpox Vaccinations
- (d) Infectious Diseases

Explanation: The Eradication of Smallpox

Hence, the correct option is (b).

687. What was the goal of the campaign against smallpox?

- (a) To decrease the spread of smallpox worldwide.
- (b) To eliminate smallpox worldwide in ten years.
- (c) To provide mass vaccinations against smallpox worldwide.
- (d) To initiate worldwide projects for smallpox, malaria and yellow fever at the same time.

Explanation: To eliminate smallpox worldwide in ten years.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

688. According to the paragraph what was the strategy used to eliminate the spread of smallpox?

- (a) Vaccination of the entire village.
- (b) Treatment of individual victims.
- (c) Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations.
- (d) Extensive reporting of outbreaks.

Explanation: Isolation of victims and mass vaccinations

Hence, the correct option is (c).

689. Which statement doesn't refer to smallpox?

- (a) Previous projects had failed.
- (b) People are no longer vaccinated for it.
- (c) The World Health Organization mounted a worldwide campaign to eradicate the disease.
- (d) It was a serious threat.

Explanation: Previous projects had failed. Hence, the correct option is (a).

690. It can be inferred that

- (a) No new cases of smallpox have been reported this year.
- (b) Malaria and yellow fever have been eliminated.
- (c) Smallpox victims no longer die when they contract the disease.
- (d) Smallpox is not transmitted from one person to another.

Explanation: Smallpox victims no longer die when they contract the disease

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (691–695): You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SAS Exam. 2010 (Paper I)]

If we look back on the great political revolutions and the great technological revolutions (both of which are clues to the range of mankind's capacities and possibilities), we see a striking contrast. Political revolutions, generally speaking, have revealed man's organized purposefulness, his social conscience, his sense of justice, the aggressive and assertive side of his nature. Technological change, invention and innovation have tended, rather, to reveal his play instinct, his desire and his ability to go where he has never gone, to do what he has never done. The one shows his willingness to sacrifice in order to fulfil his plans and the other his willingness to sacrifice in order to pursue his quest. Many of the peculiar successes and special problems of our time come from our efforts to assimilate these two kinds of activities. We have tried to make government more experimental and to make technological change more purposive, more focused, more planned than ever before.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Assimilate: put together

691. According to the author our peculiar successes and special problems are a result of

- (a) Our ability to experiment.
- (b) Man's organized purposefulness.
- (c) Our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities.
- (d) Desire to fulfil our plans.

Explanation: our efforts to assimilate political and technological activities

Hence, the correct option is (c).

692. Man's assertive and aggressive side of his nature is expressed in

- (a) Technological revolutions
- (b) Political revolutions
- (c) His social conscience
- (d) His play instinct

Explanation: Political revolutions

Hence, the correct option is (b).

693. Technological revolutions reveal men's

- (a) Aggressive side of his nature.
- (b) Assertive side of his nature.
- (c) Play instinct
- (d) Psychological maturity

Explanation: play instinct

Hence, the correct option is (c).

694. Man's willingness to sacrifice to fulfil his plans are attributed to

- (a) His organized purposefulness.
- (b) His kind nature.
- (c) His sense of responsibility.
- (d) His ability to go where he has never gone.

Explanation: his organized purposefulness

Hence, the correct option is (a).

695. A striking contrast is established in the passage between

- (a) Mankind's capacities and possibilities.
- (b) Man's maturity and irresponsibility.
- (c) Political and technological revolutions achieved by man.
- (d) Peculiar successes and special problems of our time.

Explanation: political and technological revolutions achieved by man

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (696–700): Read the following passage and mark the correct answers based on the passage.

(SSC investigators Exam. 2010)

The two dominant features of our age are science and democracy. They have come to stay. We cannot ask educated people to accept the deliverances of faith without rational evidence. Whatever we are called upon to accept must be justified and supported by reason. Otherwise our religious beliefs will be reduced to wishful thinking; modern man must learn to live with a religion which commends itself to his intellectual conscience to the spirit of science. Besides, religion should be the sustaining faith of democracy which insists on the intellectual and spiritual development of every human being irrespective of his caste, creed, community, or race. Any religion which divides man from man or supports privileges, exploitation, wars, cannot commend itself to us today.

696. In the passage I is said that democracy

- (a) Should aim at the intellectual growth of all people.
- (b) Should strengthen religion.
- (c) Should work for spiritual development of every human being.
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Explanation: both (a) and (c)

Hence, the correct option is (d).

697. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) A good religion supports wars if necessary.
- (b) A good religion grants a number of privileges to people.
- (c) A good religion divides man from man.
- (d) A good religion supports democratic system.

Explanation: A good religion supports democratic system

Hence, the correct option is (d).

698. The writer of the passage stresses the importance of

- (a) Religion
- (b) Science
- (c) Science and democracy
- (d) Democracy



Explanation: science and democracy
Hence, the correct option is (c).

699. The writer says that

- (a) Educated people are likely to accept faith not supported by reason.
- (b) People should have unquestionable faith in religion.
- (c) Faith and reason are two separate entities.
- (d) Faith without rational evidence may not be acceptable to the educated people.

Explanation: Faith without rational evidence may not be acceptable to the educated people

Hence, the correct option is (d).

700. What, according to the writer, is the role of religion in the present age?

- (a) To promote rational thinking.
- (b) To inculcate scientific spirit in man.
- (c) To strengthen faith in democracy.
- (d) To develop faith in God.

Explanation: To inculcate scientific spirit in man

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (701–710): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. [SSC Stenographer (Grade 'C' & 'D') Exam. 2010]

PASSAGE I

Two hundred years after Malthus predicted that population growth would overtake food production by a margin of 256 to 9, the simple fact is that food production had always been ahead of the population growth. Malthus' doomsday prediction simply did not come true due to two major reasons. First, population did not grow geometrically and birth rates in all Western countries fell during the 20th Century, resulting in very slow population growth. Over the past quarter century, birth rates have been failing in the developing countries too. Second, modern agricultural practices and better irrigation have resulted in tremendous growth in food production in almost all parts of the globe, with the notable exception of sub-Saharan Africa. Therefore, at

the global level, the Malthusian doomsday never befell on us.

India's population grew by about two and a half times in the past 45 years from 361 million in 1951 to an estimated 916 million in 1995. But during the same period, India's food grain production grew by nearly four times from 51 million tonnes in 1951 to 191 million tonnes in 1995. As a result, the per capita food grain availability in India has gone up considerably since the independence. That is, the Malthusian prediction has not come true even in India.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Dooms day: the last day of the world

Befell: something unpleasant happened to somebody

701. In the developing countries, the birth rate is

- (a) Increasing
- (b) Doubling
- (c) Falling
- (d) Static

Explanation: falling

Hence, the correct option is (c).

702. India's food production from 1951 to 1995 grew nearly

- (a) Five times
- (b) Four times
- (c) Three times
- (d) Two times

Explanation: four times

Hence, the correct option is (b).

703. The food production had always been _____ of population growth.

- (a) Slow
- (b) Ahead
- (c) Adequate
- (d) Stagnant

Explanation: ahead

Hence, the correct option is (b).

704. Malthus doomsday prediction did not come true due to two major reasons. They are

- (a) Rapid growth in population and Industrial development.
- (b) Very slow growth in population and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation.
- (c) Increase in per capita income and economic progress.
- (d) Better facilities in Health and Hygiene.

Explanation: very slow growth in population and modern agricultural practices and better irrigation

Hence, the correct option is (b).

705. In the past forty five years, India's population has grown about

- (a) three and a half times
- (b) One and a half times
- (c) Five times
- (d) Two and a half times

Explanation: two and a half times

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

The world's oil reserves are expected to run out by the middle of the next century unless oil consumption is reduced, according to a leading petroleum geologist from the U.S. Dr Craig Bond Hatfield, who is at the University of Toledo, Ohio, says that 1000 billion barrels of known global oil reserves are expected to run out by 2036 unless the current 69 million barrels per day consumption of oil is brought down.

Reserves may last for an extra 21 years if an estimate of an additional 550 billion barrels of oil is yet to be discovered are taken into account. But "a permanent decline in global oil production is virtually certain to begin within 20 years". Hatfield believes, "Serious planning is needed to deal with the economic consequences."

Hatfield's comments, which appear in an article in the latest issue of the weekly science journal Nature, are likely to provoke controversy. The oil industry, while acknowledging that oil reserves are finite, says Hatfield's comments are too alarmist. Mr Julian Chisholm, a spokesman for the World Energy Council in London, a consortium of the world's leading energy suppliers, says the oil industry is bullish. The general view of the industry and of energy experts is that there is scarcity of oil, and real concern about the level of reserves, at least until 2050 is not beyond.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Alarmist: causing unnecessary anxiety.

Bullish: causing, or connected with, an increase in the price of shares.

706. Unless consumption is reduced, the oil reserve will run out by the middle of
 (a) 20th century (b) 21st century
 (c) 23rd century (d) 24th century

Explanation: 21st century

Hence, the correct option is (b).

707. Hatfield's comment on oil reserve is
 (a) Not to be taken seriously.
 (b) To be taken seriously.
 (c) To be made public in oil using countries.
 (d) To be circulated in all oil producing countries.

Explanation: not to be taken seriously

Hence, the correct option is (a).

708. To deal with economic consequences
 (a) There should be a cut in the use of oil.
 (b) Serious planning is needed.
 (c) Oil exploration should be geared up.
 (d) Manufacture of vehicles should be controlled.

Explanation: serious planning is needed

Hence, the correct option is (b).

709. According to industry and energy experts, there is a
 (a) Short supply of oil.
 (b) Adequate supply of oil.
 (c) Plenty of oil.
 (d) Increase in oil use.

Explanation: plenty of oil

Hence, the correct option is (c).

710. The current consumption of oil is _____ million barrels.
 (a) Forty nine (b) Fifty nine
 (c) Sixty nine (d) Seventy nine

Explanation: sixty nine

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (711–715): You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

India records the world's highest per capita incidence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis, in spite of which concern for safe drinking

water is still abysmally low even among educated Indians. This alarming indifference was borne out in a survey conducted by market research agency Research International Ltd. Based on a study of 3000 households spread across all major cities in India. The survey found that over 73 per cent of all households in the highest income categories drink tap water without boiling it and as many as 55 per cent of the same group drink tap water after filtration through a cloth, but without boiling.

"Though every school child knows that unboiled tap water contains unseen disease causing germs and is unsafe to drink, the high level of indifference to boiling water will come as a surprise to many", comments Dr S. S. Narvekar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra. "We regularly monitor water quality in all major urban centres in this State. During 1995–96, we found that 9730 out of 159,233 samples of water were contaminated with disease causing organisms, representing a high 6.11 per cent of the total number of samples collected and analysed. This is an alarmingly high level of contamination considering that Maharashtra is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence during these months it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitized."

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Waterborne: spread or carried by water

Abysmally: very badly; terribly

Borne out: showed that something/somebody is right/true

711. In India the concern for safe drinking water is
 (a) Very low
 (b) Good
 (c) Enough
 (d) More than expected

Explanation: very low

Hence, the correct option is (a).

712. In the highest income categories, the number of people drink tap water without boiling it is

- (a) About half of the households.
 (b) All the households.
 (c) Nearly three fourths of the households.
 (d) One fourth of the households.

Explanation: nearly three fourths of the households

Hence, the correct option is (c).

713. During rainy season, drinking water should be

- (a) Cleaned (b) Sanitised
 (c) Stored (d) Used

Explanation: sanitised

Hence, the correct option is (b).

714. There is a high level of _____ to boiling water.

- (a) Interest
 (b) Indifference
 (c) Care
 (d) Curiosity

Explanation: indifference

Hence, the correct option is (b).

715. According to the passage, unboiled tap water contains

- (a) Impurities (b) Chemicals
 (c) Germs (d) Waste matter

Explanation: germs

Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (716–720): You have one brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

Although Indians spend less money on allopathic medicines than people in most Asian Countries, more than 40,000 drug formulations are available here. All manufacturers are required by law to provide information about their product either on the packaging or in a pamphlet inside. But, in many cases, this information is very meagre and hard to understand. Many doctors, too do not tell their patients anything about the drugs they prescribe.

What should we be concerned about when we take drugs? There are two areas: (1) Side effects. Many people taking a drug will notice an undesirable reaction, usually minor. But even the mildest drugs can do harm if taken improperly, long enough or in excessive doses. And everyone responds to a drug differently. (2) Failure to follow directions. Many of us disobey prescription instructions on how much to take when. It is easy to fall into thinking that more of the drug will speed up the healing. It is more common, however, for people to stop taking a drug when they begin to feel better. This, too, can be dangerous.

What are the steps to be taken for safety? (1) Take a drug only as recommended on the label or by the doctor. (2) If you feel ill after taking a drug, check it with a doctor. (3) Do not mix drugs. (4) Check whether any food or activities are to be avoided.

716. Which one of the following statements is true?

- (a) Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs.
- (b) Indians hate allopathic medicines.
- (c) Other Asian countries do not have allopathic medicines.
- (d) Indians cannot afford allopathic drugs.

Explanation: Indians use more than 40,000 allopathic drugs

Hence, the correct option is (a).

717. How are drug users to be instructed by the manufacturers?

- (a) Doctors should give a manual of instruction.
- (b) The Chemist should issue an instruction manual.
- (c) Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it.
- (d) Patients should keep in touch with drug manufacturers.

Explanation: Information should be printed on the carton or in a pamphlet kept inside it

Hence, the correct option is (c).

718. Only one of the following sentences is right. Identify it.

- (a) All medicines produce reactions of various degrees in their users.

- (b) Even mild drugs are not always safe.
- (c) Medicines should be discontinued as soon as we feel better.
- (d) More than the prescribed dose brings quicker recovery.

Explanation: Even mild drugs are not always safe

Hence, the correct option is (b).

719. Drug manufacturers

- (a) Do not give instructions.
- (b) Give all instructions necessary.
- (c) Give very little and unintelligible information.
- (d) Give information only when asked.

Explanation: give very little and unintelligible information

Hence, the correct option is (c).

720. Which one of the following is true?

- (a) Throw away the drug that produces side effects and try another.
- (b) Drugs may be taken with all kinds of foods.
- (c) Drugs do not inhibit our normal life style.
- (d) Drugs should be used only according to prescription.

Explanation: Drugs should be used only according to prescription

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (721–725): You have one brief passage with 5 questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC HSL DEO & LDC Exam. 2010)

This is the thorny side of the prevailing examination system. Most examiners have perfected their skill in making it a veritable nightmare for majority of the students.

Quite unwittingly we have increased the enrolment in schools alarmingly. Most of the students have neither the requisite aptitude to learn nor any clear-cut goal in life. The destiny of students would be decided in the final examination of a written nature to test bookish, rote memory.

All laudable objectives of kindling originality and problem solving ability are

trumpeted only in educational seminars and workshops. Ultimately, all these are gone with the wind. No wonder examination hangs like a Damocles' sword.

Compare this with a related discipline such as music and dance. None would venture to seek entry into such centres of excellence unless one has proven aptitude to profit from training.

Here the students have excellent rapport with their teachers who evaluate their performance on a day today basis and provide constant feedback. Students enjoy practising at home what they are taught in class.

As they realize their progress by constant reinforcement, they welcome and enjoy examination in class. Under the watchful guidance of committed teachers, students grow and blossom out as well trained artistes.

This is possible and feasible because the teacher pupil ratio is ideal and the attitude of the learner is based on devotion and dedication.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Veritable: a word used for emphasizing that somebody/something can be compared to somebody/something else that is more exciting, more impressive, etc; positive

Rote memory: learning by repeating, until you remember it rather than by understanding the meaning of it.

Laudable: deserving to be praised/admired, even if not successful.

Kindling: making something such as an interest, emotion, etc. start to grow/feel in somebody.

Trumpeted: talked about/something publicly in a proud or enthusiastic way.

Gone with the wind: disappeared; gone for ever

Damocles sword: a bad/unpleasant thing that might happen to you at any time and that makes you feel worried/frightened.

Venture feasible: to say/do something in a careful way which is possible or likely to be achieved.

721. "Ultimately all these are gone with the wind." The above sentence shows that the writer

- (a) Enjoys the prevailing situation.
- (b) Regrets our ignoring the aims of true education,
- (c) Is quite satisfactory about the syllabus.
- (d) Makes fun of teachers and their students.

Explanation: regrets our ignoring the aims of true education

Hence, the correct option is (b).

722. The passage emphasizes the need for

- (a) Making dance and music compulsory in schools.
- (b) Making examinations an enjoyable experience.
- (c) Seeking easy questions in the examinations.
- (d) Warning examiners who harass students in the examinations.

Explanation: making examinations an enjoyable experience

Hence, the correct option is (b).

723. The writer is dissatisfied with the examiners because they test students

- (a) Memory
- (b) Originality
- (c) Aptitude
- (d) Creativity

Explanation: memory

Hence, the correct option is (a).

724. The writer's intention to compare the topic of discussion with that of dance and music is to

- (a) Show how students of dance and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations.
- (b) Popularize dance and music among all children.
- (c) Congratulate teachers who take good care of their students.
- (d) Prove that dance and music alone can bring peace to us.

Explanation: show how students of d and music enjoy not only learning but also examinations

Hence, the correct option is (a).

725. According to the passage, the objectives of education should be

- (a) To teach dance, music and drama to students in schools and colleges.
- (b) To reduce teacher pupil ratio.
- (c) Riot to test bookish, rote memory.
- (d) To encourage originality and problem solving ability.

Explanation: to encourage originality problem solving ability

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (726–735): You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2009]

PASSAGE I

"The beauty of the Japanese landscape is that it conveys philosophical messages through each feature. For instance, the use of curving pathways rather than straight lines. This feature springs from the belief that only evil travels in straight lines, good forces tend to wander. Then, odd numbers of plants or trees are used in these gardens because these numbers are considered auspicious. Even the plants used are symbolic. For example, the Cyprus represents longevity and the bamboo symbolizes abundance", says Sadhana Roy Choudhary.

In Japan, nature is said to be so closely intertwined with human life that parents actually plant a sapling in their garden when a child is born in the family, letting the growth of the child coincide with the growth of the plant.

726. They prefer curving pathways because

- (a) They are inauspicious.
- (b) They can walk easily.
- (c) They stumble over straight ones.
- (d) Good spirits walk on them.

Explanation: good spirits walk on them

Hence, the correct option is (d).

727. 'Abundance' means

- (a) Long life
- (b) Happiness
- (c) Plenty
- (d) Permanent

Explanation: plenty

Hence, the correct option is (c).

728. The Japanese parents plant a sapling at the time of birth of a child because

- (a) It is auspicious to plant a sapling.
- (b) It is closely associated with the growth of the child.
- (c) It gives longevity to the child.
- (d) It gives happiness to the child.

Explanation: it is closely associated with the growth of the child

Hence, the correct option is (b).

729. According to the passage the Japanese are

- (a) Superstitious
- (b) Philosophical
- (c) Lovers of nature
- (d) Lovers of numerology

Explanation: lovers of nature

Hence, the correct option is (c).

730. The Japanese pathways tend to be

- (a) Symbolic
- (b) Beautiful
- (c) Curved
- (d) Straight

Explanation: curved

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

A recent investigation by scientists at the USA Geological Survey shows that strange animal behaviour might help predict future earthquakes. Investigators found such occurrences in a ten kilometre radius of the epicentre of a fairly recent quake. Some birds screeched and flew about wildly, dogs yelped and ran uncontrollably. Scientists believe that animals can perceive these environmental changes as early as several days before the mishap.

In 1976, after observing the animal behaviour, the Chinese were able to predict a devastating quake. Although hundreds of thousands of people were killed, the government was able to evacuate millions of other and thus keep the death toll at a lower level.

731. If scientists can accurately predict earthquakes there will be

- (a) Fewer animals going crazy.
- (b) A lower death rate.
- (c) Fewer people evacuated.
- (d) Fewer environmental changes.



Explanation: a lower death rate

Hence, the correct option is (b).

732. What prediction may be made by observing animal behaviour?

- (a) An impending earthquake.
- (b) The number of people who will die.
- (c) The ten kilometre radius of epicentre.
- (d) Ecological conditions

Explanation: An impending earthquake

Hence, the correct option is (a).

733. How can animals perceive these changes when human beings cannot?

- (a) Animals are smarter than human beings.
- (b) Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess.
- (c) By running round the house, they can feel the vibrations.
- (d) Human beings don't know where to look.

Explanation: Animals have certain instincts that human beings don't possess

Hence, the correct option is (b).

734. Which of the following is not true?

- (a) Some animals may be able to sense an approaching earthquake.
- (b) By observing animal behaviour scientists perhaps can predict earthquakes.
- (c) The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake.
- (d) All birds and dogs in a ten kilometre range went wild before the quake.

Explanation: The Chinese failed to predict the earthquake

Hence, the correct option is (c).

735. In this passage the word 'evacuate' means

- (a) Remove
- (b) Exile
- (c) Destroy
- (d) Expel

Explanation: remove

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (736–745): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

PASSAGE I

In 776 BCE, the First Olympic Games were held at the foot of Mount Olympus to honour the Greek's chief God Zeus. The Greeks emphasized physical fitness and strength in educating their youth. Therefore, contests in running, jumping, discus and javelin throwing, boxing and horse and chariot racing were held in individual cities, and the winners competed every four years at Mount Olympus. Winners were greatly honoured by having poems sung about their deeds. Originally, these were held as games of friendship and any wars in progress were halted to allow the games to take place. The Greeks attached so much importance to these games that they calculated time in four year cycles called 'Olympiads' dating from 776 BCE.

736. Where were the First Olympic Games held?

- (a) Mount Olympus
- (b) Mount Olympiad
- (c) Mount Orels
- (d) Mount of Greeks

Explanation: Mount Olympus

Hence, the correct option is (a).

737. Why were the Olympic Games held?

- (a) To stop wars
- (b) To crown the best athletes
- (c) To honour Zeus
- (d) To sing songs about athletes

Explanation: To honour Zeus

Hence, the correct option is (c).

738. Approximately how many years ago did these games originate?

- (a) 776 years
- (b) 2279 years
- (c) 1207 years
- (d) 2781 years

Explanation: 2781 years

Hence, the correct option is (d).

739. Which of the following contests was not held?

- (a) Discus throwing
- (b) Skating
- (c) Boxing
- (d) Running

Explanation: Skating

Hence, the correct option is (b).

740. The values connected with Olympic Games were

- (a) Physical fitness, education of youth and friendship.
- (b) Health, contests and singing.
- (c) Running, jumping, throwing and boxing.
- (d) Four year cycles, wartime, young age and friendship.

Explanation: physical fitness, education of youth and friendship

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE II

Faith in progress is deep within our culture. We have been taught to believe that our lives are better than the lives of those who came before us. The ideology of modern economics suggests that material progress has yielded, enhanced the satisfaction and wellbeing. But much of our confidence about our own wellbeing comes from the assumption that our lives are easier than those of earlier generations.

The lives of the so called primitive peoples are thought to be harsh their existence dominated by the 'incessant quest for food'. In fact, primitives did very little work. By contemporary standards we'd have to judge them very lazy.

The key to understanding why these 'stone age people' failed to act like us increasing their work effort to get more things is that they had limited desires. In the race between wanting and having, they had kept their wanting low and, in this way ensured their own kind of satisfaction. They were materially poor by contemporary standards, but in at least one dimension time we have to count them richer.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Incessant: never stopping; constant.

Quest: a long search for something knowledge/ truth/happiness.

741. What is the basis for progress and growth according to the writer?

- (a) Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture.
- (b) We have been taught that progress is necessary.

- (c) Material progress has given us strength.
(d) We have assumed to progress.

Explanation: Faith in progress is deep-rooted in our culture
Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 742.** What does the writer attribute to modern economics?
(a) That our lives are easier than before.
(b) The progress is a natural process.
(c) That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and wellbeing.
(d) That it forces us to assume progress.

Explanation: That material progress leads to higher satisfaction and wellbeing
Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 743.** What is the writer's image of the primitive people?
(a) Their life was harsh.
(b) They did no work.
(c) They were lazy.
(d) Search for food was their primary focus in life.

Explanation: They were lazy
Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 744.** What is the key to understanding the primitive people's behaviour according to the passage?
(a) They had no desires.
(b) They had everything they needed.
(c) They had limited desires.
(d) They kept their wants high.

Explanation: They had limited desires
Hence, the correct option is (c).

- 745.** How does the writer appreciate the primitives?
(a) They have a low degree of wants.
(b) They are the masters of their time owing to their contentedness.
(c) They are materially poor.
(d) They are highly satisfied.

Explanation: They have a low degree of wants
Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (746–755): You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the

passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2008]

PASSAGE I

For any activity, discipline is the key word. It should begin with self, and then be extended to the family, neighbours, environment, workplace, society and the nation at large. It is from society that inspiration is drawn. Systems and institutions should provide the inspiration to society through performance which in turn will provide leaders capable of rebuilding and restructuring the society into a strong nation. The nationalists' spirit then becomes infectious.

- 746.** What is the key word for activity according to the passage?
(a) Active discipline
(b) Key discipline
(c) Self-discipline
(d) Discipline

Explanation: Discipline
Hence, the correct option is (d).

- 747.** According to the passage discipline should begin
(a) With self
(b) With the self, family and neighbours.
(c) With the self, family, neighbours and environment.
(d) With the self, family, workplace, society.

Explanation: with the self
Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 748.** According to the passage, where do we draw inspiration from?
(a) Society
(b) Society and nation
(c) Environment
(d) Nothing in particular

Explanation: Society
Hence, the correct option is (a).

- 749.** According to the passage, a good leader should be capable of
(a) Rebuilding a nation the way he/she likes.
(b) Rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation.

- (c) Building a national consensus.
(d) Rebuilding and structuring a nation.

Explanation: rebuilding and restructuring society into a strong nation
Hence, the correct option is (b).

- 750.** What is the meaning of the word 'Infectious' in the passage?
(a) Dangerous
(b) Spreading to everyone
(c) Spreading to everyone by germs
(d) Give disease

Explanation: spreading to everyone
Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

A 23 year old British woman was yesterday sentenced to six months in jail, for leaving her two year old daughter home alone, eight hours a day, five days a week, for a year while she went to work. The young mother from the central town of Warwick initially hired a babysitter, when she landed a job in a travel agency but eventually reached the point when she could no longer afford the facility, prosecutors said. The woman then started leaving the child home by herself, providing it with food and toys and removing all potentially dangerous objects from its reach. At first, the mother came home at lunch time but had to stop because her daughter threw tantrums every time she left to go back to work.

The mother, who was not identified, told the court, if I had money I would not have done it. It was a case of that or not keeping my job and living on benefit.

The judge, Mr Harrison Hall, however said 'Having had a child, the absolute priority is to look after it. There must be an alternative to leaving a child alone all day, a thing you would not do even to a dog'.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Potentially: possibly

Tantrums: angry, unreasonable behaviour, in a child, for a sudden short period.



751. The young mother had to work in the office.

- (a) 40 hours a week
- (b) 8 hours a week
- (c) 48 hours a week
- (d) All the seven days a week

Explanation: 40 hours a week

Hence, the correct option is (a).

752. The word 'facility' in sentence refers to

- (a) Her job in the travel agency.
- (b) Living in a well furnished apartment.
- (c) Getting adequate salary.
- (d) Employing someone to look after the child.

Explanation: employing someone to look after the child

Hence, the correct option is (d).

753. The mother stopped coming home for lunch because

- (a) Her house was far away from the office.
- (b) She was not able to control her angry baby.
- (c) She had to work extra hours to earn more.
- (d) She was not interested in looking after the baby.

Explanation: she was not able to control her angry baby

Hence, the correct option is (b).

754. The sentence "If I had money, I would not have done it" means

- (a) I had money and so I did not leave the baby alone.
- (b) I had money and so I left the baby alone.
- (c) I had no money and so I left the baby alone.
- (d) I had no money and so I did not leave the baby alone.

Explanation: I had no money and so I left the baby alone

Hence, the correct option is (c).

755. Which one of the following statements about the judge Mr Harrison Hall is correct?

- (a) He can tolerate cruelty to children but not to animals.
- (b) He can tolerate cruelty to animals but not to children.
- (c) He can tolerate cruelty both to children and animals.
- (d) He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals.

Explanation: He can tolerate cruelty neither to children nor to animals

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (756-765): You have two brief passages with five questions in the following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2008]

PASSAGE I

Read not to contradict and confuse, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested. That is some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy and extracts made of them by others but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading makes them a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exact man.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Discourse: a long discussion of a speech or writing.

Diligence: careful and thorough work or effort.

756. What should be the purpose of reading a book?

- (a) To contradict
- (b) To weigh and consider
- (c) To take it for granted
- (d) To understand the contents

Explanation: To weigh and consider

Hence, the correct option is (b).

757. Why are some books to be tasted?

- (a) To be read with great care.
- (b) To be read with great attention.
- (c) To be read only in parts.
- (d) To be read for fun.

Explanation: To be read only in parts

Hence, the correct option is (c).

758. How is man's character influenced by the art of writing?

- (a) It makes him a great writer.
- (b) It makes him a ready man.
- (c) It makes him a full man
- (d) It makes him an exact man.

Explanation: It makes him an exact man

Hence, the correct option is (d).

759. What kind of books is to be read by the deputy?

- (a) Extraordinary books
- (b) Ordinary books
- (c) Interesting books
- (d) Meaner sort of books

Explanation: Meaner sort of books

Hence, the correct option is (d).

760. What is meant by 'chewed and digested'?

- (a) Thoroughly read and understood.
- (b) Partly read and understood.
- (c) Understood without any effort.
- (d) None of the above

Explanation: Thoroughly read and understood

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE II

From the world of magic, hypnosis is moving into the world of medicine, from hocus-pocus performed by men in black capes, to hypnotherapy practiced by doctors in white coats. The purpose is to help people stop smoking, lose weight, overcome phobias and control pain in a variety of medical situations, from childbirth to cancer. Research laboratories are currently checking out the success rate of therapy under hypnosis, while medical journals stand by to publish the results. And the important thing is, nobody is laughing.

In the 1840's, a British doctor in Calcutta created a controversy by performing over 1000 operations with hypnosis as the only anaesthesia. During the World Wars, German and British doctors used hypnosis to treat war neuroses.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Hypnosis: an unconscious state in which somebody can still see and hear and can be influenced to follow commands or answer questions.

Hocus-pocus: language/behaviour that is nonsense and is intended to hide the truth from people.

Capes: loose outer piece of clothing that has no sleeves, fastens at the neck and hangs from the shoulders, like a cloak but shorter.

Hypnotherapy: a kind of treatment that uses Hypnosis to help with physical or emotional problems.

Anaesthesia: the state of being unable to feel anything, especially pain.

Transce: a state in which somebody seems to be asleep but is aware of what is said to him.

761. Hypnosis means

- (a) Autosuggestion
- (b) Suggestion made in trance
- (c) Anaesthesia
- (d) Hocus-pocus

Explanation: suggestion made in trance
Hence, the correct option is (b).

762. 'Nobody is laughing at hypnotherapy now, because they are

- (a) Sad
- (b) Angry
- (c) Taking it seriously
- (d) Annoyed

Explanation: taking it seriously
Hence, the correct option is (c).

763. The purpose of hypnotherapy is to

- (a) Cure patients
- (b) Make life easier
- (c) Carry out research
- (d) Check out the success rate

Explanation: make life easier
Hence, the correct option is (b).

764. German and British doctors used hypnosis as

- (a) Anaesthesia was not available.
- (b) Anaesthesia was not needed.
- (c) It was a substitute for anaesthesia.
- (d) It was fashionable during the war period.

Explanation: it was a substitute for anaesthesia

Hence, the correct option is (c).

765. Treating war neurosis means

- (a) Curing madness
- (b) Curing brain fever
- (c) Dealing with war problems
- (d) Curing war anxiety

Explanation: curing war anxiety

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (766–770): You have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2007]

PASSAGE

Every society must develop in its people a social responsibility. This is something that we, in India, have been falling short of.

We are very individualistic and don't relate ourselves to our society as such. Very seldom, do we actually go out and do something, which is beneficial to the society and which does not have a side benefit for ourselves, as individuals. And, this is another thing that must be built into the education system.

Our young boys and girls coming out must have a feeling for our society. There is a special responsibility that you have, that we all have in building up the spirit. We have to see that what we learn is not used only for our own personal benefits that every task we do is such that it benefits the weak and the poor, as Gandhiji has said.

India, today, is striving out into the modern world. We are looking ahead to new technology, to high technology, new methods, new types of employment, and a new dynamism in our economic growth.

But while we look ahead, we must not forget the millions who are still below the

poverty line. When we look at technology, when we look at science, when we look at development, our attention must not be diverted from what is still a major block in India — the poor and deprived groups. And everything we do must be targeted in a manner that the benefit will flow to the weak, the deprived and the depressed.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Dynamism: energy and enthusiasm to make new things happen or to make things succeed.

766. According to the author, the Indian people

- (a) Are socially very responsible
- (b) Lack social responsibility
- (c) Have several responsibilities
- (d) Are highly irresponsible

Explanation: lack social responsibility
Hence, the correct option is (b).

767. Indians do not do anything beneficial to society unless

- (a) There is a benefit for themselves.
- (b) It involves personal sacrifices.
- (c) Other individuals are benefitted.
- (d) The whole society benefits by it.

Explanation: there is a benefit for themselves

Hence, the correct option is (a).

768. The author says that India

- (a) Wants to acquire new technology.
- (b) Does not want new technology.
- (c) Already has sufficient new technology.
- (d) Can export technology to other countries.

Explanation: wants to acquire new technology

Hence, the correct option is (a).

769. The author suggests that

- (a) The poor and the weak must benefit from new technology.
- (b) The poor and the weak produce new technology.
- (c) The new technology must help the rich.
- (d) The new technology is useless to the poor and the weak.



Explanation: the poor and the weak must benefit from new technology

Hence, the correct option is (a).

770. What value does the author want to build into the educational system?

- (a) Individuals must work for themselves.
- (b) Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits.
- (c) Society must work for the benefit of the individuals.
- (d) Side benefit is a must for any social work.

Explanation: Individuals must work for the benefit of the society without expecting any return or personal benefits

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (771–780): You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2007]

PASSAGE 1

Journalism means several things. First of all, it means the ability to write and convey thoughts in a way that people will understand things quickly. It means being able to turn long articles into shape. It means knowing your grammar and composition rules inside out and upside down. It also means a nose for news and feel for words, respect for truth and a sense of mission. A journalist should be able to size up a situation on the spot. He should also develop a deep insight into human conditions. Nobody can teach you the finer aspects of journalism. No plastic surgeon can give you a nose for news. No teacher can give you a feel for words.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Nose for news: reading the news and giving it all your attention; search for news.

771. The passage is on

- (a) The journalists, surgeons and teachers.
- (b) The merits of journalism.

(c) What journalism is about?

(d) The journalists' feel for words.

Explanation: what journalism is about

Hence, the correct option is (c).

772. A journalist should be thorough with

- (a) All the rules of writing
- (b) The news
- (c) Grammar and composition
- (d) The insight into human conditions

Explanation: all the rules of writing

Hence, the correct option is (a).

773. One of the main requirements for a journalist is to

- (a) Edit articles
- (b) Have a good nose for news
- (c) Respect everyone
- (d) Exploit a situation

Explanation: have a good nose for news

Hence, the correct option is (b).

774. The ethics of journalism is

- (a) Respect for truth
- (b) Understanding people
- (c) Ability to write
- (d) Search for news

Explanation: respect for truth

Hence, the correct option is (a).

775. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) A plastic surgeon can help a journalist.
- (b) A teacher can hardly assist a journalist.
- (c) Everyone cannot be a journalist.
- (d) A journalist should be able to convey his thoughts to his readers.

Explanation: A plastic surgeon can help a journalist

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE II

The Indians as a group are not cohesive. There is a lack of 'coordination' among individuals, groups, institutions and states. This lack of 'coordination' may be traced to selfishness, lack of trust and the inability to find joy in working together as a team for a common goal. This leads to divisiveness, asking for criticism, with the result images are tarnished and the main

purpose is defeated. This phenomenon is visible among the bureaucrats, the politicians, the intellectuals, the business community and the sports fraternity, all those who matter and who give a poor account of themselves as a group despite individual brilliance. This contrast in human behaviour can perhaps be traced to age old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and the diversity in day today living conditions.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Cohesive: forming a united whole.

Divisiveness: splitting into groups that disagree with or oppose one another.

776. Why are the Indians not cohesive as a group?

- (a) There is a lack of coordination between individuals.
- (b) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups and states.
- (c) There is a lack of coordination between individuals and states.
- (d) There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups, institutions and states.

Explanation: There is a lack of coordination among individuals, groups, institutions and states

Hence, the correct option is (d).

777. What does lack of coordination lead to?

- (a) Divisiveness
- (b) Divisiveness and asking for criticism
- (c) Asking for criticism
- (d) Nothing in particular

Explanation: Divisiveness and asking for criticism

Hence, the correct option is (b).

778. Which word in the passage means loss of brightness or dull?

- (a) Brilliance
- (b) Phenomenon
- (c) Visible
- (d) Tarnish

Explanation: Tarnish

Hence, the correct option is (d).

779. To what can the contrast in human behaviour be traced to?

- (a) Age old beliefs and diversity in day to day living.
- (b) Age old beliefs and religious tolerance.
- (c) Age old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day today living.
- (d) Nothing in particular.

Explanation: Age-old beliefs, religious tolerance, poverty and diversity in day to day living

Hence, the correct option is (c).

780. What does 'goal' in this passage mean?

- (a) The place where the ball has to pass in the football match.
- (b) The object of ambition.
- (c) A point scored by a particular team in a football match.
- (d) The poles fitted at the end of a football field.

Explanation: The object of ambition

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (781–790): You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Statistical investigators Grade IV Exam. 2006)

PASSAGE I

Power and possession have been central pursuits of modern civilization for a long time. They blocked out or distorted other features of the western renaissance (revival) which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize is money, success and control over the lives of others, acquisition of more and more objects. Modern social, political, and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject in their working the basic principle that the free and creative unfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such unfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people and harmony between the human

species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is nonhuman; an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganized; a pathological type which hates and distrusts the world and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Pursuits: the act of looking for or trying to find something.

Distorted: changed

To prize : to value highly

Acquisition: the act of getting/acquiring something.

Capitalist: a person who owns or controls a lot of wealth and uses it to produce more wealth.

Fascist: a person who supports central government that does not allow any opposition.

Communist: a person who believes that all are treated equally.

Unfoldment: known to all people.

Compassion: a strong feeling of sympathy for people who are suffering and a desire to help them.

Integrity: the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.

Acquisitiveness: wanting very much to buy or get new possessions.

781. The author appears to be advocating which of the following approaches to be adopted by the society?

- (a) Capitalistic
- (b) Communists
- (c) Humanistic
- (d) Authoritarian

Explanation: humanistic

Hence, the correct option is (c).

782. Which of the following best describes the behaviour of modern man?

- (a) Imaginative and sympathetic
- (b) Cruel and greedy
- (c) Conscientious and cooperative
- (d) Perceiving and creative

Explanation: cruel and greedy

Hence, the correct option is (b).

783. According to the passage, why has modern man turned out as an enemy of everything that is non-human?

- (a) He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.
- (b) He consciously practices spirit of cooperation.
- (c) Nonhumans have refused cooperation to human beings.
- (d) He hates and distrusts other human beings.

Explanation: Non-human have refused cooperation to human beings

Hence, the correct option is (c).

784. Which of the following statements is not true in context of the given passage?

- (a) Power and possession go hand in hand.
- (b) The modern man is not individualist.
- (c) There is a need for a new renaissance.
- (d) Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man.

Explanation: Poor and weak people are oppressed by the modern man

Hence, the correct option is (d).

785. Which of the following is one of the requirements bringing out the best in man?

- (a) Money
- (b) Success
- (c) Power
- (d) Understanding

Explanation: (d) understanding

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

Child psychology is certainly not a strong point with most Indian schools; why else would they inflict a double trauma on a student forming badly in the pre-boards by banning her from taking the board exams. Often with fatal results as evidenced by reports of student suicides in the run-up to the boards. Now the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has stepped in and put the brakes on this discriminatory practice, ruling that no student can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE. This is good news for parents and students, many of whom have had to live with the threat of performance linked



department. While the school's logic is that in order to attract talented students, they need to maintain their performance records at high levels. Chances are that a student faring poorly at the pre-boards will replicate this at the boards is faulty. Chances are that the student will be spurred to work doubly hard. On the other hand, the threat of debarment, will almost certainly impact adversely on his/her performance. Of course, linking pre-boards to the boards is only one of the problems with our school system.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Inflict: to make somebody/something suffer something unpleasant.

Trauma: an unpleasant experience that makes you feel upset and/or anxious; or mental condition caused by a severe shock.

Run-up: period of time leading up to an important event; preparation for this.

Discriminatory: unfair

Replicate: duplicate; to copy/produce something exactly.

Faulty: not perfect; defective

Spurred: encouraged

Debarment: being officially, prevented to do something.

786. Which of the following is good news for parents, according to the passage?

- (a) School will take the responsibility of preparing students for the board.
- (b) School will provide study facilities to the poor student.
- (c) Schools will enforce discipline to ensure higher attendance of students.
- (d) No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE.

Explanation: No students can be barred from the Boards without prior clearance from the CBSE.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

787. What is the ruling of the CBSE?

- (a) Students must pass the pre-board exam before appearing for the Board exam.

- (b) Schools should follow the practice of performance linked debarment.
- (c) Schools should maintain the performance record of students at high level.
- (d) Schools must motivate students to work hard.

Explanation: Students must pass the pre-board exam before appearing for the Board exam.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

788. What is the faulty assumption of schools, according to the passage?

- (a) Students who do not do well at pre-boards will be motivated to work hard.
- (b) Pre-boards are generally easy and therefore students take them lightly.
- (c) Students who fare poorly at the pre-board will fail at the boards.
- (d) Learning by note is a better method of learning.

Explanation: Students who fare poorly at the pre-board will fail at the boards

Hence, the correct option is (c).

789. Which of the following according to the passage is the problem with our school system?

- (a) Providing study facilities to the students.
- (b) Linking pre-board performance of students to the boards.
- (c) Teacher's lack of knowledge of child psychology.
- (d) Attracting talented students.

Explanation: Attracting talented students

Hence, the correct option is (d).

790. According to the passage, parents had to live with the threat of

- (a) Falling grades of their wards.
- (b) Not getting their wards admitted in the quality schools.
- (c) Schools not treating their wards with the attitude of counsellor.
- (d) Linking performance of their wards in pre-boards to the debarment.

Explanation: linking performance of their works in pre-boards to the debarment

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (791–795): You have one brief passage with five questions. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2006]

Passage I

All of us have enormous capabilities. In many of us however, our achievements fail to correlate with our potential, because of lack of self-discipline the effort needed to channel our energy for productive uses. To maximize your effectiveness you must "learn to put your nose to the grindstone, work against boredom and learn to take the long, hard way in life rather than the short, easy way".

Here are a few suggestions that focus on "How to do what you want to do." Take risks. It is important to realize that nothing in life is achieved unless you risk something. That's how self-confidence develops. Every chance you take, offers you valuable spinoffs in terms of learning. Earn a reward. Sometime back I had to face the rather unenviable task of preparing for two examinations simultaneously. I had to be ruthless in driving myself from one goal to another. Hard-nosed attitude saw me sail through the courses. I rewarded myself at the end of it indulging in my favourite pastime and taking a short holiday.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Correlate: to show that there is a close connection between two or more facts, figures, etc.

Potential: possibility of something happening/being developed/used.

Spinoffs: unexpected but useless results of an activity that is designed to produce something else.

Unenviable: difficult/unpleasant.

Ruthless: hard and cruel; determined to get what you want and not caring if you hurt other people.

Put your nose to the grindstone: to work hard for a long period of time without stopping.

Hard-nosed: not affected by feelings while trying to get what you want.

791. Why do our achievements fail to correlate with our potential?

- (a) Because of lack of intelligence.
- (b) Because of lack of discipline.
- (c) Because of lack of external help.
- (d) Because of lack of self-discipline.

Explanation: Because of lack of self-discipline

Hence, the correct option is (d).

792. How does one's self confidence develop?

- (a) By taking risks
- (b) By always meeting with success
- (c) By being cautious
- (d) By being garrulous

Explanation: By taking risks

Hence, the correct option is (a).

793. What does every chance in our life teach us?

- (a) It helps us to become philosophical.
- (b) It helps us to become idealistic.
- (c) It helps us to learn.
- (d) It shows us our limitation.

Explanation: It helps us to learn

Hence, the correct option is (c).

794. How does the author reward him after his success?

- (a) By taking a short holiday
- (b) By doing more work
- (c) By visiting friends
- (d) By thanking God

Explanation: By taking a short holiday

Hence, the correct option is (a).

795. What does the author try to convey?

- (a) One has to be complacent about his present self.
- (b) One has to work hard and learn at least from failures.
- (c) Only inborn genius brings success in life.
- (d) One has to believe in luck.

Explanation: One has to work hard at least from failures.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (796–805): Read the following passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2006]

PASSAGE I

For months the old tanker, African Queen, lay turned over on her side, stuck fast in the sands off the coast of Maryland. She had run aground so badly that her owners had decided to leave her to her fate. It was considered impossible to refloat her and the ship began to rust and sink deeper and deeper into the sands. Men frequently came out in small boats and removed any parts that could be sold until two men decided to attempt the impossible: to float the African Queen once more. Both men were engineers and had no experience of ships so that few people thought they could succeed.

The men began by studying the exact state of the African and came to the conclusion that she would float again if air was pumped into the tanks which were now full of seawater. A diver was sent down to examine the underside of the ship. In the cold, dark water he found an enormous hole in her side which had been torn when the ship ran aground. It was plain that nothing could be done until the hole was repaired. As no single sheet of steel would cover it, the men were obliged to order a great number of sheets which had to be joined together. For several weeks divers worked continually to close the hole. At times, the sea was so rough that it was difficult to go down; and on more than one occasion, they had to contend with sharks.

At last the hole was covered and the men began to pump the seawater out of the ship's tanks. It seemed as if they were bound to succeed, for when the tanks were full of air, the African Queen began to stir in the water. The men could not understand why she still would not float until they discovered that her rudder was embedded in mud. Huge cranes were brought to haul the sunken rudder out and the ship was again afloat. By this time, the men were almost exhausted. They had worked ceaselessly for three months to

save the African Queen and had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail. Now they stood on the bridge of the ship, tired but proud, as tugs brought the African Queen into the harbour.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Contended: to have to deal with a problem or with a difficult situation or person.

Embedded: fixed firmly

796. Men frequently went out to the African Queen because

- (a) It was a rare sight to see a sunken ship.
- (b) They attempted to float the ship once again.
- (c) They wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.
- (d) It was an interesting exercise.

Explanation: They wanted to take parts of the ship and sell them.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

797. How did the two men propose to float the ship again?

- (a) By sending divers to examine the damage.
- (b) By closing the large hole in her side.
- (c) By joining a large number of steel sheets together.
- (d) By pumping air into the tanks.

Explanation: By pumping air into the tanks.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

798. What was the danger which the divers faced?

- (a) The rough sea.
- (b) The cold and dark situation underwater.
- (c) Having to contend with sharks.
- (d) The cutting edges of the steel sheets.

Explanation: Having to contend with sharks.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

799. The two men felt proud because

- (a) They could float the ship in three months.



- (b) They had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.
 (c) The African Queen was coming into the harbour.
 (d) The African Queen began to stir in the water.

Explanation: They had succeeded when everyone thought they would fail.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

800. The part of the ship used for steering is called

- (a) Rudder
 (b) Bridge
 (c) Underside
 (d) Tank

Explanation: Rudder

Hence, the correct option is (a).

PASSAGE II

Speech is a great blessing but it can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows. It can also, if we use it carelessly make our attitudes completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of an unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy where we have hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride; unwillingly we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listeners from what it does to men of our own class. Thus, speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Slip of the tongue: unintentional/careless use of words

Ambiguous: having different meanings

801. Speech is a great blessing,

- (a) If we use it indiscriminately.
 (b) If we use it carefully.
 (c) If we use it to please others.
 (d) If we use it to play one against the other.

Explanation: if we use it carefully

Hence, the correct option is (b).

802. Speech can also be a great curse

- (a) If we express ourselves alike to all.
 (b) If we adopt different vocabularies to different classes of people.
 (c) If we always try to please everyone with it.
 (d) If we always try to win friends with it.

Explanation: if we express ourselves alike to all

Hence, the correct option is (a).

803. A slip of the tongue means

- (a) Biting the tongue while speaking.
 (b) Telling lies to defend oneself.
 (c) Using words carelessly.
 (d) Incurring loss of profit in hasty bargain.

Explanation: using words carelessly

Hence, the correct option is (c).

804. The passage reveals that

- (a) The use of ambiguous and unusual words brings us friends.
 (b) Careless use of words creates enemies.
 (c) Careful use of words may bring us profit but not friends.
 (d) Speech always reflects one's attitudes.

Explanation: careless use of words creates enemies.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

805. A fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions of the men because

- (a) He wants to play with people.
 (b) He wants to deceive every one.
 (c) He wants to amuse every one.
 (d) He lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.

Explanation: he lacks the power of discrimination in the use of words.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (806–815): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2005]

PASSAGE I

In the technological systems of tomorrow fast, fluid and self-regulating machines will deal with the flow of physical materials; men with the flow of information and

insight. Machines will increasingly perform tasks. Machines and men both, instead of being concentrated in gigantic factories and factory cities, will be scattered across the globe, linked together by amazingly sensitive, near instantaneous communications. Human work will move out of the factory and mass office into the community and the home. Machines will be synchronized, as some already are, to the billionth of a second men will be desynchronized. The factory whistle will vanish. Even the clock, 'the key machine of the modern industrial age' as Lewis Mumford called it a generation ago, will lose some of its power over humans, as distinct from purely technological affairs. Simultaneously, the organization needed to control technology shift from bureaucracy to Adhocracy, from permanence to transience and from a concern with the present to a focus on the future.

In such a world, the most valued attributes of the industrial age become handicaps. The technology of tomorrow requires not millions of lightly lettered men, ready to work in unison at endlessly repetitive jobs, it requires not men who take orders in unblinking fashion, aware that the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority, but men who can make critical judgments, who can weave their way through novel environments, who are quick to spot new relationships in the rapidly changing reality. It requires men who, in C.P. Snow's compelling terms, "have the future in their bones".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Near: very immediate instantaneous

Synchronized: happened at the same time or moved at the same speed as something.

Bureaucracy: a system of government where the officials are not elected.

Adhocracy: a system with a lack of structure; opposite of bureaucracy.

Transience: temporary

Attributes: qualities

806. The technological system of tomorrow will be marked by

- (a) Dehumanization
 (b) Perfection

- (c) Automation
- (d) Unpredictability

Explanation: automation

Hence, the correct option is (c).

807. The future man, according to this passage, must be

- (a) Most adaptive and intelligent.
- (b) Most capable of dealing with the changing reality.
- (c) More concerned with the present than the future.
- (d) Trained and obedient.

Explanation: most capable of dealing with the changing reality

Hence, the correct option is (b).

808. 'Near instantaneous communications' may be regarded as a symbol of

- (a) Anachronization
- (b) Mischronization
- (c) Desynchronization
- (d) Synchronization

Explanation: synchronization

Hence, the correct option is (d).

809. If a person believes that 'the price of bread is mechanical submission to authority', he is

- (a) A believer in devotion to duty.
- (b) A believer in taking things for granted.
- (c) A believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong.
- (d) A believer in the honesty of machines.

Explanation: a believer in doing what he is told, right or wrong

Hence, the correct option is (c).

810. The type of society which the author has mentioned makes a plea for

- (a) A mind assimilative of modern scientific ideas.
- (b) A critical mind having insight into future.
- (c) A mind well versed in cultural heritage.
- (d) A mind with firm principles of life.

Explanation: a critical mind having insight into future

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

A reason why people at school read books is to please their teacher. The teacher has said that this, that, or the other is a good book and that it is a sign of good taste to enjoy it. So a number of boys and girls, anxious to please their teacher got the book and read it. Two or three of them may genuinely like it, for their own sake, and be grateful to the teacher for putting it in their way. But many will not honestly like it, or will persuade themselves that they like it. And that does a great deal of harm. The people who cannot like the book run the risk of two things happening to them; either they are put off the idea of the book let us suppose the book was David Copper field either they are put off the idea of classical novels, or they take a dislike to Dickens, and decide firmly never to waste their time on anything of the sort again; or they get a guilty conscience about the whole thing, they feel that they do not like what they ought to like and that therefore there is something wrong with them.

They are quite mistaken, of course. There is nothing wrong with them. The mistake has all been on the teacher's side. What has happened is that they have been shoved up against a book before they were ready for it. It is like giving a young child food only suitable for an adult. Result: indigestion, violent stomach-ache, and a rooted dislike of that article of food evermore.

811. The passage is about what

- (a) We should do to make children read.
- (b) We should not do when we ask children to read.
- (c) Teachers should teach in the classroom.
- (d) Treatment is to be given for indigestion.

Explanation: we should do to make children read

Hence, the correct option is (a).

812. The writer says that teachers should

- (a) Prevent children from reading any book.
- (b) Compel children to read moral stories.

- (c) Stop compelling children to read books recommended by them.
- (d) Carefully supervise what children read.

Explanation: stop compelling children to read books recommended by them

Hence, the correct option is (c).

813. According to the author many boys and girls read books to

- (a) Win the favour of their teachers.
- (b) Spend money in a useful way.
- (c) Express their gratitude to their teachers.
- (d) Show others that they are lovers of books.

Explanation: win the favour of their teachers

Hence, the correct option is (a).

814. "The mistake has been on the teacher's side". Here the 'mistake' refers to

- (a) Making the children to please the teacher.
- (b) Asking the children to read books which teachers do not like.
- (c) Discouraging children from reading more books.
- (d) Recommending them the books intended for adults.

Explanation: recommending them the books intended for adults.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

815. Indigestion and violent stomach-ache will be the result if the child

- (a) Reads books not suitable for his age.
- (b) Does not read any book.
- (c) Is forced to eat food meant for adults.
- (d) Is not taken to doctor regularly.

Explanation: reads books not suitable for his age

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (816–825): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

(SSC Statistical Investigators Grade IV Exam. 2005)

**PASSAGE I**

The interview may be conducted by letter and by telephone, as well as in person. Letter and telephone interviews are less satisfactory. Direct contact with an individual and a face-to-face relationship often provide a stimulating situation for both interviewer and interviewee. Personal reaction and interaction aid not only in rapport but also in obtaining nuances and additional information by the reactions which are more fully observed in a face-to-face relationship.

Adequate preparation for the interview is a 'must'. Careful planning saves not only time but also energy of both parties concerned. The interview is used to obtain facts or subjective data such as individual opinions, attitudes and preferences. Interviews are used to check on questionnaires which may have been used to obtain data, or when a problem being investigated is complex, or when the information needed to solve it cannot be secured easily in any other way. People will often give information orally but will not put it in writing.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Rapport: a friendly relationship in which people understand one another very well.

Nuances: a very slight difference in meaning, sound, colour or somebody's feelings that is usually not very obvious.

816. The intention of the writer of this passage is to

- (a) Warn the readers against conducting interviews.
- (b) Instruct people on the best means of conducting interviews.
- (c) Tell people how to make friends with interviewers.
- (d) Advise people on the use of letters and telephone.

Explanation: instruct people on the best means of conducting interviews

Hence, the correct option is (b).

817. According to the author the best way to conduct interviews is

- (a) To talk to the interviewees over telephone.

- (b) To write letters to the interviewees.
- (c) To observe the interviewees from a distance.
- (d) To have a direct conversation with the interviewees.

Explanation: to have a direct conversation with the interviewees

Hence, the correct option is (d).

818. If I want to interview someone,

- (a) All I need to do is to just drop in and have a talk with the person.
- (b) I ought to plan and prepare for the interview well in advance.
- (c) I have to ring up the person and ask him/her all the questions I want to.
- (d) Establishing good rapport with the person will be enough.

Explanation: I ought to plan and prepare for the interview well in advance

Hence, the correct option is (b).

819. Face-to-face interaction with the interviewees enables the interviewer to

- (a) Understand shades of meaning not readily available in written responses.
- (b) Observe the physical stature of the interviewee.
- (c) Listen to the voice of the interviewee directly.
- (d) Compel the interviewees to express their opinions in writing.

Explanation: understand shades of meaning not readily available in written responses

Hence, the correct option is (a).

820. The author used 'individual opinions', 'attitudes' and 'preferences' as examples of

- (a) Objective data about the interviewees.
- (b) Abstract philosophical concepts irrelevant to the interview process.
- (c) Psychological properties particular to a given interviewee.
- (d) Likes and dislikes common to interviewers and interviewees.

Explanation: psychological properties particular to a given interviewee

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

Among the natural resources which can be called upon in national plan for development, possibly the most important is human labour, without productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management, no amount of foreign assistance or natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernization. One essential factor is usually overlooked or ignored. The forgotten factor is the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second class citizens, uneducated, without any voice in family or community decisions, without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children, and thenceforth producing one baby after another, often only to see half of them die before they are of school age. We can enhance development by improving 'woman power' by giving women opportunity to develop themselves.

821. The most important natural resource for national development is

- (a) Human labour
- (b) Effective leadership
- (c) Intelligent middle management.
- (d) Foreign assistance

Explanation: human labour

Hence, the correct option is (a).

822. Human power means

- (a) Only men
- (b) Only women
- (c) People including children
- (d) Both men and women

Explanation: both men and women

Hence, the correct option is (d).

823. The ignored and overlooked factor in the development of the nation is

- (a) Role of women
- (b) Role of middle management
- (c) Role of child labour
- (d) Role of foreign assistance

Explanation: role of women

Hence, the correct option is (a).

824. Women have hardly

- (a) Any voice in family or community decisions.

- (b) Any economic or legal status.
 (c) Any voice in family or community decision or legal or economic status.
 (d) Any voice to decide about themselves.

Explanation: any voice in family or community decision or legal or economic status

Hence, the correct option is (c).

825. Woman power is

- (a) An essential power in the development of the nation.
 (b) An essential power in child production.
 (c) An essential power in marriages.
 (d) An essential power in the death of children.

Explanation: an essential power in the development of the nation

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (826–830): You have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (CA) Exam. 2005]

PASSAGE

The public sector banks are witnessing in India a period of transition and are at crossroads, where they without giving up social responsibility, should also remain healthy. They need to undertake risky experiments, yet perform it innovatively in a way it does not fail. They should make forays into new areas which are rarely tread by them and lose no emerging opportunities. It should be understood that the absence of any bad advance is no sign of efficient banking system. It only indicates immense conservatism. However this is no guarantee for profit. There should be a balance between liquidity and risk. Past sins should be forgotten. Novel and pragmatic techniques should be adopted without which banks would be in danger.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Transition: the process/a period of changing from one state or condition to another.

Innovatively: using/introducing new ideas, ways of doing, etc.

Forays: an attempt to become involved in a different activity or profession.

Tread: used/tried/acted upon

Conservatism: the tendency to resist great or sudden change.

Liquidity: the state of owning things of value that can easily be exchanged for cash.

826. What, according to the author, are the public sector banks witnessing?

- (a) A period of profit
 (b) A period of change
 (c) A period of certainty
 (d) A loss making period

Explanation: A period of change

Hence, the correct option is (b).

827. In addition to being socially responsible, what does the author want the banks to be?

- (a) Customer-friendly
 (b) Able to attract foreign investors
 (c) Financially healthy
 (d) Senseless risk takers

Explanation: Financially healthy

Hence, the correct option is (c).

828. How can the banks take risks without risking a failure?

- (a) By being innovative.
 (b) By soliciting the help of the government.
 (c) By being financially healthy.
 (d) By being conservative.

Explanation: By being innovative.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

829. What does the absence of any bad advance indicate?

- (a) A penchant for risks
 (b) Immense conservatism
 (c) Financial independence
 (d) A deep seated social commitment

Explanation: Immense conservatism

Hence, the correct option is (b).

830. What would happen if novel and pragmatic techniques are ignored?

- (a) Will put the banks in danger.
 (b) Will undermine the banks' social commitment.

- (c) Will reveal the untapped talent.
 (d) Will result in inefficient portfolio management.

Explanation: Will undermine the banks' social commitment.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (831–840): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2005]

PASSAGE I

In the past 50 years, doctors across the world have accepted the practice to prescribe antibiotics at the first sign of a trivial infection or treat patients with a handful of antibiotics. These days it is not uncommon to see practitioners prescribing multiple antibiotics without any real indication or relevance for such a combination of drugs. Antibiotics have traditionally been known as miracle drugs, but there is growing evidence that they are overworked miracles, especially in countries like ours where there is easy access to drugs across the counter, including antibiotics. We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days. Yet the unbridled use of these agents is inexorably propelling us in that direction.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Unbridled: not controlled and therefore extreme.

Inexorably: not stopping or changing.

Propelling: forcing somebody to move in a particular direction or to get into a particular situation.

831. Antibiotics are called 'overworked miracles' because

- (a) They performed miracles
 (b) They are hardly used
 (c) They are overused
 (d) They exhausted their miracles

Explanation: they are overused

Hence, the correct option is (c).



832. 'We cannot think of a return to pre-antibiotic days' means

- (a) Antibiotics became indispensable.
- (b) We must go back to pre-antibiotic days.
- (c) We cannot stop using antibiotics.
- (d) We can stop using antibiotics.

Explanation: We cannot stop using antibiotics

Hence, the correct option is (c).

833. The passage tells us that

- (a) The antibiotics work miracles.
- (b) The antibiotics are available at the counters.
- (c) The use of antibiotics is uncontrollable.
- (d) Antibiotics are used indiscriminately.

Explanation: antibiotics are used indiscriminately

Hence, the correct option is (d).

834. The passage discusses the use of

- (a) Drugs in general
- (b) Miracle drugs
- (c) Antibiotics
- (d) Combination of different drugs

Explanation: antibiotics

Hence, the correct option is (c).

835. 'These days it is not uncommon to prescribe antibiotics' means

- (a) It is rare to prescribe antibiotics.
- (b) It is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
- (c) It is not a common practice to prescribe antibiotics.
- (d) It is compulsory to prescribe antibiotics.

Explanation: It is a common practice to prescribe antibiotics

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Passage II

Among Nature's most intriguing phenomena are the partnerships formed by any different species. The name used for these relationships, 'Symbiosis', comes from the Greek meaning 'living together'. Not all symbiotic relationships are the same. There are some called commensal relationships, in which one partner gains a benefit while the other gains little gain but

is not harmed. One example is the relationship between two types of fish such as remoras and sharks. The remora, which is long and often striped, attaches itself to a shark (sometimes to another type of fish or a whale), using a sucker on its head. When the shark makes a kill, the hitch-hiker briefly detaches itself to feed on the scraps. Another type of symbiotic relationship is parasitism, in which one partner benefits at the expense of others. Ticks and tapeworms are some of the familiar parasites.

The third type of symbiotic relationship, called mutualism, is a true partnership in which both partners benefit. The relationship may be limited as when zebras and wild beast graze together on the vast African grasslands. Each species can survive on its own, but together their chances of detecting predators are improved because each contributes a specially keen sense. (Zebras have the better eyesight; wild beast, hearing and sense of smell). In a few cases, partners are so interdependent that one cannot survive without the other. Many mutualistic relationships probably lie somewhere in between.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Intruding: very interesting because of being unusual or not having an obvious answer.

Commensal: living on another animal/plant and getting food from the situation, but doing no harm.

Hitch-hiker: taking lifts from others (here, remora is the hitch-hiker).

Parasitism: living on another animal plant and getting its food from it.

Ticks: small insects that bite humans and animals and suck their blood.

Mutualism: sharing by two or more people.

Predators: animals that kill and eat other animals.

836. Remora attaches itself to the shark or whale

- (a) By entwining its long body around the bigger fish.
- (b) By biting into the fish's body with its teeth.

(c) With an adhesive organ found in its head.

(d) With a hook like structure in its head.

Explanation: with an adhesive organ found in its head

Hence, the correct option is (c).

837. Commensal relationship is a type of symbiosis in which the relationship is beneficial

- (a) To one and harmless to other
- (b) To one and harmful to other
- (c) To both
- (d) To both for a very short time

Explanation: to one and harmless to other

Hence, the correct option is (a).

838. The passage talks about how animals

- (a) Help each other
- (b) Live together
- (c) Take advantage of the weaker ones
- (d) Are related to each other

Explanation: are related to each other

Hence, the correct option is (d).

839. Parasites

- (a) Are neither beneficial nor harmful to animals they are with.
- (b) Benefit at the expense of the animals they live with.
- (c) Are beneficial to the animals they live with.
- (d) Harm the animals they live with.

Explanation: benefit at the expense of the animals they live with

Hence, the correct option is (b).

840. Remora feeds

- (a) On the shark it travels' with.
- (b) On the leftover parts of the shark's prey.
- (c) By detaching itself to attack the prey.
- (d) On a whale or another type of fish.

Explanation: on the leftover parts of the shark's prey

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (841–850): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC TA (IT & CE) Exam. 2004]

PASSAGE I

The Printing Press has made knowledge available to the vast multitude of people. Pray, what kind of knowledge is it? Is it of any permanent character? Books have become common and, when we say that books like the Sexton Blake series sell like hot cakes, we have an index of the nature of knowledge which a typical person in a vast multitude seeks. Let me tell you of an incident that took place in America a few years ago. An American publisher printed a million copies of the works of Charles Dickens in the hope that he could easily sell them on the name of the author. But to his disappointment, not even the widest publicity and advertisement could enable him to sell the books. Being sorely tired, he hit on a plan. He tore off the cover pages, substituted covers containing sensational love headings for the titles and again advertised the new books. In a week, all the books were sold out. We are not concerned here with the moral of the bookseller's action. What we have to note is that only books of a sensational type are really sought for by the ordinary folk who have a great aversion to serious study. So, you will see that the grand argument that the Printing Press has made knowledge available even to the masses is certainly fallacious and quite misleading. To put it correctly, it has created a taste for a low order of books.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Multitude: an extremely large number

Sorely tired: very much tired

Aversion: a strong feeling of not liking somebody/ something.

Fallacious: wrong; based on a false idea.

841. Sexton Blake series are big sellers because they

- (a) Disseminate knowledge
- (b) Are informative
- (c) Satisfy a typically serious reader
- (d) Are sensational

Explanation: are sensational

Hence, the correct option is (d).

842. The American publisher had chosen the works of Charles Dickens to

- (a) Give wide publicity to Dickens' works
- (b) Offer the readers what best he could
- (c) Counter the trash
- (d) Make money easily

Explanation: make money easily

Hence, the correct option is (d).

843. What is the main contention of the passage?

- (a) To stress the popularity of the printing press.
- (b) To point out the disappointment of serious readers.
- (c) To shed light on the morale of the publishers.
- (d) To bring out the evil impacts of the printing press.

Explanation: To shed light on the morale of the publishers

Hence, the correct option is (c).

844. The author's contention makes us feel that he

- (a) Is unilateral in his argument
- (b) Is balanced
- (c) Is a typical critic
- (d) Argues convincingly

Explanation: argues convincingly

Hence, the correct option is (d).

845. Who is Charles Dickens?

- (a) A playwright
- (b) An epic poet
- (c) A short story writer
- (d) A novelist

Explanation: A novelist

Hence, the correct option is (d).

PASSAGE II

Our awareness of time has reached such a pitch of intensity that we suffer acutely whenever our journey take us into some corner of the world where people are not interested in minutes and seconds. The unpunctuality of the orient, for example is appalling to those who come freshly from a land of fixed mealtimes and regular train services. For a modern American or Englishman, waiting is a psychological torture. An Indian accepts the blank hours with resignation, even with satisfaction. He has not lost the fine art of doing

nothing. Our notion of time as a collection of minutes, each of which must be filled with some business or amusement, is wholly alien to the Greek. For the man who lives in a preindustrial world, time moves at a slow and easy pace; he does not care about each minute, for the good reason that he has not been made conscious of the existence of minutes.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Orient: the countries of Asia, especially of eastern Asia, (China, Japan, Russia, etc.).

Appalling: shocking; extremely bad

Notion: an idea, a belief or an understanding of something.

Alien: not usual or acceptable.

846. What is the main theme of the passage?

- (a) Concept of time in preindustrial world.
- (b) The Greek concept of time.
- (c) Awareness of time in the modern industrial world.
- (d) The Orientals and their awareness of time.

Explanation: Awareness of time in the modern industrial world

Hence, the correct option is (c).

847. The Orientals are alien to

- (a) The business of amusement.
- (b) The notion of time as a collection of minutes.
- (c) Industrialization
- (d) The fine art of doing nothing.

Explanation: the notion of time as a collection of minutes

Hence, the correct option is (b).

848. A person who belongs to preindustrial world

- (a) Knows the utility of time.
- (b) Knows how to derive happiness by making use of time carefully.
- (c) Does not care about each minute.
- (d) Cares much for every minute.

Explanation: does not care about each minute

Hence, the correct option is (c).



849. According to the author

- (a) The Orientals are very punctual.
- (b) The Americans or the Englishmen are punctual.
- (c) The Greek and the Orientals are very punctual.
- (d) The Indians are very punctual.

Explanation: the Americans or the Englishmen are punctual

Hence, the correct option is (b).

850. The 'orient' in the passage refers to

- (a) China and Japan
- (b) Japan and England
- (c) England and America
- (d) America alone

Explanation: China and Japan

Hence, the correct option is (a).

Directions for questions (851–855): You have a brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

PASSAGE

There are three main groups of oils—animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil comes from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal product and the oils of certain flowers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Stripped off: removed completely

Invalids: persons who need other people to take care of them, because of illness that they have had for a long time.

851. The main source of animal oil is

- (a) Fish
- (b) Whale
- (c) Sea weeds
- (d) Plants

Explanation: whale

Hence, the correct option is (b).

852. Vegetable oil is mainly used for

- (a) Eating
- (b) Cooking
- (c) Frying
- (d) Lubricating

Explanation: cooking

Hence, the correct option is (b).

853. The _____ of fish yields nourishing oil.

- (a) Liver
- (b) Stomach
- (c) Eyes
- (d) Head

Explanation: liver

Hence, the correct option is (a).

854. The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a

- (a) Skin
- (b) Cells
- (c) Blubber
- (d) Fins

Explanation: blubber

Hence, the correct option is (c).

855. _____ are made from vegetable, animal products and the oils of certain flowers.

- (a) Perfumes
- (b) Cosmetics
- (c) Cooking medium
- (d) Soaps

Explanation: soaps

Hence, the correct option is (d).

Directions for questions (856–865): You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. [SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2003]

PASSAGE I

Vacations were once the prerogative of the privileged few, even as late as the 19th century. Now they are considered the right of all, except for such unfortunate masses as in China, for whom life, except for sleep and brief periods of rest, is uninterrupted toil.

They are more necessary now than before because the average life is well rounded and has become increasingly. The idea of vacations, as we conceive it must be incomprehensible to primitive people. Rest of some kind has of course always been a part of the rhythm of human life, but earlier ages did not find it necessary to organize it in the way that modern man has done. Holidays, feast days, were sufficient.

With modern man's increasing tensions, with the useless quality of so much of his work, this break in the year's routine became steadily more necessary. Vacations became necessary for the purpose of renewal and repair.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Prerogative: a right or advantage belonging to a particular person or group because of his/ its importance or social position.

Privileged: having special rights or advantages that most people do not have.

Toil: hard unpleasant work that makes you feel very tired.

Conceive: to form an idea, a plan, etc., in your mind.

Incomprehensible: impossible to understand.

856. The author's main purpose in this passage is to

- (a) Explore the history of vacations.
- (b) Tell why vacations have become more common.
- (c) Contrast holidays and festive occasions with vacation.
- (d) Demonstrate that vacations are not really necessary.

Explanation: Explore the history of vacations

Hence, the correct option is (a).

857. According to the passage, we need vacations now more than ever because we have

- (a) A more carefree nature
- (b) Much more free time
- (c) Little diversity in our work
- (d) A 'higher standard' of living

Explanation: A more carefree nature
Hence, the correct option is (a).

858. It is implied in the passage that our lives are very

- (a) Habitual
- (b) Patriot
- (c) Varied
- (d) Independent

Explanation: Varied
Hence, the correct option is (c).

859. As used in the passage the word 'prerogative' means

- (a) Habit
- (b) Privilege
- (c) Request
- (d) Hope

Explanation: Privilege
Hence, the correct option is (b).

860. The contemporary attitude towards vacations is best expressed by which of the following proverbs?

- (a) A penny saved is penny earned.
- (b) The devil finds work for idle hands.
- (c) All work and no play make Jack a dull boy.
- (d) Many hands make light work.

Explanation: All work and no play make Jack a dull boy
Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

In an effort to produce the largest, fastest and most luxurious ship afloat, the British built the RMS Titanic. It was so superior to anything else on the seas that it was dubbed 'unsinkable'. So sure of this were the owners that they provided only twenty life boats and rafts, less than one half the number needed for the 2227 passengers on board.

Many passengers were aboard the night it rammed an iceberg only two days at sea and more than halfway between England and its New York destination. Because the bonny liner was travelling so fast, it was impossible to avoid the ghostly looking iceberg. An un-extinguished fire also

contributed to the ship's submersion. Panic increased the number of casualties as people jumped into the icy water or fought to be among the few to board the life boats. Four hours after the mishap, another ship, the 'Carpathia', rescued 705 survivors.

The infamous RMS Titanic had enjoyed only two days of sailing glory on its maiden voyage in 1912 before plunging into 12,000 feet of water near the coast of Newfoundland where it lies today.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Infamous: well-known for being bad or evil.

Plunging: moving or making somebody/something more suddenly forwards and/or down wards.

861. All of the following are true except that

- (a) Only a third of those aboard perished.
- (b) The Carpathia rescued the survivors.
- (c) The RMS Titanic sank near Newfoundland.
- (d) The RMS Titanic was the fastest ship afloat in 1912.

Explanation: Only a third of those aboard perished
Hence, the correct option is (a).

862. All of the following contributed to the large death toll except

- (a) Panic
- (b) Fire
- (c) Speed
- (d) The Carpathia

Explanation: The Carpathia
Hence, the correct option is (d).

863. How many days was the RMS Titanic at sea before sinking?

- (a) 2
- (b) 4
- (c) 6
- (d) 12

Explanation: 2
Hence, the correct option is (a).

864. 'Maiden voyage' is closest in meaning to

- (a) Inaugural
- (b) Most elegant
- (c) Longest
- (d) Final

Explanation: Inaugural
Hence, the correct option is (a).

865. What does this passage convey?

- (a) The RMS Titanic proved itself the most seaworthy vessel in 1812.
- (b) Attempts to rescue the RMS Titanic's survivors were not successful.
- (c) Overconfidence by builders and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel.
- (d) A fire and panic were the only causes for the sinking of the ship.

Explanation: Overconfidence by builder and owners was greatly responsible for the sinking of the vessel
Hence, the correct option is (c).

Directions for questions (866–875): You have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives. [SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2001]

PASSAGE I

The achievement of science in the twentieth century has been very great. Its influence can be felt in every sphere of life. From the small pins and needles to the huge iron sheets and joints, most of the things we require for our everyday use, come out of factories where scientific principles are utilized for practical ends. Science has enabled man to bring forces of nature under control and to use them for his own advantage. It has brought the distant parts of the world close together. Our knowledge of the universe has been much widened on account of the untiring efforts of the astronomers like Jeans and Eddington. Remarkable cures of human diseases have been possible owing to the discovery of some wonderful medicines.

866. The main idea of the passage is
- (a) The impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life.
 - (b) Science is an anathema.
 - (c) Nothing is beyond the purview of science.
 - (d) Science can work miracles.

Explanation: The impact of science can be felt in every sphere of life
Hence, the correct option is (a).

867. The mode of approach is

- (a) Logical (b) Anatomical
(c) Descriptive (d) Expository

Explanation: expository

Hence, the correct option is (d).

868. What has enabled man to harness the forces of nature to the advantage of mankind?

- (a) Arts (b) Oratory
(c) Bravery (d) Science

Explanation: science

Hence, the correct option is (d).

869. Science has proved a great boon for

- (a) Scientists (b) Artists
(c) Explorers (d) Mankind

Explanation: mankind

Hence, the correct option is (d).

870. The most appropriate title for the passage will be

- (a) Science is a curse
(b) Science is a great boon
(c) Achievements of science
(d) None of these

Explanation: Science, a great boon

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

“Science cannot reduce the magic of a sunset to arithmetic, nor can it express friendship with a formula” observed the eminent medical researcher, Dr Lous Orr. He added, “also beyond science’s mastery of nature are love and laughter, pain and loneliness and insights into truth and beauty”. This distancing of science from the human condition perhaps explains why most foreign tourists visiting Britain flock predictably to see the hallowed homes of playwrights, writers and poets, but choose to ignore the habitations where its eminent scientists lived and worked.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Insights: an understanding of what something is like.

Distancing: a difference or lack of connection between two things.

Flock: to go or gather together somewhere in large numbers.

Predictably: in a predictable (capable of being foretold) manner.

Hallowed: regarded as holy; sacred.

871. Why is it that science cannot express friendship with a formula?

- (a) Science and friendship cannot coexist.
(b) It is abstract term which cannot be grappled by science.
(c) Friendship is beyond science’s mastery.
(d) Friendship is unknown to scientists.

Explanation: Friendship is beyond science mastery

Hence, the correct option is (c).

872. The word ‘magic’ tiers to

- (a) Evening dusk
(b) The sunrise
(c) Solar and lunar eclipse
(d) Setting of the sun, with all its beauty.

Explanation: setting of the sun, with all its beauty

Hence, the correct option is (d).

873. Which of the following are beyond science’s reach, according to the passage?

- (a) Love and laughter, pain and loneliness
(b) Derivation of a formula
(c) Complexity of time and tide
(d) Work of the mind

Explanation: Love and laughter, pain and loneliness

Hence, the correct option is (a).

874. The verb ‘flock’ refers to

- (a) Tourists in Britain
(b) Local people
(c) Large number of foreign tourists visiting homes of playwrights, writers, poets.
(d) Indian tourists

Explanation: large number of foreign tourists visiting homes (playwrights, writers, poets)

Hence, the correct option is (c).

875. Why according to the author do tourists prefer to visit hallowed homes of playwrights, writers and poets, than visiting the habitation of eminent scientists?

- (a) The houses of playwright and writers are well decorated and are full of splendour
(b) Science cannot explain human emotions. Hence, people have a soft corner for those who produce a splendid display of emotions in their work.
(c) Scientists are loathsome
(d) Houses of Scientists are untidy and not well preserved.

Explanation: Science cannot explain human emotions hence people have soft corner for those who produce a splendid display (emotions in their work).

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (876–885): You have two brief passages of 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 2000]

PASSAGE I

“The Law is an ass”, declared Mr Bumble in “*Oliver Twist*”, and it often seems he was right. For punishment does not always fit the crime and it rarely happens that a prison term reforms a criminal”.

Consider the following two cases. The first one had happened in a village in Madurai District. One Gopal Yadhav, a hardcore criminal undergoing life sentence in the Madurai Prison came out on bail for two days to perform the last rites of his mother. But he was rearrested on the same evening on the charges of murdering his neighbour’s son to settle old scores.

The second case too came to Madurai Court recently. Deserted by her husband a drunkard, his grief stricken wife mixed rat poison in the food and gave it to her four children aged between 3/2 and 9 years. Before she could swallow the same food she was unable to bear the pitiable sight of her children writhing in pain. She rushed them to hospital where she disclosed everything. She was able to save the lives of the first three children, but the law of the country awarded her two years imprisonment (later commuted to one year) on the charges of plotting to kill her children. Would you say women like her

are a danger to the society? Would you call them criminals? It is high time that we found other ways of registering our disapproval of wrong doing. To imprison the bad is expedient when they are dangerous. To imprison the mad and the merely sad, as we do, is not only unnecessary, it is uncivilized.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Settle old scores: to hurt/punish somebody/who has harmed/cheated you in the past.

Writhing: suffering a lot.

Expedient: an action that is useful/necessary for a particular purpose, but not always fair or right.

Lifer: a person who has been sent to prison for whole life.

876. The writer says "The Law is an ass" because

- (a) It is as patient as an ass.
- (b) It does not punish the criminals severely.
- (c) Punishments do not help to reform criminals.
- (d) Criminals can escape punishment.

Explanation: punishments do not help to reform criminals.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

877. Gopal Yadhav came out on bail

- (a) In order to murder his enemy.
- (b) To cremate his mother.
- (c) So that he could be rearrested.
- (d) To see his four children undergoing treatment in the hospital.

Explanation: to cremate his mother

Hence, the correct option is (b).

878. The mother in the second case cannot be called a criminal because she

- (a) Rushed her children to the hospital.
- (b) Mixed an ineffective poison in the food.
- (c) Was able to save three out of four children.
- (d) Was deserted by her husband.

Explanation: rushed her children to the hospital.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

879. The writer argues that punishments for people like the woman in the second case are not necessary because they

- (a) Don't commit crimes frequently.
- (b) Are less dangerous than other criminals.
- (c) Represent poor society.
- (d) Should not be clubbed with other criminals.

Explanation: are less dangerous than other criminals.

Hence, the correct option is (b).

880. The main difference between the two cases is

- (a) The first is about a man and the other is about a woman.
- (b) The woman regrets what she has done, but not the man.
- (c) The man is a lifer but the woman is not.
- (d) The man and the woman belong to different communities.

Explanation: the woman regrets what she has done, but not the man

Hence, the correct option is (b).

PASSAGE II

The United Nations Fourth World Women's Conference had a colourful start at Beijing on September 4th. This is the century's most crucial conference which aimed at changing the status quo of women's lives characterized by inequality.

In a preliminary session, Ms Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said that expanding women's power will bring greater peace and tolerance to the world.

"It is not the prerogative of men alone to bring light to this world. Women with their capacity for compassion and self-sacrifice, with their courage and perseverance have done much to dissipate the darkness of intolerance and hate", said Ms Aung San Suu Kyi.

In the afternoon session Ms Ayako Yamaguchi, a Japanese delegate, launched a petition against beauty pageants. "What right do men have to evaluate women in a few minutes? All women are beautiful. Beauty is something different for everyone", Ms Ayako Yamaguchi said.

"Beauty contests are used as trade and exploitation. The training is very vigorous, but it is the organizers, not the women, who get the full benefit", said Ms Ranjana Bhargava. "After the competition, the women become trapped and the abuse and the bad things begin. The women are tainted, no one else will accept them".

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Prerogative: a right/advantage belonging to a particular person or group because of his/its importance or social position.

Perseverance: the quality of continuing to try to achieve a particular aim despite difficulties.

Dissipate: to gradually make something become weaker until it disappears.

Tainted: damaged or spoiled the quality of some thing or the opinion that people have of somebody/something.

881. The Women's World Conference was very important because

- (a) Ms Aung San Suu Kyi has just been awarded the prestigious Nobel Peace Prize.
- (b) Ms Aung San Suu Kyi was taking part in the conference.
- (c) Its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.
- (d) It was to protest against beauty contests.

Explanation: its main purpose was to change inequalities between men and women.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

882. Which of the following arguments of Ms Aung San Suu Kyi is not true?

- (a) Women also can bring greater peace to the world.
- (b) Men cannot claim they have done more for peace.
- (c) Women have the capacity for compassion and sacrifice.
- (d) Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.

Explanation: Men have done nothing to dissipate ignorance.

Hence, the correct option is (d).

883. The main emphasis in Ms Ayako Yamaguchi's argument is

- (a) Men have no right to judge women.
- (b) Men should be given more time to evaluate women.
- (c) All women are beautiful in a way.
- (d) Beauty contests are not necessary.

Explanation: men have no right to judge women.

Hence, the correct option is (a).

884. 'Beauty is something different for everyone'. This statement means

- (a) Beauty is certainly different from ugliness.
- (b) Beautiful women do not mingle with other women.
- (c) Beauty cannot be defined adequately.
- (d) Each woman is beautiful.

Explanation: beauty cannot be defined adequately.

Hence, the correct option is (c).

885. "Colourful start" in the first sentence refers to

- (a) Participants who were all beautiful.
- (b) A lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall.
- (c) Absence of black coloured girls.
- (d) Flags of various colours outside the conference hall.

Explanation: a lot of excitement and cheerfulness in the conference hall

Hence, the correct option is (b).

Directions for questions (886–895): In these questions, you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

[SSC SO (Audit) Exam. 1997]

PASSAGE I

What one wonders, is the lowest common denominator of Indian culture today. The attractive Hema Malini. The songs of Vividh Bharati or the mouth-watering Masala Dosa! Delectable as these maybe, each yields pride of place to that false symbol of a new-era the synthetic fibre. In less than twenty years. the nylon sari and the terylene shirt have swept the countryside, penetrated to the farthest corners of the

land and persuaded every common man, woman and child that the key to success in the present day world lies in artificial fibres such as glass nylon, crepe nylon, tery mixes, polysters and what have you. More than the bicycles, the wristwatch or the transistor radio, synthetic clothes have come to represent the first step away from the village square. The village lass treasures the flashy nylon sari in her trousseau most dearly; the village youth gets a great kick out of his cheap terrycot shirt and trousers, the nearest he can approximate to the expensive synthetic sported by his wealthy dtybred contemporaries. And the Neo-rich craze for 'phoren' is nowhere more apparent than in the price that people will pay for smuggled, stolen, begged, borrowed second-hand or thrown away synthetics. Alas, even the unique richness of the traditional tribal costume is being fast eroded by the deadening uniformity of nylon.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Penetrated: went into or through something.

Persuaded: made somebody do something by giving him good reasons for doing it.

Trousseau : the clothes and the possessions collected by a woman who is soon going to get married in order to begin her married life

Kick out: a great feeling of excitement and pleasure.

City bred: brought up in a city.

Contemporaries: belonging to the same time.

Neo-rich: Newly rich people.

'phoren': foreign.

Eroded: gradually destroyed something or made it weaken over a period of time.

Deadening: making something such as a sound, a feeling, etc., less strong.

Tragic: making you feel very sad, because somebody has died or has suffered a lot.

Irony: showing that you really mean the opposite of what you are saying.

Sombre: sad and serious.

Satiric: using humour to show the faults and weaknesses of a person.

886. The lowest common denominator of the Indian culture today is

- (a) Hema Malini
- (b) Songs of Vividh Bharati
- (c) Masala Dosa
- (d) Synthetic fibre

Explanation: synthetic fibre

Hence, the correct option is (d).

887. The synthetic fibre has

- (a) Always been popular in India
- (b) Become popular during the last twenty years
- (c) Never been popular in India
- (d) Been as popular as other kinds of fibre

Explanation: become popular during the last twenty years

Hence, the correct option is (b).

888. The latest symbol of modernity for the rural people is

- (a) The bicycle
- (b) The wristwatch
- (c) The transistor
- (d) The synthetic cloth

Explanation: the synthetic cloth

Hence, the correct option is (d).

889. The term 'Neo-rich' means

- (a) The aristocracy
- (b) The industrialists
- (c) The newly rich people
- (d) The common people

Explanation: the newly rich people

Hence, the correct option is (c).

890. The tone of the passage is

- (a) Tragic
- (b) Irony
- (c) Sombre
- (d) Satiric

Explanation: sombre

Hence, the correct option is (c).

PASSAGE II

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad way, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language—so the argument runs—must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a

sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or handsome cabs to aero planes. Underneath this lies the half conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes, it is not simply due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fails all more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration, so that the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

SOME IMPORTANT WORDS

Decadent: having or showing low standards, especially moral ones, and an interest only in pleasure and enjoyment rather than serious things.

Collapse: to fall down/to break down suddenly.

Archaism: a very old word or phrase that is no longer used.

Reinforcing: making a feeling, an idea, etc., stronger.

Intensified: increased in degree or strength.

Indefinitely: for a period of time with no fixed limit.

Slovenliness: carelessness, untidiness or dirtiness in appearance or habits.

Regeneration: making to develop and grow strong again.

Frivolous: silly or amusing behaviour.

891. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because

- (a) Bad habits spread by imitation.
- (b) We live in a decadent civilization.
- (c) There are too many bad writers.
- (d) People are too lazy to change their bad habits.

Explanation: people are too lazy to change their bad habits

Hence, the correct option is (d).

892. The author believes that

- (a) It's now too late to do anything about the problem.
- (b) Language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes.
- (c) The decline in the language can be stopped.
- (d) The process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped.

Explanation: the decline in the language can be stopped'

Hence, the correct option is (c).

893. The author believes that the first stage towards the political regeneration of the language would be

- (a) Taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits.
- (b) Avoiding being frivolous about it.
- (c) Clear thinking.
- (d) For professional writers to help.

Explanation: taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits

Hence, the correct option is (a).

894. The author believes that

- (a) English is becoming ugly.
- (b) Bad language habits are inevitable.
- (c) Our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier
- (d) Our civilization is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language.

Explanation: our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier

Hence, the correct option is (c).

895. What causes bad language in the end?

- (a) The bad influence of individual writers.
- (b) The imitation of bad language habits.
- (c) Political and economic causes.
- (d) An assumption that nothing can be done about it.

Explanation: Political and economic causes

Hence, the correct option is (c).

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