

यूनियन बैंक
of India



Staff College Bengaluru



दिग्दर्शिका

PROMOTION
STUDY MATERIAL

ENGLISH



11.11.2021

SYLLABUS

A. ENGLISH

1. **Functional Grammar** : Introducing basic vocabulary and the use of prepositions, pronouns, verbs, nouns, adverbs, articles, structures and the correct use of words and phrases and direct and indirect speech. No direct reference to the rules of grammar to be included.
2. **Comprehension & Precis Writing** : Only Objective Multiple Choice Questions to know whether the candidate has comprehended the passage.

Question Set-1

Passage 1

Direction (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

It's this period of his life that a new exhibition at the British Museum seeks to display in an exhibition entitled 'Hokusai: Beyond the Great Wave'. In his 70s, Hokusai would adopt a new name—Manji, meaning "ten thousand things" or "everything". This was exactly what he wanted to draw. Everything.

An understanding of the "form of things"—the Japanese Buddhist belief that all things, living and material, have a spiritual connection to one another—and the desire to portray—it was these that drove Hokusai in his *quest* for immortality as an artist.

Born in 1760 in Edo, modern Tokyo, Hokusai published his first Ukiyo-e prints in 1779. Meaning 'floating world', Ukiyo-e woodblock prints took *hedonism* and pleasure as their subjects, depicting gijin-ga (courtesans), yakusha-e (actors) and shunga (erotic couplings) in detail.

Hokusai's work was no exception. But, in a career that saw him symbolically change his name 30 times, other themes began to interest him. Hokusai drew everyday life, images from ancient Japanese and Chinese mythology and nature, besides experimenting with new techniques.

Hundred years of art

He insisted he would achieve greatness only if he *honed* his craft till he turned

100. "I wish to work so that at one hundred years I will have achieved a divine state in my art," he once wrote.

The ink he would use for *Under the wave* and other works was formed by blending traditional Japanese indigo with the newly available Prussian blue to create a fantastic deep, saturated colour that would define his most famous creations. One can almost feel the spray of the ocean in *Kajikazawa* in Kai Province, composed in early 1831. In *Rainstorm beneath the summit*, the deep blue at the top gives a real sense of the scale of the image, with the mighty Mt. Fuji nearly touching the heavens.

The mountain, sacred to both Buddhists and Shintoists, was a recurring subject in Hokusai's work, appearing most famously in *One Hundred Views*. In drawing the famous mountain, Hokusai was also searching for his own permanence, for his legacy to bloom like a sakura tree and never wilt.

Fuji View Plain in Owari Province, printed in 1831, is vintage Hokusai: here, the mountain is but a small wedge on the horizon, the sky dissected into ocre, white and shades of blue. But the key element is the worker in the foreground. Hard at work, he is uninterested in the view behind him. Why would he be? For him, the spectacular has become **banal**.

That attention to the mundane—the worker's tools drawn with as much detail as the delicate, wispy leaves of the tree beside him—is characteristic of Hokusai. For him, the pedestrian was worthy of commemoration. He captured urban life in Japan with a level of precision that would later inspire Western artists to do the same.

The father of modernism

Before he died aged 90, Hokusai changed his name one last time to Gakyo Rojin, the 'old man crazy to paint'. He revisited themes, places, and mythology with the same **fervour** he had displayed decades earlier.

But how did Hokusai become so famous? Why is it that he became a household name while some of his contemporaries, like Ando Hiroshige and Kitagawa Utamaro, did not? Japan was in tumult during the last years of Hokusai's life. The last shogunate was collapsing, and ensuing Meiji Restoration would irrevocably change the country and its place in the world.

Enterprising merchants visiting Japan for the first time in the 1850s saw great value in the Ukiyo-e prints, and sent them back to art markets in Europe. Hokusai and his peers' works were initially undervalued; indeed, the first prints were initially used as packaging material for other art works. But all that changed in 1867, with Paris' first Exposition Universelle, which boasted the first-ever Japanese pavilion in Paris. A key attraction? Hokusai.

Changing Japan

The Orientalist construction of Japan as an exotic land of beautiful women, with a deep connection to nature, and of solemn warriors clinging to codes of honour

amidst blooming cherry blossom trees, also played its part in popularising him. But this wouldn't last. So long as Japan was evocative, but weak, it provided a source of inspiration to European artists looking for a different creative process. When that changed in 1905, after Japan triumphed against the Tsar's imperial forces in the Russo-Japanese war, the country was rudely transformed in Western consciousness to that of a world power.

This may be why later artists like Picasso turned to Africa in search of their primitivist fantasies. After all, while escaping the constraints of Western art, as the Impressionists did, may have required gazing at worlds outside of Europe, they could not bear it when the people of those worlds stared right back at them. Nearly 170 years later, Hokusai's works are still admired. His legacy has contributed to some of the world's most important art movements. He's even on your smartphone: there's a wave emoji, and last year's wildly popular app, Prisma, can "wavify" any image you want.

In the end, the old man crazy to paint did find the immortality he was looking for all his life.

(Source: The Hindu)

(1). What was the last name of 'Hokusai ' before his death?

- a) Ukiyo
- b) Prisma
- c) Gakyo Rojin
- d) None of the above

(2). According to the passage, what is the meaning of 'Manji'?

- a) Everything
- b) Nothing
- c) Sailor
- d) Pilot

(3). In accordance with the passage, which of the following statements given below is/are correct regarding 'Hokusai'?

A. He became famous after Paris' first Exposition Universelle.

B. The ink he used in his painting was formed by blending traditional Japanese indigo.

- (a) B only
- (b) A only
- (c) Neither A nor B
- (d) Both are correct

(4). From where did Hokusai draw everyday life images(in his paintings/crafts)?

- a) Buddhist scriptures
- b) Japanese and Chinese Mythology
- c) Indian Mythology
- d) Mongolian Mythology

(5). According to the writer of the above passage, Japan was rudely transformed in Western consciousness after

- a) Japan triumphed against the Tsar's imperial forces in the Russo-Japanese war
- b) Japan's defeat in 2nd world war
- c) Japan 's defeat in 1st world war
- d) None of the above

(6). Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Quest

- (a) prey
- (b) retreat
- (c) delving
- (d) voyage

(7). Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Hedonism

- (a) debauchery
- (b) epicureanism
- (c) gratification
- (d) unhappiness

(8). Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Banal

- (a) Bland
- (b) Corny
- (c) Dumb
- (d) All of the Above

(9). Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Honed

- (a) acuminate
- (b) impotent
- (c) verbose
- (d) none of the above

(10). Choose the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Fervour

- (a) ardor
- (b) apathy
- (c) dullness
- (d) insincerity

Answers

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. c | 2. a | 3. d | 4. b |
| 5. a | 6. b | 7. d | 8. d |
| 9. a | 10. a | | |

Passage 2

Direction(1-8): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

For the first time in 11 years, in 2015-16 the combined fiscal deficit of India's 29 States as a proportion of the size of their economies breached the 3% threshold recommended as a fiscally prudent limit by successive Finance Commissions. The Reserve Bank of India has warned that the States' expectation to revert to the 3% mark in their 2016-17 Budgets may not be realised, based on information from 25 States. While the Central government has projected a fiscal deficit of 3.2% of GDP for this year, States expect to bring theirs down further to 2.6% — still higher than the average of 2.5% clocked between 2011-12 and 2015-16.

Whichever way one looks at it, the steady gains made in States' finances over the past decade seem to be unravelling. Chief Economic Adviser Arvind Subramanian has asserted that the 3% of GDP benchmark for the fiscal deficit of the States or the Centre is not a magic number. Yet, it serves as an anchor for fiscal discipline in a country whose two biggest crises in recent decades — the balance of payments trouble in 1991, the currency tumble in 2013 — were precipitated by fiscal irresponsibility.

Taking on the massive debt of their chronically loss-making power distribution companies, as part of the UDAY restructuring exercise steered by the Centre, has surely dented the States' fiscal health significantly over the past couple of years.

With private investment remaining elusive, the States' focus on bolstering capital expenditure in sectors such as transport, irrigation and power is welcome (States' capital expenditure as a proportion of their GDP has been higher than the Centre's since 2011-12). But it is important that such funding remains sustainable and States stay solvent. Tepid economic growth hasn't helped, and States have had to resort to higher market borrowings even after the Centre hiked their share from tax inflows to 42% from 32%, starting 2015-16. The Centre has been short-changing States by relying on special levies such as surcharges, cesses and duties that are not considered part of the divisible tax pool. So, instead of a 10% rise in the States' share of gross tax revenue, the actual hike in 2015-16 was just 7.7%. The forthcoming Goods and Services Tax regime should, it is to be hoped, correct this anomaly to an extent. But there are other potential stress points: Pay Commission hikes, rising interest payments, the unstated risks from guaranteeing proxy off-budget borrowings by State enterprises, and the boisterous clamour for ad hoc loan waivers. The N.K. Singh panel on fiscal consolidation has recommended a focus on overall government debt along with fiscal deficit and a 20% debt-to-GDP ratio for States by 2022-23. Not just the Centre, but States (with outstanding liabilities to GDP of around 24% as of March 2017) also need to tighten their belts considerably from here, even as they await the constitution of the Fifteenth Finance Commission.

1. How much fiscal deficit has been projected by the central government in this year?

- A. 2.5%
- B. 32%
- C. 3.7%
- D. 3%
- E. 3.2%

2. The States' focus on bolstering capital expenditure in which of the following sector(s)?

i. Power ii. Economics iii. Transport

- A. Only i
- B. Only iii
- C. Only i and ii
- D. Only i, ii and iii
- E. Only i and iii

3. Which of the following two biggest crises happened in recent decades?

- i. Problem in transportation
- ii. interdisciplinary culture
- iii. the currency tumble in 2013
- iv. the balance of payments trouble in 1991
- v. macroeconomics

- A. only iii

8. Choose the word which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Bolstering

- A. Hinder
- B. Support
- C. Fortify
- D. Tone up
- E. N.O.T.

Solution

1. Ans. E.

Solution: (While the Central government has projected a fiscal deficit of 3.2% of GDP for this year)

2. Ans. E.

Solution: (States' focus on bolstering capital expenditure in sectors such as transport, irrigation and power)

3. Ans. C.

Solution: (whose two biggest crises in recent decades — the balance of payments trouble in 1991, the currency tumble in 2013)

4. Ans. C.

Solution: (Tepid economic growth hasn't helped, and States have had to resort to higher market borrowings even after the Centre hiked their share from tax inflows to 42% from 32%, starting 2015-16.)

5. Ans. A.

Solution:

(Resolve: सुलझाना: unravel)

6. Ans. B.

Solution:

(Collapse: गिरना: tumble)

7. Ans. D.

Solution:

(Clamour: शोर मचाना
calm: शान्त रहना)

8. Ans. A.

Solution:

(Hinder: बाधा डालना)

Bolstering: सहारा देना)

Passage 3

Direction(1-15): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.

The development of nationalism in the third world countries, as is well known, followed a very different trajectory from that in the advanced capitalist countries. In the latter it was a part of the process of the emergence of the bourgeois order in opposition of feudalism, while in the former it was a part of the anti-colonial struggle. The impact of colonialism, though it differed across countries, had on the whole been in the direction of transcending localism and unifying supra-local economic structures through the introduction of market relations. The struggle against colonialism, consequently, took the form of a national struggle in each instance in which people belonging to different tribes or linguistic communities participated. And the colonial power in each instance attempted to break this emerging national unity by splitting people. The modus operandi of this splitting was not just through political manipulation as happened for instance in Angola, South Africa and a host of other countries; an important part of this modus operandi was through the nurturing of a historiography that just denied the existence of any overarching national consciousness. The national struggle, the national movement were given a tribal or religious character, they were portrayed as being no more than the movement of the dominant tribe or the dominant religious group for the achievement of narrow sectional ends. But the important point in this colonialism, while, on the one hand, it objectively created the condition for the coming into being of a national consciousness at a supra-tribal, supra-local and supra-religious level, on the other hand it sought deliberately to subvert this very consciousness by using the same forces which it has objectively undermined.

Question 1.

Which of the following was the advantage of struggle against colonialism?

- (a) Tribal groups held their separate identity throughout the struggle.
- (b) Communities got divided on the basis of religion and language.
- (c) Backwardness of tribals was eradicated.
- (d) Awareness beyond linguistic and religious identity was generated.
- (e) None of these

Question 2.

How did colonial power react to topple the anti-colonial structure?

- (a) by splitting people on the basis of their financial positions
- (b) by using tempting economic strategies

- (c) by creating linguistic, tribal and religious divides
- (d) by instigating tribals against anti-communal forces.
- (e) None of these

Question 3.

The author has given the example of Angola, South Africa, etc in order to

- (a) bring out the similarity of tactics used by the rulers of colonies to divide the natives
- (b) emphasise how nationalism has become almost extinct and capitalism has borne roots
- (c) support the argument that feudalism was opposed by people in underdeveloped countries also
- (d) lay stress on the fact that tribals in those countries were divided on account of language
- (e) None of these

Question 4.

What was the role of an introduction of market relations in the process of economic integration?

- (a) It had different impacts in all colonial exercises.
- (b) It overthrew the capitalistic approach in the third world countries.
- (c) It advocated importance of localism and restricted economic growth.
- (d) It broke the shackles of localism and helped unify the economic structures.
- (e) None of these

New Pattern Reading Comprehension Part- 4

Question 5.

How did nationalism originate in the third world countries?

- (a) as a struggle against feudalism
- (b) as vehement opposition to colonialism
- (c) to advocate capitalistic movement
- (d) to strengthen localism
- (e) None of these

Question 6.

What was the motive of colonial powers in writing a distorted history?

- (a) to emphasise the existence of domination by one tribe over other weaker tribes
- (b) to make people aware of and to integrate on the basis of their rich cultural heritage
- (c) to make people aware of their glorious religion and widely used language
- (d) to give an impression to general people that there was no national consciousness and to prevent them from being united
- (e) None of these

Question 7.

Which of the following statements is definitely true in the context of the passage?

(A) Colonialism internally helped awakening nationalism among people of different tribes, religions, etc.

(B) Advanced capitalist countries had nurtured nationalism as an opposition to feudalism.

(C) The national struggle was not successful because the colonial powers succeeded in dividing the people.

(a) A and B only

(b) B and C only

(c) A only

(d) B only

(e) C only

Question 8.

From the content of the passage, it appears that the author is

(a) a vehement critic of anti-feudalism

(b) a staunch follower of capitalistic pattern

(c) an impartial commentator of historical and political events

(d) a person holding colonialism in high esteem

(e) a historian with view coloured in favour of nationalism

Question 9.

The colonial powers tried to camouflage national movement and to show it as only

(a) a historical fact having ancient roots

(b) skirmish led by a dominating tribe or a religious group with selfish motive

(c) dominance of narrow sectional ends over national goals

(d) survival of the fittest in the struggle against colonialism

(e) None of these Directions

(Q. 10-12): Choose the word which is most SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Question 10.

TRAJECTORY

(a) result

(b) tradition

(c) path

(d) consequence

(e) precedence

Question 11.

TRANSCENDING

(a) widening

(b) reviving

(c) encompassing

(d) surpassing

(e) piloting

Question 12.

EMERGENCE

- (a) renaissance
- (b) onslaught
- (c) imposition
- (d) development
- (e) rise Directions

(Q. 13-15): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

Question 13.

SPLITTING

- (a) severing
- (b) uniting
- (c) adding
- (d) collecting
- (e) assembling

Question 14.

NURTURING

- (a) weakening
- (b) cultivating
- (c) demolishing
- (d) fostering
- (e) poisoning



Question 15.

SUBVERT

- (a) conquer
- (b) escalate
- (c) create
- (d) emanate
- (e) strengthen

Answers

1.	d	2.	c	3.	a	4.	d
5.	b	6.	d	7.	a	8.	c
9.	b	10.	c	11.	d	12.	e
13.	b	13.	B	14.	C	15.	e

Passage 4

Directions: [Questions 1 to 15]: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it in the context of the passage.

The strength of Indian democracy lies in its tradition, in the fusion of the ideas of democracy and national independence which was characteristic of the Indian nationalist movement long before independence. Although the British retained supreme authority in India until 1947, the provincial elections of 1937 provided real exercise in democratic practice before national independence; during the Pacific war India was not overrun or seriously invaded by the Japanese and after the war was over the transfer of power to a government of Indian Congress Party was peaceful one as far as Britain was concerned. By 1947, 'Indianization' has already gone far in the Indian civil service and army, so that the new government could start with effective instruments of central control.

After Independence, however, India was faced with two vast problems; the first, that of economic growth from a very low level of production and the second that of ethnic diversity and the aspirations of sub-nationalities. The Congress leadership was more aware of the former problem than of the second; as a new political elite which had rebelled not only against the British Raj but also against India's old social order, they were conscious of the need to initiate economic development and undertake social reforms, but as nationalists who had led a struggle against alien rule on behalf of all parts of India, they took the cohesion of the Indian nation too much for granted and underestimated the centrifugal forces of ethnic division, which were bound to be accentuated rather than diminished as the popular masses were more and more drawn into politics. The Congress Party was originally opposed to the idea of recognizing any divisions of India on a linguistic basis and preferred to retain the old provinces of British India which often cut across linguistic boundaries; it was only in response to strong pressures from below that the principle of linguistic states was conceded as the basis for a federal 'Indian Union'. The rights granted to the states created new problems for the central government. The idea of making Hindi the national language of a united India was thwarted by the recalcitrance of the speakers of other important Indian languages, and the autonomy of the states rendered central economic planning extremely difficult. Land reforms remained under the control of the states and many large-scale economic projects required a degree of co-operation between the central government and one or more of the states which it was found impossible to achieve.

Co-ordination of policies was difficult even when the Congress Party was in power both in the states and at the center when a congress Government in Delhi was confronted with non-congress parties in office in the states, it became much harder.

1. The provincial elections of 1937 in India showed that the
 - [a] British rule was not popular in India
 - [b] Supremacy of British in India was likely to be short-lived.
 - [c] Indians were peace-loving people.
 - [d] India was capable of bringing into practice the idea of democracy.
 - [e] Indian Congress was the single largest party in India.

2. Why was India not overrun by the Japanese during the Pacific War?
 - [a] Japan was sceptical about its success in the war
 - [b] Japan had friendly relations with Britain
 - [c] Japan was interested in India's freedom from the British rule.
 - [d] It was not an advantageous proposition for Japan from the military perspective.
 - [e] None of these

3. Which according to the passage, can be cited as exercise in democratic practice in India before independence?
 - [a] The Indianization of the Indian civil service.
 - [b] The handing over of power by British to India
 - [c] Several democratic institutions created by the Indian National Congress
 - [d] A neutral role played by the army
 - [e] None of these

4. Which of the following problems India was faced with after Independence?
 - [a] Improper co-ordination of various government policies.
 - [b] Increasing the production from a very low level
 - [c] Military attack from a country across the border
 - [d] Lack of co-ordination between the central and state government
 - [e] None of these.

5. Why central economic planning was found to be difficult?
 - [a] Ethnic diversity of the people
 - [b] Lack of will in implementing land reforms
 - [c] Autonomy given to the states in certain matters.
 - [d] Lack of co-ordination in different government departments.
 - [e] Multiplicity of states and union territories.

6. The new government could start with effective instrument of central power after independence because the
 - [a] Indian army was organized on the pattern of British army
 - [b] Transfer of power to the Indian Congress Party was peaceful
 - [c] Process of Indianization of the Indian Civil Service had already started.
 - [d] People of India offered their whole hearted support to the government
 - [e] None of these.

7. Which of the following issues was not appropriately realized by the central government?

- [a] Centre-State relations
- [b] A national language for the country
- [c] Ethnic diversity of the people
- [d] Implementation of the formulated policies
- [e] None of these

8. Why was the linguistic reorganization of the states accepted?

No common national language could be emerged.

- [a] The states were not co-operating with the central government
- [b] Strong pressure from the states were exerted on the central government to create such states.
- [c] Non-Congress governments in the states demanded such a reorganization of the states.
- [d] None of these

9. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?

- [a] During the Pacific war India was invaded by Japan
- [b] After Independence India was faced with the problem of linguistic diversity of the people.
- [c] Social reforms were neglected by the government.
- [d] Congress leadership was not as much aware of the problem of ethnic diversity as much as of low production.
- [e] Land reforms were under the control of the Central Government.

10. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?

- [a] The political elite in India rebelled against the British Raj.
- [b] By 1947, Indian army was fairly Indianized.
- [c] Economic development and social reforms were initiated soon after independence.
- [d] The Congress party was originally opposed to the idea of division of states on linguistic basis.
- [e] The Congress leadership was fully aware of the problem of ethnic diversity in India at the time of Independence.

11. Which word is most nearly the same in meaning as the word '*accentuated*' as used in the passage ?

- [a] exhibited
- [b] projected
- [c] sharpened
- [d] devalued
- [e] mitigated

12. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word '*conceded*' as used in the passage ?

- [a] accorded
- [b] criticized
- [c] rejected
- [d] denounced
- [e] withdrawn

13. Which word is most nearly the same in meaning as the word '*thwarted*' as used in the passage ?
[a] diverted [b] opposed [c] accepted [d] advocated [e] implemented
14. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word '*recalcitrance*' as used in the passage ?
[a] provocation [b] opposition [c] dedication [d] amenability [e] vulnerability
15. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word '*harder*' as used in the passage.
[a] shorter [b] slower [c] easier [d] larger [e] inferior

Passage 5

Directions : Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The object underlying the rules of natural justice is to prevent miscarriage of justice' and secure 'fair play in action.' As pointed out earlier the requirement about recording of reasons for its decision by an administrative authority exercising quasi-judicial functions achieves this object by excluding chances of arbitrariness and ensuring a degree of fairness in the process of decision-making. Keeping in view the expanding horizon of the principles of natural justice, we are of the opinion that the requirement to record reason can be regarded as one of the principles of natural justice which govern exercise of power by administrative authorities. The rules of natural justice are not embodies rules. The extent of their application depends upon the particular statutory framework where under jurisdiction has been conferred on the administrative authority. With regard to the exercise of a particular power by an administrative authority including exercise of judicial or quasi-judicial functions the legislature, while conferring the said power, may feel that it would not be in the larger public interest that the reasons for the order passed by the administrative authority be recorded in the order and be communicated to the aggrieved party and it may dispense with such a requirement.

1. According to the passage, there is always la gap between
[a] demand for natural justice and its realization
[b] Intention and execution
[c] Rules of natural justice and their application
[d] Conception of a rule and its concretization.

2. According to passage, natural justice can be brought about by :
 - [a] administrative authority framing rules suitably
 - [b] Administrative authority observing the rules of fair play.
 - [c] Administrative authority remaining vigilant
 - [d] Administrative authority upholding rules of natural justice.

3. 'To dispense with a requirement' means
 - [a] to drop the charge
 - [b] to cancel all formal procedure
 - [c] to alter the provisions of the case
 - [d] to do without the demand

4. 'The rules of the natural justice are not embodies rules' means that these rules:
 - [a] are flexible
 - [b] Cannot be visualized
 - [c] Are left deliberately vague
 - [d] Cannot be satisfactorily interpreted.

5. From the passage it is clear that it is the legislature that :
 - [a] invests the administrative authority with enormous powers
 - [b] Embodies rules.
 - [c] Has the larger interests of public welfare.
 - [d] Leaves administrative authority enough discretion to interpret rules.



- | | | |
|------|-------|------|
| 1. D | 13.B | 1. C |
| 2. E | 14..D | 2. B |
| 3. E | 15.B | 3. D |
| 4. D | | 4. A |
| 5. C | | 5. A |
| 6. C | | |
| 7. C | | |
| 8. C | | |
| 9. D | | |
| 10.E | | |
| 11.C | | |
| 12.C | | |

Question Set-2

ENGLISH - ANTONYMS

Directions: For each capitalized word pick up from the answer choices one which is opposite in meaning.

1. ADROIT a] skilful b] tricky c] right d] awkward	9. REDUNDANT a] insufficient b] astute c] dilatory d] insufficient
2. CONCISE a] wordy b] earthy c] sturdy d] ignorant	10. SAGACIOUS a] derelict b] hazardous c] verbose d] ignorant
3. LETHARGY a] rigidity b] acidity c] alertness d] prodigy	11. PERSPICUITY a] discrimination b] ambiguity c] cupidity d] rationality
4. SAVOURY a] gorgeous b] apathetic c] unpalatable d] pliant	12. PREPOSTERIOUS a] complaisant b] conceited c] rational d] unique
5. SATIATED a] satirical b] delectable c] uncouth d] hungry	13. PLACID a] poignant b] laconic c] sardonic d] turbid
6. USURP a] repair b] reduce c] hold rightfully d] reduce	14. ANTECEDENT a] auxiliary b] posterior c] precedent d] agitated
7. ACRIMONY a] ill-will b] harmony	15. TRANQUILITY a] prophecy b] philately

<p>c] discursive d] scrupulous</p> <p>8. SCEPTICAL a] credulous b] eminent c] caricatured d] arable</p>	<p>c] tumult d] plagiary</p> <p>16. APPOSITE a] truculent b] unique c] turbulent d] productive</p>
<p>17. CATEGORICAL a] cancelled b] assertive c] ambiguous d] doglike</p> <p>18. PROPINQUITY a] antiquity b] tedium c] remoteness d] patience</p> <p>19. SANGUINE a] alive b] skillful c] morose d] moving</p> <p>20. ALTERCATION a] adversity b] encomium c] provender d] consonance</p> <p>21. ALIENATE a] protract b] liberate c] conjoin d] profligate</p> <p>22. AMELIORATE a] clasp b] curi c] controlled d] vitiate</p> <p>23. AGNOSTIC a] old</p>	<p>26. CAPRICIOUS a] bellicose b] constant c] cantakerous d] ignominious</p> <p>27. PREDILECTION a] sobriety b] hostility c] contention d] cynicism</p> <p>28. SEDULOUS a] onerous b] vociferous c] indolent d] cynical</p> <p>29. CAPTIOUS a] whimsical b] eulogistic c] lethargic d] jocose</p> <p>30. DIFFIDENCE a] temerity b] monopoly c] remote d] explanation</p> <p>31. MUTATION a] change b] punishment c] continuance d] explanation</p> <p>33. AVERSION a] affinity</p>

- b] fanatic
- c] fantastic
- d] truncated

24. MITIGATION

- a] aggravation
- b] obscenity
- c] restriction
- d] location

25. INGENUOUS

- a] clever
- b] tricky
- c] hypocritical
- d] genuine

32. OSTENTATION

- a] debasement
- b] abasement
- c] retrogression
- d] defeat

36. ETHEREAL

- a] beneficial
- b] advantageous
- c] contagious
- d] ponderous

37. ASSUAGE

- a] detest
- b] crave
- c] provoke
- d] revoke

38. CAIOLE

- a] satirise
- b] dissuade
- c] antagonise
- d] comply

39. VENERATE

- a] adopt
- b] involve
- c] abominate

- b] amnesty
- c] augury
- d] subdued

34. ABRIDGE

- a] encourage
- b] cloy
- c] augment
- d] retaliate

35. BENIGN

- a] dogmatic
- b] morose
- c] malignant
- d] doleful

43. TACITURN

- a] dubious
- b] garrulous
- c] enchanted
- d] gullible

44. EMANCIPTION

- a] segregation
- b] separation
- c] imprisonment
- d] misadventure

45. CASTIGATION

- a] propagation
- b] completion
- c] panegyric
- d] termination

46. DOGMATIC

- a] lazy
- b] compliant
- c] introversive
- d] controversial

47. DECRY

- a] expand
- b] easily led
- c] praise

<p>d] disseminate</p> <p>40. EMBELLISH a] sacrifice b] indict c] forfeit d] disfigure</p> <p>41. ABERRATION a] correctness b] short-lived c] abomination d] defection</p> <p>42. ESCHEW a] Welcome b] avoid c] emanate d] subvert</p> <p>53. COHERENT a] inconsistent b] discontinued c] logical d] inter-related</p> <p>54. CONVERSANT a] versed b] awkward c] taciturn d] ignorant</p> <p>55. DEARTH a] scarcity b] sufficiency c] dearness d] lack</p> <p>56. ENSUE a] proceed b] follow c] precede d] start</p> <p>57. EUPHONY a] discord</p>	<p>d] instruct</p> <p>48. DISINTERESTED a] uninterested b] haughty c] prejudiced d] immoral</p> <p>49. CONSECRATE a] profane b] soften c] bite d] clasp</p> <p>50. ACERBITY a] propriety b] bitterness c] sweetness d] affirmation</p> <p>51. AVER a] protest b] retract c] affirm d] swear</p> <p>62. LUMBERING a] hulking b] cumbersome c] graceful d] clumsy</p> <p>63. MORBID a] fickle b] dying c] unhealthy d] wholesome</p> <p>64. PERENNIAL a] everlasting b] short c] drooping d] transient</p> <p>66. PERTURBED a] calm</p>
---	---

b]harmony
c] tonalty
d] unpleasantness

58. FLOUT
a] mock
b] pray
c] reverse
d] scorn

59. HOMAGE
a] freedom
b] indifference
c] alienation
d] disloyalty

60. INIMICAL
a] iniquitous
b] adverse
c] humble
d] friendly

61. INSTIABLE
a] greedy
b] hungry
c] dissatisfied
d] appeasable

72. CURSORY
a] superficial
b] crucial
c] penetrative
d]clumsy

73. DIGRESS
a] progress
b] unite
c] concentrate
d] deprive

74. DILATE
a] expand
b] delay
c] contract
d] stretch

b] uneasy
c] lethargic
d] disturbed

67.PROSAIC
a] profound
b] sensible
c] unique
d] stimulating

68.QUELL
a] incite
b] quench
c] alight
d] heighten

69.RECREANT
a] playful
b] unsporting
c]wayward
d] brave

70.SALUBRIOUS
a] pleasant
b] harmful
c] healthful
d]beneficial

71.UNEQUIVOCAL
a] dishonest
b] intangible
c] ambiguous
d] limpid

81. COPIOUS
a] scanty
b] captious
c] plundered
d] unequal

82. DOGMATIC
a] sorrowful
b] mysterious
c] docile
d]ductile

75. MILITATE
a] dislike
b] oppose
c] cooperate
d] offend

76. ARABLE
a] suitable
b] fertile
c] barren
d] divisible

77. CATHOLIC
a] irreligious
b] honest
c] narrow
d] liberal

78. APATHETIC
a] indifferent
b] different
c] sympathetic
d] whimsical

79. BENEDICTION
a] blessing
b] curse
c] contradiction
d] addiction

80. CHARY
a] wary
b] careful
c] careless
d] hoary

90. NEFARIOUS
a] wicked
b] dreamy
c] saintly
d] perplexing

91. MANDATORY
a] optional
b] obligatory

83. CORROBORATE
a] affirm
b] confirm
c] deny
d] describe

84. DISPARAGE
a] belittle
b] delimit
c] revere
d] disguise

85. DISSIPATE
a] conserve
b] persevere
c] squander
d] advise

86. EXODUS
a] earlier
b] essence
c] influx
d] deflection

87. HALCYON
a] disturbed
b] halting
c] annoyed
d] vicious

88. NIGGARDLY
a] religious
b] stingy
c] lavish
d] sleepy

89. NEBULOUS
a] hazy
b] unclear
c] clear
d] abstract

92. MAWKISH
a] ridiculous
b] proverbial

c] regulatory
d] leading

c] loveable
d] bookish

ANSWER SHEET

1.	D	2	A	3	C	4	C	5	D	6	C	7	B
8	A	9	D	10	D	11	B	12	C	13	D	14	B
15	C	16	B	17	C	18	C	19	C	20	D	21	C
22	D	23	B	24	A	25	C	26	B	27	B	28	C
29	B	30	A	31	C	32	A	33	C	34	C	35	B
36	D	37	C	38	C	39	C	40	D	41	A	42	A
43	A	44	B	45	C	46	C	47	B	48	C	49	C
50	A	51	C	52	B	53	A	54	D	55	B	56	C
57	A	58	C	59	D	60	D	61	D	62	C	63	D
64	D	65	A	66	D	67	A	68	D	69	B	70	D
71	C	72	C	73	C	74	C	75	C	76	C	77	C
78	C	79	B	80	C	81	A	82	C	83	C	84	C
85	A	86	C	87	A	88	C	89	C	89	C	91	A
92	C												

यूनियन बैंक
जॉयन इंडिया



Union Bank
of India

१९०१-२०१९ १००th Anniversary & Government of India's Millennium Bank



आन्धा
Andhra



आन्धा
Andhra

Question Set-3

VOCABULARY TEST:

Synonyms

Directions: A numbered word is followed by four lettered words or expressions. Pick up from the lettered choices one which has nearly the same meaning as the numbered word.

1. Hypothetical a] conditional c] tactical	b] apparent d] dubious	16. Eschew a] adopt c] dive	b] revive d] shun
2. Lampoon a] latent c] stinginess	b] satire d] haziness	17. Gravid a] pregnant c] married	b] serious d] devoted
3. Impotent a] meaningless c] powerless	b] dreamy d] offensive	18. Lees a] wire c] protected area	b] dregs d] net like
4. Denizen a] fairies c] nihilism	b] fancy d] inhabitant	19. Raffish a] disputable c] disreputable	b] bellicose d] schist
5. Uncouth a] boorish c] recitative	b] smooth d] reciprocal	20. Rook a] obdurate c] agonized	b] soldier d] cheat
6. Somatic a] sagacious c] painstaking	b] physical d] ironical	21. Trice a] very short time c] timely	b] trivial d] distort
7. Gaffer a] aged rustic c] rational	b] civilized man d] ruffian	22. Stint a] strike c] impressive	b] to be frugal d] to be assertive
8. Emollient a] hardening c] wholesome	b] obstinate d] softening	23. Abortive a] stretch c] failing succeed to	b] single handed d] strike
9. Feckless a] worthless c] abundant	b] punctilious d] provincial	24. Mayhem a] swimming c] trimming	b] tramping d] maiming
10. Lacuna a] width c] schism	b] gap d] sedentary	25. Tutelary a] shielding c] yielding	b] wielding d] dwindling
11. Monad a] gypsies c] simple organism	b] simian d] panacea	26. Shard a] hard c] pliant	b] pottery fragments d] hired
12. Capstan a] insulting	b] gloomy	27. Kudos a] absorbed	b] acknowledged

c] upright	d]device for raising weights	c] renown	d] devoted
13. Flitch a] flank c] mitigate	b] belie d]obviate	28. Incubus a] reverence c] purity	b] dream d] nightmare
14. Blench a] pause c] shinning	b] shrink d] burnt	29. Livid a] gray blue c] ruddy	b] pale d] blue
15. Crass a] rural c] coarse	b] urban d] callous	30. Mendicity a] madness c] urgency	b]begging d] emergency
31.Viscous a] thick liquid c] sticky	b] precipitate d] pure	46. Carillon a] belle c] understandable	b] changeable d] defensible
32. Plangent a] resurgent c] impounding	b] pungent d] resounding	47. Chagrin a] refusal c] contention	b] humiliation d] imitating
33. Exacerbate a]aggravate b] rectify	b] purify d] specify	48. Omnipotent a] Dominant b] all powerful	b] having potentiality d] capable
34. Tun a] cup b] any utensil	b] large cask b] weighty	49. Aspersion a] expulsion c] compulsion	b]hate d]slander
35. Hoyden a] happy man c] bold girl	b] fighting man d] weeping child	50. Sadistic a] cruel b] unhappy	b] sad d] poor
36. Purlieu a] unfertile land c] dry land	b] fertile land d]outlying region	51. Astigmatism a] vivid c] vitality	b] visual defect d] picturesque
37. Umbrage a] resentment c] hesitancy	b] criticism d] clemency	52. Captious a] defiant c] critical	b]optimistic d] sportive
38. Squib a] lovable c] puritanical	b] sarcastic d] relevant	53. Delectable a] delicious c] officious	b]pernicious d] compliant
39. Sough a] musical sound c] deafening sound	b] murmuring sound d] hissing sound	54. Fiasco a] childish c] holiday	b] conclusion d] fictitious
40. Blanch a] wash c] whiten	b] burn d]blacken	55. Derelict a] cautious b] abandoned	b] degraded d]licked up
41. Chary a] illicit	b] hoary	56. Equanimity a] equity	b] equality

c] yearning	d]cautious	c] composure	d]solidity
42. Nostalgia a] homesickness c] remembrance	b] fashion consciousness d] forgetfulness	57. Gibberish a] dominating talk c] cheerful talk	b] friendly talk d] incoherent talk
43. Analogous a] differing c] unlike	b] alike d] counted	58. Laudatory a] praiseworthy c] contradictory	b] washable d] preparatory
44. Machination a] cunningness b] evil plot	b] machine like d] cleverness	59. lethal a] lasting c] nominal	b] deadly d] enchanting
45. Reverberate a] consecrate c] obviate	b] desecrate d] echo	60. Orientation a] propagation c] adjustment to facts	b] newness d]ovation
61. Plausible a] appeasing c] understanding	b] pleasing d]seemingly reasonable	81. Lectern a] raised platform c] reading desk in a church	b] reverse d] lecture room
62. Recumbent a] reclining c] opinion	b] declining d]defiling	82. Engender a] give birth to c] germinate	b] gender-determining d] manage skillfully
63. Polyglot a] global c] many sided	b] containing many languages d] original	83. Insane a] silly c] wise	b] bane d] profane
64. Solace a] late c] comfort	b] preface d] satisfaction	84. Pique a] pertinent c] unique	b] vexation d] oblique
65. Vacillate a] duplicate c] implicate	b] hesitate d] waver	85. Acclimate a] consummate c] become accustomed to	b] decimate d] precipitate
66. Argot a] wooden shoe c] parched	b] wood d] ardent	86. Crypt a] pithy c] witty	b] smart d] ancient ruins
67. Artificer a] artificial c] dividing	b] artistic worker d] tricky person	87. Mulct a] motley c] dedicate	b] penalty d] cut out
68. Chalice a] clever c] goblet	b] cheat d] profound	88. Abnegation a] ingnoring c] geploring	b] failure to conform to rule d] replacement
69. Detritus		89. Tenuous	

a] oblong c] playful	b] harmful d] debris	a] tenacious c] slender	b] strong d] trite
70. flume a] conduit c] fire	b] flame d] conduct	90. Barouche a] bombastic b] conveyance	b] awkward d] gauche
71. Hustings a] jostling c] strings	b] electioneering d] bustling	91. Affluence a] too much flow c] influence	b] confluence d] wealth
72. Kiosk a] playground c] newsstand or outdoor stand	b] courtyard d] vessel	92. Corroborate a] confirm c] deny	b] concentrate d] decimate
73. Mephitic a] mental c] Intoxicating	b] maddening d] deteriorating	93. Redolent a] urgent c] resonant	b] pungent d] indolent
74. Motley a] confusing c] compatible	b] homogeneous d] heterogenous	94. Mawkish a] hawkish c] sickening	b] Moorish d] childish
75. Patina a] surface mellowing c] surfacing	b] short pause d] tuning	95. Incumbent a] Deprive of by deceit c] interminable	b] one who holds office d] definable
76. Risible a] discernable c] achievable	b] pertaining to laughter d] controllable	96. Ostracism a] nihilism b] absolutism	b] involvement d] banishment
77. Semantics a] Sciences of earth c] science of meaning	b] science of wealth d] science of space	97. Tawdry a] gaudy c] shoddy	b] haughty d] doughty
78. Trencherman a] miserly c] grave digger	b] happy d] hearty eater	98. Mince a] cut into small piece c] evince	b] vexation d] convince
79. Foster a] nurture c] developed	b] mature d] breakable	99. Ideology a] effigy b] body of opinions	b] monopoly d] something ideal
80. Nugatory a] nullify c] disprove	b] worthless d] improve	100. Affable a] fictitious story c] capable	b] fearful d] friendly

ANSWERS

1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 A	6 B	7A	8D	9A	10B	11C	12 D
13 A	14 B	15 C	16D	17A	18B	19C	20D	21A	22B	23C	24D
25A	26B	27A	28D	29A	30B	31C	32D	33A	34B	35C	36D
37 A	38 B	39 B	40C	41D	42A	43B	44C	45D	46A	47B	48C
49D	50A	51B	52C	53A	54C	55C	56C	57D	58A	59B	60C
61D	62A	63B	64C	65D	66A	67B	68C	69D	70A	71B	72C
73C	74D	75A	76B	77C	78D	79A	80B	81C	82D	83A	84B
85C	86D	87A	88B	89C	90C	91D	92A	93B	94C	95D	96A
97A	98C	99D	100B								



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Spotting errors:

Instruction for Spotting Error Grammar & Error Question in English: Read each sentence to check if there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. If there is any error, it will be only in one part of the sentence. If there is no error choose no error.

Ques. Humor is a better way (a)/ to provide social commentary on (b) / controversy issues and some movies (c)/ do that successfully. (d)/ No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. The value of the dollar (a) / declines (b) / as the rate of inflation (c) / raises (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (d)

Ques. Since the lion was (a)/ very illness, all the other animals (b) / in the forest gave the lion (c) / a lot of medicines. (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. The majority of the population believes (a)/ that the stock market is recovered (b)/ and that it is the (c)/ right time to buy shares. (d)/ No error (e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. John Philip Sousa, who many people consider the greatest composer of (a)/ marches (b) / wrote his music (c) / during the era known as the Gay 90s (d)/ No error (e)

Ans. (a)

Ques. I was previously posted (a)/ in Singapore and it (b)/ took me a long time (c)/ to accustom to the flood. (d)/ No error (e)

Ans. (d)

Ques. My brother-in-laws (a) / who live in Delhi (b) / have come to stay with us (c) / for a fortnight (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (a)

Ques. The king as well as his daughters (a) / were invited (b) / for the archery competition (c) / to be held at the Oklands's ground (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. If he had heard of (a) / your marriage (b) / he had been (c) / surprised (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. Despite of all preparations (a) / our programmes could not succeed (b) / and we had (c) / to bear loss. (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (a)

Ques. By arresting the local criminals (a) / and encouraging good people (b) / we can end (c) / hostilities of that area (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (d)

Ques. He is smarter (a) / enough to get (b) / selected for this (c) / prestigious post. (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (a)

Ques. The Treasurer and (a) / Secretary of the union (b) / quarrelled with each other (c) / over silly matters (d) / No error. (e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. I enjoy eating (a) / in good restaurants (b) / and to go to the (c) / theatre afterwards (d) / No error (e).

Ans. (c)

Ques. My singing style was unique, (a)/ but it would have been nothing (b)/ without the contribution of (c)/ the brilliant music directors. (d)/ No error (e)

Ans. (d)

Ques. As I had to reach (a) / early I left in aeroplane (b) / instead of (c) / going by train (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. After retiring she spent (a)/most of her time teaching young (b)/ doctors and motivating themselves (c)/ to work in rural areas. (d)/ No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. An old man in the crowd (a) / warned Julius Caesar (b) / from the danger of death (c) / on a certain day (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. The essay (a) / should not exceed (b) / more than (c) / two hundred words (d) / No error

Ans. (c)

Ques. A first European (a) / to come to India (b) / in modern times (c) / was Vasco da Gama (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (a)

Ques. The three last volumes (a) / of this (b) / encyclopaedia (c) / are badly printed (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (a)

Ques. I lived (a) / in a two hundred years (b) / old house (c) / in Kozhikode (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. She asked the dealer (a) / what was the price (b) / of that bicycle and whether (c) / it is really made in Germany (d) / No error

Ans. (d)

Ques. They could not understand (a) / why all of us (b) / started laughing as (c) / soon as their entry. (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (d)

Ques. Page after page (a) / of the Bible were read (b) / and it gave great consolation (c) / to him in his illness (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. Between June and August (a) / the rainfall (b) / in this part of the country (c) / is always low (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (e)

Ques. A first step for our government (a) / is to restore peace and harmony (b) / all over the state to facilitate the people (c) / a master piece law and order (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (a)

Ques. Hardly had he (a) / threw the ball (b) / when it fell (c) / on the ground. (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. At last Amar found (a) / Naresh under the shade (b) / of a tree and brought him (c) / back on the city. (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (d)

Ques. Chetan puts in a lot (a) / of effort to ensure (b) / that the scheme was (c) / launched in March. (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. Sachin Tendulkar is so better (a) / a player that (b) / he would certainly be (c) / included in the team (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (a)

Ques. The number of orders(a) / for that item have(b) / increased greatly;
several of them(c) / have come from Egypt (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. Please tell me (a) / whom (b) / you wish (c) / to speak to (d) / No error
(e)

Ans. (b)

Ques. When the thief (a) / entered the house, (b) / the watchman on duty (c)
/ was fast sleep (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (d)

Ques. Mahesh tried his best (a) / to avoid an accident by (b) / bringing the
motorbike (c) / to a suddenly stop (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (d)

Ques. I never have (a) visited (b) / or intend to visit (c) / foreign countries (d)
/ No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. Despite of the pills (a) / which are available (b) / many people still (c) /
have trouble in sleeping (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (a)

Ques. Jayesh had hardly (a) / started reading the magazine (b) / than the
Managing Director (c) / came to see him (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. People resort to (a) / malpractices because (b) / they do not have faithful
(c) / in their own abilities. (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. We can't handle (a) / this complicated case today (b) / unless full details
are not given (c) / to us right now (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. One of his many (a) / good traits that (b) / come to my mind (c) / is his
modesty. (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (c)

Ques. People should decide (a) / to not give (b) / or (c) / take dowry. (d) / No
error

Ans. (b)

Ques. He proved to his own (a) / satisfaction that he was (b) / as shrewed as (c) / if not shrewder than, she (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (e)

Ques. My brother along with his children (a) / are going this evening (b) / to see the sunset (c) / at Kovalam (d) / No error (e)

Ans. (b)

Sentence Correction

In this type of verbal ability questions, there will be a grammatically incorrect sentence. You are required to replace the underlined grammatically incorrect part of the sentence with one of the given options to make it grammatically correct.

1) He was very tired as he is working since 6 O' clock in the morning.

- A. he was working
- B. he had been working
- C. he has been working
- D. he will be working

2) Jeans was not allowed in Maria's college.

- A. is
- B. had
- C. were
- D. will

3) The girl to who I sold my car was very honest.

- A. to who I sell
- B. to whom I sold
- C. to who I sold
- D. to whom I sell

4) The teacher told Alice to skim the chapter one more time.

- A. invited Alice
 - B. asked Alice
 - C. ordered Alice
 - D. said to Alice
-

5) All neighbors was introduced to the bride.

- A. has introduced
- B. introduced
- C. have introduced
- D. were introduced

6) Because of his mastery in yoga, his yoga academy have grown in popularity.

- A. were growing
 - B. is grow
 - C. is growing
 - D. has growing
-

7) Young men and women should get habit to waking up early in the morning.

- A. used
 - B. trained
 - C. prepared
 - D. practice
-

8) The small girl does whatever her mother was done.

- A. has did

- B. do
 - C. had done
 - D. does
-

9) Maria's fans were all shocked at her failure in the Olympics.

- A. shocked by
 - B. had shocked all at
 - C. were shocked at all
 - D. None of the above
-

10) The population of China is higher than that of all other country in the world.

- A. higher than all other
- B. higher than all other
- C. greatest than all
- D. higher than that of any other

11) The performances at the event were rather worst than I had expected.

- A. bad than I wished
 - B. worse than expectation
 - C. worse than I had expected
 - D. No correction required
-

12) Why did not you threw the ball away?

- A. had not you threw
- B. did not your throw
- C. you did not thrown
- D. No correction required

13) Shapes of goddesses are worshiped by people since ancient times.

- A. Reflections
 - B. Shadows
 - C. No correction required
 - D. Images
-

14) The singer stood quietly for few moments before the performance.

- A. for moments
 - B. for few times
 - C. for a few moments
 - D. No correction required
-

15) The coach asked the players if they thought he was right and the players shouted that they have

- A. that they did
 - B. that he is
 - C. that they had
 - D. that they have
-

16) Tom found the silver coin as he cleaning the floor.

- A. as he cleans
 - B. as he cleaned
 - C. as he is cleaning
 - D. while cleaning
-

17) Jack unnecessarily picked up a fight with the bartender and left the party.

- A. picking up
- B. have picked
- C. picked on
- D. picked

Show Answer Workspace

18) Alice never have and ever will take such wrong measures.

- A. has and never will take
- B. had taken nor will ever take
- C. had taken and never take
- D. had and ever will take

19) Although he is a famous singer, yesterday performance was too disappointing.

- A. yesterday performance was about
- B. performance of yesterday were
- C. yesterday's performance was
- D. no correction required

20) One of the most important phenomenon of our times is the development of computer science.

- A. of all phenomenon
- B. phenomenas
- C. no improvement required
- D. phenomena

Answers

1. **Answer:** C
Explanation: He was very tired as he has been working since 6 O' clock in the morning.
2. **Answer:** C
Explanation: Jeans were not allowed in Maria's college.
3. **Answer:** B
Explanation: The girl to whom I sold my car was very honest
4. **Answer:** B
Explanation: Teacher asked Alice to skim the chapter one more time.
5. **Answer:** D
Explanation: All neighbours were introduced to the bride
6. **Answer:** C
Explanation: Because of his mastery in yoga, his yoga academy is growing in popularity
7. **Answer:** A
Explanation: Young men and women should get used to waking up early in the morning.
8. **Answer:** D
Explanation: The small girl does whatever her mother does.
9. **Answer:** D
Explanation: no correction required.
10. **Answer:** D
Explanation: The population of China is higher than that of any other country in the world.
11. **Answer:** C
Explanation: The performances at the event were rather worse than I had expected.
12. **Answer:** B
Explanation: Why did not you throw the ball away?
13. **Answer:** D
Explanation: Images of goddesses are worshiped by people since ancient times.
14. **Answer:** C
Explanation: The singer stood quietly for a few moments before the performance.
15. **Answer:** A
Explanation: The coach asked the players if they thought he was right and the players shouted that they did
16. **Answer:** D
Explanation: Tom found the silver coin while cleaning the floor.
17. **Answer:** D
Explanation: Jack unnecessarily picked a fight with the bartender and left the party.
18. **Answer:** B
Explanation: Alice never had taken nor will ever take such wrong measures.

19. **Answer:** C

Explanation: Although he is a famous singer, yesterday's performance was too disappointing.

20. **Answer:** D

Explanation: One of the most important phenomena of our times is the development of computer science.

Exercise Error Spotting Questions Based on NOUN

1. **The parliament is divided on the bill.**

Explanation: The parliament is divided, it is not being divided thought of as a whole, but in terms of its constituents. Hence, use the plural verb. 'The parliament is divided on the bill.'

2. **His brother committed thiefhood in his house.**

Explanation: The abstract noun from the common noun thief is theft, not thiefhood. 'His brother committed theft in his house.'

3. **He wears glass to aid his short-sighted eye.**

Explanation: This sentence intends is spectacles made of glass. So we use plural 'glasses'. 'He wears glasses to aid his short-sighted eye.'

4. **The same board is used chess as well as draught.**

Explanation: The game is not draught but draughts.' The same board is used chess as well as draughts.'

5. **Take care of the vixen because they are wily creatures.**

Explanation: Vixen is the feminine gender of fox, not its plural. 'Take care of the foxes because they are wily creatures'/ 'Take care of the vixen because she is a wily creature'.

6. **The Indians are religious-minded people.**

Explanation: The sentence is correct. People usually, is used as a plural. But when it means a nation, as it does here, it is used as a singular. 'The Indians are a religious-minded people'.

7. **Time passes in its chariot majestically.**

Explanation: In this sentence time is personified and takes masculine gender. 'Time passes in his chariot majestically'.

8. **The practices of the lawyers vary from those of the doctors.**

Explanation: In this sentence, it is talking of persons from different professions-lawyers and doctors. Thus practice means the exercise of a profession. This meaning does not have a plural. 'The practice of the lawyers varies from those of the doctors'.

9. **The bright lamps gave much lights.**

Explanation: If one light gives light, do you think two lights give two lights? Light is not countable so it does not have a plural form. 'The bright lamps gave much light'.

10. **Devi is Anand of our chess class.**

Explanation: Devi is not Viswanathan Anand. Anand here is compared with Devi. 'Devi is the Anand of our chess class'.

11. **You will be promoted in the time of a year.**

Explanation: Possessive is used with nouns denoting time. 'You will be promoted in a year's time'.

12. **The cup's base was rounded.**

Explanation: The cup is not a living thing. So it does not take a possessive sign. 'The base of the cup was rounded.'

Error Spotting Questions on Nouns

13. **The Earth treats us as his children, not strangers.**

Explanation: The earth is personified and it takes feminine gender.. 'The Earth treats us as her children, not strangers'.

14. **The fleet of ships moves at a uniform speed.**

Explanation: The fleet is a collective noun. It should be in the singular. 'The fleet of ships moves at a uniform speed'.

15. **Queen Elizabeth is the monarchess of England.**

Explanation: Monarch does not have feminine gender. It is of common gender. 'Queen Elizabeth is the monarch of England'.

16. **Aurangzeb's religious bigotry caused severe harm to the Mughal empire.**

Explanation: Aurangzeb's religious bigotry caused severe harm to the Mughal empire.

17. **Tin is a precious metal.**

Explanation: Tin is a material noun. A material noun does not take an article before it. 'Tin is a precious metal'.

18. **The milkwoman said that she would not supply milk on holidays.**

Explanation: The feminine for milkman is milkmaid, not milkwoman. 'The milkmaid said that she would not supply milk on holidays'.

19. **The team camped at Namkum. They followed a rigorous routine.**

Explanation: Team-like army is a collective noun. Collective nouns are neuter gender. so it takes the pronoun 'it'. 'The team camped at Namkum. It followed a rigorous routine'.

20. **Who will win if there is a contest between the dwarves and the giants?**

Explanation: Plural for a dwarf is dwarfs. 'Who will win if there is a contest between the dwarfs and the giants?'.

Sentence correction

Directions(1-20): please read the sentences below and choose the correct sentence from given options.

1. Getting adequate sleep, a full eight hours every night, the depth of which will be enhanced by a regular regimen of physical exercise, with significant consequences for not only one's immediate short term health, but also for the immune system's ability in fighting major illness over the long term.
 - a. with significant consequences for not only one's immediate short term health, but also for the immune system's ability in fighting
 - b. has significant consequences not only for one's immediate short term health, but also for the immune system's ability to fight
 - c. having significant consequences for not only one's immediate short term health, and for the immune system's ability to fight

- d. has significant consequences not only for one's immediate short term health, and also for the immune system's ability in fighting
 - e. which has significant consequences not only for one's immediate short term health, and the immune system can
2. Internal combustion engines show an inherent tradeoff between power and fuel efficiency: if a car can race from zero to 60 mph faster, the less fuel-efficient its engine is over time.
 - a. if a car can race from zero to 60 mph faster, the less fuel-efficient
 - b. racing from zero to 60 mph faster, it is that much less fuel-efficient
 - c. the faster the car can race from zero to 60 mph, the less fuel-efficient
 - d. the faster the car can race from zero to 60 mph, it is that much less fuel-efficient
 - e. when the car can race from zero to 60 mph faster, the less fuel-efficient it is
3. Unfairly criticized during his time, Emperor Claudius expanded the Roman Empire to the east, constructed public works such as aqueducts, having passed laws for protecting the rights and freedoms of Jews throughout the Empire.
 - a. having passed laws for protecting
 - b. having passed laws to protect
 - c. having passed laws that protected
 - d. and passed laws by protecting
 - e. and passed laws that protected
4. Since around 1970, with world population of 3.5 billion, they have doubled it to our current level of over 7 billion in 2012.
 - a. with world population of 3.5 billion, they have doubled it with a world population of 3.5 billion, doubling it
 - b. when the world's population was 3.5 billion, doubling it
 - c. when the world's population was 3.5 billion, it has doubled
 - d. when the world's population were 3.5 billion, they have doubled it
5. The more cautious commanders of the Army of the Potomac, such as George McClellan and George Meade, chose to withdraw after costly battles, but commander Ulysses Grant's strategy was the keeping up of pressure on Lee's Confederates even after losing a battle to them, and then he occupied positions between Lee's army and Richmond to invite another open battle.

- a. was the keeping up of pressure on Lee's Confederates even after losing a battle to them, and then he occupied
 - b. was keeping up pressure on Lee's Confederates even after losing a battle to them, and then to occupy
 - c. having kept up pressure on Lee's Confederates even after losing a battle to them, he then occupied
 - d. was to keep up pressure on Lee's Confederates even after losing a battle to them, and then to occupy
 - e. was that he keep up pressure on Lee's Confederates even after losing a battle to them, and then occupying
6. The controversial restructuring plan for the county school district, if it is approved by the governor, would make there be fewer teachers in schools throughout the county.
- a. if it is approved by the governor, would make there be fewer teachers
 - b. if the governor approves it, would result in the amount of teachers going down
 - c. if the governor approves it, would have the result of decreasing the number of teachers
 - d. if approved by the governor, would result in a reduction of the number of teachers
 - e. if approved by the governor, would decrease teachers
7. Perennially the world's leader in tea production, China's fascination in tea has deep historical roots, as exemplified with the tea ceremony, which has analogs in Japan and Korea.
- a. Perennially the world's leader in tea production, China's fascination in tea has deep historical roots, as exemplified with
 - b. China perennially has been the world's leader in tea production, and its fascination with tea has deep historical roots, as exemplified by
 - c. Fascinating with deep historical roots, China's tea production perennially leads the world, thereby exemplifying
 - d. Perennially the tea producing leader of the world, China has a deep historical fascination with tea, as an example of
 - e. China, perennially the world's leader in tea production, and their fascination with tea has deep historical roots, as exemplified in
8. Walter Mondale had a long difficult struggle leading up to the 1984 Democratic Presidential Primary, though he consolidated his lead for the nomination, but he won only 13 electoral votes in the general election.

- a. Walter Mondale had a long difficult struggle leading up to the 1984 Democratic Presidential Primary, though he consolidated his lead for the nomination, but he won only
 - b. Having had a long difficult struggle leading up to the 1984 Democratic Presidential Primary, Walter Mondale still consolidated the nomination lead, only winning
 - c. After a long difficult struggle leading up to the 1984 Democratic Presidential Primary, Walter Mondale consolidated his lead for the nomination, but he won only
 - d. A long difficult struggle leading up to the 1984 Democratic Presidential Primary, Walter Mondale, consolidating his lead for the nomination, but he won only
 - e. Walter Mondale had a long difficult struggle leading up to the 1984 Democratic Presidential Primary, consolidated his lead for the nomination, and only won
9. Whereas both Europe and China use standard railroad gauge (1435 mm), Russia deliberately chose the wider "Russian gauge" (1520 mm) that gives greater side-to-side stability in railways cars and, more importantly, acts as a national defense, so that it would block a foreign army's supply line and preventing these bordering powers from invading by train.
- a. acts as a national defense, so that it would block
 - b. acts like a national defense, so as to block
 - c. acts as a national defense, blocking
 - d. acting as a national defense, blocking
 - e. acting like a national defense, would block
10. Even-toed ungulates, including pigs, cattle, goats, and sheep, and odd-toed ungulates, such as horses and donkeys, account for all the mammals domesticated for agricultural purposes.
- a. including pigs, cattle, goats, and sheep, and odd-toed ungulates, such as horses and donkeys, account for
 - b. including pigs, cattle, goats, and sheep, and odd-toed ungulates, including horses and donkeys, accounting for
 - c. included among pigs, cattle, goats, and sheep, and odd-toed ungulates, such as horses and donkeys, account for
 - d. included among pigs, cattle, goats, and sheep, and odd-toed ungulates, like horses and donkeys, are accounted for by
 - e. like pigs, cattle, goats, and sheep, and odd-toed ungulates, like horses and donkeys, are accounted for by

11. The company is fortunate to have excellent relationships among its employees: they each have a relationship of respect for all the others.
- they each have a relationship of respect for all the others
 - they have respect for one another
 - each one has respect for one another
 - they each have a relationship of respect for each other
 - they and the others respect each other
12. Nine months after the county banned jet skis and other water boats from the tranquil waters of Puget Sound, a judge overturned the ban on the grounds of violating state laws for allowing the use of personal watercraft on common waterways.
- of violating state laws for allowing
 - of violating state laws to allow
 - that it violates state laws that allowed
 - that it violated state laws allowing
 - that state laws were being violated allowing
13. Extracting pure aluminum from bauxite and other ores using the Hall-Héroult process, where a vast amount of electrical energy separates the element from aluminum oxide, making aluminum an energy-dense resource with a huge carbon footprint.
- using the Hall-Héroult process, where a vast amount of electrical energy separates the element from aluminum oxide, making
 - by means of the Hall-Héroult process, in which a vast quantity of electrical energy separates the element from aluminum oxide to make
 - by means of using the Hall-Héroult process, in which a vast quantity of electrical energy separates the element from aluminum oxide, is making
 - by means of the Hall-Héroult process, in which a vast amount of electrical energy separates the element from aluminum oxide, makes
 - using the Hall-Héroult process, where a vast amount of electrical energy separates the element from aluminum oxide, makes
14. At the Battle of Agincourt, the muddy field delayed the advance of the French infantrymen, and this allowed the English longbowmen to be able to inflict significant damage on them, and the English infantry eventually eliminated their reduced numbers easily.
- At the Battle of Agincourt, the muddy field delayed the advance of the French infantrymen, and this allowed the English longbowmen to be able

- to inflict significant damage on them, and the English infantry eventually eliminated their reduced numbers easily
- b. A Because the muddy field delayed the advance of the French infantrymen at the Battle of Agincourt, the English longbowmen could inflict significant damage on them, and, their numbers reduced, the English infantry easily had been able to eliminate them
 - c. The muddy field delayed the advance of the French infantrymen at the Battle of Agincourt, allowing the English longbowmen to inflict significant damage on them, and because the number of the French infantrymen was reduced, the English infantry easily could eliminate those remaining few
 - d. The French infantrymen at the Battle of Agincourt tried to advance but had been delayed by the muddy field, which allowed the English longbowmen to inflict significant damage on them, and the English infantry eventually would eliminate their reduced numbers with ease
 - e. The French infantrymen at the Battle of Agincourt were delayed in their advance by the muddy field, it allowed the English longbowmen to inflict significant damage on them, their numbers were reduced, and the English infantry easily could eliminate those left
15. The vice-president of the engineering firm argued that the biggest advantage of the proposed alloy for the designs of the new fuselage would not lie in its unusually light weight but in its superior resistance to the corrosive influence of the elements.
- a. would not lie in its
 - b. would lie not in its
 - c. will lie in not their
 - d. will not lie in their
 - e. would lie in not its
16. The ability of neuroscientists to pinpoint the exact locations in the brain where complex sensory responses to a variety of stimuli occur, such as a logic-based board game or a series of violent images, have become ever more precise.
- a. The ability of neuroscientists to pinpoint the exact locations in the brain where complex sensory responses to a variety of stimuli occur, such as a logic-based board game or a series of violent images, have become ever more precise
 - b. The ability of neuroscientists has become ever more precise in pinpointing the exact locations in the brain where complex sensory responses to a variety of stimuli occur, such as a logic-based board game or a series of violent images
 - c. Neuroscientists have become able to pinpoint ever more precisely the exact locations in the brain where occur complex sensory responses to

- such a variety of stimuli as a logic-based board game or a series of violent images
- d. Neuroscientists can pinpoint ever more precisely the exact brain locations where complex sensory responses are to occur, to such a variety of stimuli like a logic-based board game or a series of violent images
 - e. Neuroscientists' ability to pinpoint the exact brain locations in which complex sensory responses occur to a variety of stimuli as would be a logic-based board game or a series of violent images became ever more precisely so
17. Dante Rossetti and his colleagues, in calling their group the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, sought a return to the classical ideals of painting that held sway before Raffaello, to what governed the work of 15th century artists such as Sandro Botticelli.
- a. Raffaello, to what governed the work of 15th century artists such as Sandro Botticelli
 - b. Raffaello, artistic principles that would govern the work of 15th century artists such as Sandro Botticelli
 - c. Raffaello who governed the work of 15th century artists like Sandro Botticelli
 - d. Raffaello by which the work of 15th century artists such as Sandro Botticelli was governed
 - e. Raffaello that had governed the work of 15th century artists like Sandro Botticelli
18. One of Hannibal's successful battle techniques was charging wild elephants directly at the Roman armies, trampling infantry and inducing disarray in the ranks, but Scipio's successful counterstrategy was to command that his men should part, creating channels that allowed the elephants simply to pass through, with them killing the elephants behind his ranks.
- a. to command that his men should part, creating channels that allowed the elephants simply to pass through, with them killing
 - b. to command his men to part, thereby creating channels that allow the elephants simply to pass through, and then to kill
 - c. commanding his men to part, creating channels allowing the elephants simply to pass through, and then to kill
 - d. commanding that his men should part, creating channels to allow the elephants simply to pass through, and then killing
 - e. commanding his men to part, creating channels allowing the elephants simply to pass through, and then having them kill
19. If medical researchers are correct, then the human microbiome, made up of the microorganisms in our body, may hold the cure to diseases that have

long plagued humanity, amounting to a major oversight in Western medicine that has, until recently, all but ignored any such role of the microbiome.

- a. humanity, amounting to a major oversight in Western medicine that has, until recently, all but
- b. humanity, a discovery that is amounting to a major oversight in Western medicine, which, until recently, had all but
- c. humanity, a discovery amounting to a major oversight by Western medicine: until recently, it all but
- d. humanity, amounting to a major oversight made by Western medicine, one that, until recently, all but
- e. humanity, which amounts to a major oversight in Western medicine and until recently it all but

20. The FDA enacted these recent restrictions both to prohibit individual physicians from forming financial partnerships with pharmaceutical companies and to forbid the companies to advertise directly to the physicians.

- a. both to prohibit individual physicians from forming financial partnerships with pharmaceutical companies and to forbid the companies to advertise
- b. both to prohibit individual physicians to form financial partnerships with pharmaceutical companies while forbidding the companies to advertise
- c. to both prohibit individual physicians from forming financial partnerships with pharmaceutical companies and to forbid the companies from advertising
- d. both to prohibit individual physicians from forming financial partnerships with pharmaceutical companies and to forbid the companies from advertising
- e. to prohibit both individual physicians to form financial partnerships with pharmaceutical companies and to forbid the companies from advertising

Answers

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. e | 4. d |
| 5. d | 6. d | 7. b | 8. c |
| 9. c | 10. a | 11. b | 12. d |
| 13. d | 14. c | 15. b | 16. c |
| 17. a | 18. c | 19. c | 20. a |

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Spotting errors:

Directions: In each of the following sentences four parts are bold letters. One of the bold parts may be incorrect in standard written English from the point of grammar, use of words etc. Pick up that bold letters part. If none of them is incorrect then mark 'E'.

1. I shall have **great pleasure in accepting** your **kind invitation**; he **will be happy** to visit

A B C D

No Error.

E

2. **Nature has denied to us the power** of closing **our ears which** she gave us **in respect**

A B C D

of our eyes. No Error.

E

3. **He saw the black flag hoisted with a smile of contempt. No Error.**

A B C D E

4. **Another bullet hit the butt of his rifle thus saving his life. No Error.**

A B C D E

5. **I am an ascetic neither in theory or in practice. No Error.**

A B C D E

6. **Love of glory seems to be** a spring **implanted by nature** to stir the latent **powers**

A B C D

of the soul. No Error.

E

7. **Neither my friend nor I myself are** able to decide **as to who the unknown**

A B C

Correspondent may be. **No Error.**

D E

8. **There could be no doubt that taking all** the circumstances **into consideration** he

A B C

Acted **quite friendly. No Error.**

D E

9. **He ate the pudding and declared that he was one of those who never hesitated to**

A B C

gratify his desires. No Error.

D E

10. Having marked the crudity of his writings these are now recast and appear to have

A B C
worn a fresh look. No Error.

D E

11. It was my intention to have called on you but the variety of sights usurped my

A B C D
attention. No Error.

E

12. I would prefer to trust my friend than to believe that he would demean

A B C
Himself by deceiving me. No Error.

D E

13. I am told that when he died he at least spoke ten languages. No Error.

A B C D E

14. This measure will only be endured by the party as long as it is perfectly harmless.

A B C D
No Error.

E

15. Nothing that he or you have said seems to directly bear on the question. No Error.

A B C D

16. The going is very rough owing to the digging down and wearing away of the road

A B C D
by rain. No Error.

E

17. Neither of the children reach their home after their wanderings. No Error.

A B C D E

18. I cannot of course dispute with an opponent who reads what I write with little

A B C D
attention. No Error.

E

19. I am not obliged to read any book for this examination. No Error.

A B C D E

20. I **certainly love** him **more than any** human being and **neither time nor** distance
 A B C
has killed it. No Error.
 D E
21. **By allowing a candle** to remain **unsnuffed** the **quantum of light** is **diminished.**
 A B C D
No Error.
 E
22. **The guilelessness of his own heart** lead him **to suspect none in others. No Error.**
 A B C D
23. **Moral faults only and then only extremely rarely should be corrected with ridicule.**
 A B C D
No Error.
 E
24. **Hitherto neither man or woman or child turned to the old path. No Error.**
 A B C D E
25. **We feel pleasure in contemplating the multitude of our own virtues than over**
 A B C D E
those of others. No error.
 D E
26. **Being built on the site of** an old cemetery **no one could enter in the area. No Error**
 A B C D
27. **These are the arguments** which cannot **be rebutted by all the carols of infidelity.**
 A B C D
No Error.
 E
28. **I have a great regard for him** and **cannot but mourn for** his loss. **No Error.**
 A B C D
29. **One friend, she** had, **who would have rejoiced** to **assist her. No Error.**
 A B C D E
30. **The specialist could not help but admire** his **patient's self-control. No Error.**
 A B C D

31. **Neither was averse from the arrangement by which it** was divided **equally between**
 A B C D
them. No Error.
 E
32. They were delighted like I with every thing and everybody. No Error.
 A B C D E
33. She will never have any thing without just like that I have mine. No Error.
 A B C D E
34. The proverb teaches us not to miss an opportunity in doing what is right
 A B C D
No Error.
 E
35. The chance of him doing so, at any moment, was by no means remote.
No Error.
 A B C D
36. By reading historical novels, wearisome history becomes a delight. No Error.
 A B C D
37. I think I would not be doing right if I did not say that I would take all the
 A B C
responsibility. No Error.
 D E
38. Had they expressed a wish that I should retire I should have done so. No Error.
 A B C D E
39. I shall only hope that I shall be above to do justice to this subject. **No Error.**
 A B C D E
40. He was he confessed, not perfect - if he was he would not be there. **No Error.**
 A B C D
41. He seems to have had the bad luck to have been crowded out. No Error.
 A B C D
42. I should have liked to have given your readers more about Japan but words fail me.
 A B C D
No Error.
 E
43. The president was to have left this morning but has postponed his departure. No Error.
 A B C D
44. If he had known what was to happen next week he could not endure the
 A B C

knowledge. No Error.

D E

45. He told that the kitten lived in the shop to kill the mice when I noticed it.

No Error.

A B C D

46. A little younger to myself John was interested in playing cricket and boating. No

A B C D

Error.

E

47. One of the most distinguished men of his times his life was a life of seclusion.

A B C D

No Error.

E

48. The ass dived in the water and most of the salt dissolved in water thus making the load lighter. No error

A B C D

49. The book is well printed, attractively bound making altogether a handsome volume.

A B C D
No Error.

E

50. He slipped, twisted his legs causing a serious fracture to one of them. No Error.

A B C D

51. On opening the bag instead of a here a cat jumped out. No Error.

A B C D E

52. The letters are several pages long, by selecting one we can say it runs thus,

A B C D

No Error.

E

53. As essential commodities have become costlier, being unattainable to the poor,

A B C

Starvation reigns supreme. No Error.

D E

54. When he was digging sand a large mass of sand fell and buried him completely.

A B C D

No Error.

E

55. Living on a small is land his ignorance of boating seems ridiculous. No Error.

A B C D

56. Having seen the remarkable phenomenon of total solar eclipse an article on this
 A B C
Subject will be acceptable to the readers. No Error.
 D E
57. Please excuse John's absence from school being kept at home because of heavy
 A B C D
rains. No Error.
 E
58. It is one of the birds which goes out for its prey at night. No Error.
 A B C D E
59. Make a man of him as us who have visited a number of places. No Error.
 A B C D E
60. Many a man can and indeed have accomplished the task. No Error.
 A B C D E
61. Mankind are made up of those who beg and those who steal. No Error.
 A B C D E
62. No one can be happy with such a knowledge weighing them down. No Error.
 A B C D E
63. His two master pieces in which the strength of his genius chiefly appears are
 A B C
mentioned. No Error.
 D E
64. There was another cause yet more deeply seated and which it is hard to describe.
 A B C D
No Error.
 E
65. My old friend who is many years senior to me but beats me in youthful energy
 A B C
took the lead . No Error
 D E
66. A graduate who can superintend studies in modern languages wishes tutorship.
 A B C D
No Error.
 E

67. Our friends for whose comfort we were very solicitous and did much to amuse
 A B C
them left us hurriedly. No Error.
 D E
68. He is in Switzerland which has long attracted him and which has never found to
 A B C
visit it. No Error.
 D E
69. We were troubled by the sun's heat which was shining brightly. No Error.
 A B C D
70. I meant nothing less than to compel you to come. No Error.
 A B C D E
71. He seldom looked at the picture which he frequently did without shedding tears.
 A B C D
No Error.
 E
72. When out at the sea in a vessel the horizon seems circular. No Error.
 A B C D E
73. The saints' teachings greatly influenced the sons; it certainly did their father also. No Error
 A B C D
74. Whoever objects to me going to the meeting ought to give his reasons promptly.
 A B C D
No Error.
 E
75. Those who were present reacted in different ways; the guests waved their hands
 A
We clapped ours and dogs wagged their tails. No Error.
 C D E
76. Don't she feel altogether convinced that she needs fewer calories since she is already
 A B C
fat. No Error.
 D E
77. Who do you think will feel bad if we choose uninterested judge for the contest.
 A B C
 D
NO Error
 E

78. The reason that the number of accidents this year is greater than that of last year is
- A B C
- because the traffic police is inactive. No Error.
- D E
79. He knew better than me whether theirs was preferable to ours and yours.
No error.
- A B C D
80. The teachers objected to our reading those kind of books whatever the reason might be. No error
- A B C
- D E
81. I would have smoked less number of cigarettes if I had any choice. No Error.
- A B C D
82. Many a time it is better to keep your mouth shut and let people guess than to open it
- A B C
- And remove all doubts. No error.
- D E
83. He had scarcely recovered from jaundice and he contracted bad cold. No error.
- A B C D E
84. A person can be not only wrong in his opinions but stubborn also. No Error.
- A B C D E
85. It is altogether necessary for we the workers to participate in the general meeting.
- A B C D
- No Error.
- E
86. Approaching fearlessly he sternly ordered the barking dog to lay down and be quiet.
- A B C D
- No Error.
- E
87. I regret to hear that you narrowly escaped being run over yesterday. No Error.
- A B C D E
88. A famous anthropologist has pointed out that the wars in the tribal societies result
- A B
- from the interaction between protein supply with population density. No Error.

89. The long hair of the Persian cat makes it look longer than it is. No Error.
 C D E
90. We, in our innocence, began to wonder what it meant. No Error.
 A B C D E
91. Mirth and joy belong to you; silence and rest to such as me. No Error.
 A B C D E
92. No rescue operation took place without he and his followers being on the scene.
 A B C D E
93. The only other mode of getting about the islands is by schooner of which man ply from here. No Error.
 A B C D E
94. When we vacated our house the labourers weren't scarcely able to lift the huge Cupboard. No Error.
 A B C D E
95. The teacher announced that every student has paid his fee except one. No Error.
 A B C D E
96. Whom they chose was no concern of our's since I have already resigned. No Error.
 A B C D E
97. Like them we too found it difficult to infer any conclusion from his speech. No Error.
 A B C D E
98. They would prefer a more quieter place although they shared the desire to dance and to swim. No Error.
 A B C D E

Explanatory Answers

1. A - Delete 'Shall' from this part
2. C - Replace 'which' by 'and this'
3. D - It should be 'grain of contempt'
4. D - It should be 'thus his life was saved'
5. D - It should be 'nor in practice'
6. C - Replace 'implanted by' 'created'
7. B - It should be 'I am' because when two pronouns are joined by 'neither - nor' verb should agree with the second pronoun.
8. A - Rule of proximity is violated. Put the clause 'There could _____ that' after the word 'consideration'
9. D - Replace his by their because who the subject refers to those.
10. B - Change it to 'he has recast them and they look' because subject of 'having marked' should be 'he' and for appear 'they'
11. B - It should be 'to call' because with the word 'intention' preferably perfect tense should not be used.
12. B - It should 'to believing' because *prefer* is followed by 'to'
13. C - 'At least' should be placed before 'ten languages'
14. C - Use only one verb and 'to be' cannot go with may so use ought.
15. C - 'to' should not be tagged with an adverb so put directly at the end of the sentence.
16. B - Replace 'owing to' by because of or due to.
17. B - With neither the verb nor pronoun must be singular. So 'B' part should be reaches his.
18. C - Replace opponent by a critic.
19. A - It should be 'do not intend'
20. B - It should be 'more than I love any other' otherwise sentence is ambiguous.
21. A - Replace it by 'If a candle is allowed'.
22. D - Delete 'in others'
23. B - Replace it by 'should only rarely'
24. B - Use 'nor woman nor child' because neither must be followed by 'nor'.
25. B - Contemplating is to be followed by over
26. A - Replace 'Being' by 'As it is'.
27. C - It should be 'with all the'
28. D - Delete 'for'.
29. B - Delete 'who'.
30. C - It should be 'help admiring'.
31. B - Averse takes preposition *to* and not from.
32. B - Change it to like me and put it before the beginning of the sentence.
33. B - Replace 'without' with Unless.
34. D - Replace in by for.
35. B - Replace him by his because *doing* is a gerund.
36. D - It should be 'become delightful' so that it may agree with 'wearisome'.

37. A - Either delete 'doing' or put 'doing the right thing'
38. D - Replace should with would because if a conditional sentence we have 'if had' in the conditional clause would have should be in the other clause.
39. A - Delete 'shall' because double 'shall' should not be used in one sentence.
40. C - It should be if he were because it expenses a wish.
41. C - Replace 'to have been' with 'of being'
42. B - Replace 'to have given' by 'to give'
43. B - Replace to have left with to leave'
44. C - Replace 'could not endure' with 'would not have'
45. D - Put this part in the beginning.
46. B - Replace myself with me.
47. A - Put 'He was' to beginning.
48. C - Replace 'thus making' by and thus made.
49. C - It should be 'thereby making it'
50. C - This part should be 'fractured'
51. C - This part should be put after 'cat'
52. A - It should be 'run into several pages'
53. C - This part should be 'and inaccessible to the poor'
54. A - Replace 'when by while because later means at that time.
55. A - It should be 'After living'
56. A - It should be 'After seeing'
57. C - This part should be the school as he is being kept.
58. C - It should be go out because which refers to the birds.
59. B - In place of as us it should be like us.
60. B - It should be can accomplish because it takes first form of the verb.
61. A - It should be mankind is because collective noun takes a singular verb.
62. D - It should be as weigh them down.
63. A - It should be 'two of his master piece.'
64. C - It should be which it was.
65. B - Replace but by and.
66. D - It should be 'wishes to take tutorship.'
67. C - It should be 'for whose amusement we did much.'
68. D - It should be 'he could not visit it.'
69. C - This part should be 'heat of the sun'
70. C - Change 'to compel' to compelling
71. C - Delete the whole of this part
72. A - It should be 'you are out at the sea.'
73. C - Replace 'it' by 'they' and replace 'did' by influenced.
74. B - Use my going because a possessive pronoun must be used before a verbal noun.
75. D - Apostrophe 'S' cannot be used with a possessive pronoun so it should be their
76. A - The verb must agree with the pronoun, in number and person so it should be 'doesn't'
77. C - It should 'disinterested'

78. D - The word 'reason' should be followed by because or why. So it should that.
79. A - It should be 'I' because it is the subject of the verb knew.
80. B - 'kind' is singular so this should be used with it.
81. C - It should be 'if I had'
82. C - It should be 'then open'
83. C - It should be 'when he' because 'scarcely' is followed by when.
84. D - 'Also' should be put before 'stubborn'
85. B - It should be for us because object of a preposition must be in the objective case.
86. C - It should be to lie down because to cannot be used with past tense of the verb.
87. A - It should be I am happy to hear
88. D - Replace with by and
89. D - It should be 'than what it is'
90. C - It should be wonder at
91. D - It should be 'as I am'
92. C - It should be him and his
93. C - Replace of which many by many of them
94. B - 'not' cannot be used with scarcely.
95. D - Except one should be put after every student
96. C - It should be ours i.e. with no apostrophe 'S'
97. E - No Error
98. B - Double comparative's should not be used i.e. it should be 'quieter'

ALL THE BEST

Disclaimer: This is purely a voluntary effort for dissemination of knowledge and enabling people to prepare for promotion test. Best efforts have been put to provide the accurate and updated information. However, the users are requested to refer relevant circulars and policies of our Bank for further clarity